

Oracle® Fusion Cloud EPM

Working with Tax Reporting



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Oracle Fusion Cloud EPM Working with Tax Reporting,

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1

Creating and Running an EPM Center of Excellence

A best practice for EPM is to create a CoE (Center of Excellence).

An **EPM CoE** is a unified effort to ensure adoption and best practices. It drives transformation in business processes related to performance management and the use of technology-enabled solutions.

Cloud adoption can empower your organization to improve business agility and promote innovative solutions. An EPM CoE oversees your cloud initiative, and it can help protect and maintain your investment and promote effective use.

The EPM CoE team:

- Ensures cloud adoption, helping your organization get the most out of your Cloud EPM investment
- Serves as a steering committee for best practices
- Leads EPM-related change management initiatives and drives transformation

All customers can benefit from an EPM CoE, including customers who have already implemented EPM.

How Do I Get Started?

Click to get best practices, guidance, and strategies for your own EPM CoE: [Introduction to EPM Center of Excellence](#).

Learn More

- Watch the Cloud Customer Connect webinar: [Creating and Running a Center of Excellence \(CoE\) for Cloud EPM](#)
- Watch the videos: [Overview: EPM Center of Excellence](#) and [Creating a Center of Excellence](#).
- See the business benefits and value proposition of an EPM CoE in *Creating and Running an EPM Center of Excellence*.



2

Welcome to Tax Reporting

Tax Reporting is a comprehensive tax solution that enables you to calculate, report on, and approve current and deferred taxes at federal and local levels using financial data, to meet standards such as US GAAP, and IFRS reporting.

Tax Reporting provides out-of-the-box forms, logic, provision packages, workflow, and analysis dashboards that let you source, calculate, manage, and approve your tax provision, and prepare CbCR (Country by Country) reporting.

You can define sequential and logically grouped tasks for all tax preparation activities, such as reviewing permanent adjustments, temporary differences, and effective tax rates.

- Use the **National Tax Provision** package to:
 - Use the dashboards to view current and prior year tax expenses for your entities, and view statutory and effective tax rates.
 - Use entity specific provision packages to determine current and future tax expense and liability.
- Use the **Statutory Effective Tax Rate** analysis in a national or regional provision package to identify the effective rate of tax paid on your pre-tax profits.
- **Regional Provision** is used to determine and analyze existing and deferred tax requirements for a particular US state, or province.
- Use **Deferred Tax** to view future expenses and liabilities. You can drill down on closing balance to access additional details including current year movement, and return to accrual adjustments.
- Review your priorities and workload by looking at **Tasks**.
- The **approval units** that reflect your business legal entity hierarchy enable tax controllers and members of corporate finance to review and approve submitted tax provision packages at the legal entity and consolidated level. In a multinational business, some jurisdictions may provide for tax filings at a combined level, requiring review and approval at an aggregate level.
- Use **CbCR reporting** to analyze your tax expense across jurisdictions, including factors such as return on equity, and revenue by employee.

Watch this video for a tour of Tax Reporting:  : [Overview: Tour of Tax Reporting Cloud](#).

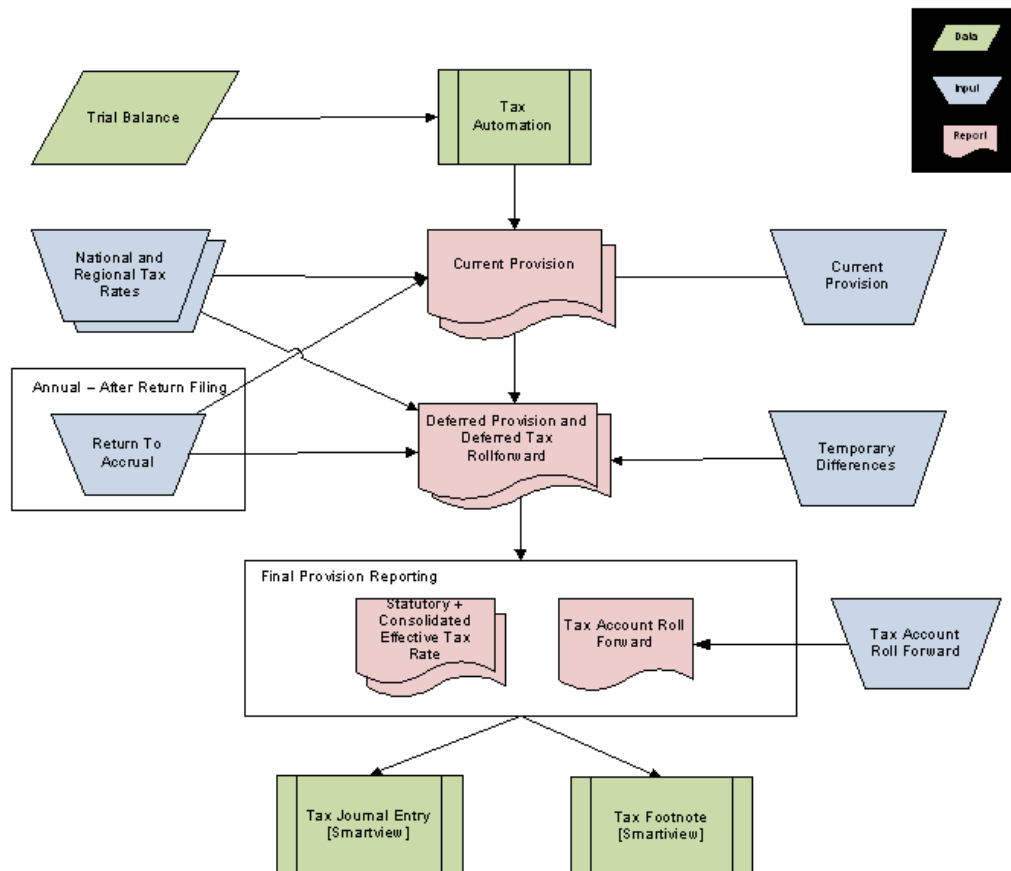
Note:

Your administrator can customize the application - including connections and functionality from other Cloud business processes- so your functionality may be different than described in this guide. See [Navigating Across EPM Cloud Business Processes](#).

Tax Provision Process

The Tax Reporting process enables you to prepare a full tax provision based on year-to-date numbers. The global provision process starts at the legal entity level in the desired reporting standard (for example, US GAAP and IFRS) and local currency).

The following flowchart details the Tax Reporting tax process.



- **Import trial balance data by legal entity** into Tax Reporting
- **Run Consolidation** to load and populate the provision schedules with the data from the trial balance (for example, Net Income Before Tax, and selected permanent and temporary differences). This step ensures that the starting point of the current provision equals the legal entity's financial statements pretax income.
- **Input the remaining data** using the pre-built data forms, or through submissions from Oracle Smart View for Office. This data includes:
 - National and Regional Tax rates
 - Non-automated amounts for pretax income adjustments or reclassifications
 - Non-automated amounts for permanent and temporary differences
 - Any additional provision items
 - Return to Accrual amounts

- Manual activity in the Tax Account RollForward (for example, payments, refunds, reclassifications)
- Any adjustments to automated amounts to remove differences that may exist within the trial balance (for example, travel expenses included in Meals and Entertainment)
- **System calculates** the following results:
 - Current Provision
 - Deferred Provision
 - Deferred Tax RollForward
 - Statutory and Consolidated Effective Tax Rates in the reporting and local currencies
 - Tax Account RollForward
- **Review** the following forms in the Tax Provision National Cluster:
 - Current Provision
 - Temporary Difference
 - Deferred Tax
 - Consolidated ETR
 - National ETR
 - TAR
- **Create the following entries and footnotes** using Smart View
 - Tax Journal Entry (based on the Tax Account RollForward)
 - Tax Footnote (based on Current Provision and Deferred Tax RollForward)

Which Tasks Do I Do First?

All users should read through this topic completely before performing any of the tasks using Tax Reporting.

- Familiarize yourself with the contents of the *Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Users*.
- Meet the browser and other requirements in "Working with EPM Cloud Components" in *Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Administrators*.
- Get familiar with Tax Reporting by accessing the Academy, to watch videos such as the following:
 - [Overview: Getting Started With Tax Reporting Cloud](#)
 - [Overview: Tour of Tax Reporting Cloud](#)
 - [Creating a Tax Reporting Application in Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud](#)
 - [Overview: Configuring a Tax Reporting Application](#)
 - [Overview: Understanding Security in Tax Reporting Cloud](#)
 - [Overview: Working With Metadata in Tax Reporting Cloud](#)
 - [Overview: Loading Data in Tax Reporting Cloud](#)
 - [Configuring Entities and Jurisdictions in Tax Reporting Cloud](#)

- [Configuring Permanent Differences in Tax Reporting Cloud](#)
- [Configuring Temporary Differences in Tax Reporting Cloud](#)
- [Overview: Supplemental Data in Tax Reporting Cloud](#)
- [Overview: Country by Country Reporting with Oracle EPM Cloud.](#)

Predefined User Roles

Roles link users to the business activities that they are permitted to perform within Tax Reporting, and the data that they can access.

Access to Tax Reporting instances is granted by assigning users to roles. For example, to permit users to view reports belonging to an application, they should be assigned to the Viewer role for the instance.

With the exception of the Identity Domain Administrator role, Tax Reporting roles are hierarchical. The Identity Domain Administrator creates users and assigns them to predefined roles that grant them access to business functions and associated data. Access granted through lower-level roles is inherited by higher-level roles. For example, Service Administrators also inherit the access granted through Power User and Viewer roles.



Note:

If you require different or additional access to the application, contact your Service Administrator.

The following predefined roles are available:

Table 2-1 Tax Reporting

Role	Description
Identity Domain Administrator	<p>Uses the Security page of My Services to perform all identity domain management tasks, including creating users and assigning them to roles.</p> <p>The Identity Domain Administrator is not a functional role; it does not inherit access privileges granted through functional roles. To access service features, the Identity Domain Administrator must be granted one of the four functional roles in Tax Reporting.</p> <p>See "Understanding Predefined Roles" in <i>Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Administrators</i> for a detailed description of this role.</p>

Table 2-1 (Cont.) Tax Reporting


Role	Description
Service Administrator	Read, write, and update everything in the application, including metadata and data, for all entities or a specific group or of entities. The Service Administrator has automatic access to the Approvals card. Also performs Tax Automation.
Power User	Views and interacts with data. This role grants high-level access to several Tax Reporting functional areas. The Power User has automatic access to Approvals card. Also performs Tax Automation.

 **Note:**

Users with a Power User role and User role cannot save **Global** and **Domicile** Rules in Tax Automation, but they can save **Entity** Rules. However, the Service Administrator can provide permission for **Tax Automation Global Save** Rule to the user or group from the Rules card, which will enable them to save **Global** and **Domicile** Rules.

Table 2-1 (Cont.) Tax Reporting

Role	Description
User	<p>Read, write, and update only tax related forms for which access has been assigned, including the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enters and submits data for approval. The User has automatic access to the Approvals card. • Analyzes forms using ad hoc features • Consolidates data as needed for entities to which they have access. <p>Also performs Tax Automation.</p>
Viewer	<p>Read-only access to specified forms to view and analyze data through forms and any data access tools. Data Access tools include reports and ad hoc grids.</p>

 **Note:**
Users with the Viewer role are never granted Write access.

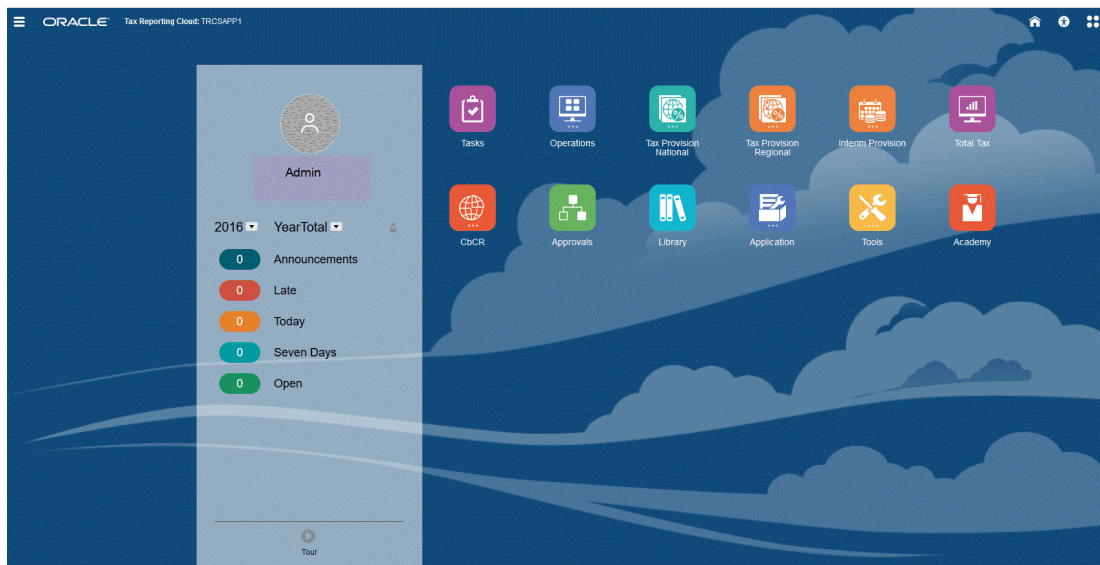
About the Home Page

After you create the business process, the Home page is the launch point for accessing your business process tasks.

The interface provides an intuitive user experience and an overview for quick access to commonly used functions. For example, users can access their tasks, work with data, approve budgets, view reports, and control settings. Service Administrators can manage and customize the business process, create forms, dashboards, and infolets, import and export data and metadata, schedule jobs, define valid intersections, make announcements, and create cross-environment connections.

You can change the general look and feel of your Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud environment on the **Appearance** page. On the **Appearance** page, you can choose the Redwood Experience or a classic theme. Each theme provides different background colors, icon styles, and so on. You can also add a branding logo and background images to the Home page. To change the general look and feel of your environment, see "Customizing Your Application Appearance" in *Administering Tax Reporting*.



Example Home Page Displaying the Default Redwood Theme







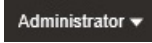
Global Header

The global header is the area that stretches across the top of the user interface. It contains navigation icons as well as access to accessibility settings and the **Settings and Actions** menu. You can also switch between navigation flows from the global header.

Parts of the global header from left to right:

Global Header Part	Description
	<p>The Navigator icon opens the Navigator menu, which serves as a sitemap of the business process and displays links to all of the business process pages to which you have access.</p>
	<p>Click the Oracle logo to return to the Home page while working elsewhere in the business process. You can display a custom logo instead of the Oracle logo by selecting a Logo Image on the Appearance page.</p>
<p>Business Process Name</p>	<p>The name of the current business process. You can hide the business process name by selecting No for the Display Business Process Name option on the Appearance page.</p>

 **Note:**
Some of the links in the **Navigator** menu are available only if you're accessing the business process from the desktop.

Global Header Part	Description
	<p>The Home icon refreshes the Home page or returns you to the Home page while working elsewhere in the business process.</p>
	<p>Click the Accessibility Settings icon to enable accessibility features.</p>
	<p>If you belong to multiple groups or if a navigation flow is assigned to a role, click the navigation flow icon to switch navigation flows at runtime.</p>
	<p>Click your user name to access the Settings and Actions menu.</p>

Work Area

The work area on the Home page displays icons that link you to each functional area of the business process to which you have access; for example, **Financials**, **Dashboards**, **Data**, and **Approvals**. The three dots above an icon label denotes that the icon opens a grouping of sub-icons, called a cluster.

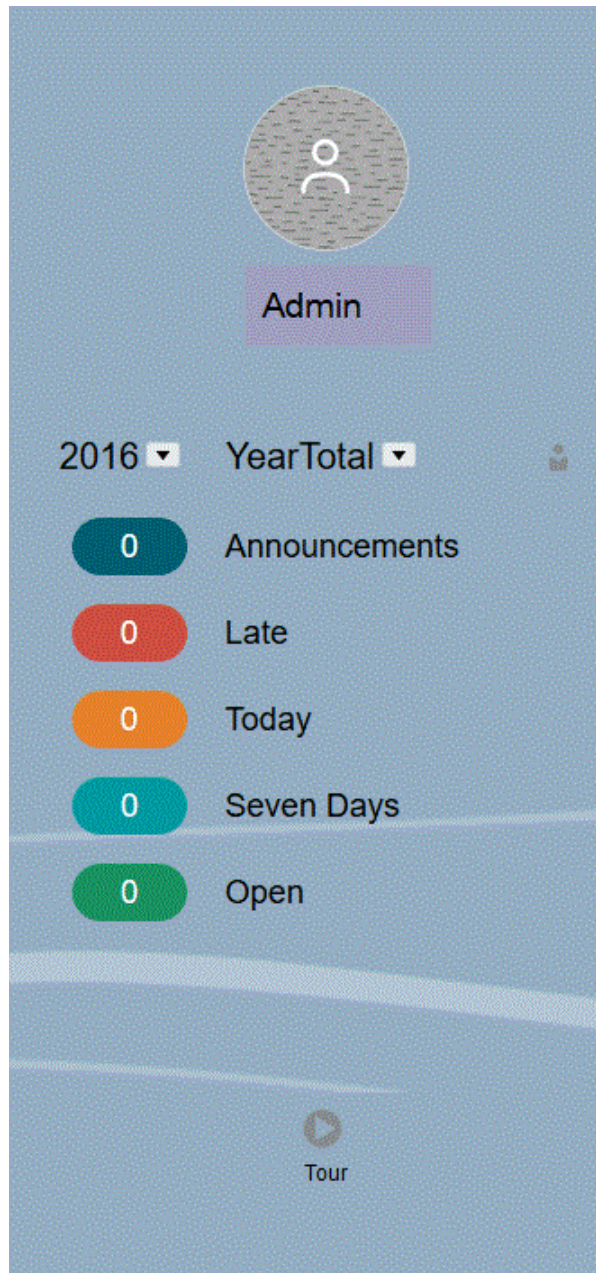
The **Academy** icon links you to a variety of resources about using the business process.

Infolet Navigation

If your business process uses infolets to show high-level, essential information, you can explore them by clicking the dots that appear beneath the global header. Arrows are also available on the sides of the Home page to help you navigate easily between the Home page and infolet dashboard pages.

Announcements Panel

The Announcements Panel displays your user name and profile picture (if set), any system announcements entered by the Service Administrator, and helps you track your activity.



- You can set your profile picture to display at the top of the Announcements panel of the Home page. To set your profile picture, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**. For more information, see [Setting Your Profile Picture](#).
- **Activity**—Summarizes system announcements (the most recent announcement, sorted by effective date, appears at the top) and lists your open tasks. Click **Announcements** to flip the panel and view announcements. Click **Tasks Due Today** to flip the panel and view your tasks.
- **Recent**—Displays a list of links to recently visited forms and dashboards (up to 15 items). Clicking a link will launch the item in a secondary window. Clicking the star next to a link will tag it as a favorite.
- **Favorites**—Displays a list of links to forms or dashboards that were tagged as favorites, and prevents them from being overwritten. Click a link in **Favorites** to launch the item in

a secondary window. To add items to **Favorites**, click **Recent** to view your recent user activity, and then click the star to the right of the item.


-  Click the **Tour** icon to launch a video about key features in the business process.



Table 2-2 Home Cards

Card Name	Description
Tasks	<p>From Tasks on the Home page, you can view these tasks and their details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worklist displays all tasks for a specified POV that you are authorized to view. Tasks displays tasks for Task Manager Supplemental Data Tasks displays tasks for Supplemental Data Manager. Supplemental Data Analysis displays the data sets for the selected filters for Supplemental Data Manager <p>See, "Working with Tasks"</p>
Operations	<p>The Operations Overview dashboard provides metrics on the status of all tasks and deployed supplemental data forms, to see which tasks were completed on time from those that were late, and providing a count of those tasks.</p>
Tax Provision National	<p>National jurisdictions categorize the provision for income tax at a federal or country level.</p> <p>See Working with National Tax Process.</p>
Tax Provision Regional	<p>Regional jurisdictions can represent a state, province, territory, or other subdivision. For purposes of deductibility, Regional tax amounts can be set up to automatically flow into national calculations.</p> <p>See Working with Regional Tax Process.</p>
Tax Provision Interim	<p>A tax rate is generated at the beginning of the year for summary periods, such as Quarterly or Yearly. An Administrator or Power User can also create interim tax periods, for example, monthly or non-year end, to estimate the current and deferred taxes for the interim period, based on the Annualized Estimated Effective Tax Rate (AEETR).</p> <p>See Interim Tax Provisioning Overview.</p>
Total Tax	<p>The Total Tax dashboards provide analysis on the Consolidated Effective Tax Rate and Cash Tax by Entity and by Jurisdiction. You can also drill into details for each entity or jurisdiction.</p> <p>See Reviewing Total Tax Dashboards.</p>


Table 2-2 (Cont.) Home Cards

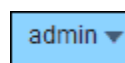
Card Name	Description
CbCR	<p>Country-by-Country Reporting enables large multinational corporations to provide an annual return detailing key elements of the financial statements by jurisdiction. The report provides local tax authorities visibility to revenue, income, tax paid and accrued, employment, capital, retained earnings, tangible assets and activities.</p> <p>See Working with Country-by-Country Reporting (CbCR).</p>
Approvals	<p>Administrators can set up an approval process to transfer ownership of data, provide review control, and ensure data privacy. Service Administrators, Power Users and Users automatically have access to the Approvals card.</p> <p>See Reviewing and Approving Data.</p>
Library	<p>The Library provides a central location for you to directly access different forms and reports within Tax Reporting. From the Library you perform a number of tasks, such as assigning permission to forms and dashboards, editing and generating reports.</p> <p>See Working with the Library.</p>
Application	<p>Through the Application, you can set up Consolidation, Rules, Configuration, Settings, work with Task Manager and Supplemental Data, set valid Intersections, run Jobs, monitor Services, and run Reports.</p> <p>See the following sections in the <i>Administering Tax Reporting</i> guide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managing Application and System Settings• Managing Applications
Tools	<p>Tools support Tax Reporting, enabling you to set the Appearance, Variables, Announcements, Artifact Labels, Access Control, Daily Maintenance, Navigation Flows, User Preferences, Connections, Audit and Migration. See the <i>Administering Tax Reporting</i> guide.</p>
Academy	<p>The Academy links to training overview videos and tutorials. To access the Academy, select the Academy icon from the Home Page. Available to all users.</p>

Videos

Your Goal	Watch This Video
Explore the default Redwood theme.	 Overview: Announcing Oracle Cloud EPM - New Redwood Theme
Learn how to customize the interface to streamline workflow.	 Overview: Customizing Workflow in Enterprise Performance Management Cloud

Settings and Actions Menu

You can take actions from the Settings and Actions Menu. Select the caret  beside your user name to display the menu. Options may vary, depending on your assigned role.



Reload Navigation Flow

The navigation flow controls which tasks users will see on the Home page. The available tasks are presented as individual cards that lead to a specific task, or a cluster such as Applications or Tax Provision National) that opens to display additional tasks within a grouping. The System Administrator can modify the default setting to create alternative navigation flows. Use this option to reload the active navigation flow.

Downloads

Select this option to download utilities that are available for the Cloud, such as the following:

- **EPM Automate** utility that allows administrators to remotely perform tasks within application instances and automate many repeatable tasks, such as the import and export of metadata and data.
- **Smart View** provides a common Microsoft Office interface designed specifically for Oracle's Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) and Business Intelligence. Under **Smart View**, click **Download from Oracle Technology Network**, and then click **Download Now**.
- **Smart View Add-On for Administrator** allows application administration activities, such as dimension management, to be performed from within the Excel interface.
- **Smart View Extension for Close and Supplemental Data** allows the management of applications and supplemental data to be performed from within the Excel interface.

Help

Select this option to view the Tax Reporting Get Started page, which offers access to the product documentation and videos, and other task-related topics.

Help on this Topic

This option displays online help for the current topic, if available.

Cloud Customer Connect

Cloud Customer Connect is an exclusive community for members to connect with other members and discuss issues or share ideas. Select this option for a direct link to Cloud Customer Connect to access:

- Discussion forums to pose questions, explore ideas, and discuss Oracle Applications.
- News about upcoming events that showcase new release functionality, industry best practices, and more.
- Documentation and videos to help you prepare for a successful transition to the latest release.
- Idea Labs to share your ideas on product enhancements, vote, and comment on your favorites.

After you sign in, you can select **Enterprise Performance Management** to navigate directly to your Cloud product, to view release information, tips and tricks, and other posts.



Provide Feedback

If you encounter an issue while using the application, use the Provide Feedback option to describe the issue and the steps to reproduce it. To expedite the resolution of issues that you find in the application, Oracle recommends that you add multiple screenshots to your feedback submissions. Adding a succession of screenshots that show your progress through a task enables you to create a storyboard that shows Oracle how to recreate your issue.

Each time a user submits feedback to Oracle, a feedback notification, a subset of the information that a user submits using the Provide Feedback function, is sent to Service Administrators and to the user who submits the feedback. These notifications enable Service Administrators to review submitted issues and suggest corrective actions. Feedback notification is enabled by default. Each Service Administrator can turn off the notification by clicking the Unsubscribe link embedded in the email. See Disabling Feedback Notification. Regardless of the subscription status, a notification is always sent to the user who submits the feedback. Before providing feedback, ensure that you are at the stage in the process when the problem was observed.

 **Note:**

Using this option to provide feedback sends your submission to Oracle but does not create a service request. If a Service Administrator cannot resolve the issue, then you can create a service request using the information that you submit.

1. From any page, select **Provide Feedback**.
2. In **Feedback**, describe the issue that you encountered.
3. **Optional:** Select an option to highlight or darken areas of the screen in the next two steps:
 - a. Select **Highlight**, and then click and drag on the screen to highlight portions of the screen, for example, to highlight errors or issues.
 - b. Select **Darken**, and then click and drag on the screen to hide portions of the screen. Use this option to hide sensitive data in the screenshot.
4. Click  to capture the screenshot.
5. Navigate to another page and select  to capture another screen. The Captured Image is incremented for each screenshot.
6. Repeat steps above for additional captures.
7. When you have added all the screen captures, click **Submit**.
8. Review the browser, environment, and plug-in information. Click the right-pointing arrow to review screenshots.
9. Click **Submit**.
10. Click **Close**.

Oracle Support

Select this option to navigate directly to the My Oracle Support site to search for solutions, download patches and updates and create a service request.

About

Contains Tax Reporting notices and version information.

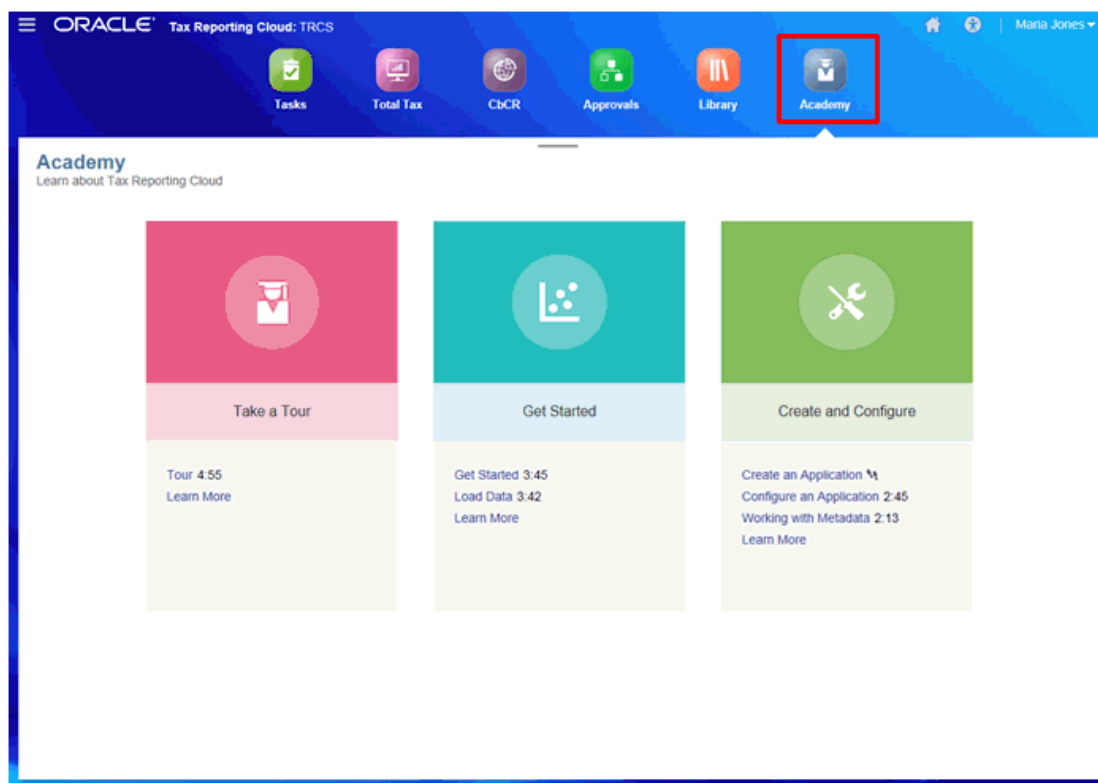
Sign Out

Exits Tax Reporting.

The Academy


The Academy links to training overview videos and tutorials.

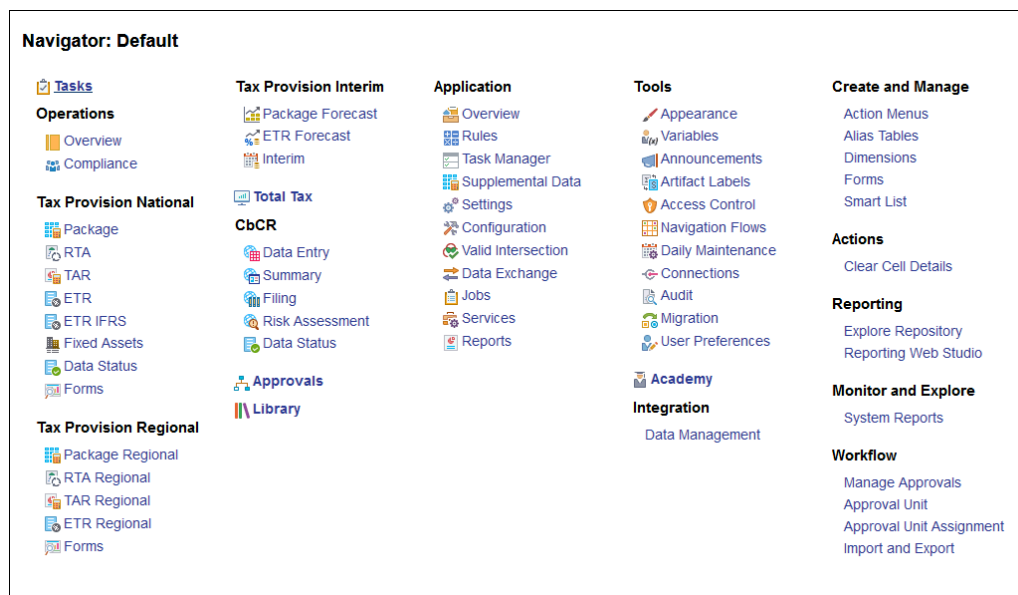
To access the Academy, select the Academy icon from the Home Page.



Navigator

The Navigator menu provides links to advanced settings and administrative tasks, including managing alias tables, dimensions, application tasks, supplemental data, and Data Management.

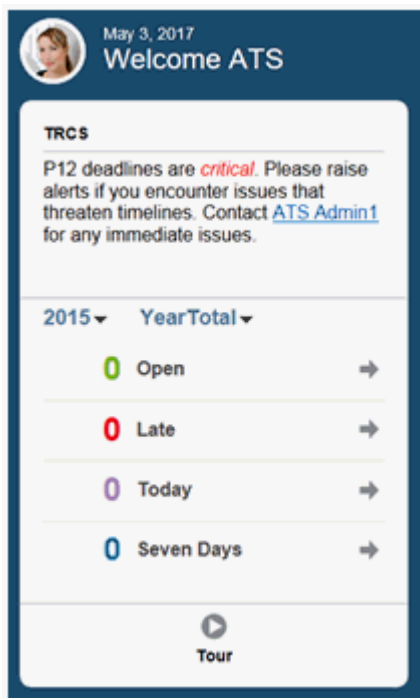
To access the Navigator, select the navigator icon  beside the product name on the Home page.




Welcome Panel


On the Home page, there is a welcome panel that gives you quick access to the Tasks page, showing the status of any tasks assigned to you:

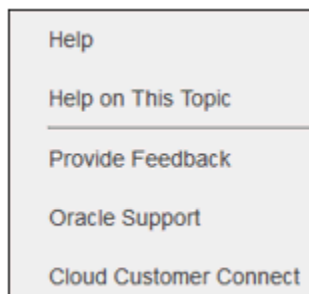
- Open
- Late
- (Due) Today
- 7 Days (Overdue)



Click  **Tour** to take a tour of the application from the Welcome panel.

User Assistance

A User Assistance icon  is available on certain forms. Click the icon to display the available options.



Help

Select this option to view the Tax Reporting Get Started page, which offers access to the product documentation, videos, and other task-related topics.

Help on this Topic

This option displays online help for the current topic, if available.



Provide Feedback

If you encounter an issue while using the application, use the Provide Feedback option to describe the issue and the steps to reproduce it. To expedite the resolution of issues that you find in the application, Oracle recommends that you add multiple screenshots to your feedback submissions. Adding a succession of screenshots that show your progress through a task enables you to create a storyboard that shows Oracle how to recreate your issue.

Each time a user submits feedback to Oracle, a feedback notification, a subset of the information that a user submits using the Provide Feedback function, is sent to Service Administrators and to the user who submits the feedback. These notifications enable Service Administrators to review submitted issues and suggest corrective actions. Feedback notification is enabled by default. Each Service Administrator can turn off the notification by clicking the Unsubscribe link embedded in the email. See [Disabling Feedback Notification](#). Regardless of the subscription status, a notification is always sent to the user who submits the feedback. Before providing feedback, ensure that you are at the stage in the process when the problem was observed.

Note:

Using this option to provide feedback sends your submission to Oracle but does not create a service request. If a Service Administrator cannot resolve the issue, then you can create a service request using the information that you submit.

1. From any page, select **Provide Feedback**.
2. In **Feedback**, describe the issue that you encountered.
3. **Optional:** Select an option to highlight or darken areas of the screen in the next two steps:
 - a. Select **Highlight**, and then click and drag on the screen to highlight portions of the screen, for example, to highlight errors or issues.
 - b. Select **Darken**, and then click and drag on the screen to hide portions of the screen. Use this option to hide sensitive data in the screenshot.
4. Click  to capture the screenshot.
5. Navigate to another page and select  to capture another screen. The Captured Image is incremented for each screenshot.
6. Repeat steps above for additional captures.
7. When you have added all the screen captures, click **Submit**.
8. Review the browser, environment, and plug-in information. Click the right-pointing arrow to review screenshots.
9. Click **Submit**.
10. Click **Close**.

Oracle Support

Select this option to navigate directly to the My Oracle Support site to search for solutions, download patches and updates and create a service request.

Cloud Customer Connect

Cloud Customer Connect is an exclusive community for members to connect with other members and discuss issues or share ideas. Select this option for a direct link to Cloud Customer Connect to access:

- Discussion forums to pose questions, explore ideas, and discuss Oracle Applications.
- News about upcoming events that showcase new release functionality, industry best practices, and more.
- Documentation and videos to help you prepare for a successful transition to the latest release.
- Idea Labs to share your ideas on product enhancements, vote, and comment on your favorites.


After you sign in, you can select **Enterprise Performance Management** to navigate directly to your Cloud product, to view release information, tips and tricks, and other posts.

Navigating Across EPM Cloud Business Processes

After an administrator creates connections to other EPM Cloud business processes, the connections are listed in the **My Connections** pane on the **Navigator**.

You can toggle between the business processes from this location. You must have access to the other business processes in order to open them. Artifacts are accessible based on your role.

To open another Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud business process:

1. From the Home page, click **Navigator** .
2. If business processes are connected and you have access to those business processes, you'll see a list of connected business processes in the **My Connections** pane. Click a business process to open it.






Note:

Click the icon to the right of the business process name to open it in a new window.

Searching for Forms, Dashboards, and Infolets

You can easily search for specific forms, dashboards, and infolets from their listing page.

Using the Search icon  on the listing page, you can toggle between searching for these artifacts using the following options: a flat view or a tree view:

- Flat View  --The Flat View displays only the artifacts that meet the search criteria, not the folders that contain them.
- Tree View  --The Tree (or Hierarchical) View displays artifacts in the context of the folders that contain them.

To search on another keyword, click **X** in the Search box to clear the search criteria.

3

Setting Your Preferences

Related Links:

- [Setting Your Preferences](#)
- [Setting General Preferences](#)
- [Setting Your Display Preferences](#)
- [Setting Up Email for Notifications](#)
- [Setting Ad Hoc Options](#)
- [Setting User Variables](#)
- [Setting Your Reporting Preferences](#)
- [Setting Your Printing Preferences](#)

Setting Your Preferences

You can set preferences to control many aspects of the application, such as your profile photo and how numbers display in the application.



Note:

The preferences that you set take precedence over the preferences that your administrator set. You can click **Use Administrator's Settings** to apply the System Settings set by the administrator.

To set your preferences:

1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**.
2. Click the tabs on the left to set your preferences in the application:
 - **General:** Set your profile photo, your preferences for time zone, language, which alias table to use, the display of member names and aliases, and approvals options, including an out of office message. See [Setting General Preferences](#)
 - **Display:** Set your preferences for how numbers are formatted, how members are displayed on Page drop-down lists, whether consolidation operators are displayed, and the date format. See [Setting Your Display Preferences](#)
 - **Notifications:** Set your email address and select which activities you want to be notified about—**Task Lists**, **Approvals**, and the **Job Console**. See [Setting Up Email for Notifications](#) .
 - **Ad Hoc Options:** Set options for working with ad hoc grids. See [Setting Ad Hoc Options](#).

- **User Variables:** Select members for users variables that your administrator set up. See [Setting User Variables](#).
- **Reporting:** Set preferences for displaying reports. See [Setting Your Reporting Preferences](#).
- **Form Printing:** Set your preferences for how to print data in forms as PDF files. See [Setting Your Printing Preferences](#)

Setting General Preferences

On the General tab, you can set your preferred time zone, language, profile picture, out-of-office assistant, and so on.

To set general preferences:

1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**.
2. Click **General**.

3. Set your preferences for the following:
 - Your time zone. You can type ahead, for example, type "PT" for Pacific Time. The time format that you specify is used throughout the application. The default time zone for new users is **(UTC) Reykjavik - Greenwich Mean Time**.
 - Your language. When you sign out and sign back in, the user interface displays in the language you selected. If you don't select a language, then your browser's locale is used.
 - Your profile photo. See [Setting Your Profile Picture](#).
 - Which alias table to use and how you want members or their aliases displayed. See [Setting the Display of Member Names or Aliases](#).
 - Your preferences for Approvals, including whether to display aliases and whether to show approval units that aren't yet started. You can also set the out-of-office assistant and set Approvals actions to be in effect when you're away. See [Setting Approvals Options](#).
4. Click **Save**.

Setting Your Profile Picture

You can set your profile picture to display on the Announcements panel of the Home page.

To add an image for a person's profile picture on the Home page:

1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**.
2. By **Profile Image**, click **Browse** to browse to and open the image file. The image can be of type `.png`, `.jpg`, `.jpeg`, or `.gif`.
3. Click **Save**.
Your profile picture displays after you sign out of the application and then sign back in. If the uploaded picture exceeds 100 x 100 pixels, it will automatically be resized.

 **Note:**

Automatic resizing only impacts new profile images that are uploaded in User Preferences. Existing profile pictures will not be resized.

Setting the Display of Member Names or Aliases

On the **General** page, you can set which alias table you want to use and how you want the member name or alias displayed.

An *alias* is another, often more descriptive, name for a member. Sets of aliases are stored in *alias tables* that your administrator creates. For example, the application may have an alias table for English member names, another alias table for German member names, and so on.

1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**.
2. Click the **General** tab, and then select an alias table from **Alias Table**.
3. From **Display Member Label as**, select how you want member names to display in the application:
 - **Member Name**
 - **Alias**
 - **Member Name:Alias**
 - **Alias:Member Name**
 - **Default**. If you select **Default**, then the form, grid, or dimension settings determine how member names are displayed.
4. Click **Save**.

Setting Approvals Options

Set your preferences for Approvals, for example, what action to take on approval units when you're out of the office. You can also delegate an alternate reviewer.

To set Approvals options:

1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**.

2. On the **General** tab, under **Approvals**, select your preferences:
 - **Display Aliases:** Select to display aliases. This option is useful when member names are cryptic.
 - **Show Not Started Approval Units:** Select to display approval units that aren't started with those that are started.
 - **Show Approval Units as Aliases in Approvals Notification:** Select to show approval units as aliases if you've enabled **Approvals** in **Notifications**.
3. **Optional:** If you will be out of the office, select **I am currently out of the office** to set what action to take on approval units while you're out. Doing so keeps the business process moving when you're away. Checking or unchecking the Out of Office option affects the primary and backup assignments of open Task Manager tasks and Supplemental Data form entries. If a task has both an assignee and a backup assignee, and the assignee selects the Out of Office option, then the task will become the responsibility of the backup assignee. The backup assignee can then perform all the functions normally reserved for the assignee, including submitting the task.

Set what action to take when you are out:

- **Promote:** Promote the approval unit.
- **Reject:** Reject the approval unit.
- **Submit:** Submit the approval unit.
- **Delegate:** Select to designate an alternate reviewer to handle your review responsibilities while you're away. You can also include a message for the reviewer in the **Message** text box.

Setting Your Display Preferences

You can set how you want numbers formatted, how many members to display on the Page drop-down list, how the members are indented, how dates are formatted, and whether consolidation operators display.

To set your display preferences:

1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**.
2. Click **Display**.

The screenshot shows the 'Preferences' dialog box with the 'Display' tab selected. The left sidebar lists 'General', 'Display', 'Notifications', 'Ad Hoc Options', 'User Variables', 'Reports', and 'Form Printing'. The main content area is divided into three sections: 'Number Formatting', 'Page Options', and 'Other Options'. Each section has a 'Use Administrator's Settings' checkbox. The 'Number Formatting' section has four dropdown menus: 'Thousands Separator' (None), 'Decimal Separator' (Dot), 'Negative Sign' (Currency Setting), and 'Negative Color' (Currency Setting). The 'Page Options' section has a dropdown for 'Indentation of Members' (Indent level 0 members only) and a text input for 'Number of Items on the Page Drop-down' (100). The 'Other Options' section has three dropdown menus: 'Show Consolidation Operators' (Form Setting), 'Date Format' (Automatically Detect), and 'Currency Code' (USD_Reporting). A 'Save' button is located in the top right corner.

3. Set your preferences:

- Under **Number Formatting**, set how numbers are formatted. Your selections apply to all currencies, in all forms to which you have access. You can't select the same option for the **Thousands Separator** and the **Decimal Separator**.

Table 3-1 Number Formatting Options

Option	Example
Thousands Separator	None: 1000 Comma: 1,000 Dot: 1.000 Space: 1 000 You can enter values with or without a thousands separator.
Decimal Separator	Dot: 1000.00 Comma: 1000,00 You can enter values with or without a decimal separator.
Negative Sign	Prefixed Minus: -1000 Suffixed Minus: 1000- Parentheses: (1000)
Negative Color	Black: Negative numbers are black Red: Negative numbers are red

- Under **Page Options, Indentation of Members**, set how members are indented on the page and how many items you want listed on the Page drop-down list. If you select **Do not indent**, the members are displayed as a flat, sequential list. If the Page drop-down list displays so many items that you have to scroll through the list, you may want to set a lower number of items to display in the **Number of Items on the Page Drop-down**.
- Under **Other Options**, set whether to show consolidation operators (for example, **Yes**, **No**, or use the **Form Setting**). Also set the **Date Format** (for example, **dd/MM/yyyy**). Selecting **Automatically Detect** sets the date format based on your browser locale. The format you select is used throughout the user interface, including in reports.

Also, select an option for **Enable User Formulas in Ad Hoc**. Selecting **Yes** allows you to perform calc on the fly without having to submit changes to the database.

4. Click **Save**.

Setting Up Email for Notifications

You can set an email to notify you of application activities when there's a change in task lists, approvals, and the Job Console.

Task Manager notifications are sent to users as a batch the day after the event that triggers the notification. See also "Enabling Notifications" in *Administering Financial Consolidation and Close*.

To set up and enable email notifications:

1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**.
2. Click **Notifications**.
3. **Optional:** If you are an Administrator, you can select **Use Administrator's Settings**.
4. In **Email Address**, enter your email address.
5. Under **Notifications**, select the application updates for which you want to send notifications:
 - **Task Lists**
 - **Approvals**
 - **Job Console**
6. Enter the details for the **Task Manager Notifications**.
 - a. **Optional:** Select **Use Administrator's Settings** to prevent any user customizations to the email notification settings. If this checkbox is selected, then all the user preference settings will get overwritten by the administrator's settings, that is, the user will inherit the preferences set by the administrator.
 - b. Select an **Email Start Time** and **Email End Time**.
 - c. Under **Notification Type**, select the type of notification, and then expand the business process to select the option for who should receive the notification, for example, "You are the task approver and task approver is late."
 - d. Under **Notify Me**, from the drop-down list, select the frequency with which the notification will be sent:
 - **Immediately:** If you set **Notify Me** to **Immediately**, the email notifications are sent immediately even when it is outside of the user's email start/end time.
 - **Once a day**
 - **Every 2 hours**
 - **Every 3 hours**
 - **Every 4 hours**
 - **Every 6 hours**
 - **Mixed**
 - **Never:** Select this option to deactivate a notification. Clear the **Notifications** check boxes, and under **Notify Me**, select **Never**.

All settings in this tab are disabled if the Service Administrator has not allowed customization of user email notification preferences.

Task Manager Notifications

Use Administrator's Settings

Email Start Time: 2:00 AM

Email End Time: 6:00 PM

Notification Type	Notify Me
▶ Late Notification	Every 3 hours <input type="text"/>
▶ Status Change Notification	Mixed <input type="text"/>
▶ Due Date Reminder Notification	Once a day <input type="text"/>

A new user inherits the default email notification settings defined by the Service Administrator. This includes settings for late notifications, status change notifications, and due date reminder notifications. If the Service Administrator has

allowed users to define their own email notification settings, any user can do one of the following:

- Continue to use the default settings defined by the Service Administrator. Any updates that the Service Administrator subsequently makes to email notifications settings will be reflected in the user's settings.
- Customize one or more of their email notification settings. If no value is set for a particular preference, it will continue to use the default value set by the Service Administrator.

Notifications are sent in these circumstances:

- Late Notifications: A late notification is sent to users the day after the due date of the task.
- Status Change Notifications: A notification that the task is ready to be worked on is sent when the task status changes.
- Due Date Reminders: A reminder is sent to users a specified number of days before the due date of the task.

7. Click **Save**. You get a notification that the user preferences has been set.

The screenshot shows the 'Preferences' page with the 'Notifications' tab selected. The 'Email Address' field is set to 'name@email.com'. Under 'Notifications', the checkboxes for 'Task Lists', 'Approvals', and 'Job Console' are all unchecked. The 'Task Manager Notifications' section includes an 'Email Start Time' dropdown set to '2:00 AM' and an 'Email End Time' dropdown set to '6:00 PM'. Below this is a table for notification types and their frequencies.

Notification Type	Notify Me
▶ Late Notification	Every 3 hours
▶ Status Change Notification	Mixed
▶ Due Date Reminder Notification	Once a day

Setting Ad Hoc Options

Control the display and behavior of ad hoc grids by setting your preferences.

To set ad hoc options:

1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**.
2. Click **Ad Hoc Options**.

3. In the **Ad Hoc Options** section, set how members are displayed:

- **Member inclusion:**
 - **Include selection:** Select to display both the selected member and the members retrieved as a result of the operation. For example, zooming in on the selected member Qtr1 displays data for Qtr1, Jan, Feb, Mar.
 - **Within selected group:** Select to perform an operation such as Zoom only on the selected group of members, leaving unselected cells as is. This setting is meaningful only when there are two or more dimensions down the grid as rows or across the grid as columns. This option pertains to **Zoom**, **Keep Only**, and **Remove Only**.
- **Zoom in:** Select the level at which to zoom in:
 - **Next level:** Select to get data for the children of the selected members.
 - **All levels:** Select to get data for all descendants of the selected members.
 - **Bottom level :** Select to get data for the lowest level of members in a dimension.
See also [Zooming in on Shared Members in EPM Cloud](#) in *Working with Oracle Smart View for Office*.
- **Ancestor Position:** Set how to display ancestors in the hierarchy:
 - **Top:** Select to display member hierarchies in order from highest to lowest level.
 - **Bottom:** Select to display member hierarchies in order from lowest to highest level.
- **Display Member Label as:** Set whether member names, aliases, or both are displayed.
- **Alias Table:** Select which alias table to use.
- **Indentation:** Set how member hierarchy levels are indented:
 - **None:** Select for no indentation.
 - **Subitem:** Select to indent descendants. Ancestors are left-justified in the column.

- **Totals:** Select to indent ancestors. Descendants are left-justified in the column.
 - **Navigate without refreshing data:** Selecting this option improves performance as you navigate around the grid. (Data is refreshed by default.)
4. Under **Suppression**, to simplify your view of the data, select options to suppress elements of the grid. For example, you can hide rows or columns with zeros.
- **Zeros:**
 - **Row:** Select to hide rows containing only zeros.
 - **Column:** Select to hide columns containing only zeros.
 - **Suppress:**
 - **Repeat members:** Select to hide rows that contain repeated member names, regardless of the grid orientation.
 - **Missing blocks on rows:** Select to hide blocks of cells in rows that have no data.
 - **Missing data:** Select to hide rows or columns with zeros or that have no data.
 - **No Access:** Select to hide rows or columns that you don't have access to.

 **Note:**

If you get this error when you try to open an ad hoc grid, "Ad hoc grid cannot be opened as there are no valid rows of data", clear the above **Suppression** options.

5. Under **Precision**, set:
- **Use currency member setting:** Select to apply the precision setting of the Currency member.
 - Set the minimum and maximum number of decimal positions to display in a cell for Currency values, Non-currency values, and Percentage values. For example, if the cell value is 100, and you select the **Minimum** precision "2", the value displays as "100.00".
6. Under **Replacement**, set labels to display for cells that are missing data, that you don't have access permission to view, or that have invalid data:
- **No Data:** Enter the text that you want displayed for cells that have #Missing or #NoData as their value.
 - **No Access:** Enter the text that you want displayed for cells that you don't have access permission to view.
 - **Submit Zeros:** Select if you specified #NumericZero as the text for the **No Data** or **No Access** replacement option and you want to submit zeros to the application.

See also: [Using Ad Hoc for Data Entry and Analysis](#)

Setting User Variables


User variables act as filters in forms, enabling you to focus only on certain members, such as a department, a specific timeframe, or an account. Any authorized user can reset the default variable to the required member.

Before you can open a form, you must set your preferences for the user variables that your administrator has set up. For example, for the CbCR Parent Entity, you can change the default `FCCS_Total_Geography` member to a specific member, such as the `United States`. The new member applies to all dashboards and forms, and data is populated based on the selected user variable member.

To set user variable Members:

1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**. The **Preferences** page lists the user variables that the administrator has set up for each dimension. Under **Member**, the currently selected member for each variable is displayed.

Dimension	User Variable	Member
Entity	CbCR Parent Entity	Total Geography
Currency	Currency	Entity Currency
Years	Current Year	FY19
Account	Fixed Assets/Liabilities	Total Fixed Assets
Entity	Loss Entities	Total Geography
Multi-GAAP	Multi-GAAP	Local GAAP
Years	PMYear	FY19
Account	Tax Automation Target Account	Current Provision
Account	Tax Automation Target Account Regional	Regional Current Provision
Currency	Tax Losses/Credits Currency	Entity Currency

2. Click the **Member Selector**  next to the variable that you want to change. You can also type a member name directly in the **Member** column for the dimension.
3. Click the member or the checkmark in front of it to select the new member value.
4. Click **Save**.

Setting Your Reporting Preferences

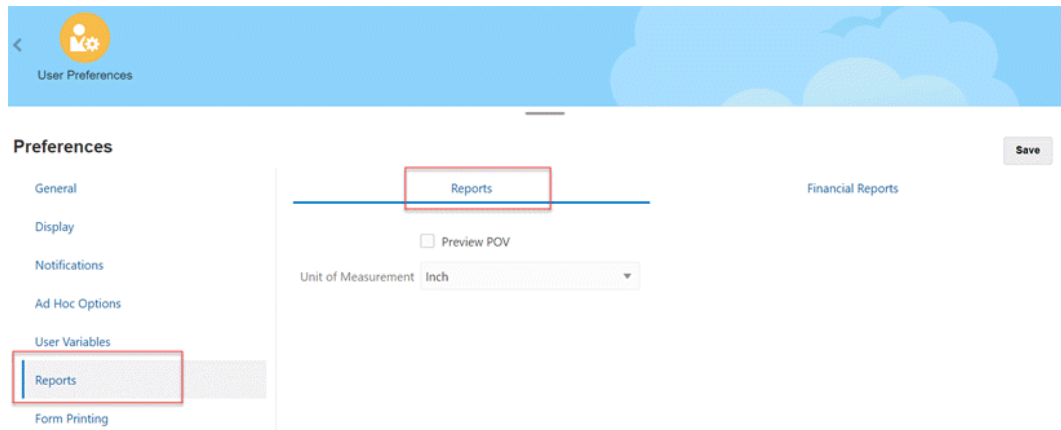
You can set user preferences for viewing and working with reports.

You can set preferences for previewing, displaying, and working with Reports and Financial Reporting reports.

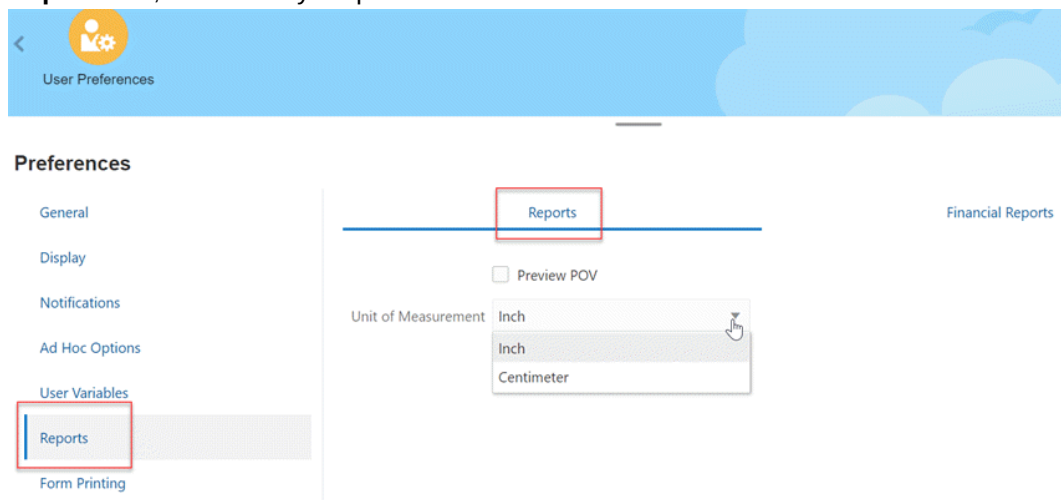
For more details, see *Designing with Reports for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud* and *Administering Financial Reporting for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud*.

To set your Reporting preferences:

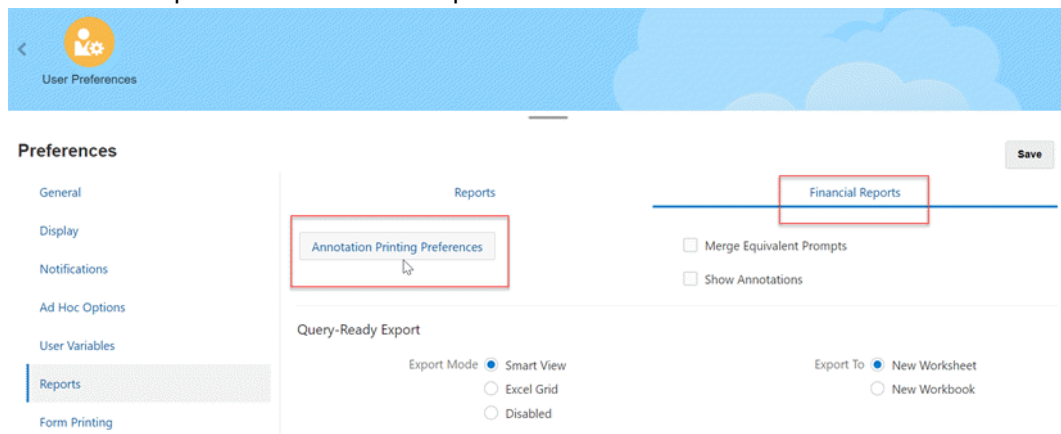
1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**.
2. Click **Reports**.



- To set your preferences for working with Reports, on the top of the page click the **Reports** tab, and select your preferences:



- **Preview POV** – Select this option to preview the dimension members used in the POV for the report.
 - **Unit of Measurement** – From the drop-down list, select to display page margin sizes in **Inch** or **Centimeter**. The default unit of measurement is Inches.
- On the top of the page, under **Reports**, click **Annotation Printing Preferences**, and define how to print annotations in a report.



- Beside **Annotation Printing Preferences**, select **Details**, and then under **Use Footnote Details**, select options to create a system-defined footnote. Generic formatting is applied and system-defined sizes and fonts are used. For example, you can select **Title**, **Description**, **Category**, **Date**, **Author**, **Attachments**, and **Include Replies**.

Note:

If you select **Include Replies**, select whether to include: **All** replies; the **Top** specified number of replies, starting from the initial reply; or the **Bottom** specified number of replies, which prints the initial annotation and the last number of specified replies. Enter the number of replies to print in the provided space.

- Beside **Annotation Printing Preferences**, select **Text Object** to select a saved text box in the repository that contains the Financial Reporting text function *Footnote*. In the text box for **Use Footnote Text Object**, enter text to use in the footnote function in the report's text object to print annotations. The report designer creates footnote functions. This option provides more flexibility for formatting and printing annotations. For example, the footnote function may specify to print only grid annotations with different size, font, and color to be applied to the heading and content.
 - Beside **Annotation Printing Preferences**, select **None** to print no annotations.
5. Click **OK** to close the dialog box.
 6. Select **Merge Equivalent Prompts** to respond only once or to respond consecutively to prompts and variables that are repeated.
 7. Select **Show Annotations** to include annotations in the report.
 8. Under **Query-Ready Export**, set your preferences for how reports are exported to Excel:
 - **Smart View**: Exports the report as an Oracle Smart View for Office file.

- **Excel Grid:** Opens the exported report in Microsoft Excel. Then under **Export To**, select:
 - **New Worksheet:** To open the exported report as a new sheet in an existing Excel workbook.
 - **New Workbook:** To open the exported report as sheet1 in a new Excel workbook.
 - **Disabled:** Hides the query-ready link when the report is displayed using HTML Preview.
9. Under **Export To**, select one of the following:
 - **New Worksheet:** To open the exported report as a new sheet in an existing Excel workbook.
 - **New Workbook:** To open the exported report as sheet1 in a new Excel workbook.
 10. Click **Save**.

Setting Your Printing Preferences

You can set your preferences for how forms and their data are printed as PDF files.

When designing a form, your administrator sets the form's printing options. You can accept these default settings or set your own preferences for printing PDF files.

Note:

- To print to a PDF file, you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader installed.
- If you're using Forms 2.0, you can use the browser's print feature or the Excel Print feature in Oracle Smart View for Office if you require printing.

1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**.
2. Click **Form Printing**.

3. Under **Page Settings**, set your preferences for paper size, layout, fit, and flow. You can also select whether to print in black and white.
4. Under **Options**, set whether to apply:
 - Formatting
 - Comments (text notes associated with cells)
 - Attribute members, if they're selected in the form
 - Currency codes, if the form supports multiple currencies per entity
 - The form name
 - Repeated row and column headers across pages
 - The POV/Page
 - Grid lines
 - A footer
5. Click **Save**.

4

Working with Operations

Related Links:

- [Viewing Operations Overview](#)
- [Consolidation Process](#)
- [Foreign Currency Translation](#)

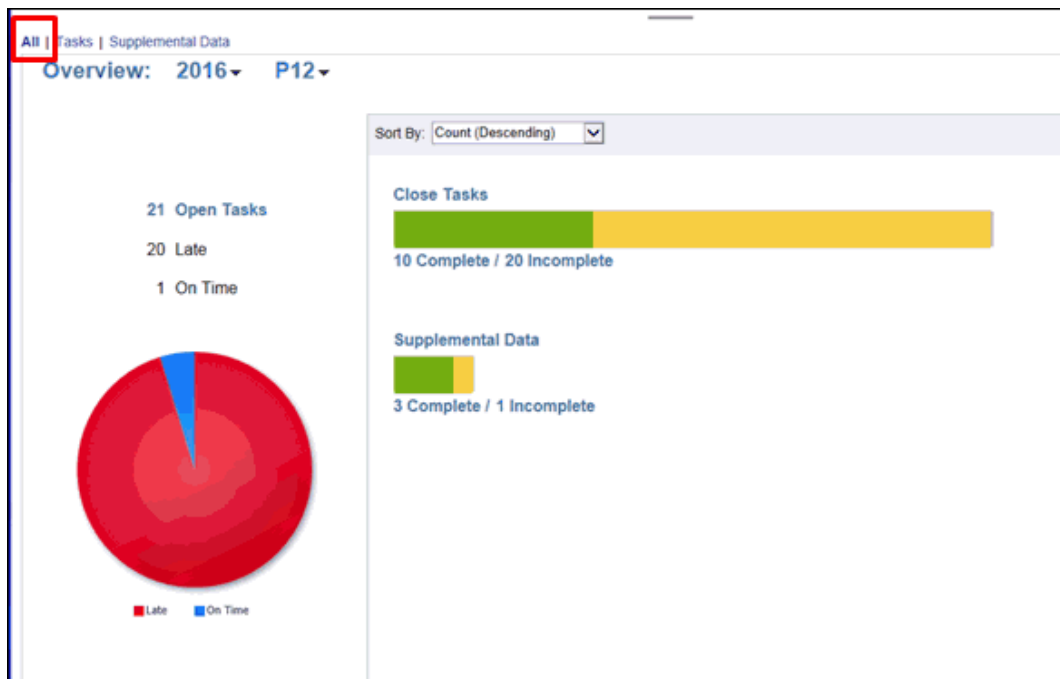
Viewing Operations Overview

The Operations Overview dashboard provides metrics on the status of all tasks and deployed supplemental data forms, to see which tasks were completed on time from those that were late, and providing a count of those tasks. You can view the tasks by Priority, Schedule, Task Type or Organizational Unit.

Viewing All Tasks

To view All Tasks:

1. On the Home page, click **Operations**, and then click **Overview**.
2. Select the **All** tab to view all tasks.



3. Select the POV.

4. Click the group of tasks for which you want to view the status:
 - OpenTasks
 - Late
 - On Time
5. Filter tasks by selecting **Sort By**, then select an option:
 - Count (Descending)
 - Count (Ascending)
 - Alphanumeric (Ascending)
 - Alphanumeric (Descending)
 - Attribute Order (Ascending)
 - Attribute Order (Descending)

Viewing Tasks


Viewing Tasks from the Home Page

When you launch Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud, the Home page displays a summary of tasks assigned to you and their status, such as Open, Late, Due Today, or Due in 7 Days. A number to the left of the status indicates the number of tasks with that status. You can filter the list of tasks by Year and Period. When you click a link in the Tasks summary panel, the Tasks page opens, where you can further filter the list of tasks.

Viewing Tasks from the Schedule Tasks Page

From the Tasks tab, you can search for tasks, filter lists of tasks, and save lists. You can change views to display more columns or rows.

To view tasks on the Task page:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click the **Schedule Tasks** tab on the left.
3. Use the View selector  on the right side of the page to move between views:
 - **List View**

The List view lists all tasks in a schedule or template. It provides a hierarchical (parent-child) view of tasks. You can filter the list of tasks to display only the ones in which you are interested.

By default, the list is sorted by the Start Date column. You can click a column heading to sort by that column. Parent tasks are indicated by an arrow, which you can click to expand or collapse the display of their children.
 - **Gantt View**

Displays a timeline for a schedule or template that graphically represents the duration of tasks and the dependencies between them. Bars represent duration, and arrows represent dependencies. You can view the predecessor relationships between tasks, for example, Task A must complete before Task B, and view the status of predecessor tasks. You can also see the parent-child task relationships (aggregations), in the hierarchy, for example, Task A is comprised of two subtasks, Task B and Task C.

You might choose to use the Gantt view when you create a template to see the predecessor relationships between the tasks, or to verify the precedence order after adding tasks to a schedule. You can use the Gantt view to see the status of predecessor tasks to other tasks, and see the status of tasks that are predecessors to other group member tasks.

 **Note:**

In the Gantt Chart view, viewing a schedule or template with a very large number of tasks may cause the view to cycle a very long time. It is recommended to filter the view down to a smaller number of tasks when reviewing the schedule or template in these views.

You can drag new tasks into the Gantt view and update a task using a double-click or menu option. You can drag a task to a new start date and stretch the task duration. You can filter to flatten the task hierarchy and sort by task status. Tasks that have child tasks are indicated by an arrow, which you can click to expand or collapse the task hierarchies.

- **Group View**
Enables you to create summaries of numeric attribute data by attribute value.
- **Compact**
Works as a toggle switch that can be turned on or off. The Compact View displays more rows of information when you are in List or Group View.

Viewing Tasks from the Worklist Page

The Worklist shows you the list and status of tasks that are being worked on. From the Worklist, you can search for tasks and filter lists of tasks.


If your administrator has enabled the Upcoming Tasks option, you can also see items in the upcoming workflow, as well as tasks currently available.

Here's some ways you can easily get information about ongoing tasks:

- You can see a summary of the status by **All**, **Late**, **Due Today**, or **Due in 7 days**.
- You can use the **Filter** bar to filter by attributes such as Name, Type, or Status.

You can then **Open** tasks on the list by clicking the **Actions** icon next to the task.

To view tasks from the Tasks page:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click the **Tasks** tab on the left to display the Worklist.
3. To display only your tasks, click Display My Tasks .

An easy way to access the task that you want is to use the **Search** field. You can search on any field (text or numeric) on the **Worklist**, except for Date. For example, you could search on the word "Accounts" to see all tasks that have Accounts in the name such as Accounts Payable or Accounts Receivable. You can also use the filtering capability to access particular lists of tasks by clicking the Filter icon next to the Search field and then set the filters you want.

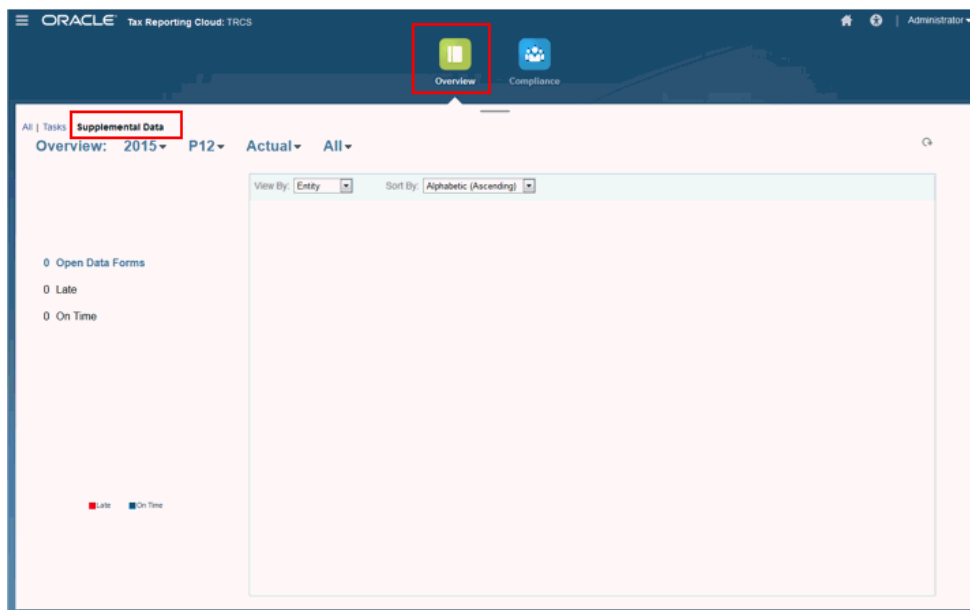
Viewing Tasks from the Task Actions Page

You can view and update tasks from the Task Actions page, which you can launch from a link in your email notification.

Viewing Supplemental Data Tasks

To view Supplemental Data Tasks:










1. On the Home page, click **Operations**.
2. Click **Overview**.
3. Select the **Supplemental Data** tab to view all tasks.






4. From the Point of View, select a Year, Period and Scenario.
5. From the piechart, click on the different status slices for tasks. The pie charts display the following status for tasks:
 - Number of Completed Tasks
 - Percentage of tasks Prepared On Time
 - Percentage of tasks Approved On Time
 - Rejected Tasks
 - Alerts
6. Filter the type of entity by selecting **View By**, then select an option:
 - Entity
 - Form
 - Data Set
 - Frequency

7. Filter tasks by selecting **Sort By**, then select an option:
 - Count (Ascending)
 - Count (Descending)
 - Alphabetic (Ascending)
 - Alphabetic (Descending)
8. Click the group of tasks for which you want to view the status:
 - OpenTasks
 - Late
 - On-Time

The Tasks dialog box is displayed.

Tasks			
Name	Task Code	Schedule	Description
Consolidate Data	ConsolDataNA	Year End Provision	
Lock Data	Consol03	Year End Provision	
Perform Property Tax Reconciliations	ARCSPROPERTY	Year End Provision	
Perform Sales & Use Tax Reconciliations	ARCSSales	Year End Provision	
Prepare Tax Account Reconciliations	ARCSTReview	Year End Provision	
Review Cash Taxes	Report01	Year End Provision	
Review Country by Country Dashboard	CBC	Year End Provision	
Review Country by Country Detail	CBCDetail	Year End Provision	
Review Financial Reports	Reports01	Year End Provision	

9. Review the information for each task:
 - Name
 - Task Code
 - Schedule
 - Description
10. **Optional:** Click **Export** to export the file to Excel.
11. Click **Close**.

Consolidation Process

Consolidation is the process of combining data from multiple descendant entities into a single and coherent whole for the parent entity.


Consolidation can be performed from many of the forms, such as:

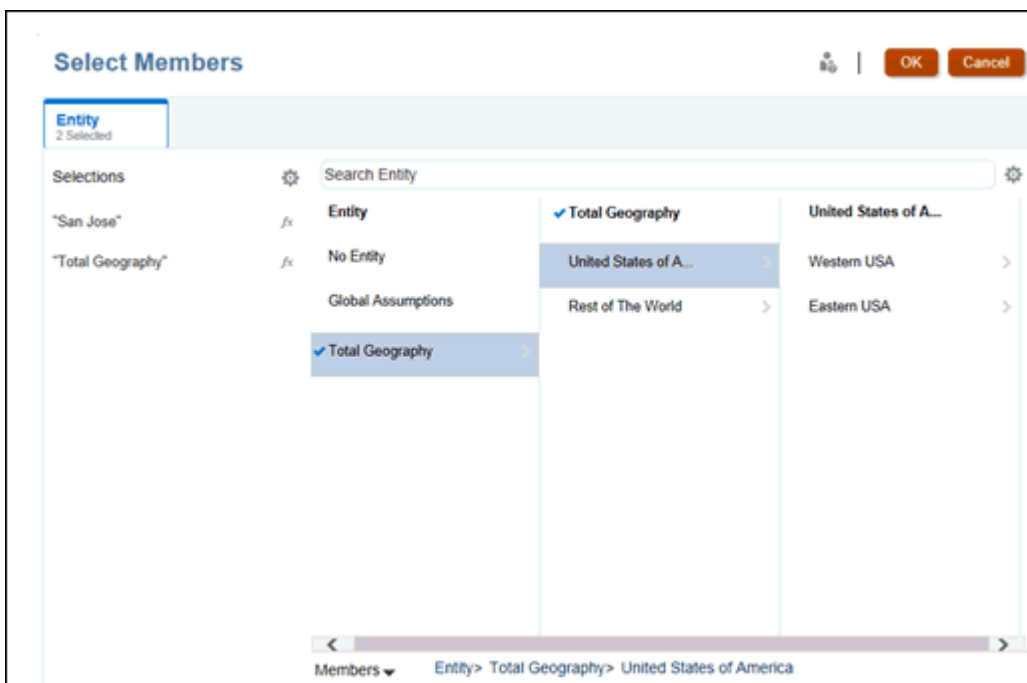
- CbCR Summary
- CbCR Details
- Current Provision National and Regional
- Temporary Differences National and Regional
- Deferred Tax National and Regional
- RTA National and Regional
- TAR National and Regional

To perform a consolidation:

1. Select the report that requires consolidation.
2. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**.

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Consolidate". At the top right, there are "Launch" and "Cancel" buttons. Below the title, there are four input fields with labels: "* Enter Entities" (containing "LE103"), "* Enter Period" (containing "P12"), "* Enter Scenario" (containing "Actual"), and "* Enter Year" (containing "FY15"). A red box highlights the Member Selector icon (a small square with a magnifying glass) located to the right of the "Enter Entities" field.

3. Beside **Enter Entities**, click the Member Selector . The current selection shows under **Selections**.



4. Under **Search Entity**, click the level of consolidation you want to use.
5. Continue to select members until you reach the consolidation you want to create, and then click **OK**.



6. Click **Launch**.
A confirmation message confirms the success of the consolidation.

Foreign Currency Translation

Companies that are part of a multinational group generally conduct business in their local currency. When financial statements from all subsidiaries are consolidated into the parent company's statements, these multiple currencies must be translated into the reporting currency of the parent.

When a multi-currency application is enabled, you can translate to any reporting currencies enabled for the application. This currency translation is done using exchange rates that you provide.

If the parent entity has not been consolidated or status is Impacted, the system will always perform consolidation for the parent first, to ensure that data is accurate before applying

translation to the reporting currency. The opening balances for Tax accounts should be translated using the closing rate from the prior year's P12.

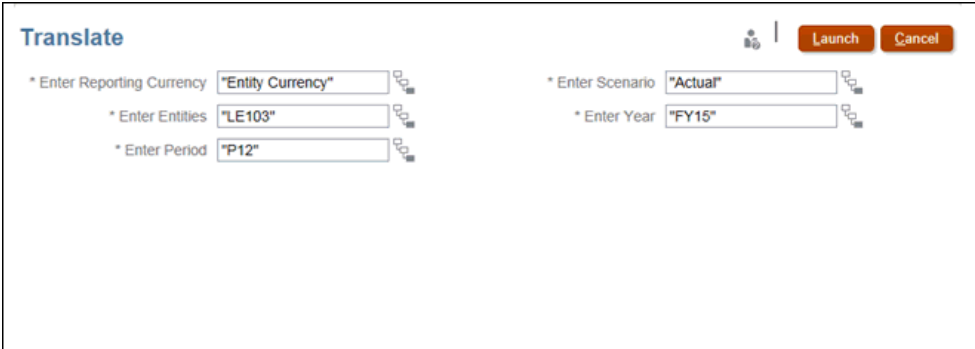
Translation can be performed from many of the forms, such as:

- CbCR Summary
- CbCR Details
- Current Provision National and Regional
- Temporary Differences National and Regional
- Deferred Tax National and Regional
- RTA National and Regional
- TAR National and Regional

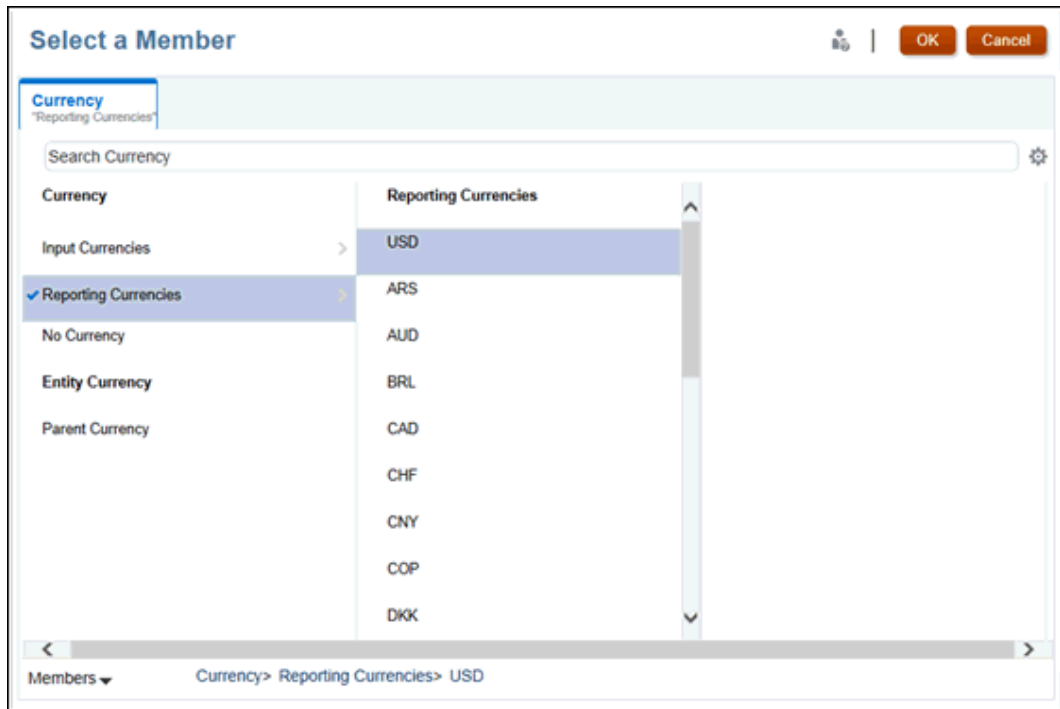
For more information, watch this video:  [Performing Foreign Currency Translation in Tax Reporting Cloud](#)

To translate to a reporting currency:

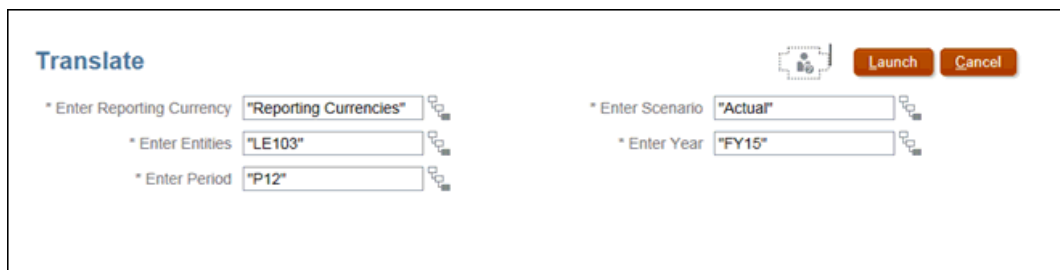
1. Select the form that requires translation.
2. Under **Actions**, select **Translate**.



3. Beside **Enter Reporting Currency**, click the Member Selector  .



4. Under **Reporting Currencies**, select the reporting currency that you'd like to translate to, and then click **OK**.



5. Click **Launch**.
A confirmation message confirms the success of the translation, and the currency values are translated to the selected reporting currency.

5

Working with Forms

Related Links:

- [Introduction to Forms](#)
- [You Enter Data in Forms](#)
- [About Forms Versions](#)
- [Accessing Data Entry Forms](#)
- [Assigning Access to Data Entry Forms](#)
- [Customizing Forms](#)
- [Exporting Data to Microsoft Excel](#)
- [Copying Direct URLs for Artifacts](#)
- [Using Dynamic Tabs in Redwood Experience](#)
- [Working in Forms 2.0](#)

Introduction to Forms

Tax Reporting provides a variety of out-of-the-box forms that enable you to quickly and easily perform the tasks you require to calculate, enter adjustments, and approve current and deferred taxes at federal and local levels using financial data, to meet standards such as US GAAP, and IFRS reporting.

You can access the list of forms using the **Forms** card in both the Tax Provision National and Regional clusters, and directly open the form you require from the list.

You can assign permission to authorized users and groups to access the selected form. For instructions, see [Assigning Access to Data Entry Forms](#).



Note:

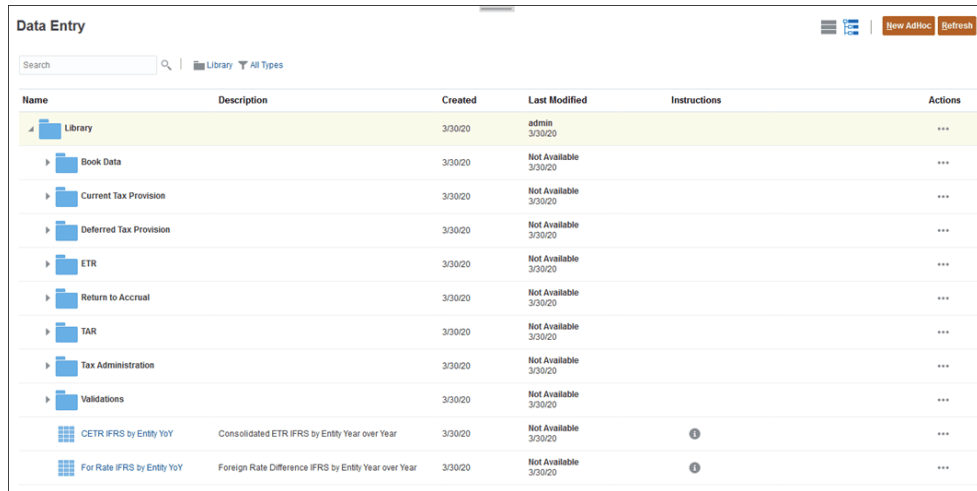
You can enter or change data only in cells for which you have Write access (cells with a white background). Service Administrators set up who can view and change which data.

To access the list of forms:

1. From the Home page, select **Library**.
2. Select the **Forms** tab to display the available forms. The forms are organized in folders.

 **Note:**

You can't add files to the top-level folder unless you're an administrator.



Name	Description	Created	Last Modified	Instructions	Actions
Library		3/30/20	admin 3/30/20		...
Book Data		3/30/20	Not Available 3/30/20		...
Current Tax Provision		3/30/20	Not Available 3/30/20		...
Deferred Tax Provision		3/30/20	Not Available 3/30/20		...
ETR		3/30/20	Not Available 3/30/20		...
Return to Accrual		3/30/20	Not Available 3/30/20		...
TAR		3/30/20	Not Available 3/30/20		...
Tax Administration		3/30/20	Not Available 3/30/20		...
Validations		3/30/20	Not Available 3/30/20		...
CETR IFRS by Entity YoY	Consolidated ETR IFRS by Entity Year over Year	3/30/20	Not Available 3/30/20	?	...
For Rate IFRS by Entity YoY	Foreign Rate Difference IFRS by Entity Year over Year	3/30/20	Not Available 3/30/20	?	...

3. Expand the form to view its contents.

The following forms are available:

Table 5-1 Available Forms

Form Folder	Tabs
Book Data	<p>Balance Sheet Displays data from "Data Input" data source.</p> <p>Balance Sheet by Source Provides Total Data Source including Managed Data, Supplemental Data and Data Input. The data can be loaded or input manually.</p> <p>Income Statement Displays data from "Data Input" data source.</p> <p>Income Statement by Source Provides Total Data Source including Managed Data, Supplemental Data and Data Input. The data can be loaded or input manually.</p>
ChCR (Country by Country)	<p>Filing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 3 Information • Constituent Entity Information • Jurisdictional Doc Specification • Message Specification • Reporting Entity Information

Table 5-1 (Cont.) Available Forms

Form Folder	Tabs
	<p>Risk Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset Ratios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Asset Ratios by JD YoY – Asset Ratios YoY • Employee Ratios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Employees Ratios by JD YoY – Employees Ratios YoY • Equity Ratios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Equity Ratios by JD YoY – Equity Ratios YoY • Income Tax Accrued Ratios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Income Tax Accrued Ratios by JD YoY – Income Tax Accrued Ratios YoY • Income Tax Paid Ratios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Income Tax Paid Ratios by JD YoY – Income Tax Paid Ratios YoY • Profit Ratios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Profit Ratios by JD YoY – Profit Ratios YoY • Revenue Ratios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Revenue Ratios by JD YoY – Revenue Ratios YoY <p>Table 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 1 • Table 1 by Jurisdiction • Table 1 Data Entry <p>Table 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 2 • Table 2 Data Entry <p>Table 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 3 • Further Information
Current Tax Provision	- Current Provision
	Current Provision
	Current Provision Regional
	Tax Credits
	Tax Credits Regional
	Tax Losses
	Tax Losses Regional
Deferred Tax Provision	- Balance Sheet Approach
	- Fixed Assets
	- Deferred Provision
	• Deferred Tax
	• Deferred Tax Regional

Table 5-1 (Cont.) Available Forms

Form Folder	Tabs
- Temporary Differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deferred Provision IFRS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deferred Tax Post DTNR • DTNR - Temporary Differences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Differences National • Temporary Differences Regional
ETR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash Tax ETR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Tax by Entity Year over Year Percentage • Cash Tax by Entity Year over Year Amount • Cash Tax by Jurisdiction Year over Year Percentage • Cash Tax by Jurisdiction Year over Year Amount - Consolidated ETR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CETR by Entity Year over Year • CETR by Entity Year over Year Amount • CETR by Jurisdiction Year over Year • CETR by Jurisdiction Year over Year Amount • Consolidated ETR • Foreign Rate Difference by Entity Year over Year • Foreign Rate Difference by Entity Year over Year Amount • Foreign Rate Difference by Jurisdiction Year over Year • Foreign Rate Difference by Jurisdiction Year over Year Amount - Consolidated ETR IFRS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CETR IFRS by Entity Year over Year • Consolidated ETR IFRS • For Rate IFRS by Entity Year over Year -National ETR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory ETR National Year over Year • Statutory Tax Rate vs Statutory ETR National • Statutory ETR National - Regional ETR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory ETR Regional Year over Year • Statutory Tax Rate vs Statutory ETR Regional • Statutory ETR Regional
Return to Accrual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTA (Return to Accrual National) • RTA Regional (Return to Accrual Regional)
TAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Tax Payable • Current Tax Payable Regional • Deferred Tax for TAR • Deferred Tax for TAR Regional • TAR (Tax Account Rollforward National) • TAR Regional (Tax Account Rollforward Regional)

Table 5-1 (Cont.) Available Forms

Form Folder	Tabs
Tax Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CbCR Automation • Consolidated Tax Rates • Consolidated Tax Rates IFRS • Data Status • Data Status CbCR • FX Rates Full Year • FX Rates Override • FX Rates Review • FX Rates Single Period • NIBT FX Rates Override • Percentage Consolidation • RTA Automation • Tax Automation Domicile • Tax Automation Domicile Regional • Tax Automation Entity • Tax Automation Entity All Regions • Tax Automation Entity Regions • Tax Automation Global • Tax Automation Global Regions • Tax Rates • TRCS_Opening Balance Override configuration form • TRCS_Ownership Detail • CbCR FX Rates Override • Loss Entities • TRCS_NIBT FX Rates Override - WAR • TRCS Opening Balance Override • TAR Automation • FX Rates Calculated Weighted Average
Validations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Tax validation • Total Tax National validation • Total Tax Regional validation

See also: [Flex Forms](#) in *Working with Oracle Smart View for Office (Mac and Browser)*

You Enter Data in Forms

Administrators design *forms* as containers in which you enter, update, analyze, print, and report on data.

You enter data into the cells in structured forms, and each form has a special purpose. For example, the administrator may design a form solely for creating a revenue plan for your product line or for comparing last year's actual expenses against this year's projected expenses.

With the forms's objective in mind, the administrator sets up the form with certain dimensions and members, reflected in the row and column headings. An example of a dimension is Year, and its members may include FY21, FY22, and FY23. Cells display data for the selected members.

Forms 2.0 Tax Reporting Example

The following example shows a 2.0 version of a Tax Reporting form:

Entity	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7
Operations(USD)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Distributions(USD)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Vision AMRC(USD)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Education(USD)(USD)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Vision Consulting(USD)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Vision US Branch(USD)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Vision Canada(CAD)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
North America(USD)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Vision Argentina(ARS)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Vision Brazil(BRL)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
South America(USD)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Vision Vietnam(VND)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Vision Netherlands(EUR)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Vision Germany(EUR)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Vision UK 1(GBP)	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	No Data	No Data
Vision UK 2(GBP)	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	No Data	No Data
Vision UK 3(GBP)	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	No Data	No Data
Vision Spain(EUR)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Vision France(EUR)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Vision CEE(CPE)	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	No Data	No Data
Vision Italy(EUR)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
EMEA(EUR)	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	Impacted	No Data	No Data
Vision Thailand(THB)	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

About Forms Versions

Forms are currently available in two versions:


- **Forms 1.0:** Uses Slick Grid with Oracle ADF Fuse components
- **Forms 2.0:** Uses Slick Grid with Oracle JET components

Both forms versions currently coexist in the same business process at the same time. Forms 1.0 is the default version for existing applications. Forms 1.0 behavior remains unchanged. You can still create and update these forms in your business process as you did before. All newly created applications will default to Forms 2.0.

Forms 2.0 Features

Forms 2.0 is available only if **Redwood Experience** is enabled. Forms 2.0 uses the existing Forms 1.0 runtime functionality and enhances it using Slick Grid with Oracle JET components for faster rendering, sophistication, ease of use, and consistency.

Forms 2.0 features include:

- Major improvements in usability and ease of use
- Better scalability and enhanced performance
- Runtime updates only; only runtime forms have adopted the new technology and user interface
- Standardized **Actions** menu for form actions
- New POV settings  menu
- New quick toolbar for performing certain common form grid actions
- Performance improvements for grids
- Improved comments updates, including multi-cell selection and comments entry
- Comments and Attachments can be added using a single option

- Seamless vertical or horizontal scrolling
- Better screen space utilization
- Faster cell to cell navigation
- Quick scrolling across data grids
- Forms and POV drop downs use a new sophisticated, hierarchical member selector with the ability to search
- Reduced popups
- Clean new icons and dialogs
- Built in sophisticated line item detail (replacing supporting detail)
- Wizard-based business rule runtime prompts; runtime prompts display as drawer from the right side
- Calc on the fly on the grid
- Stateless protocol for data retrieval
- Quicker refresh time on large grids
- Improved consistency between Web forms and Oracle Smart View for Office
- Improvements in web ad hoc
- Ability to **Save As** with a new form name
- Edit opens the Forms Designer in a new dynamic tab

Setting the Forms Version

If you've been using Forms 1.0, there's no migration needed to use Forms 2.0. You can easily switch between the two versions using an application setting. The forms will be rendered in the runtime environment to whichever version you specify. No form redesign is necessary.

To specify a forms version:

1. Click **Application**, and then click **Settings**.
2. Under **Other Options**, find the **Forms Version** setting.
3. Select a forms version. The default **Forms Version** for existing applications is **Forms 1.0**. Enabling **Forms 2.0** is only supported if Redwood Experience is enabled.

Considerations for Forms 2.0

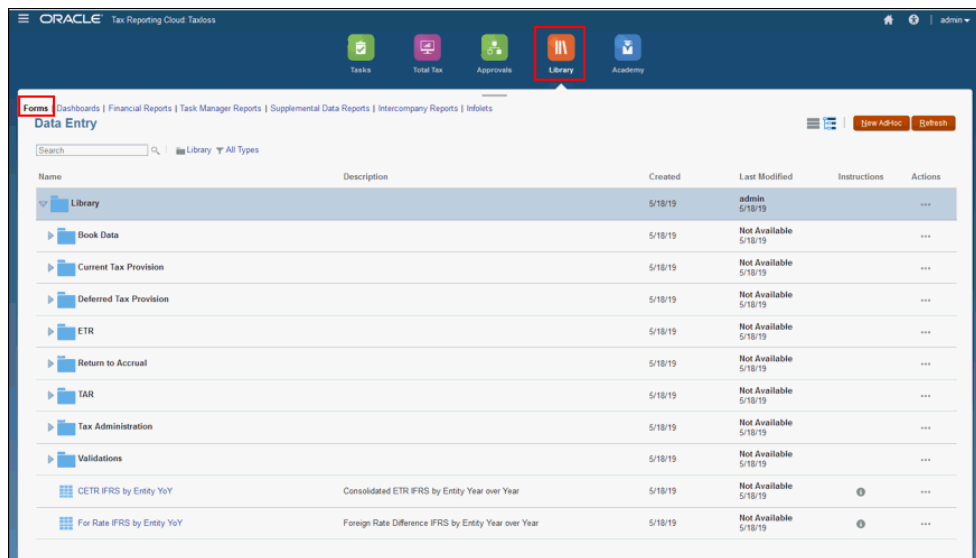
- Forms 2.0 is not available in Task Manager. Task Manager will default to Forms 1.0 even when the **Forms Version** application setting is set to Forms 2.0.
- The Autosave option is not supported in Forms 2.0. Instead, perform calc on the fly to see your changes without having to submit changes to the database and refresh.
- Exporting to Excel is not supported in Forms 2.0. Use the **Actions** menu to open a form in Smart View and then save the Excel worksheet natively.
- Forms 2.0 runtime filtering supports column filtering. Runtime filtering on rows will be supported in a future update of Forms 2.0.
- Web form runtime formatting is not supported in Forms 2.0. It will be replaced with design time formatting in a future update.
- The Planning Modules Configuration Wizard is not supported in Forms 2.0.

- All future web form enhancements will be in Forms 2.0.

Accessing Data Entry Forms

To access data entry forms:

1. From the Home page, use one of the following options to access forms:
 - Select **Library**, and then **Forms**
 - Select **Tax Provision National**, and then **Forms**.
 - Select **Tax Provision Regional**, and then **Forms**.




2. Expand the list, and select the form that you want to open. The form is opened directly, and is available for input or review.
3. Click **OK**, and then click **Close**.

Note:

If you're using a non-Redwood Experience theme on your desktop, right-clicking in rows, columns, POV, or cells, displays the same options as the **Actions** menu. If Redwood Experience is enabled, right-clicking in forms displays more forms-specific options than the **Actions** menu.

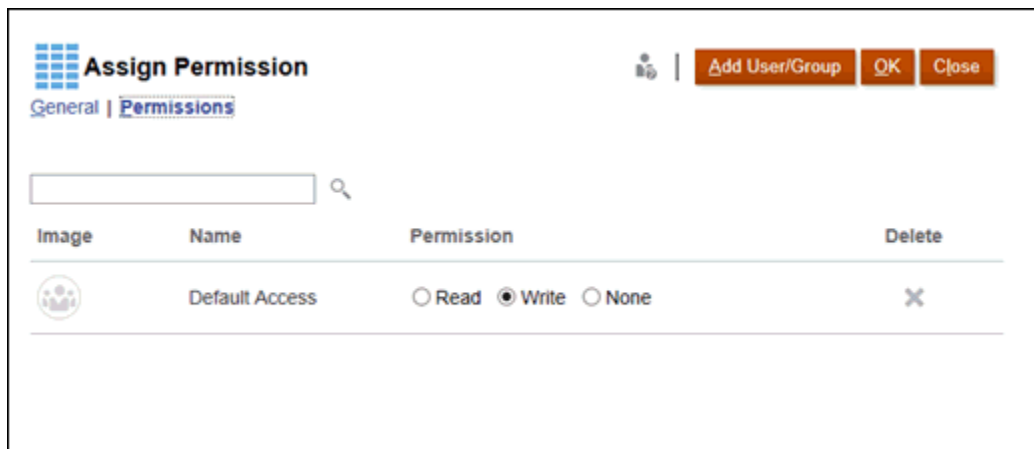
Assigning Access to Data Entry Forms

To assign access to data entry forms:






1. From the Home page, select **Library**, and then **Forms**.
2. Highlight the form for which you want to assign access, then click Action , and then select **Assign Permission**.

▼	Current Tax Provision		12/19/16	Not Available 12/19/16	⚙️
▼	Current Provision		12/19/16	Not Available 12/19/16	⚙️
	Current Provision	Current Provision National	12/19/16	Not Available 12/19/16	⚙️
	Current Provision Regional	Current Provision Regional	12/19/16	Not Available 12/19/16	⚙️
	Current Provision Regional DEV	Current Provision Regional	12/19/16	Administrator	⚙️

3. Click the **Permissions** tab.



4. **Optional:** For an existing User or Group, select the appropriate Permission:
 - Read
 - Write
 - None
5. **Optional:** To add a user or group, perform the following step, and then click **OK**.
 - a. Click **Add User/Group**.
 - b. Select the **Users** or **Groups** tab.
 - c. Select the users or groups to which you want to assign access.
 - d. Click **OK**, and then click **Close**.
 - e. Select the appropriate Permission for the selected users or groups.

Image	Name
	William Radcliff
	Barry Mills
	Jacques Picard
	Frank Taylor
	Carol Judd

6. Click **OK**, and then click **Close**.

Customizing Forms

Selecting a Point of View

In the Tax Reporting application, the data entry forms and financial reports are configured to have the valid Point of View (POV) for each Tax account. However, if additional analysis is needed, you can define customized grids for navigation. You can also define customized grids when using Oracle Smart View for Office to access the data.

The following members are included in a Point of View:

- Scenario
- Years
- Period
- Entity
- Consolidation
- Jurisdiction
- Multi-GAAP
- Currency

There are two options available to change a Point of View:

- Change POV options individually
- Change multiple POV options at one time

To change POV options individually:

1. Select a data entry form or financial report.
2. From the displayed POV, click the selected option, such as Scenario, Period, and so on.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency
Actual	FY16	P12	Operations(USD)	Entity Input	All National	Local GAAP	Entity Currency

3. From the Member Selector, select the new member for the POV, for example, a different year, and then click **OK**.

4. Click **Go**  to reset the POV.

To change multiple POV options at one time:

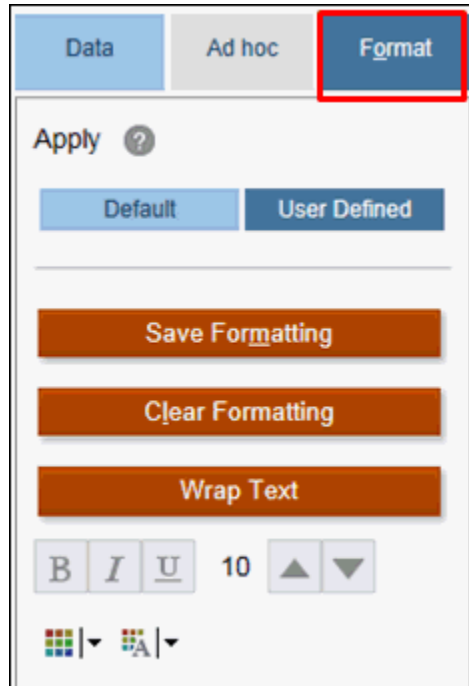
1. Select a data entry form or financial report.

2. Click **Edit Member** .

3. Select the members that you want to change for the POV, for example, a different year, and then click **Apply** to reset the POV.

Emphasizing Data with Formatting

In simple forms and ad hoc grids, a variety of formatting options help you emphasize certain data. For example, you can increase or decrease the font size and set the font color and background. You can even select a customer color, or save or clear the formatting that you set. And in text cells, you can wrap the text.



You can select the following options for formatting:

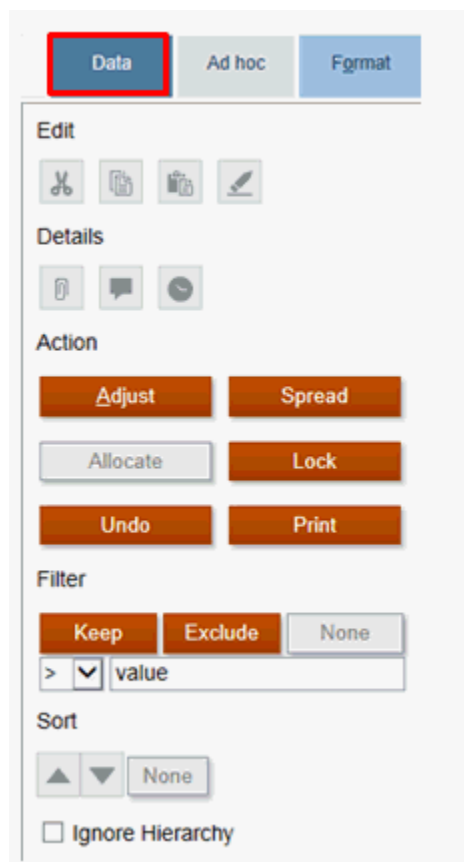
- **Default**—Formatting that the application applies to indicate a state (for example, that the cell has **Supporting Detail**).
- **User Defined**—Formatting that you have applied.

 **Note:**

Where formatting styles conflict, the default formatting takes precedence. For example, you might format a cell and then change its value. The default formatting for a change, but not-yet-saved value overrides the formatting that you applied to that cell.

Formatting Data

You can format the data in your data entry forms or financial reports using the options from the Data dialog box. Click the Data tab in an ad hoc grid to manipulate, annotate and filter data.



For example, to filter which data is displayed, select a row or column. Then under **Filter**, select an operator, enter a value, and then click **Keep** or **Exclude**.

Select from the following options:


- Under **Edit**, you can cut, copy, paste or clear an entry.
- Under **Details**, you can add an attachment, make a comment or view the change history.
- Under **Action**, you can make the following changes:
 - **Adjust** a value by a percentage or plus/minus value
 - Set a **Grid Spread** to adjust the value of a specific cell, or enter a new value.
 - **Allocate**
 - **Lock** or **unlock** a cell
 - **Undo** an entry
 - **Print** the form or report
- Under **Filter**, you can control which cells you want to keep, or exclude. You can also set a Filter Comparison for the filter.
- Under **Sort**, you can select an up or down sort.
- You can select to **Ignore Hierarchy** for the sort.

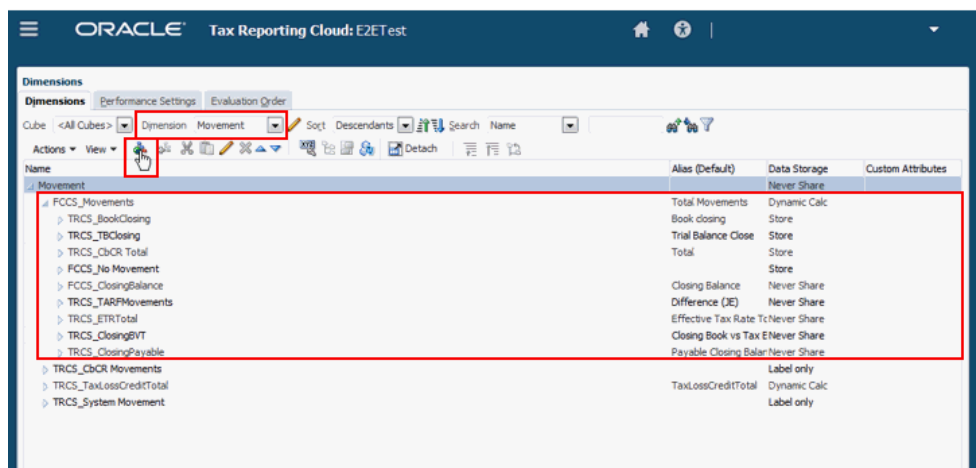
Customizing the Movement Dimension Hierarchy


You can create additional user-defined members under the Movement dimension to run consolidation and translations for these members.

No out of box opening balances movement or CTA (Currency Translation Adjustments) calculations are provided.

To create customized Movement dimension members:

1. From the Home page, select the Navigator , then under **Create and Manage**, select **Dimensions**.
2. From **Dimensions**, select **Movement**.



3. Expand **FCCS_Movements**, and then click Add Child .
4. On the **Add Child** screen, enter the name of the new Movement member (for example, IncomeSegmentsTotal).

- Complete fields for the new custom Movement members on the Add Child screen, based on the following restrictions:

Table 5-2 Movement Member Property Restrictions

Property	Base Member	Parent Member	Comment
Name	Name does not start with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "TRCS_" "FCCS_" "PBCS_" 	Name does not start with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "TRCS_" "FCCS_" "PBCS_" 	Reserved key words: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "TRCS_" "FCCS_" "PBCS_"
Alias	Alias is unique across dimensions members	Alias is unique across dimensions members	If the Alias is not unique, an error is generated when using the Alias in reports or Smart View.
Data Storage	Store	Use one of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store Never Share 	Do not use Dynamic Calc
Two Pass Calculation	Unchecked	Unchecked	
Plan Type	Consol	Consol	Uncheck other Plan Types
Data Type	Unspecified	Unspecified	





6. Click **Save**, and then click **Refresh Database** 
7. Repeat steps 4 through 6 to add all members to complete the Movements hierarchy under FCCS_Movements. For example:

Table 5-3 Movement Hierarchy Example

FCCS_Movements	Parent Entity	Child Entities
	IncomeSegmentsTotal - Income Segments - Total	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBClosing (Shared) • RecExp - Recovered Expenses • UnExp - Unusual Income and Expenses • ProfitBrands - Profit on Local Brands • ProfitRelParties - Profit from Related Parties

8. Select **Account** as the dimension, then expand **FCCS_Income Statement**, and then click Add Child . Add the children that you require for the Accounts hierarchy.
9. From the Home page, select the Navigator , then under **Create and Manage**, select **Forms**.
10. Create the custom form, using the members that you created, and then **Consolidate**.
 - a. On **Forms**, click Add  and enter the name of the new custom report.
 - b. On the **Properties** tab, enter the name of the report.
 - c. On the **Layout** tab, select the **POV**, and **Rows** and **Columns** for the report.
 - d. On the **Business Rules** tab, add the following rules:
 - **Consol - Rule - Consolidate**
 - **Consol - Rule - Translate**
11. Click **Save** for the new report.
12. From the Home page, click **Library** and select the new form.
13. Input data, then click **Save**.
14. Click **Consolidate**. You can verify data at the parent entity.
15. **Optional:** If you are using a different currency, click **Translate**. You can verify data at the parent entity.

Exporting Data to Microsoft Excel

By exporting data from a form to Microsoft Excel, you can explore "what-if" scenarios in Excel before copying and pasting values back to your business process.

About exporting data:

- Your business process doesn't export these details to Excel: Supporting Detail, cell comments, numerical formatting, the application name, user, form folder, attributes, currency tags, or percentages.
- Full decimal places are exported for numerical values, but scaling isn't applied to preserve accuracy. When you view the exported data in Oracle Smart View for Office, data displays like it does in the business process form.
- Member aliases display if your administrator sets the form to display them.
- Values pasted back to your business process from Excel must be unformatted data.

To export data from forms to Microsoft Excel:

1. Open a form.
2. Click **Actions**, then **Spreadsheet Export**, and then **Export**.
3. Either open or save the file.

Use standard Excel procedures to make and save your changes.

Copying Direct URLs for Artifacts

Use the **Copy URL** option on the artifact listing page to copy the unique URL for an artifact (dashboards, forms, infolets, and reports) in your Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud business process.



Note:

Copy URL is available to all users so that direct URLs to artifacts can be shared. However, only users with access to the targeted artifact can perform actions on it.

To copy the unique URL for an artifact:

1. From the Home page, open the listing page for the artifact.
For example, click **Dashboards**, **Data**, **Infolets**, or **Reports**.
2. From the listing page, click **•••** next to the artifact, and then select **Copy URL**.
3. The **Copy URL** dialog displays the unique URL for the artifact. Copy the URL.

Copied URLs can, at times, become invalid. Possible reasons for invalid URLs include:

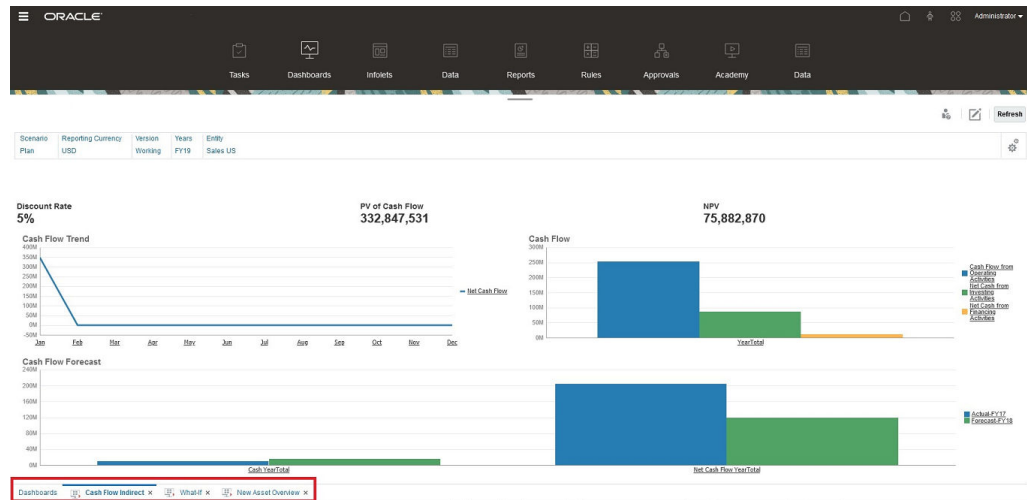
- The artifact is deleted.
- User access for the artifact is revoked.
- The artifact is renamed, which breaks the URL.
- The artifact is moved to a new folder, resulting in a new URL, which breaks the URL.

Using Dynamic Tabs in Redwood Experience

Work on related artifacts within tabs without navigating away from a parent artifact.

About Dynamic Tabs

Dynamic tabs enable you to view multiple artifacts on a single page. For example, if you've a form open, you can open other related forms, and dashboards. These additional artifacts are denoted by horizontal tabs at the bottom of the page. This feature is for users who do want to view multiple artifacts simultaneously, but don't want to have multiple browser windows open. The dynamic tabs feature is available only if Redwood Experience is enabled.



Dynamic tabs terminology:

- **Dynamic Tab:** A tab that is added at the bottom of the page to the right of the source tab when a related artifact is launched. Only dynamic tabs will display a close icon.
- **Source Tab:** The page from where the dynamic tab was launched.

If your Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud environment includes tabs from another EPM Cloud environment, dynamic tabs are supported for those cross-environment tabs.

Considerations When Using Dynamic Tabs

- You must enable Redwood Experience to use dynamic tabs. If you're using a theme other than Redwood Experience for your business process, dynamic tabs aren't available.
- You can open up to 30 tabs on a page. If you attempt to open more than 30 tabs, you'll see a message prompting you to close a few tabs before opening new tabs.
- Long artifact names will appear truncated on tabs.
- The **Actions** menu in the Redwood Experience only displays global options. It no longer displays the same options as the right-click menu in forms. To view form-specific options, (for example, **Consolidate** or **Translate** in Tax Reporting), right-click a row, column, POV, or cell in the form.

Working with Dynamic Tabs

Source and dynamic tabs display at the bottom of the page on which you're working.

When you launch a new dynamic tab from an existing tab or listing page, the new tab is added to the right of the existing tab and the focus will move to the newly launched tab.


Dynamic tabs are preserved for the current session only. The last tab displayed is retained the next time you access the page within the same session. If you log out and then log back in, if you reload a navigation flow, or if you switch to another navigation flow, dynamic tabs won't be retained. If there is any unsaved data, you'll be prompted to save it before you proceed.

Each new action you perform opens a new dynamic tab. For example, you perform a drill through on Form1 and then perform a drill through on Form2, this will open two dynamic tabs. If you perform another drill through on Form1, the action will relaunch the previously opened tab.

Artifacts that were launched in dynamic tabs will also be listed in your recent history on the Announcements Panel. Dynamic tabs can also be added to **Favorites** in the Announcements Panel.

Dynamic tabs display a close icon. If there is any unsaved data on a tab, you'll be prompted to save it before closing the tab. After a tab is closed, the focus will move to the tab that's to the left of the closed tab. If you're closing a tab that's not in focus, the focus remains on the tab that's currently in view. To close all dynamic tabs, right-click any horizontal tab displayed at the bottom of the page and click **Close All Tabs**.

Videos

Your Goal	Watch This Video
Learn how to navigate with dynamic tabs to multi-task with different artifacts. With dynamic tabs, you can open related artifacts while keeping the original artifacts open.	 Navigating with Dynamic Tabs

Working in Forms 2.0

Note:

To work in Forms 2.0, the **Forms Version** setting in application settings must be set to **Forms 2.0**. Forms 2.0 is available only if **Redwood Experience** is enabled.

Opening a form from the **Data Entry** page, opens the form in the *runtime* environment.


Administrators set who can view what data and who can change it. You can enter or change data only in cells that you have Write permission to (cells with a white background).

These topics contains helpful information as you work with 2.0 forms in the runtime environment:

- [Working with the Global Toolbar in Forms 2.0](#)

- [Working with the Quick Toolbar in Forms 2.0](#)
- [Working with POVs in Forms 2.0](#)
- [Opening the Member Selector in Forms 2.0](#)
- [Performing Calculations Without Having to Submit Your Changes \(Calc on the Fly\)](#)
- [Printing Data in Forms 2.0](#)





Videos


Your Goal	Watch This Video
Learn about working with data in Forms 2.0.	 Overview: Introduction to Forms 2.0 in Cloud EPM

Working with the Global Toolbar in Forms 2.0

The icons and menus at the top of each form enable you to view instructions or perform the following actions on the form:

Table 5-4 Form Global Toolbar

Object	Description
	Instructions: Displays instructions if they were added for a form.
	Refresh: Updates the data on the form.
	Search: Enter a keyword in the Find box and then click the Previous or Next arrow to find data within the form.
	Property Panel: Displays specific information for a form, like Data Validation messages. For ad hoc forms, the Property Panel displays properties for General , Ad Hoc User Options , and Layout .

 **Note:**

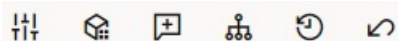
In the future, the **Property Panel** will be used to show other details such as cell formatting, and so on.

Table 5-4 (Cont.) Form Global Toolbar

Object	Description
Actions menu	<p>Displays the following form actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edit: Opens the form in the Form Designer. The Form Designer opens in a dynamic tab next to the current tab. You must have the correct permissions to edit forms. Any updates you make to the layout can be visualized after saving in the Forms Designer. When editing forms, you have the option to Save As, which saves the form with a new form name. • Rules & Smart Push: View the rules that are used in a form and launch them. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze data coming from different cubes. For Forms 2.0, there are usability improvements for rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Search functionality is included. – When the rule is executed, prompts can be entered in the right-hand side drawer. – Prompts for multiple rules can be entered in stations and launched all at once. • Analyze: Perform ad hoc analysis on a form. • Show Reasons for Read Only Cells: Learn why you can't change data in some cells. • Open in Smart View: Work with a form in Oracle Smart View for Office. See Opening Forms and Ad Hoc Grids from Web Applications in <i>Smart View for Office User's Guide 23.100</i>. • New Ad Hoc Grid: Create an ad hoc grid. • Show/Hide Toolbar: Shows or hides the quick toolbar that is displayed below the form title.
Save	Saves the data in the form.








Working with the Quick Toolbar in Forms 2.0

In Forms 2.0, instead of using a context (right-click) menu, certain common actions have been placed in the quick toolbar for easier accessibility.



You can perform the following actions using the quick toolbar:

Table 5-5 Quick Toolbar

Icon	Description
	Adjust: Increase or decrease the selected cell data by a positive or negative value, or a percentage value.
	Grid Spread: Specify an amount or percentage by which to increase or decrease values across multiple dimensions, based on the existing values in the target cells. You can select a Proportionally , Evenly , or Fill spread pattern. To use grid spread, your administrator must enable Grid Spread as a form property.
	Comment: Explain data or provide background, and attach external files. You can add comments and attachments to a cell or to a range of cells across multiple dimensions. Multiple comments can be posted for the same cell. The comments popup can be used to upload attachments. Posted comments and attachments can also be deleted.
	<div style="border-left: 2px solid #0070C0; padding-left: 10px; background-color: #E6F2FF;"> <p> Note:</p> <p>In Forms 2.0, you can attach files with file sizes of up to a maximum of 20 MB to formula cells.</p> </div>
	<p>Line Item Details: Build logic into how a cell value is calculated. Line item details is an upgraded (alternative) functionality for supporting details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line item details can be invoked from the context (right-click) menu or from the Quick Toolbar • Add child or siblings with provisioning to make arithmetic calculations (add, subtract, multiply, and so on) • Support only for rows (not for columns)
	Change History: Displays the history of the changes made to the cell data.
	Undo: Cancel the last change you made.

Working with POVs in Forms 2.0


About POVs

The information directly below the quick toolbar lets you select different data to work with. This is called the form's point of view (POV).

When a form contains a POV, changes to the POV are automatically applied. If you don't want to automatically apply changes, you can deselect auto-apply for the POV bar in the form's **POV Settings** menu. You can also hide dimension labels on the POV bar, and clear POV selections.

Changing POV Settings

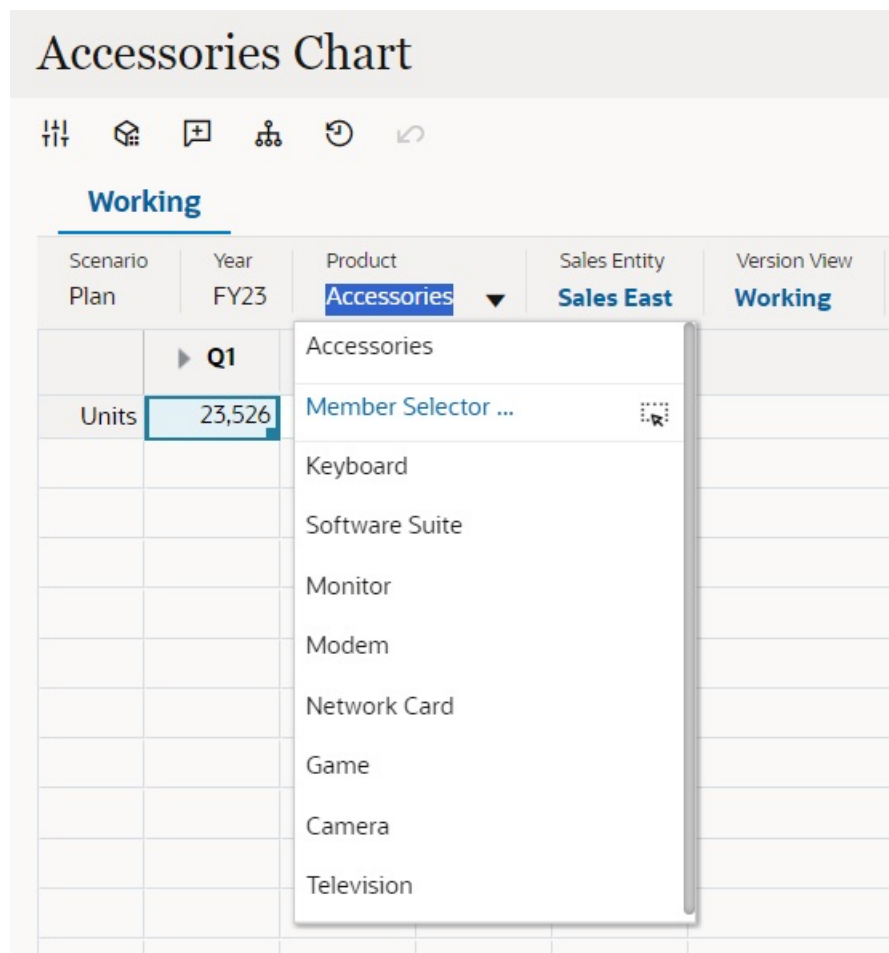
To access POV settings:

1. Click .
2. Select from the following options:
 - **Hide Dimension Labels:** Makes the form look more compact
 - **Auto-Apply:** Automatically refreshes the data grid every time POV values are changed
 - **Clear Selections**

Searching for POV Members in Forms 2.0

When working in Forms 2.0, you can easily find new POV members. To search, click a POV link. The search interface displays a list of the most recently used members from which you can choose.

Figure 5-1 Forms 2.0 POV Most Recently Used Members List



The screenshot displays the 'Accessories Chart' interface. At the top, there are navigation icons and the title 'Accessories Chart'. Below the title, the 'Working' view is active. The chart's header includes fields for Scenario (Plan), Year (FY23), Product (Accessories), Sales Entity (Sales East), and Version View (Working). A dropdown menu is open for the Product field, listing various accessories: Accessories, Member Selector ..., Keyboard, Software Suite, Monitor, Modem, Network Card, Game, Camera, and Television. The data grid below shows a row for 'Units' with a value of 23,526 for 'Q1'.

Scenario	Year	Product	Sales Entity	Version View
Plan	FY23	Accessories	Sales East	Working
	Q1	Accessories		
Units	23,526	Member Selector ...		
		Keyboard		
		Software Suite		
		Monitor		
		Modem		
		Network Card		
		Game		
		Camera		
		Television		


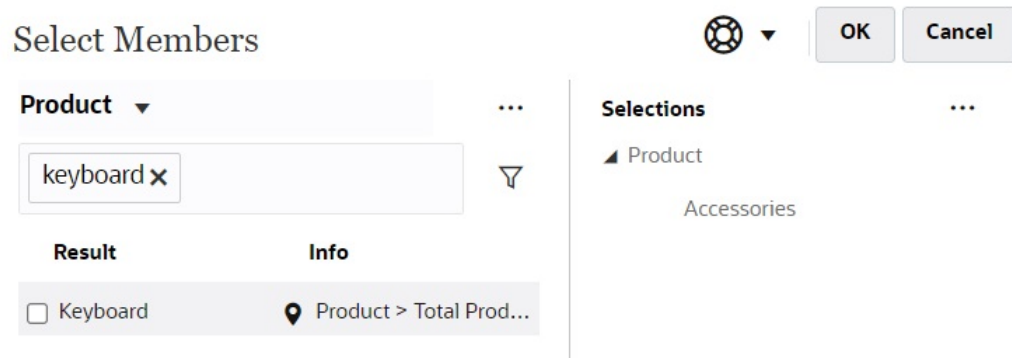
You also can search using the member selector. Click a POV link, then click the member selector icon  to launch the member selector. Members in the member selector are displayed as a hierarchy or you can type a member name in the **Search** box. If a member is located using the **Search** box, you'll see a result displayed under the Search box.

Figure 5-2 Forms 2.0 Select Members Search Results




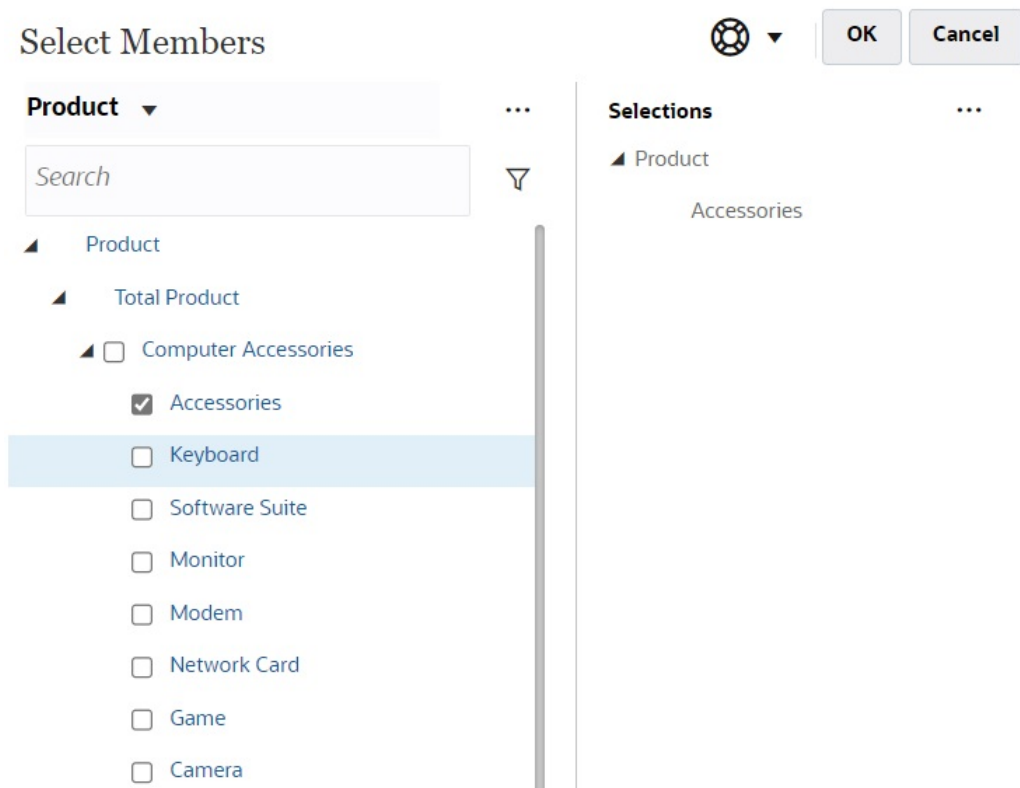
You can view where the member is located within the hierarchy by hovering over the result's **Info** column and clicking .

Figure 5-3 Forms 2.0 Select Members Search Results in Hierarchy

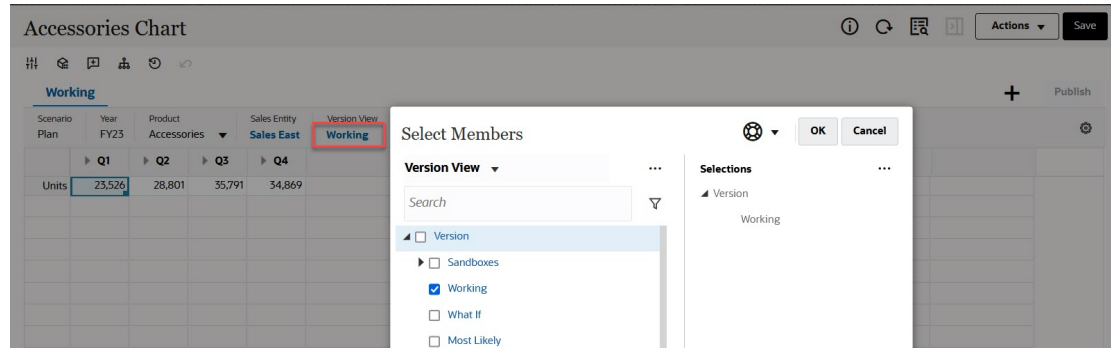


Opening the Member Selector in Forms 2.0

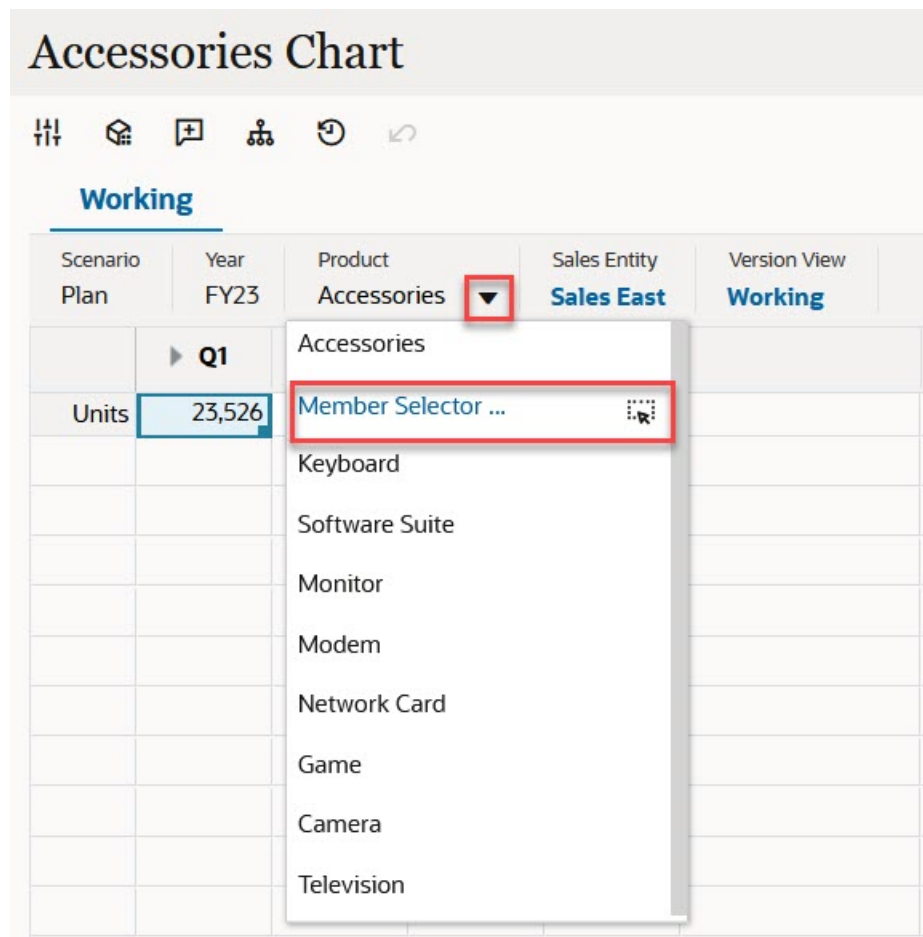
To select members in Forms 2.0, use the member selector.

To open the member selector from a Forms 2.0 form:

Click a member on the POV bar:



You can also click the Page drop-down list, and then select **Member Selector**:



In a business rules run-time prompt, when the prompt is for members, click the **Member Selector** icon:



For more information about using the member selector, see [Using the Member Selector](#).

Performing Calculations Without Having to Submit Your Changes (Calc on the Fly)

Use calc on the fly to change data values and see calculated changes instantly without submitting the updated values.

When working with Forms 2.0, or during ad hoc analysis, you can perform calc on the fly without having to submit changes to the database and refresh. This capability saves you time and enables you to do multiple changes to the grid at once.

For Forms 2.0, this option is available if your administrator enabled this feature for the form. When this feature is enabled, in a 2.0 version of a form, when you hover over a cell with a member formula attached, you see the member formula associated with the cell and you can perform calc on the fly.

For ad hoc analysis, your administrator might have enabled this feature for you. Or, you can set a display preference for calc on the fly by selecting **Yes** for **Enable User Formulas in Ad Hoc** on the **Display** tab in **User Preferences**. When this setting is enabled, in an ad hoc grid, when you hover over a cell with a member formula attached, you see the member formula associated with the cell and you can perform calc on the fly.

To perform calc on the fly:

1. Open a 2.0 version of a form or an ad hoc grid, and hover over cells to see members with formulas attached, for both member formulas and consolidation operators.

In this example, you can see the formula for **Sales for Jan**.

	Trips	Trips	Trips	Trips
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1
International Sales	20	20	20	60
Sales East	30	30	30	90
Sales NorthEast	25	25	25	75
Sales Mid-Atlantic	20	20	20	60
Sales SouthEast	15	15	15	45
Sales South	12	12	12	36
Sales Central	10	10	10	30
Sales West	12	12	12	36
Sales	144	144	144	432

Row Sales Column BaseData Trips Jan member(403):
 410 +420 +421 +422 +423 +430 +440 +450 +66
 grid math:
 = EssSum(essMissing(1/0) , B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9, B10, B11)

There must be enter-able cells (level zero members) in the form or ad hoc grid in order for formulas to appear.

2. Perform calculations as needed, and then move the cursor from the cell:
 - Modify values that contribute to a calculated cell. The calculated cell value is updated.
 - Modify a calculated value. The cells that are on the form or ad hoc grid that contribute to the calculated cell are updated.
For formula spreading to work correctly, all source cells for the calculated value must be visible on the form or ad hoc grid.

A color change indicates a modified cell. Cells refresh immediately to display the newly calculated values, without submitting the changes to the database.

In this example of modifying values that contribute to a calculated cell, modify the value of **Sales West** for **Jan**:

	Trips	Trips	Trips	Trips
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1
International Sales	20	20	20	60
Sales East	30	30	30	90
Sales NorthEast	25	25	25	75
Sales Mid-Atlantic	20	20	20	60
Sales SouthEast	15	15	15	45
Sales South	12	12	12	36
Sales Central	10	10	10	30
Sales West	15	12	12	36
Sales	144	144	144	432

When you press Tab, calc on the fly calculates updated values for **Sales** for **Jan**, **Q1** for **Sales West**, and **Q1** for **Sales**. Note the color change for the newly calculated values.

	Trips	Trips	Trips	Trips
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1
International Sales	20	20	20	60
Sales East	30	30	30	90
Sales NorthEast	25	25	25	75
Sales Mid-Atlantic	20	20	20	60
Sales SouthEast	15	15	15	45
Sales South	12	12	12	36
Sales Central	10	10	10	30
Sales West	15	12	12	39
Sales	147	144	144	435

In this example of modifying a calculated value, modify the calculated value **Sales** for **Feb**:

	Trips	Trips	Trips	Trips
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1
International Sales	20	20	20	60
Sales East	30	30	30	90
Sales NorthEast	25	25	25	75
Sales Mid-Atlantic	20	20	20	60
Sales SouthEast	15	15	15	45
Sales South	12	12	12	36
Sales Central	10	10	10	30
Sales West	12	12	12	36
Sales	144	288	144	432

When you press Tab, the values that contribute to the calculated cell are updated. Note the color change for the newly calculated values.

	Trips	Trips	Trips	Trips
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1
International Sales	20	40	20	80
Sales East	30	60	30	120
Sales NorthEast	25	50	25	100
Sales Mid-Atlantic	20	40	20	80
Sales SouthEast	15	30	15	60
Sales South	12	24	12	48
Sales Central	10	20	10	40
Sales West	12	24	12	48
Sales	144	288	144	576

- When you've completed all of your modifications and are satisfied with the calculations, you can submit the modified values to the server, or you can discard your changes without submitting them.

You can also perform calc on the fly in Oracle Smart View for Office in 2.0 versions of forms or in ad hoc grids. See *Performing Calculations Without Having to Submit Your Changes* in *Working with Oracle Smart View for Office*.


Review the supported formula functions and operators. See *Supported Functions and Operators for Calc on the Fly* in *Working with Oracle Smart View for Office*.

Not all formula functions support calc on the fly. See *Unsupported Functions and Formulas for Calc on the Fly* in *Working with Oracle Smart View for Office*.

For additional considerations when performing calc on the fly, see *Guidelines and Considerations* in *Working with Oracle Smart View for Office*.

Tutorials

Tutorials provide instructions with sequenced videos and documentation to help you learn a topic.

Your Goal	Learn How
In this tutorial, you learn how to perform calc on the fly during ad hoc analysis using member formulas. You can work with calc on the fly either in the web or with Smart View.	 Performing Calc on the Fly in Cloud EPM

Printing Data in Forms 2.0

If you require printing, you can print data in forms 2.0 using the browser's print feature or the Excel Print feature in Oracle Smart View for Office.

To work with a form in Smart View, open a form, click **Actions**, and then select **Open in Smart View**.

See *Opening Forms and Ad Hoc Grids from Web Applications* in *Smart View for Office User's Guide*.

6

Using Dashboards to Work with Data

Related Topics:

- [Understanding Dashboards](#)
- [About Dashboard Versions](#)
- [Viewing Dashboards](#)
- [Working with Dashboard 1.0 Dashboards](#)
- [Working with Dashboard 2.0 Dashboards](#)
- [Reviewing Total Tax Dashboards](#)

Understanding Dashboards

Dashboards give you an overview to key information and let you enter, change, and save data.

You can work with multiple forms or charts, enter data or change the data in one, and see the immediate effects in other forms, charts, and tiles in the dashboard. Change a driver in the grid and see its impact immediately in the chart.

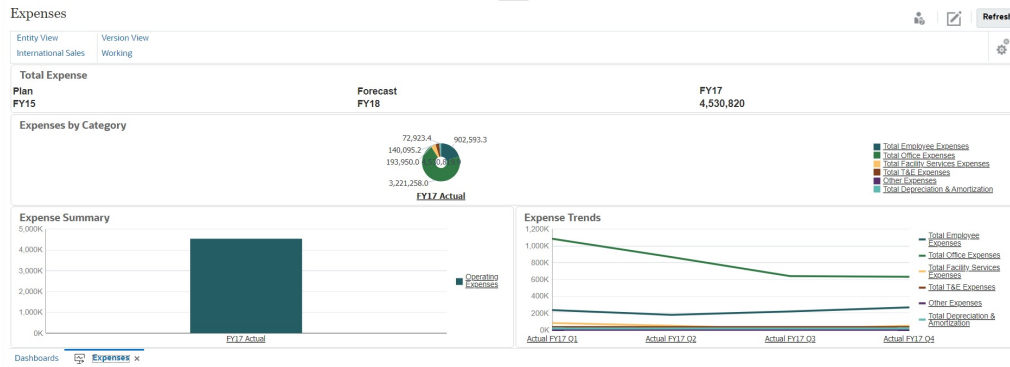
When you save data, it's saved in all the objects in a dashboard. Depending on the form's design, you can also drill down into more detail. You can select which members to work with and change chart types, for example. Hovering your mouse over chart elements highlights the element and displays a data label. Your administrator creates dashboards, but you have a lot of flexibility when using them. For example, for many chart types, you can customize the colors that represent the data.



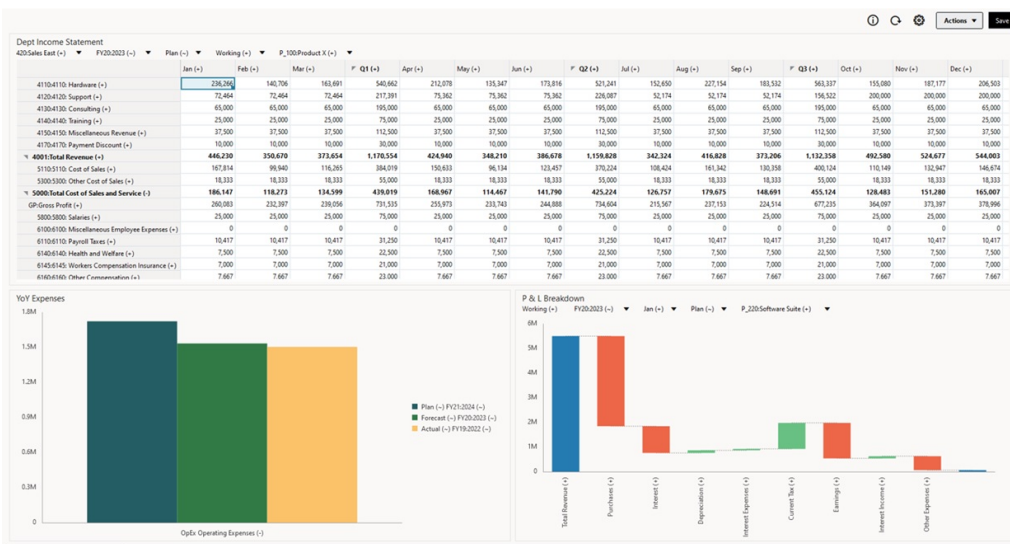
Note:

You can no longer mark a dashboard page as default.

Dashboard 1.0 Example





Dashboard 2.0 Example



About Dashboard Versions

Dashboards are currently available in two versions: Dashboard 1.0 and Dashboard 2.0. To help you differentiate between the dashboard versions on the **Dashboards** listing page, we've provided an icon in front of each dashboard:

-  : Dashboard 1.0
-  : Dashboard 2.0

Both dashboard versions currently coexist in the same business process at the same time. Depending on which version you are viewing, the dashboards will look a little different and the user interface is also slightly different.

Dashboard 2.0 Runtime Features

Dashboard 2.0 Runtime supports:

- More chart types than Dashboard 1.0; for example, Waterfall, Pyramid, and Geomap and sub-chart types for Radar, Combination, and Gauge charts are all Dashboard 2.0 features
- Creating tables in dashboards with visual inline views of data, called Spark Charts
- Quick Analysis, which lets you add components to dashboards without having a prebuilt form

You create an ad hoc query by typing member names in the Search bar or using the Member Selector, and then you control the layout of the query in the Layout tab of the Properties panel.
- Working directly with data in form grids if the underlying form is a Forms 2.0 form
- If working with a Forms 2.0 form grid:
 - Global write-back option: global **Save** button with **Run on Save** rules
 - Individual form write-back option: local **Save** with **Run on Save** rules
 - In table charts, highlighting parent members to distinguish from leaf-level members
- Updated global and local POV bars that use the Oracle JET member selector
- An updated Maximize mode in charts and grids that are now consistent with one another
- Enhanced master forms and details that enable you to apply context from any grid
- Flexible layouts for all dashboards
- Valid intersections support for global and local POV bars
- The ability to **Edit** and **Edit without Data** from a custom menu outside of the Dashboards listing page
- Information icon for runtime dashboards and forms
- Opening and editing forms from within a runtime dashboard
- The ability to visualize different chart types in a runtime dashboard component
- Drill-through in single and multiple Pie and Doughnut charts
- Rationalized Actions, POV Settings, and Component menus
- The ability to switch over to Oracle Smart View for Office for all data operations; for example, Open, Edit, Create, Refresh, Data Submit, Page/POV Change
- A conversion utility to convert from Dashboard 1.0 to Dashboard 2.0; both batch conversions (at the folder level) and individual dashboard conversions are supported
- The ability to filter Dashboard 1.0 and Dashboard 2.0 dashboards on the listing page
- The ability to edit dashboards not only from the Dashboards listing and runtime pages, but also from custom navigation menus wherein dashboards are embedded.

Considerations for Dashboard 2.0

- 3D visualization is not supported in Dashboard 2.0. This affects the following Dashboard 2.0 chart types:
 - Area
 - Bar
 - Bubble
 - Column

- Combination
- Doughnut
- Gauge
- Line
- Radar
- Scatter

Dashboard 1.0 still supports 3D visualizations for these chart types.

- In a future update, Dashboard 2.0 will support Smart Push.

Viewing Dashboards

- [Viewing the Dashboards Page](#)
- [Features of the Dashboards Page](#)
- [Dashboards Page Actions Column](#)

Viewing the Dashboards Page

To view the **Dashboards** page:

1. On the Home page, click **Library**, and then click the **Dashboards** tab at the bottom of the page.
2. To open a dashboard, click the dashboard's name.

This opens the dashboard in the *runtime* environment.



Note:

If you've selected a Dashboard 2.0 dashboard and you see an `Error` during Dashboard 2.0 component initialization message, the dashboard has Forms 2.0 forms associated with it. You must ensure that Redwood Experience and Forms 2.0 are enabled before you can view the dashboard.

To enable Redwood Experience, click **Tools**, then **Appearance**, select **Enable Redwood Experience**, and then click **Save**.

To enable Forms 2.0, click **Application**, then **Settings**, and then under **Other Options**, find **Forms Versions**, select **Forms 2.0**, and then click **Save**.

Features of the Dashboards Page

On the **Dashboards** page:

- Folders are supported. The **Dashboards** page uses the same folder hierarchy as infolets and data entry forms and all artifacts and folders reside under a root folder called **Library**.

 **Note:**

Only administrators can add files (for example, dashboards, infolets, forms, reports, and so on) to the **Library** root folder.

- You can toggle between viewing dashboards by a flat view or a tree view:




- Dashboards are available in two versions. To help you differentiate between the dashboard versions on the **Dashboards** listing page, we've provided an icon in front of each dashboard:



– : Dashboard (1.0)



– : Dashboard 2.0

- The **Dashboards** page can be filtered by type. Click , and then select from the following filter options:

- **All Types** (default)
- **Dashboard 1.0**
- **Dashboard 2.0**

- To search for a specific dashboard, click



to search by keywords or  to narrow the search to specific library folders.

Dashboards Page Actions Column

On the right side of the **Dashboards** page there is an **Actions** column. Clicking on the **...** icon next to the dashboard or folder, displays the following actions:

- Folder Actions:
 - **Assign Permission:** Assigns access permissions to the folder. Folder permissions apply to all items within that folder, even to items that may not be visible in the list.
 - **Create Dashboard:** Creates a Dashboard 1.0 dashboard in this folder.
 - **Create Dashboard 2.0:** Creates a Dashboard 2.0 dashboard in this folder.
 - **Create Folder:** Creates a new folder.
 - **Delete:** Deletes a folder. The folder must be empty to delete it.
 - **Rename:** Renames a folder. The folder cannot be renamed if it contains other folders.
 - **Move to:** Moves the folder to another location in the folder hierarchy.

- **Convert All Dashboards to 2.0:** Finds any Dashboard 1.0 dashboards within the folder hierarchy, and converts them to Dashboard 2.0 dashboards.
- Individual Dashboard Actions:
 - **Edit:** Opens the dashboard in the Dashboard Designer with the underlying form data. The dashboard opens in a dynamic tab.
 - **Edit without Data** (Dashboard 2.0 option only): Opens the dashboard in the Dashboard Designer without the underlying form data so you can more easily perform such actions as realigning the dashboard components and tiles. The dashboard opens in a dynamic tab.
 - **Rename:** Renames a dashboard.
 - **Copy As:** Copies a dashboard with a new name. The dashboard is copied to the listing directly under the original dashboard.
 - **Delete:** Deletes a dashboard.
 - **Move to:** Moves a dashboard to another folder.
 - **Assign Permission:** Assigns access permissions to the dashboard.
 - **Convert to Dashboards 2.0** (Dashboard 1.0 option only): Converts the Dashboard 1.0 dashboard to a Dashboard 2.0 dashboard.
 - **Copy URL:** Enables you to copy and share the direct URL for a dashboard.

Working with Dashboard 1.0 Dashboards

As a reminder, Dashboard 1.0 dashboards on the listing page are identified by this icon:






Move the cursor over an object on the dashboard to display the hover toolbar



Dashboard 1.0 hover icons provide options such as **Instructions**, **Actions**, **Save**, **Refresh**, **Settings**, and **Maximize**, depending on the type of object.

To work with objects in Dashboard 1.0 dashboards, from the hover toolbar:

- Click **Instructions**  to view instructions for a form (only available if instructions are configured for a form).
- Click **Actions**  to access such form options as **Spreadsheet Export** or **Supporting Detail**.
- Click **Settings**  to change the chart type associated with the form or its height percentage.

Customize charts in dashboards. Each chart type has options that are specific to it. For example, for a bar chart, you can set:

- The width percentage of the bars

- The type of chart displayed (for example to area, bubble, column, doughnut, funnel, gauge, scatter, radar, and so on)
- The chart to display in 3D
- Horizontal or vertical placement
- The background
- The legend's and label's position

And if the 1.0 dashboard includes a gauge chart type, you can set the **Maximum Value** that the dial displays.

Some other points to know about using 1.0 dashboards:

- Changes you make to the chart type options aren't saved for the next session. Clicking **Save** saves the data you enter or change, but not the dashboard definition.
- If you select a new value from the Page drop-down in dashboards, a Go button (right arrow) is displayed in the POV bar.



Click the Go button to show your selection.

- You can enter or change data in a form's cell only if the intersection in the underlying form is writable.
- In a Smart Form (with the form design option **Autosave** enabled), when you enter data and tab out of the cell, the other objects refresh, displaying fresh data.
- By default, missing or suppressed data is plotted as zeros in graphs. You can clear the **Plot Missing Values as Zero** setting to ignore missing or suppressed data in certain chart types so it's no longer plotted as zeros. The chart types to which this setting applies are Area, Bubble, Combination, Line, Radar, and Scatter.
- For Dashboards that use a **Flexible** layout, you can drag an object's border to resize it. You can also click an object's handle to expand it, and then click the handle again to restore the object to its original size.

Working with Dashboard 2.0 Dashboards

Helpful information about working with Dashboard 2.0 dashboards in the runtime environment.

As a reminder, Dashboard 2.0 dashboards on the **Dashboards** page are identified by this icon:



Opening a dashboard from the **Dashboards** page, opens the dashboard in the *runtime* environment.

Videos

Your Goal	Watch This Video
Learn about the new features and functionality in runtime Dashboards 2.0 in Cloud EPM.	 Overview: New Features in Dashboards 2.0 in Cloud EPM (Nov 2023)

Related links:

- [Working with the Dashboard 2.0 Global Toolbar](#)
- [Working with Dashboard 2.0 Components](#)
- [Drilling Through on Charts and Legends](#)
- [Working with POVs in Dashboard 2.0](#)
- [Opening the Member Selector in Dashboards 2.0](#)
- [Working with Dashboard 2.0 Dashboards in Navigation Flows](#)
- [Working with Master Forms and Details in Dashboard 2.0 Components](#)
- [Support for Valid Intersections in Dashboard 2.0 Dashboards](#)

Working with the Dashboard 2.0 Global Toolbar

The icons and menus at the top of each dashboard enable you to perform the following actions on the entire Dashboard 2.0 dashboard:

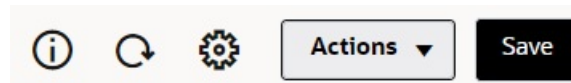


Table 6-1 Dashboard Header Toolbar




Object	Description
	<p>Information: Displays the name of the dashboard, the path to the location of the dashboard within the Library hierarchy, and any descriptive information. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name: Operating Expenses - Actual vs Plan • Path: /Library • Description (Optional): Enter a description of the dashboard.
	Refreshes the data for the entire dashboard.
	<p>Displays the POV Settings menu with the following menu options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POV : Hide Dimension Labels: Hides dimension labels in the global POV. • POV : Auto-Apply: Enables or disables the ability to automatically apply changes to the entire dashboard. If you change a page in the global POV bar and POV : Auto-Apply is enabled, the page changes for all components in the dashboard that are based on forms. • POV : Clear All Page Selections

Table 6-1 (Cont.) Dashboard Header Toolbar

Object	Description
Actions menu	<p>Displays the following dashboard actions (you must have the correct permissions to edit dashboards):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edit: Opens the dashboard in the Dashboard Designer with the underlying form data. The dashboard opens in a dynamic tab next to the current tab. • Edit without Data: Opens the dashboard in the Dashboard Designer without the underlying form data so you can more easily perform layout changes such as realigning the dashboard components and tiles or updating the form properties. The dashboard opens in a dynamic tab next to the current tab.
Save	<p>Clicking Save writes back all dashboard grid changes and runs any rules associated with the dashboard, including runtime prompts.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can attach multiple rules with or without runtime prompts with global Save. • Runtime prompts open as a "drawer" from the right side for better usability. <p>Clicking Save saves the data you enter or change for all dashboard components, but it does not save changes to the dashboard definition.</p>

Working with Dashboard 2.0 Components

Dashboards are made up of components. Each component contains a dashboard object such as a form, a cube, or another visualization (charts, tiles, and so on).

Dashboard Component Toolbar

Hover over a component on the dashboard to display the component toolbar




. The hover toolbar enables you to perform actions on the component only.


Table 6-2 Dashboard Component Hover Toolbar

Object	Description
	Information: Displays the underlying form name, the path of the form, and the cube for the component.
	Save: Saves changed data and runs rules associated with the component.
	Refresh: Refreshes the data associated with the dashboard component.
	Chart Type: Changes the visualization for the component.

Table 6-2 (Cont.) Dashboard Component Hover Toolbar

Object	Description
	<p>Perform the following Actions on the component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize: Enlarges the dashboard component. Once maximized, click Restore to minimize the dashboard component to its original size. • Open Form: Opens the runtime form associated with the component in a dynamic tab next to the current tab. • Edit Form: If you have the correct permissions, opens the form associated with the component in the forms editor. The forms editor opens in a dynamic tab next to the current tab.

Working with Component Objects in the Runtime Environment

- Changes you make to the dashboard components in the runtime environment aren't saved for the next session. Changes are also not saved if you click the Show/Hide bar to hide the icon ribbon at the top of the page; the page refreshes and any changes you've made will not be saved.
- By default, missing or suppressed data is plotted as zeros in graphs. You can change the **Plot Missing Values as Zero** setting to **No** to ignore missing or suppressed data in certain chart types so it's no longer plotted as zeros. The chart types to which this setting applies are Area, Bubble, Combination, Line, Radar, and Scatter. To reset the **Plot Missing Values as Zero** setting in the properties panel, click the tab for the type of chart (Area, Bubble, Combination, Line, Radar, or Scatter), then click **Yes** to toggle the setting to **No**.
- Components default to displaying the form grid and the grids displayed are writable if the associated form is a Forms 2.0 form. To replace a grid with a chart, hover over the grid to display the hover icons in the upper-right corner of the component. Click , and a menu of charts is displayed from which you can choose. Charts selected during runtime are not persisted when the runtime dashboard is closed.
- If a URL added to a dashboard doesn't work in the runtime environment, right-click the URL and open the link in a new browser tab.
- While in a dashboard, you can right-click inside a grid to view the grid's context menu:
 - **Edit options:** **Cut, Copy, Paste, Clear**
 - **Adjust options:**
 - * **Adjust Data:** Increase or decrease the selected cell data by a positive or negative value, or a percentage value.
 - * **Grid Spread:** Specify an amount or percentage by which to increase or decrease values across multiple dimensions, based on the existing values in the target cells. You can select **Proportionally, Evenly, or Fill** spread pattern. To use Spread, your administrator must enable Grid Spread as a form property.
 - **Comments:** Explain data or provide background, and attach external files. You can add comments and attachments to a cell or to a range of cells across multiple dimensions.

- **Change History:** Displays the history of the changes made to the cell data.
- **Lock/Unlock Cells:** Temporarily lock cells while you calculate and fill in other values. A lock icon displays on locked cells. To unlock the cells, click **Lock/Unlock Cells** again.
- **Analyze on Cell:** Opens ad hoc in a dynamic tab.
- **Apply Context:** Filters the data in the target forms or charts that is relevant to the data in a master form.
- Line item details are supported only if the component is maximized. To maximize a component, hover over the component to display the hover icons in the upper-right corner of the component. Click **⋮**, and then select **Maximize** to enlarge the dashboard component. After you're done working with the component, click **Restore** to minimize the dashboard component to its original size.
- When you click **Refresh Data** either on a Tile or by clicking the global **Refresh Data** option, the Tile data will display after a "blink." The "blink" indicates that the refreshed data is populated.
- When viewing a Table, parent members are highlighted to distinguish them from leaf-level members.

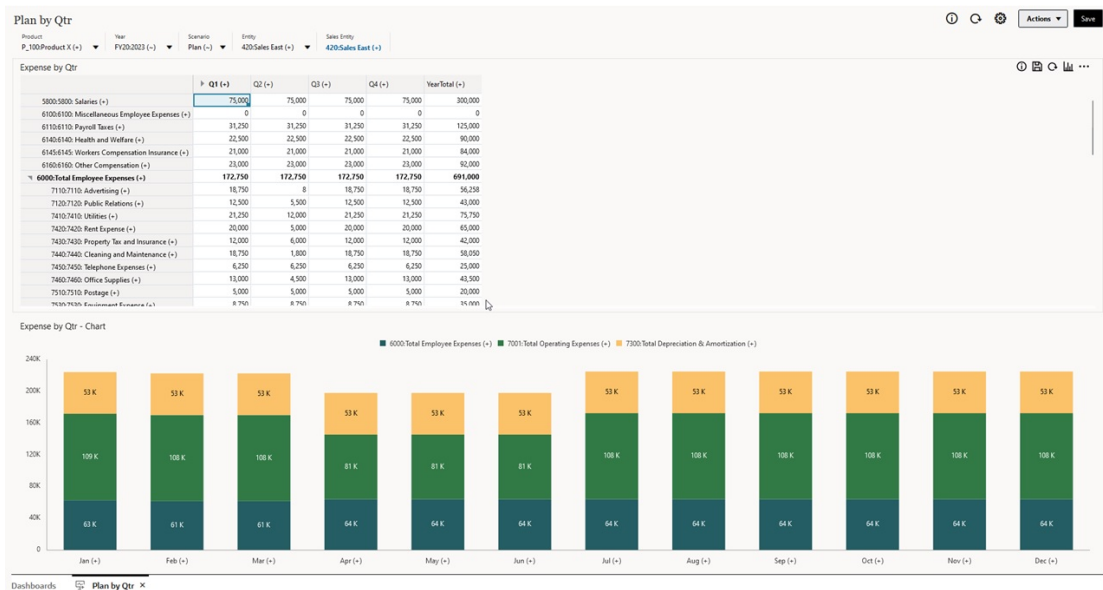
Working with Forms 2.0 Grids in Dashboard 2.0

In Dashboard 2.0, you can work directly with data in forms grids if the underlying form is a Forms 2.0 form.

Newly added components in Dashboard 2.0 default to displaying the form grid, and the grids are writable if the associated form is a Forms 2.0 form.


In grids you can update cell values, run rules, and save changes facilitating write-back from the dashboard.

Example Dashboard 2.0 Dashboard with a Grid



Saving Updates to Dashboard 2.0 Grids

After updating a grid within Dashboard 2.0, clicking the global **Save** button writes back all dashboard grid changes and runs any rules associated with the dashboard, including runtime prompts.

Clicking  within an individual grid component in a dashboard writes back the changes for that grid and runs the rules associated only with the individual grid.

Rules

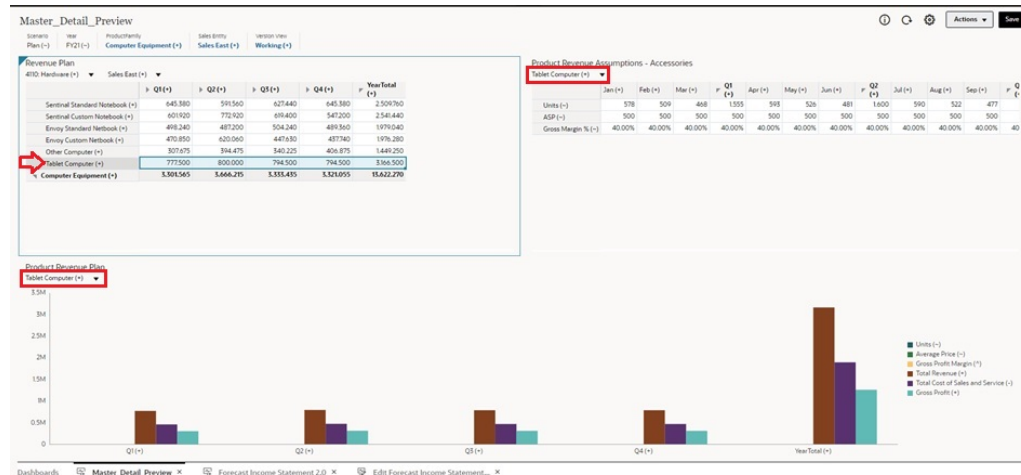
The Dashboard Designer includes an **Associations** tab in the Properties panel for associating rules to a dashboard.

When you save a dashboard or a grid component in a dashboard, any rules associated with the grids will launch when the dashboard grid is saved, including runtime prompts. Runtime prompts open as a "drawer" from the right side.

Grids in Master Details Dashboards

Dashboard 2.0 supports designating grids as the master component when designing dashboards with master details.

To filter the data in the target forms or charts that is relevant to the data in a grid, right-click the relevant data row in the master grid and select **Apply Context**.



The screenshot shows a 'Master_Detail_Preview' dashboard. On the left, a 'Revenue Plan' table displays data for various notebook and computer models across four quarters and a year total. A red arrow points to the 'Tablet Computer' row. On the right, a 'Product Revenue Assumptions - Accessories' table shows monthly and quarterly data for units, ASP, and gross margin. Below these tables is a bar chart titled 'Product Revenue Plan' for 'Tablet Computer'. The chart shows metrics for Units, Average Price, Gross Profit Margin, Total Revenue, Total Cost of Sales and Service, and Gross Profit across four quarters and a year total. A red box highlights the 'Tablet Computer' dropdown menu in the chart's legend area.

Context Menu in Dashboard Grids

While in a dashboard, you can right-click inside a grid to view the grid's context menu:

- **Edit options: Cut, Copy, Paste, Clear**
- **Adjust options:**
 - **Adjust Data:** Increase or decrease the selected cell data by a positive or negative value, or a percentage value.
 - **Grid Spread:** Specify an amount or percentage by which to increase or decrease values across multiple dimensions, based on the existing values in the target cells. You can select **Proportionally**, **Evenly**, or **Fill** spread pattern.

To use Spread, your administrator must enable Grid Spread as a form property.

- **Comments:** Explain data or provide background, and attach external files. You can add comments and attachments to a cell or to a range of cells across multiple dimensions.
- **Change History:** Displays the history of the changes made to the cell data.
- **Lock/Unlock Cells:** Temporarily lock cells while you calculate and fill in other values. A lock icon displays on locked cells. To unlock the cells, click **Lock/Unlock Cells** again.
- **Analyze on Cell:** Opens ad hoc in a dynamic tab.
- **Apply Context:** Filters the data in the target forms or charts that is relevant to the data in a master form.

Considerations for Working with Grids in Dashboard 2.0

- A Dashboard 2.0 dashboard will not open if the dashboard contains a grid and the **Forms Version** application setting is set to **Forms 1.0**.
- The Grid visualization option will not be available if the **Forms Version** application setting is set to **Forms 1.0** and Dashboard 2.0 artifacts are created.

Drilling Through on Charts and Legends

Drill-through can be performed on parent members to view the values of child members.

You can drill into more detailed information about the data within charts and their legends. To view drill-through details in a chart such as a Pie chart, click a color in the pie. Drill-through works for components with single Doughnut and Pie charts, as well as components with multiple Doughnut and Pie charts.

Drill-through is also available from the chart's legends. Click a legend label, and the chart changes to display drill-through details for that legend item.



Note:

Drill-through in multiple Pie and Doughnut charts from legends is not supported.

To return to the original chart after viewing drill-through details, click the parent link that displays in the upper right corner of the window.



Note:

Table, Tile, and Gauge charts do not support drilling. If you drill into a chart type such as a Pie chart, then switch to a Table, Tile, or Gauge chart, you'll no longer see the parent link to return to the original chart. If this occurs, switch back to the Pie chart to view the parent link again.

Working with POVs in Dashboard 2.0

POV Settings

When your Dashboard 2.0 dashboard contains a global or local POV, changes to the POV are automatically applied. If you don't want to automatically apply changes, you can deselect auto-apply for the POV bar in the dashboard **POV Settings** menu. Click



, and then click **POV : Auto-Apply** to deselect it.

Searching for POV Members

When working in Dashboard 2.0 dashboards, you can more easily search for new POV members in the dashboard's global or local POVs. To search, click a POV link, type the name of another member, and the search function will automatically filter to that member name. The search interface also displays a list of the most recently used members from which you can choose.



Note:

Valid intersections are supported for global and local POV bars. This means that Dashboard 2.0 complies with valid intersection rules by excluding invalid intersections from global and local POV bars.


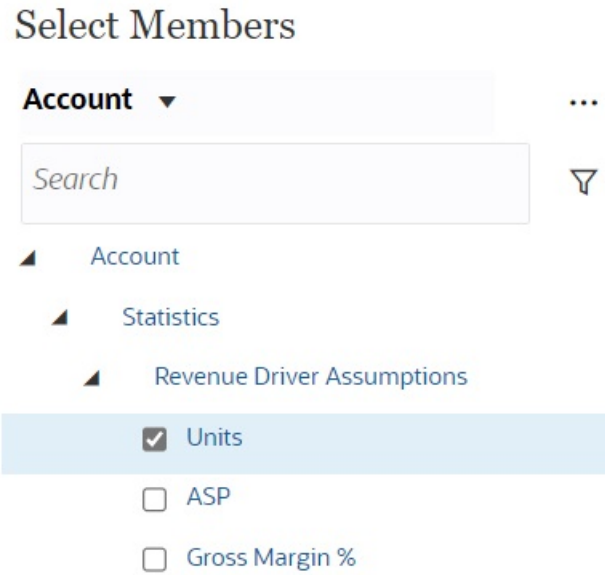
You can view where the member is located within the hierarchy by hovering over the result's **Info** column and clicking .

Figure 6-3 Select Members Search Result in Hierarchy

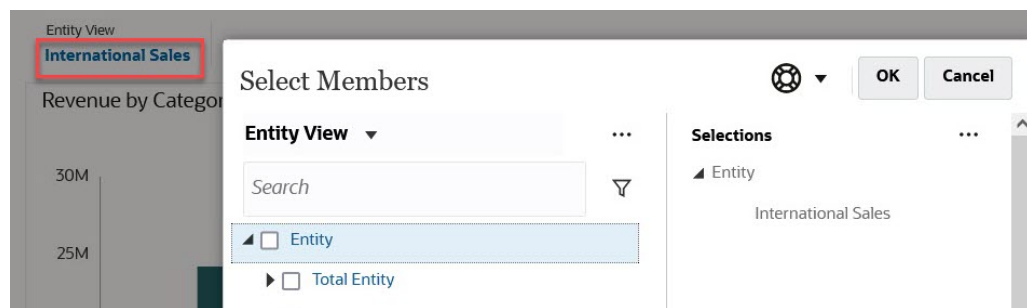


Opening the Member Selector in Dashboards 2.0

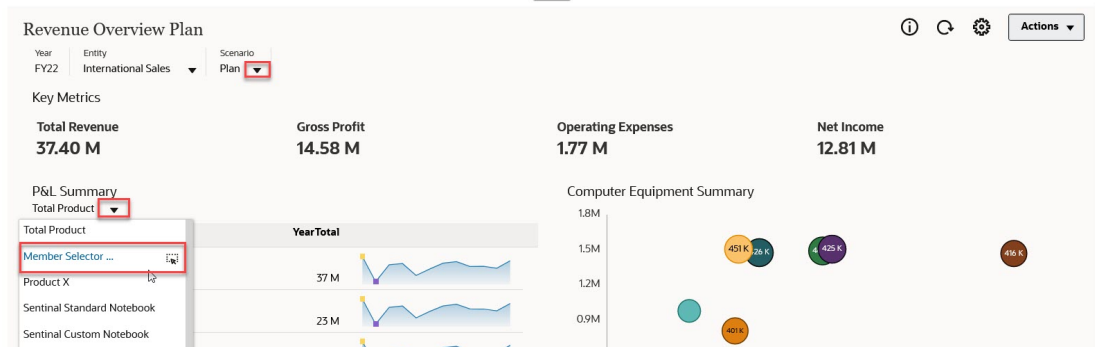
To select members in Dashboards 2.0, use the member selector.

To open the member selector from a Dashboards 2.0 dashboard:

Click a member on the Global POV bar:



You can also click the Page drop-down list in a Global or local POV, and then select **Member Selector**:



In a business rules run-time prompt, when the prompt is for members, click the **Member Selector** icon:



For more information about using the member selector, see [Using the Member Selector](#).

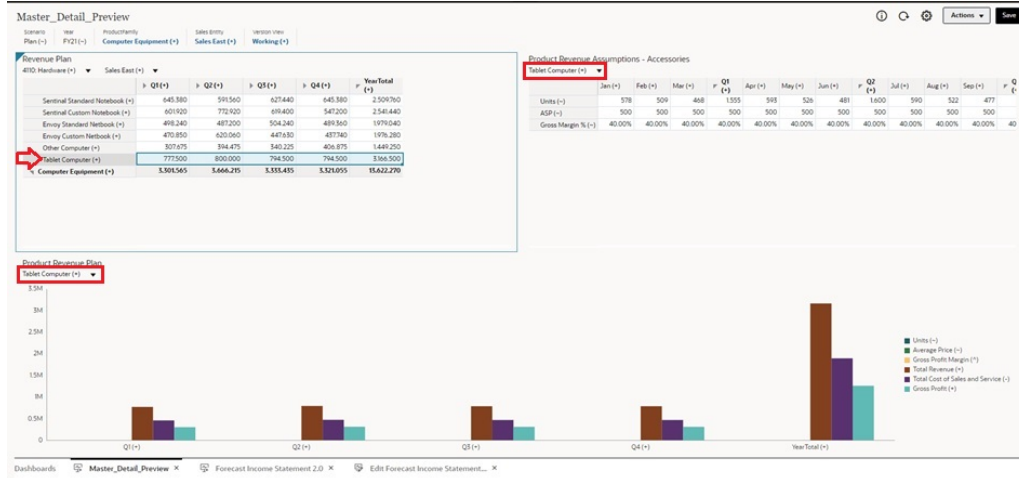
Working with Dashboard 2.0 Dashboards in Navigation Flows

If Dashboard 2.0 and Forms 2.0 are enabled in your business process, navigation flows support the features included in Dashboard 2.0 and Forms 2.0, including the ability to edit a form from within the runtime dashboard, and editing it with or without data. Dashboard 2.0 component actions such as **Maximize** and **Open Form** also work directly within the navigation flow.

Working with Master Forms and Details in Dashboard 2.0 Components

Your administrator can design dashboards that have one master form and multiple detail or target components (forms or charts). With this dashboard configuration, the selection of members in the master form automatically filters to the members in the target components, and the target components show only the details that are relevant to the members highlighted in the master form.

To filter the data in the target forms or charts that is relevant to the data in a master form, right-click the relevant data row in the master form and select **Apply Context**.




Support for Valid Intersections in Dashboard 2.0 Dashboards

Your administrator can create rules which allow data entry within certain cell intersections in forms. These intersections are called valid intersections.

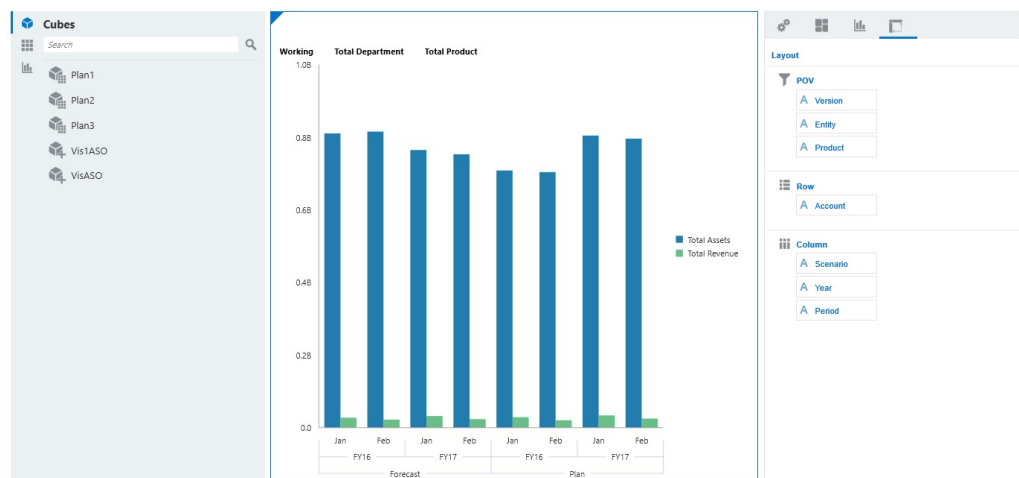
Dashboard 2.0 complies with valid intersection rules by excluding invalid intersections from dashboards during runtime. If members have been defined by your administrator to be excluded, the runtime dashboard and the member selector will not display those members.

About Quick Analysis

Quick Analysis lets you add components to dashboards without having a prebuilt form. You create an ad hoc query by typing member names in the Search bar or using the

Member Selector, and then you control the layout of the query in the Layout tab  of the Properties panel.

Example Dashboard 2.0 Quick Analysis Chart in Design Mode




To create a quick analysis in your dashboard:

1. Select a cube for the query. You can do this in one of two ways:
 - Click in the workspace Search box to display a list of cubes, then select a cube.
 - Drag and drop a cube from the object palette to the dashboard workspace.

 **Note:**

With either method, the system starts with a default query; a single intersection in the cube driven from your Most Recently Used, or MRU. The default query varies based on what you've recently been looking at in the cube.



If the MRU intersection in the cube is invalid, you'll get an error. If you see an error, open another form and change the page to a valid intersection so that the MRU gets updated with a valid intersection.


2. Refine the query by specifying members for the query:
 - In the Search box, type member names to display an auto-complete list from the cube.
 - Launch the member selector  to select members, and then click **OK**.

 **Note:**


When using the Search box to find members for quick analysis and more than 25,000 members are present in a cube, the Search box only searches the first 3000 members in the dimension for the cube. If the cube contains less than 25,000 members, then the Search box will search through all members. To search a cube with more than 25,000 members, launch the member selector to make your quick analysis selections.

3. Select a chart type for the query.

Click  to select a chart type; for example, Bar .

4. In the Properties panel, click the Layout tab .
5. Drag and drop the dimensions in the Layout tab of the Properties panel to other sections of the Layout tab to change the POV, Row, and Column layout of the dashboard component.

Videos

Your Goal	Watch This Video
Discover how to add quick analysis components to dashboards without having a prebuilt form. You learn how to create an ad hoc query in the Dashboard Designer and format the results by changing the dimension layout and applying visualizations.	 Creating Quick Analyses in Dashboards 2.0


Reviewing Total Tax Dashboards

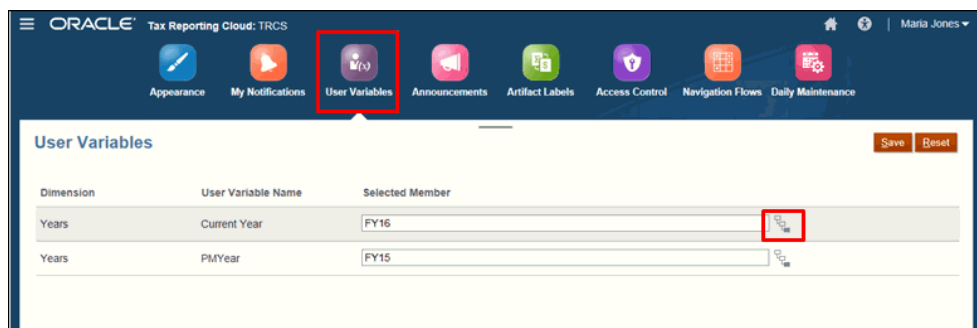
The **Total Tax** dashboards provide analysis on the Consolidated Effective Tax Rate and Cash Tax by Entity and by Jurisdiction. You can also drill into details for each entity or jurisdiction.

The following Total Tax dashboards are available:

- Consolidated ETR by Entity - See [Reviewing Total Tax Consolidated ETR by Entity](#)
- Consolidated ETR by Jurisdiction - See [Reviewing the Consolidated ETR by Jurisdiction](#)
- Cash Tax by Entity - See [Reviewing Cash Tax by Entity](#)
- Cash Tax by Jurisdiction - See [Reviewing Cash Tax by Jurisdiction](#)

To set the Current Year:

1. From the Home page, select **Tools**, and then click **User Variables**.
2. On the **User Variable** screen, from the Member Selector  , select the **Current Year**.



3. Click **Save**.

Reviewing Total Tax Consolidated ETR by Entity

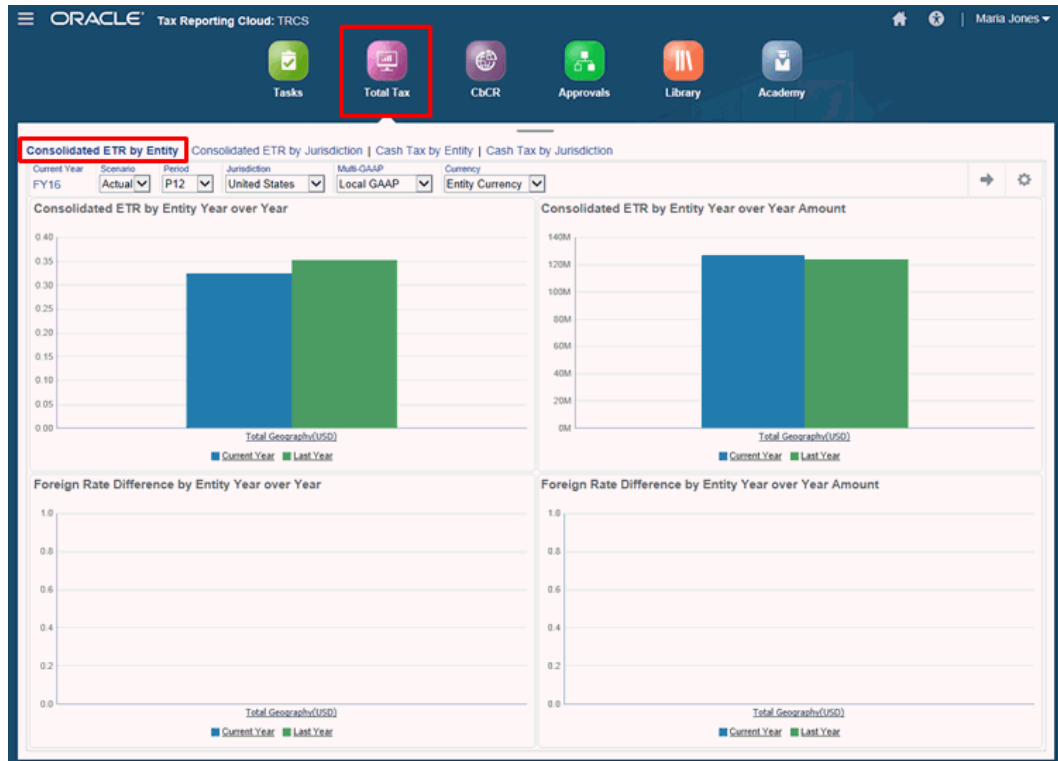
The Consolidated ETR calculates the National and Regional ETR and total tax provision, and the Foreign Rate Difference by entity.

The following bar charts are displayed:

- Consolidated ETR by Entity Year over Year
- Consolidated ETR by Entity Year over Year Amount
- Foreign Rate Difference by Entity Year over Year
- Foreign Rate Difference by Entity Year over Year Amount

To review the Consolidated ETR by Entity dashboard:

1. From the Home page, select **Total Tax**.
2. Select the **Consolidated ETR by Entity** dashboard.



3. **Optional:** Adjust the Point of View.
4. Review the bar chart results.
To drill down into the dashboard, click **Total Geography**. Continue to drill down by clicking the name of the available regions. For example, on the screen capture above, if you click **United States of America (USD)**, the chart expands to display additional entities for the selected regions.

Reviewing the Consolidated ETR by Jurisdiction

The Consolidated ETR by Jurisdiction calculates the total for the National and Regional ETR, total tax provision, and the Foreign Rate Difference by jurisdiction.

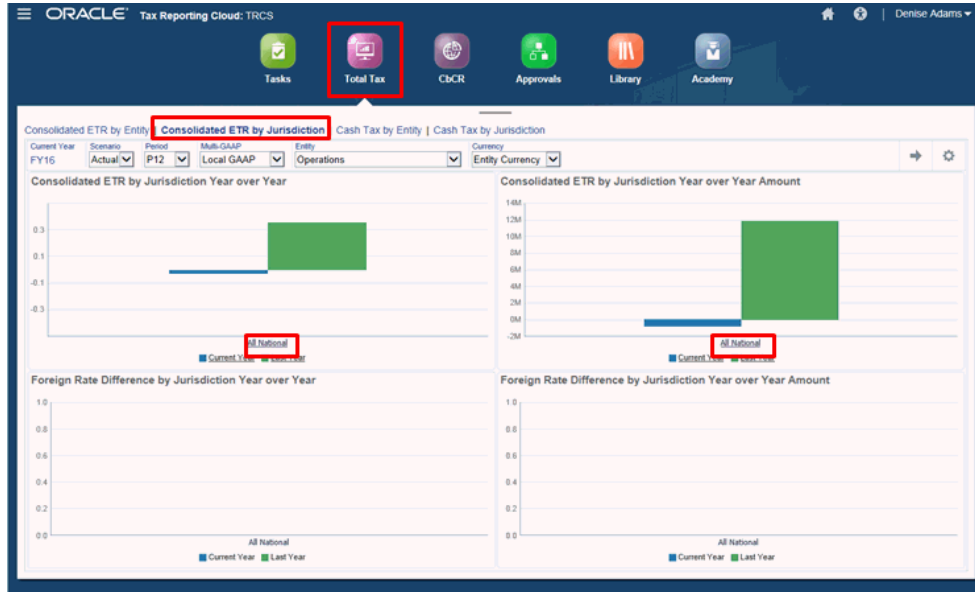
The following bar charts are displayed:

- Consolidated ETR by Jurisdiction Year over Year
- Consolidated ETR by Jurisdiction Year over Year Amount
- Foreign Rate Difference by Jurisdiction Year over Year

- Foreign Rate Difference by Jurisdiction Year over Year Amount

To review the Consolidated ETR by Jurisdiction dashboard:

- From the Home page, select **Total Tax**.
- Select the **Consolidated ETR by Jurisdiction** dashboard.



- Optional:** Adjust the Point of View.
- Review the bar chart results.
To drill down into the dashboard, click the top-level entity, for example, **All National**, to drill into the national jurisdictions.

Reviewing Cash Tax by Entity

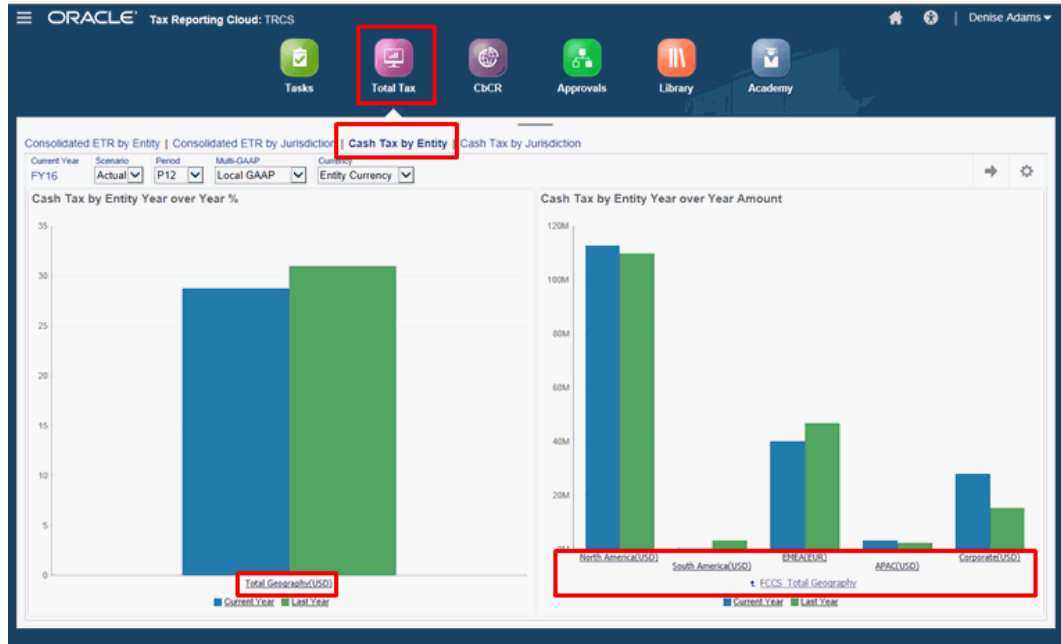
The Cash Tax by Entity dashboard calculates the amount of funds that have been issued to meet tax obligations for a specified time period.

The following bar charts are displayed:

- Cash Tax by Entity Year over Year %
- Cash Tax by Entity Year over Year Amount

To review the Cash Tax by Entity dashboard:

- From the Home page, select **Total Tax**.
- Select the **Cash Tax by Entity** dashboard.



3. **Optional:** Adjust the Point of View.
4. Review the bar chart results.
To drill down into the dashboard, click the top-level entity, for example, **Total Geography**, to display additional entities. Continue to click to drill down.

Reviewing Cash Tax by Jurisdiction

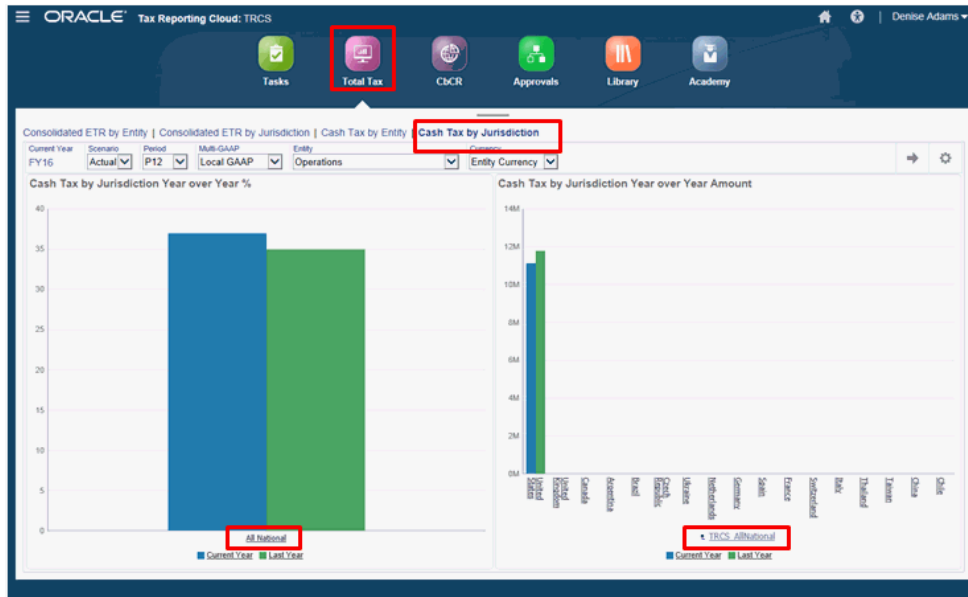
The Cash Tax by Jurisdiction dashboard calculates the amount of funds that have been issued to meet tax obligations for a selected jurisdiction.

The following bar charts are displayed:

- Cash Tax by Jurisdiction Year over Year %
- Cash Tax by Jurisdiction Year over Year Amount

To review the Cash Tax by Jurisdiction dashboard:

1. From the Home page, select **Total Tax**.
2. Select the **Cash Tax by Jurisdiction** dashboard.



3. **Optional:** Adjust the Point of View.
4. Review the bar chart results.
To drill down into the dashboard, click the top-level entity, such as **All National**, to display additional jurisdictions.

7




Using Ad Hoc for Data Entry and Analysis

Using ad hoc grids, you can quickly drill into data slices that are important to you.

Examples of how ad hoc grids can help you focus your attention:

- Change drivers for a set of products that you work with due to changes in actuals.
- Quickly review profit margins in your regions.
- Change the set of accounts in an ad hoc grid that someone else set up.
- Drill into a variance number to understand the source of the variance.
- Use an ad hoc grid in Oracle Smart View for Office that you set up in your business process. To learn more, see *Oracle Smart View for Office User's Guide*.

Videos

Your Goal	Watch This Video
Learn how to perform EPM grid operations such as entering line item details, comments, attachments, sorting and filtering grid members, adjusting grid data, and using shortcut keys. You can use EPM grids, or ad hoc grids, to personalize focused data slices that you frequently use for analysis.	 Performing New EPM Grid Operations
Learn how to perform ad hoc operations such as selecting members, moving dimensions, and saving grid data and definition. You can use ad hoc grids to personalize focused data slices that you frequently use for analysis.	 Designing Ad hoc Grids in EPM Cloud Platform
Learn how to create ad hoc grids using forms, cubes, and dashboards.	 Creating Ad Hoc Grids in EPM Cloud Platform



Get Started Performing Ad Hoc

In ad hoc grids, you can enter data and then analyze and change data in many ways by slicing and dicing the data from various angles.

Table 7-1 Actions You Can Take with Ad Hoc Grids

Your Goal	Learn More
Get started with ad hoc	See Creating an Ad Hoc Grid .
Design the grid for ad hoc	See Designing Ad Hoc Grids .
Look at the data from various angles (slice and dice)	Use Pivot to refine your analysis by moving dimensions to the POV, column, or row. See Pivoting Dimensions .
Quickly move around an ad hoc grid and enter data using shortcut keys	See Ad Hoc Grid Keyboard Shortcuts and Quick Data Entry Commands .

Table 7-1 (Cont.) Actions You Can Take with Ad Hoc Grids

Your Goal	Learn More
Further focus the data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Keep Selected and Remove Selected to customize your grid. Use Zoom In to view the next level of detail in a dimension or Zoom Out to a summary level.
Work with different data	Select different members using the versatile Member Selector . For example, you can select members based on their attributes, children, level, or branch. See Opening the Member Selector in Ad Hoc Grids .
View source details associated with the underlying data	Drill through to Data Integration. See Using Drilling Through to Source in <i>Administering Data Integration for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud</i> .
Change a value by a specific amount	Use Adjust . See Adjusting Values .
Build logic into a data value	Use Line Item Details . See About Using Line Item Details .
Explain assumptions behind data	Add a comment or attach an external file. See Adding Comments and Attachments .
Control the display and behavior of ad hoc grids	Click  , then  tab to manage the display and behavior of ad hoc grids. See Setting Properties for Ad Hoc Grids .
Perform free form ad hoc	Type member names into a blank grid and retrieve values. See Using Free-Form Ad Hoc .
Run business rules after performing ad hoc data changes	Click Rules to search for and launch business rules. See Applying Rules to Ad Hoc Grids .
Switch to Oracle Smart View for Office	Click Actions , and then Open in Smart View . See Opening Forms and Ad Hoc Grids from Web Applications in <i>Smart View for Office User's Guide 23.100</i> .

Creating an Ad Hoc Grid

You can create an ad hoc grid to slice and dice data in several ways.



Note:

To be able to create an ad hoc grid, your administrator must give you the role Ad Hoc - Create. If you don't have this role, you can work only with existing ad hoc grids.

You can create ad hoc grids from stand-alone forms or from forms within dashboards. If Redwood Experience is enabled, ad hoc opened from a dashboard or a form opens in a dynamic tab.

To create an ad hoc grid from scratch:

1. On the Home page, click **Data**.
2. On the **Data Entry** page, click **Create**, then **Ad Hoc Grid**, and then in **Select Cube**, select a cube for the grid.

By default, Account and Entity are on the row, and Years and Period are on the column. The other dimensions are on the POV (Point of View) above the grid. Select the members you want to work with in the ad hoc grid. See [Opening the Member Selector in Ad Hoc Grids](#).

 **Note:**

If its cube is aggregate storage and has no Year dimension, then only the Period dimension is on the column.

3. Alternatively, you can perform ad hoc analysis on existing forms with these options:
 - To create an ad hoc grid from a stand-alone form, open the form, click **Actions**, and then **Analyze**. Ad hoc functionality is now available, and your initial grid is based on the form's layout.
 - For forms in Dashboard 1.0 dashboards, maximize the dashboard form so that it fills the workspace, click **Actions**, and then **Analyze**, or if Redwood Experience is enabled, you can right-click the cell you want to analyze, and then select **Analyze on Cell**.
 - For forms in Dashboard 2.0 dashboards, right-click the cell you want to analyze, and then select **Analyze on Cell**.
4. Save the ad hoc grid by selecting **Save Grid Definition**. See [Submitting Ad Hoc Data and Saving the Grid Definition](#).

You can now use ad hoc functionality to focus and analyze data. See [Get Started Performing Ad Hoc](#).

 **Tip:**

To see high-level information about the grid, click **Property Panel**



. On the **General** tab, you can set how to display member names and select an alias table. See [Setting Properties for Ad Hoc Grids](#).

Submitting Ad Hoc Data and Saving the Grid Definition

You can update data in the cube by submitting changed data from ad hoc grids.

 **Note:**

Formatting isn't supported in Web ad hoc and formatting within saved ad hoc grids from Oracle Smart View for Office native mode may not be persisted if opened in Web ad hoc.

Submit data options include:

- **Submit Data Only:** Submits the data for the cells you've explicitly modified (made dirty) but not the grid design.
- **Submit Data Without Refresh:** Submits all data cells that you have explicitly modified (made dirty) and those that were not modified. All data cells are marked dirty and submitted. After the submit operation is completed, the entire grid will be refreshed.
- **Submit Data Range:** Submits only the cell data from selected cells. If there are dirty cells on the grid outside the range of the selected cells, the modified values aren't submitted and those cells will revert back to the value that was last stored.

To save the ad hoc grid, click **Save Grid Definition**.

Performing Calculations Without Having to Submit Your Changes (Calc on the Fly)

Use calc on the fly to change data values and see calculated changes instantly without submitting the updated values.

When working with Forms 2.0, or during ad hoc analysis, you can perform calc on the fly without having to submit changes to the database and refresh. This capability saves you time and enables you to do multiple changes to the grid at once.

For Forms 2.0, this option is available if your administrator enabled this feature for the form. When this feature is enabled, in a 2.0 version of a form, when you hover over a cell with a member formula attached, you see the member formula associated with the cell and you can perform calc on the fly.

For ad hoc analysis, your administrator might have enabled this feature for you. Or, you can set a display preference for calc on the fly by selecting **Yes** for **Enable User Formulas in Ad Hoc** on the **Display** tab in **User Preferences**. When this setting is enabled, in an ad hoc grid, when you hover over a cell with a member formula attached, you see the member formula associated with the cell and you can perform calc on the fly.

To perform calc on the fly:

1. Open a 2.0 version of a form or an ad hoc grid, and hover over cells to see members with formulas attached, for both member formulas and consolidation operators.
In this example, you can see the formula for **Sales** for **Jan**.

	Trips	Trips	Trips	Trips
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1
International Sales	20	20	20	60
Sales East	30	30	30	90
Sales NorthEast	25	25	25	75
Sales Mid-Atlantic	20	20	20	60
Sales SouthEast	15	15	15	45
Sales South	12	12	12	36
Sales Central	10	10	10	30
Sales West	12	12	12	36
Sales	144	144	144	432

Row Sales Column BaseData Trips Jan member(403):
410 +420 +421 +422 +423 +430 +440 +450 +66
grid math:
= EssSum(essMissing(1/0) , B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9, B10, B11)

There must be enter-able cells (level zero members) in the form or ad hoc grid in order for formulas to appear.

2. Perform calculations as needed, and then move the cursor from the cell:

- Modify values that contribute to a calculated cell. The calculated cell value is updated.
- Modify a calculated value. The cells that are on the form or ad hoc grid that contribute to the calculated cell are updated.
For formula spreading to work correctly, all source cells for the calculated value must be visible on the form or ad hoc grid.

A color change indicates a modified cell. Cells refresh immediately to display the newly calculated values, without submitting the changes to the database.

In this example of modifying values that contribute to a calculated cell, modify the value of **Sales West** for **Jan**:

	Trips	Trips	Trips	Trips
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1
International Sales	20	20	20	60
Sales East	30	30	30	90
Sales NorthEast	25	25	25	75
Sales Mid-Atlantic	20	20	20	60
Sales SouthEast	15	15	15	45
Sales South	12	12	12	36
Sales Central	10	10	10	30
Sales West	15	12	12	36
Sales	144	144	144	432

When you press Tab, calc on the fly calculates updated values for **Sales** for **Jan**, **Q1** for **Sales West**, and **Q1** for **Sales**. Note the color change for the newly calculated values.

	Trips	Trips	Trips	Trips
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1
International Sales	20	20	20	60
Sales East	30	30	30	90
Sales NorthEast	25	25	25	75
Sales Mid-Atlantic	20	20	20	60
Sales SouthEast	15	15	15	45
Sales South	12	12	12	36
Sales Central	10	10	10	30
Sales West	15	12	12	39
Sales	147	144	144	435

In this example of modifying a calculated value, modify the calculated value **Sales** for **Feb**:

	Trips	Trips	Trips	Trips
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1
International Sales	20	20	20	60
Sales East	30	30	30	90
Sales NorthEast	25	25	25	75
Sales Mid-Atlantic	20	20	20	60
Sales SouthEast	15	15	15	45
Sales South	12	12	12	36
Sales Central	10	10	10	30
Sales West	12	12	12	36
Sales	144	288	144	432

When you press Tab, the values that contribute to the calculated cell are updated. Note the color change for the newly calculated values.

	Trips	Trips	Trips	Trips
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1
International Sales	20	40	20	80
Sales East	30	60	30	120
Sales NorthEast	25	50	25	100
Sales Mid-Atlantic	20	40	20	80
Sales SouthEast	15	30	15	60
Sales South	12	24	12	48
Sales Central	10	20	10	40
Sales West	12	24	12	48
Sales	144	288	144	576

- When you've completed all of your modifications and are satisfied with the calculations, you can submit the modified values to the server, or you can discard your changes without submitting them.

You can also perform calc on the fly in Oracle Smart View for Office in 2.0 versions of forms or in ad hoc grids. See *Performing Calculations Without Having to Submit Your Changes* in *Working with Oracle Smart View for Office*.


Review the supported formula functions and operators. See *Supported Functions and Operators for Calc on the Fly* in *Working with Oracle Smart View for Office*.

Not all formula functions support calc on the fly. See *Unsupported Functions and Formulas for Calc on the Fly* in *Working with Oracle Smart View for Office*.

For additional considerations when performing calc on the fly, see *Guidelines and Considerations* in *Working with Oracle Smart View for Office*.

Tutorials

Tutorials provide instructions with sequenced videos and documentation to help you learn a topic.

Your Goal	Learn How
In this tutorial, you learn how to perform calc on the fly during ad hoc analysis using member formulas. You can work with calc on the fly either in the web or with Smart View.	 Performing Calc on the Fly in Cloud EPM


Accessing an Ad Hoc Grid

Open an ad hoc grid to personalize your view of and analyze data in a form.

You can access ad hoc from a stand-alone form or from a form within a dashboard. If Redwood Experience is enabled, ad hoc opened from a dashboard or a form opens in a dynamic tab.

To access a saved ad hoc grid:

1. On the Home page, click **Data**.

Ad hoc grids on the **Data Entry** listing page display the ad hoc grid icon  .

2. Click the name of the ad hoc grid.

To perform ad hoc on a stand-alone form, open the form, click **Actions**, and then click **Analyze**.

To perform ad hoc on a form within a dashboard:

- For forms in Dashboard 1.0 dashboards, maximize the dashboard form so that it fills the workspace, click **Actions**, and then click **Analyze**, or if Redwood Experience is enabled, you can right-click the cell you want to analyze, and then select **Analyze on Cell** to open ad hoc in a dynamic tab.
- For forms in Dashboard 2.0 dashboards, right-click the cell you want to analyze, and then select **Analyze on Cell** to open ad hoc in a dynamic tab.

Designing Ad Hoc Grids

Customize your ad hoc grids so that you can quickly access the relevant data.

Easy-to-use features enable you to design and refine your focused data slices.

Table 7-2 Customize Your Ad Hoc Grid with These Features

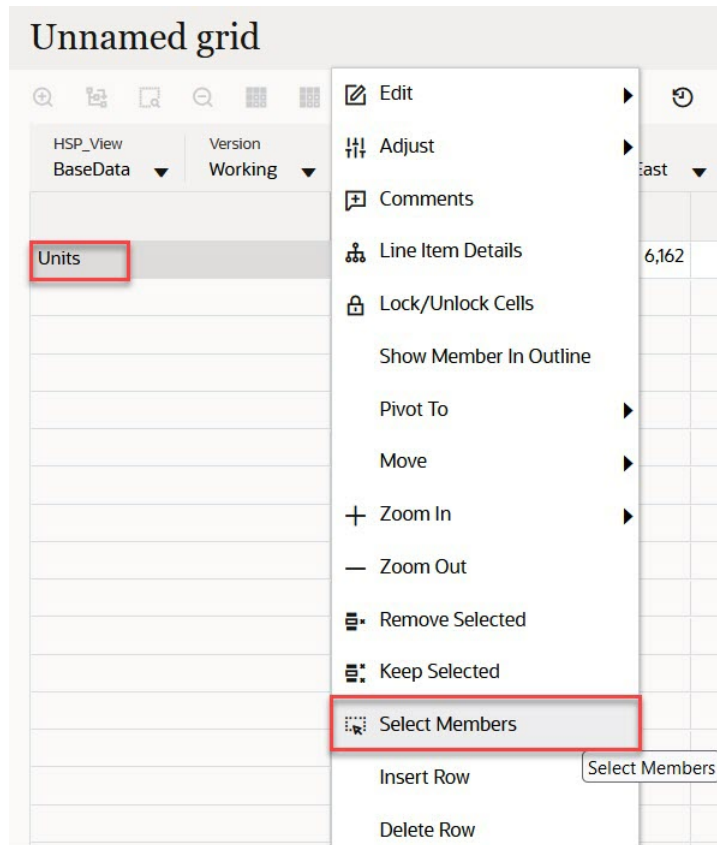
Your Goal	See this Topic
Refining the data to work with	Opening the Member Selector in Ad Hoc Grids
Moving dimensions from one axis to another	Pivoting Dimensions
Setting options such as how member hierarchy levels are indented	Setting Properties for Ad Hoc Grids
Defining logic to calculate cell data	About Using Line Item Details

Opening the Member Selector in Ad Hoc Grids

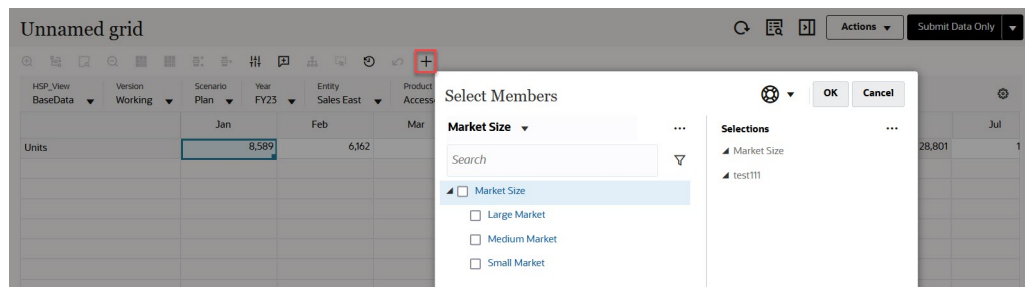
As you analyze data, you may want to manipulate the data you're working with. Selecting members for the POV, rows, and columns enables you to quickly set up and change the data you're analyzing. To select members in ad hoc grids, use the member selector.


The member selector enables you to set the user variables, substitution variables, and attributes in the ad hoc grid definition. To open the member selector from an ad hoc grid:

Right-click a member, and then select **Select Members**.



If attributes are available, click **Insert Attributes** icon on the toolbar.




You can also click  (POV Settings) and then select **Member Selector**.

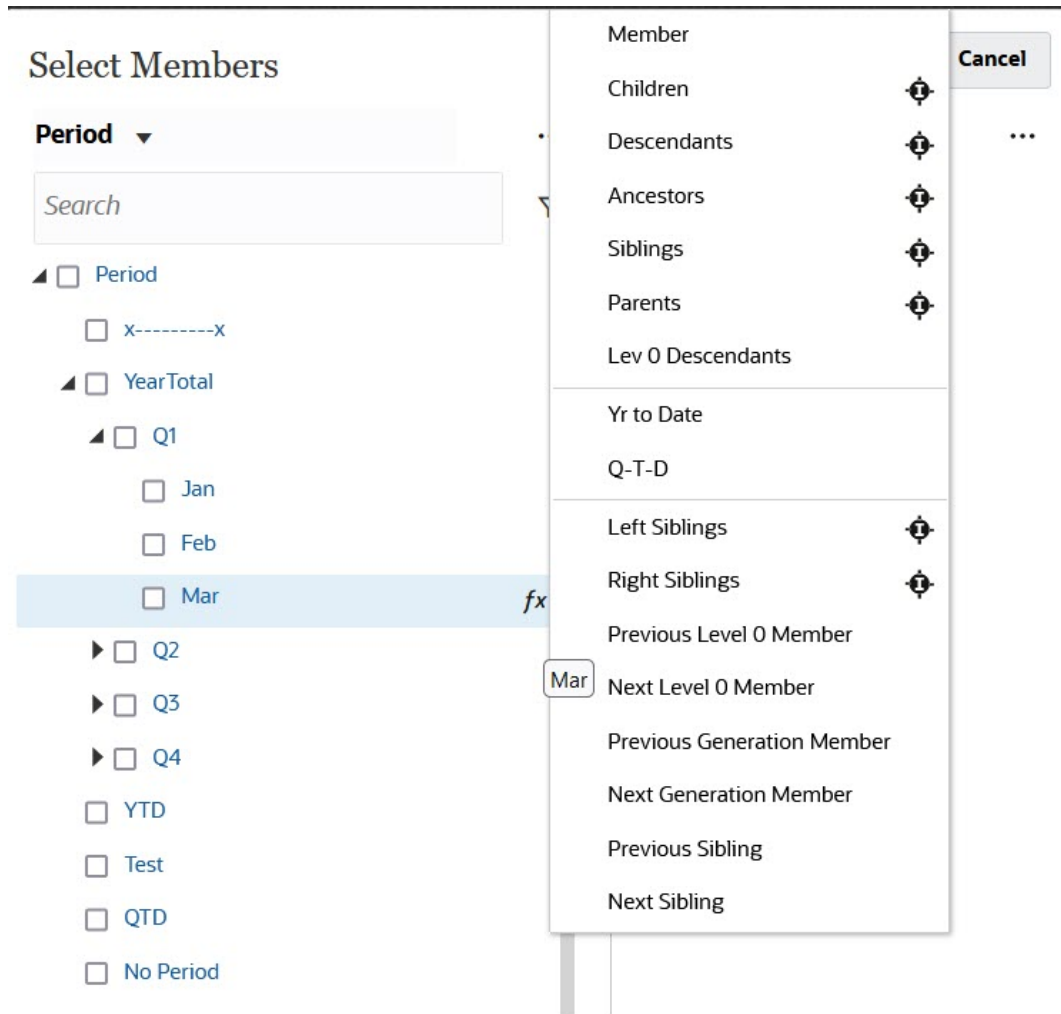
For more information about using the member selector, see [Using the Member Selector](#).

Selecting Period-to-Date Members

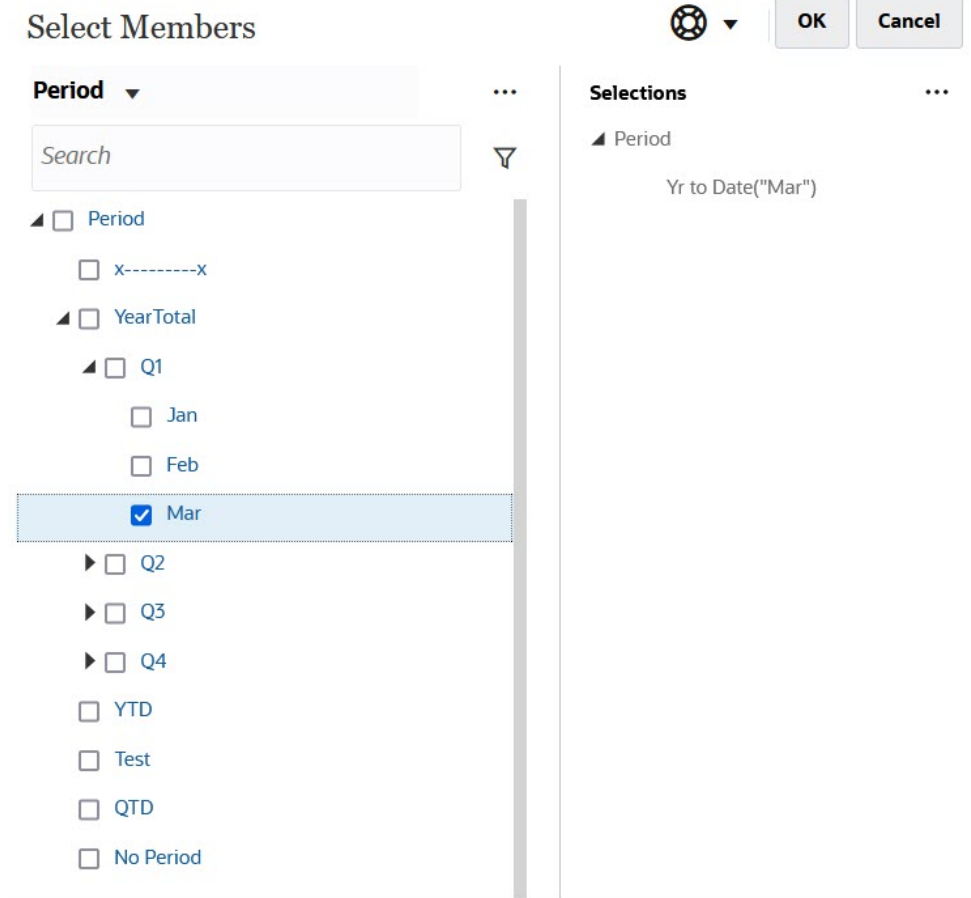
If the administrator set up Dynamic Time Series members for the Period dimension, you can select members that show period-to-date data. For example, to show data for year-to-date expenses, you could select a Dynamic Time Series member that includes data for January through August.

To select a Dynamic Time Series member:

1. Right-click the Period dimension on the ad hoc grid, and select **Member Selector**.
2. Click  next to a member to display available time series members; for example, Q-T-D.



3. Select a time series member from the list. In this example, with **March** selected, if you select **Yr to Date**, then **Yr to Date("Mar")** is added to the **Selections** pane.

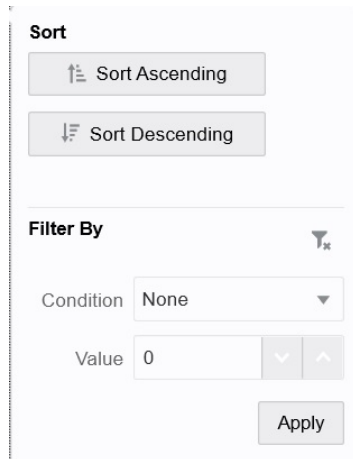


4. Click **OK**.

For more information about the member selector, see [Using the Member Selector](#).

Filtering Column Members

Robust filter options enable you to control the display of column members in the ad hoc grid. Hover over the column name, click the funnel to the right of the column name, and then select an action.



The screenshot shows a control panel with two sections. The top section, titled "Sort", contains two buttons: "Sort Ascending" with an upward-pointing arrow icon and "Sort Descending" with a downward-pointing arrow icon. The bottom section, titled "Filter By", features a funnel icon and a "Condition" dropdown menu currently set to "None". Below this is a "Value" input field containing the number "0", with small up and down arrow buttons to its right. An "Apply" button is located at the bottom right of the "Filter By" section.

Sort options enable you to sort by ascending or descending order and ignore the member hierarchy. **Filter By** options enable you to filter by **Condition** (such as Greater Than or Less Than) or by a **Value**. To remove sort and filter options, click



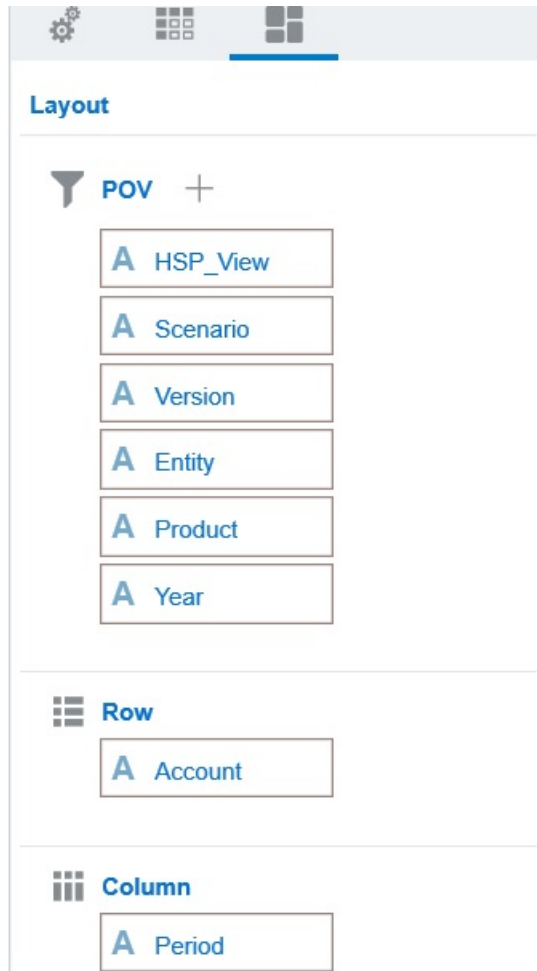
Pivoting Dimensions

Pivoting a dimension changes the orientation of data on the grid so you can view data from another angle, or slice and dice information.

You pivot a dimension by dragging it from one axis to another.

For example, you can:

- Drag a dimension from a row to a column or from a column to a row.
- Drag a dimension between the POV and a row or column.
- Reorder members by dragging them on the same axis.
- Drag dimensions to and from the **Layout** tab on the **Property Panel**:



A single dimension must exist on the row and column axis. You can't pivot the last remaining dimension in a row or column.

About Shared Members

A shared member shares storage space with another member of the same name, preventing duplicate calculation of members that occur multiple times in a cube. Shared members are available for Entity, Account, and user-defined custom dimensions.

Sharing members allow alternate rollup structures within an application. A base member must exist before an administrator can create a shared member. Administrators can create multiple shared members for the base member. A base member must display before its shared members in position from top to bottom.

You can drill on shared members in an ad hoc grid, but an administrator must first enable a system setting called **Allow drill down on shared members in ad hoc**.

Shared members are displayed similarly to base members in the dimension hierarchy for member selection in Oracle Smart View for Office.

Zooming in on Shared Members

Shared members are supported in ad hoc grids and the system recognizes whether a member is a base member or a shared member. If your administrator enables the application setting, **Allow drill down on shared members in ad hoc**, then zooming in on shared members is supported. In this case, zooming in on shared members is effectively the same as zooming in on the corresponding base members. You can zoom in on shared members one level at a time.

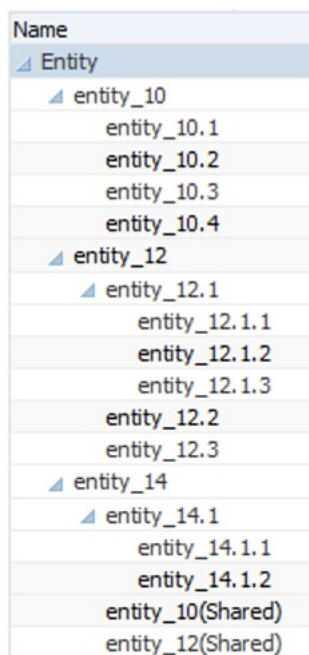
If your administrator enables the application setting, **Drill to All Levels in Base**, you can zoom in beyond just the shared members into all levels or only the bottom levels within the base hierarchy using the Zoom In options, **All Levels** and **Bottom Level**.

Example Shared Member Zoom In

This example describes the results you will see when **Allow drill down on shared members in ad hoc** is set to **Yes** and **Drill to All Levels in Base** is enabled.

[Figure 1](#) shows three hierarchies under the Entity dimension. In the `entity_10` hierarchy, all members descend from `entity_10`. In the `entity_12` hierarchy, all members descend from `entity_12`. In the `entity_14` hierarchy, there are descendent members of `entity_14` as well as the shared members, `entity_10` and `entity_12`. The shared members include their descendents.

Figure 7-1 Entity Dimension Showing Its Hierarchies



Name
Entity
entity_10
entity_10.1
entity_10.2
entity_10.3
entity_10.4
entity_12
entity_12.1
entity_12.1.1
entity_12.1.2
entity_12.1.3
entity_12.2
entity_12.3
entity_14
entity_14.1
entity_14.1.1
entity_14.1.2
entity_10(Shared)
entity_12(Shared)

[Figure 2](#) shows the difference between zooming in on `entity_14`:

- Using the Zoom In to All Levels command
- Using the Zoom In to Bottom Levels command

In both cases, in Oracle Smart View for Office, **Member Options, Ancestor Position** is set to **Top**.

Figure 7-2 Results of Zooming in on entity_14, with Ancestor Position=Top

Zoom In “entity_14” to **All Levels**

```
entity_14
  entity_14.1
    entity_14.1.1
    entity_14.1.2
  entity_10 (shared member)
  entity_10.1
  entity_10.2
  entity_10.3
  entity_10.4
  entity_12 (shared member)
  entity_12.1
    entity_12.1.1
    entity_12.1.2
    entity_12.1.3
  entity_12.2
  entity_12.3
```

Zoom In “entity_14” to **Bottom Levels**

```
entity_14
  entity_14.1.1
  entity_14.1.2
  entity_10 (shared member)
  entity_10.1
  entity_10.2
  entity_10.3
  entity_10.4
  entity_12 (shared member)
  entity_12.1.1
  entity_12.1.2
  entity_12.1.3
  entity_12.2
  entity_12.3
```



Note:

In a Native mode application, you can achieve the results shown in the Zoom In to All Levels example, if **Allow drill down on shared members in ad hoc** set to **Yes**, and **Drill to All Levels in Base** disabled; however, you will need to zoom in one level at a time on the shared members till you reach the bottom level of each hierarchy. You will not be able to zoom in directly to the bottom level of the shared members.

Setting Properties for Ad Hoc Grids

You can control the display and behavior of ad hoc grids by setting your preferences using the **Property Panel**.

Setting General Ad Hoc Properties

To set general ad hoc options:

1. In an ad hoc grid, click the **Property Panel** icon



, and then click **General**.


2. Under **Grid**, set these options:

- **Name**
- **Description**

- **Cube**
- For **Display Member Label**, choose from the following options:
 - **Distinct Member Name Only**
 - **Member Name Or Alias**
- **Alias Table**

Setting Ad Hoc User Options

To set ad hoc user options:

1. In an ad hoc grid, click the **Property Panel** icon , and then click **Adhoc Options**.
2. Under **Grid**, set how members are displayed:
 - **Member Inclusion:**
 - **Include Selection:** Select **Yes** to display both the selected member and the members retrieved as a result of the operation. For example, zooming in on the selected member Qtr1 displays data for Qtr1, Jan, Feb, and Mar.
 - **Within Selected Group:** Select **Yes** to perform an operation such as Zoom only on the selected group of members, leaving unselected cells as is. This setting is meaningful only when there are two or more dimensions down the grid as rows or across the grid as columns. This option pertains to **Zoom**, **Keep Only**, and **Remove Only**.
 - **Zoom in:** Select the level at which to zoom in:
 - **Next Level:** Get data for the children of the selected members.
 - **All Levels:** Get data for all descendants of the selected members.
 - **Bottom Level :** Get data for the lowest level of members in a dimension.
 - **Ancestor Position:** Set how to display ancestors in the hierarchy:
 - **Top:** Display member hierarchies from highest to lowest level.
 - **Bottom:** Display member hierarchies from lowest to highest level.
 - **Indentation:** Set how member hierarchy levels are indented:
 - **None:** Do not indent members.
 - **Subitems:** Indent descendants. Ancestors are left-justified in the column.
 - **Totals:** Indent ancestors. Descendants are left-justified in the column.
 - **Navigate without refreshing data:** Selecting **No** improves performance as you navigate around the grid, for example pivoting and zooming. Just click **Refresh** when you want to update the data. (If you select **Yes** for this option, data is refreshed as you work in ad hoc.)
3. Under **Suppression**, to simplify your view of the data, select options to suppress elements of the grid. For example, you can hide rows or columns with zero values.
 - **Zero Values:**
 - **None:** Select to display rows and columns that contain only zeros.
 - **Row:** Select to hide rows containing only zeros.

- **Column:** Select to hide columns containing only zeros.
- **Row and Column:** Select to hide rows and columns containing only zeros.
- **Repeated Members:** Select **Yes** to hide rows that contain repeated member names, regardless of the grid orientation.
- **Missing Data:** Select to hide rows or columns with zeros or that have no data:
 - **None:** Display rows and columns with zeros or that have no data.
 - **Row:** Hide rows with zeros or that have no data.
 - **Column:** Hide columns with zeros or that have no data.
 - **Row & Column:** Hide rows and columns with zeros or that have no data.
- **Missing Blocks on Rows:** Select **Yes** to hide blocks of cells in rows that have no data.
- **No Access:** Select to hide rows or columns that you don't have access to:
 - **None:** Display rows and columns that you don't have access to.
 - **Row:** Hide rows that you don't have access to.
 - **Column:** Hide columns that you don't have access to.
 - **Row & Column:** Hide rows and columns that you don't have access to.

 **Note:**

When trying to open an ad hoc grid, if you see the "Ad hoc grid cannot be opened as there are no valid rows of data" error, clear the **Suppression** options.

4. Under **Precision Values**, set the minimum and maximum number of decimal positions to display in a cell for the **Currency** values, **Non-currency** values, and **Percentage** values. For example, if the cell value is 100, and you select the **Minimum** precision "2", the value displays as "100.00". If you select a Maximum precision of "3" and the cell value is 100.12345, the value displays as "100.123". Select **Use Currency member precision** to apply the precision setting of the **Currency** member.
5. Under **Replacement**, set labels to display for cells that are missing data, cells that you don't have access permission to view, or cells that have invalid data:
 - **No Data:** Enter the text that you want displayed for cells that have #Missing or #NoData as their value.
 - **No Access:** Enter the text that you want displayed for cells that you don't have access to.
 - **Submit Zeros:** Select **Yes** if you specified #NumericZero as the text for the **No Data** or **No Access** replacement option and you want to submit zeros to the application.
6. Click **Refresh**.

Setting Layout Options

You can use the **Layout** tab to remove attributes that are used within the ad hoc grid. This is the only place where attributes can be removed from the grid.

To set layout options for ad hoc grids:

1. In an ad hoc grid, click the **Property Panel** icon



, and then **Layout**.

2. See [Pivoting Dimensions](#).

Ad Hoc Grid Keyboard Shortcuts and Quick Data Entry Commands

Keyboard Shortcuts

You can quickly move around an ad hoc grid with these shortcut keys:

Key or Key Combination	Result
Tab	Moves to the next cell in the row. When focus is on the last cell of a row, Tab moves to the first cell of the next row.
Shift+Tab	Moves to the previous cell in the row. When focus is on the first cell of a row, Shift+Tab moves to the last cell of the previous row.
Up Arrow, Down Arrow	Moves up or down within the same column to the previous or next row.
Right Arrow, Left Arrow	Moves to the next cell or previous cell in the row.
Ctrl+Home	Moves to the first cell in the grid.
Shift+End	Moves to the last cell of the first row of the grid.
Ctrl+End	Moves to the last cell in the grid.
Ctrl+Right Arrow	Moves to the last cell in the current row.
Ctrl+Left Arrow	Moves to the first cell in the current row.
Shift+Space	Selects the row.
Ctrl+Space	Selects the column.
Ctrl+Up Arrow	Moves to the top row of the column.
Ctrl+Down Arrow	Moves to the bottom row of the column.
Ctrl+Shift+Up Arrow	Selects the cells in the column starting from the current cell to the top row of the column.
Ctrl+Shift+Down Arrow	Selects the cells in the column starting from the current cell to the bottom row of the column.
Shift+Left Arrow	Selects a cell to the left of the current cell in the row each time Left Arrow is pressed until it reaches the start of the row.
Shift+Right Arrow	Selects a cell to the right of the current cell in the row each time Right Arrow is pressed until it reaches the end of the row.
Shift+Up Arrow	Selects a cell above the current cell in the column each time Up Arrow is pressed until it reaches the top of the column.
Shift+Down Arrow	Selects a cell below the current cell in the column each time Down Arrow is pressed until it reaches the bottom of the column.
Shift+Click	Selects multiple cells by holding the Shift key and then using the mouse to select cells from different columns or rows in the grid.

Commands for Quickly Entering Data


You can use these shortcuts to quickly enter data in ad hoc grids. Enter the keys or symbols, and then press Enter or Tab.

Keys or Symbol	Result	Example
K	Enters the value in thousands.	Enter 5K for 5,000.
M	Enters the value in millions.	Enter 5M for 5,000,000.
Add or +	Adds a number to the cell value.	If the cell value is 100, entering Add10 after 100 results in 110.
/	Divides the cell value by a number.	If the cell value is 100, entering /2 after 100 results in 50.
Sub or ~	Subtracts a number from the cell value.	If the cell value is 100, entering Sub10 after 100 results in 90.
Percent or per	Multiplies the cell value by the percentage you enter.	If the cell value is 100, entering per10 after 100 results in 10% of the current cell value, or 10.
Increase or inc	Increases the cell value by the percentage you enter.	If the cell value is 200, entering inc10 after 200 increases the cell value by 10% of 200 (20), to 220.
Decrease or dec	Decreases the cell value by the percentage you enter.	If the cell value is 200, entering dec10 after 200 decreases the cell value by 10% of 200 (20), to 180.
Power or pow	Changes the cell value to the number, added as an exponent.	If the cell value is 100, entering pow2 after 100 multiplies the cell value by an exponent of 2, to 10,000.
gr	Grows a cell by a percentage.	If the cell value is 200, entering gr50 after 200 increases the cell value by 100, to 300.

Applying Rules to Ad Hoc Grids

After you submit new or changed data, you can run business rules that will calculate the data.

To apply a rule:

1. Open an ad hoc grid.
2. Click **Rules** .
3. If presented with a runtime prompt, enter or select the required information, and then click **Launch**.

If the rule runs successfully, a message displays and data is updated.

Adding Comments and Attachments

To explain data or provide background, you can add comments and attachments to a cell.

Valid attachment file types are:

- Image types permitted: .jpg, .gif, .png, .7z
- Non-image file types permitted: .csv, .xls, .xlsx, .txt, .zip, .jlf, .doc, .docx, .ppt, .pptx, .rtf, .pdf, .gdoc, .gsheet, .gslides, .msg

To add a comment or attachment:

1. Click in a cell, then select



2. Enter your comment. To attach a file, click



and browse to the file.

3. Click **Post**.

A blue triangle in the upper right of the cell indicates it has a comment or attachment. To read a comment or view an attachment, perform Step 1.



Note:

Forms 2.0 does not support adding comments or attachments to formula cells.

Adjusting Values

You can quickly adjust cell values in an ad hoc grid.

To adjust a cell's value:

1. Click in the cell.
2. Click **Adjust**



3. In **Adjust By**, enter a positive, negative, or percentage value, and then click **OK**.

About Using Line Item Details

To build logic into how a cell value is calculated, you can use the application's built-in calculator, called Line Item Details.



Note:

Line Item Details is replacing Supporting Detail and they are functionally the same. Detail can be added at the cell level or across multiple cells in the same row.

Line Item Details enables you to develop a cell value and save your assumptions behind the value. For example, you can add Line Item Details for Pens: ballpoint, fountain, marker, and so on. The Pen member can then display the total for all pen types. Or say you want to plan for a travel expense for an upcoming quarter using your own logic. This example shows how you can use line item details to plan travel expenses. The details are displayed below the grid:

	Jan
acc2	2850
▼ Air Fare ⊕	2,400.00
Customer Visits ⊕	2.00
Average Rate ⊗	1,200.00
▼ Hotel ⊕	450.00
Number of Nights ⊕	3.00
Rate per Night ⊗	150.00

To create line item details, click a row header, then click



. Click the Down Arrow in the top middle of the Line Item Details grid to collapse it.

About Line Item Details:

- You can include text, numbers, and operators that define how data is calculated.
- Hover over a cell to see if it has Line Item Details.
- Line Item Details don't add members to the ad hoc grid or change its organization.
- You must have write permission to cells that you create Line Item Details for.
- To protect the Line Item Details, the aggregate values in cells having Line Item Details are read-only.
- You can add Line Item Details only to base time periods (level-0 members). You can't add Line Item Details to Summary Time Periods, such as Quarters.
- Number and precision formatting is not reflected in the **Line Item Details** window.
- The sequence of operators follows the same logic as is used to process multiple operators in a complex calculation. See [Order of Line Item Details](#).

Adding Line Item Details

Use Line Item Details to set how detail items aggregate to cell values.

For an introduction to Line Item Details, see [About Using Line Item Details](#).

To work with Line Item Details:

1. Click a row header, and then click




2. A new grid displays below the ad hoc grid. In this grid, add rows that reflect the structure you want.


For example, click





, and then click **Add Child** to add a row directly below the selected row. See [Working with the Structure of Line Item Details](#).

3. In the text box, you can enter a description of up to 1,500 characters.
4. Click the default plus sign by each row, and then select the operator to set the mathematical relationships among the rows. Select from these operators:

 Approx

 Add

 Subtract

 Multiply

 Divide

5. When you've created the Line Item Details structure, enter the data to set or calculate.
Enter numbers using the same scaling that was set up for the form. You can copy and paste data into Line Item Details.
6. Click **Apply**.

The values are dynamically calculated and aggregated before the data is saved.

For more information, see [Working with the Structure of Line Item Details](#).

Working with the Structure of Line Item Details

Learn how to work with the elements in Line Item Details.

To create or change the structure of Line Item Details:

1. Select the row for which you want to add Line Item Details and click



.








2. Click



and then click **Add Child**. Click **Untitled** and provide a name.

3. Add rows that reflect the structure you want. For example, click **Add Sibling** or **Duplicate**. Use these options from the toolbar before the **Line Item Details** grid:

Table 7-3 Options for Line Item Details

Option	Result
	Refreshes the Line Item Details grid. Click Yes to discard unsaved data, otherwise click No .
	Adds a child or sibling one level below the selected cell. You can add unlimited children, but consider the potential performance impact.
	Moves the selected row to the next-higher level.
	Moves the selected row to the next-lower level.
	Moves the selected row before its sibling predecessor.
	Moves the selected row after its sibling successor.
	Enables you to select a delete action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delete Row removes the selected row. • Delete All Rows removes all rows.

4. Click **Apply**.

Order of Line Item Details

The order of Line Item Details affects the resulting value that is saved.

Understanding the calculation order helps you correctly enter Line Item Details. Line Item Details leverage the calculation order of + (addition), - (subtraction), * (multiplication), and / (division). A simple Unit times Rates example demonstrates how to correctly enter Line Item Details.

See [Incorrectly Entering Line Item Details](#) and [Correctly Entering Line Item Details](#).

Incorrectly Entering Line Item Details

This example shows the order of rows in Line Item Details that generate incorrect data.

In the following table, Rate is set to the unary operator +. Hence, the calculation order first adds the Rate and then multiplies by the Unit, resulting in incorrect data for Feb and Mar.

	Jan	Feb	Mar
Rate +	250	250	250
Unit *	10		
Total:	2500	250	250

Correctly Entering Line Item Details

This example shows the order of Line Item Details generating correct values.

In the following table, the calculation order is Units multiplied by Rates, resulting in correct values.

When you add Line Item Details, verify the order of the rows to ensure that correct values are calculated and saved.

	Jan	Feb	Mar
Unit+	10		
Rate *	250	250	250
Total:	2500		

Totaling When Line Item Details Cells are Blank

If a cell in Line Item Details is blank, it's ignored when values are aggregated (instead of assuming that a blank cell means zero).

For example, you might define Line Item Details to calculate the daily rate of hiring an instructor (\$250) times the number of days per month for which you plan to hire an instructor (4 in January, but none in February). The Instructor total for Feb is 250, even though you don't intend to hire an instructor in Feb.

	Jan	Feb
Instructor	1000	250
Rate +	250	250
Days	4	

To correctly total values that are aggregated by the * multiplier when some cells are blank, you can leave the Rate cell blank, or enter a zero in the Days cell, instead of leaving it blank. This causes the rate (250) to be multiplied by 0 (zero), resulting in a value of zero for Feb.

	Jan	Feb
Instructor	1000	0
Rate +	250	250
Days	4	0

Printing Ad Hoc Grids

If you require printing, you can print ad hoc grids using the browser's print feature or the Excel Print feature in Oracle Smart View for Office.

To work with an ad hoc form in Smart View, open a form, click **Actions**, and then select **Open in Smart View**.

See Opening Forms and Ad Hoc Grids from Web Applications in *Smart View for Office User's Guide 23.100*.

Using Free-Form Ad Hoc

If you are familiar with the dimensions and members of your database, you can use free-form ad hoc by typing dimension and member names directly into cells of an ad hoc grid.

You can still use the POV, member selection, and other ad hoc operations in free-form grids.

Free-Form Ad Hoc Guidelines

Consider these guidelines when working in free-form ad hoc.

- A grid must have at least one row dimension and one column dimension.
- Each row dimension can contain members of only one dimension. Each column dimension can contain members of only one dimension.
- Members of one dimension can be entered only in *one* of the following regions:
 - In the same row
 - In the same column
- Precede member names that contain spaces between words with a single quotation mark.
- Aliases from the current alias table are permitted in free-form grids, but aliases from other alias tables are treated as comments.

8

Using the Member Selector

Related Topics

- [About Selecting Members](#)
- [Selecting a Dimension](#)
- [Defining Member Display Options](#)
- [Searching for Members](#)
- [Filtering Which Members Are Displayed](#)
- [Making Member Selections](#)

About Selecting Members

You select members in the **Select Members** dialog box. The options in the dialog box may differ slightly depending on the feature for which you are selecting members.

You can select members to use with the following features:

- **Forms 2.0:** Use member selection to define the rows, columns, and the point of view to use in a form, and to select members for business rules run-time prompts.
- **Dashboards 2.0:** Use member selection to define the Global or Local POV, and to select members for business rules run-time prompts.
- **Ad hoc grids:** Use member selection to define the POV, rows, and columns, and to set the user variables, substitution variables, and attributes in an ad hoc grid.

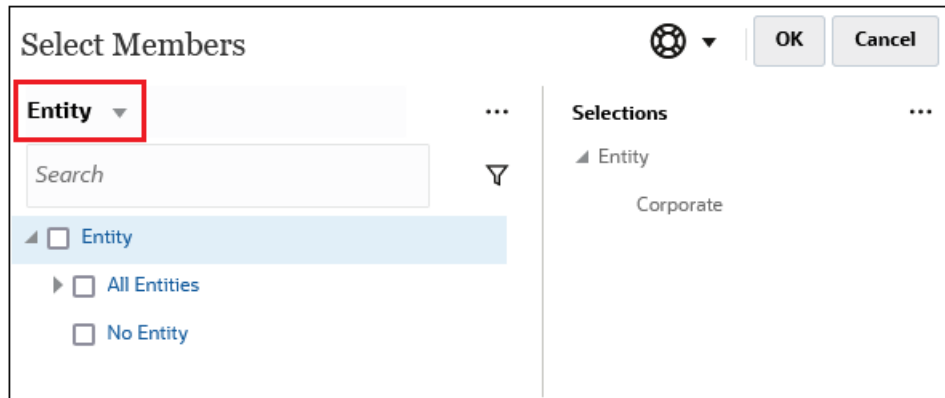


Note:

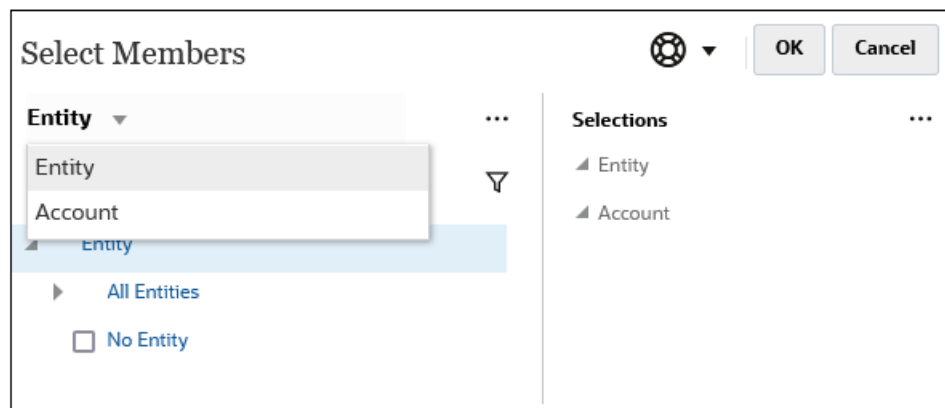
The Member Selector is available only with Redwood Experience enabled.

Selecting a Dimension


The dimension for which you are selecting a member is displayed at the top of the **Select Members** dialog box.

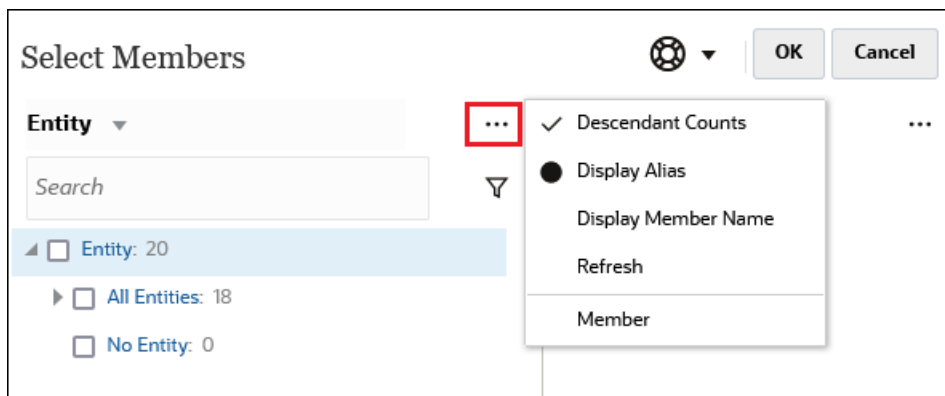


In certain situations you may be able to select a member for more than one dimension. To do this, click the drop-down to select the desired dimension. For example, if you are selecting members for both the Entity and Account dimensions, both Entity and Account are displayed in the drop-down.

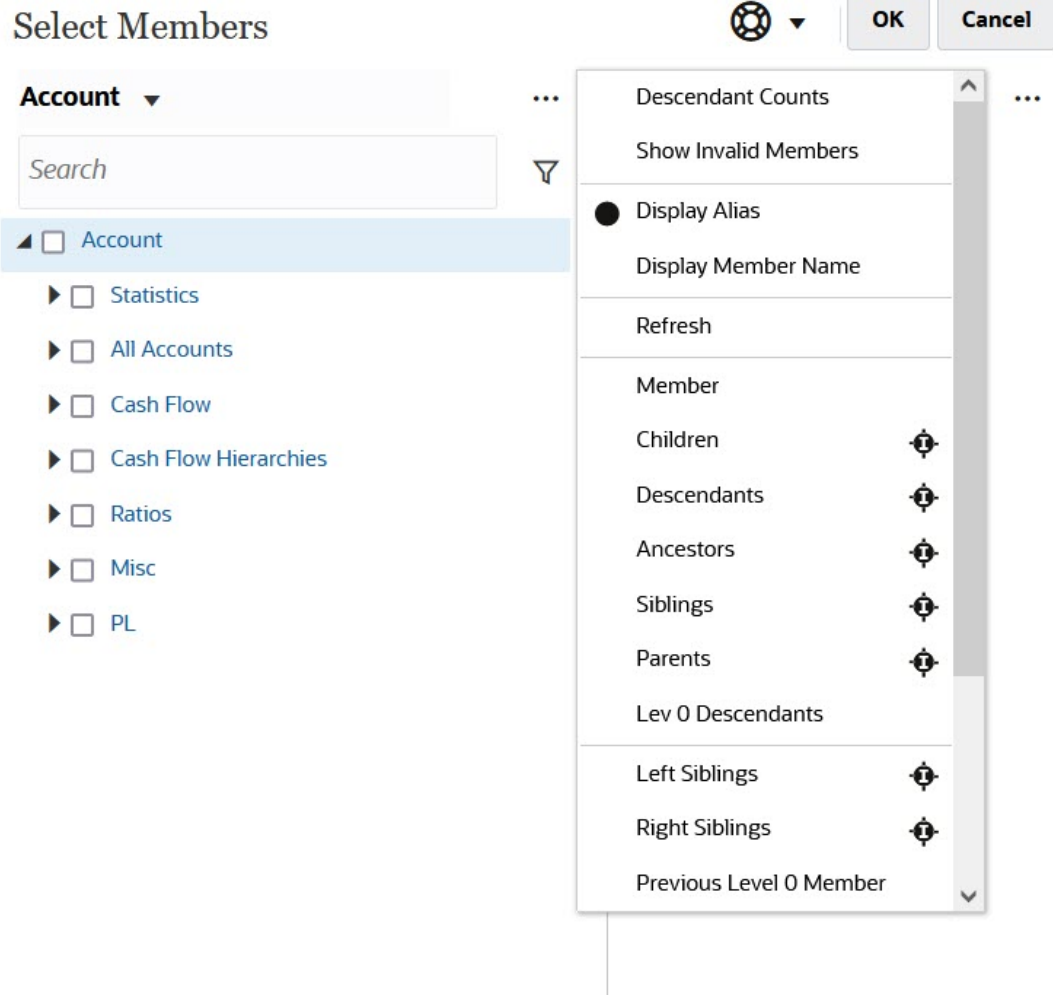


Defining Member Display Options

Click  (Available Items icon) to select whether to display members by alias or by member name, and whether to display the number of descendants for each member.



In some places, additional options are available:

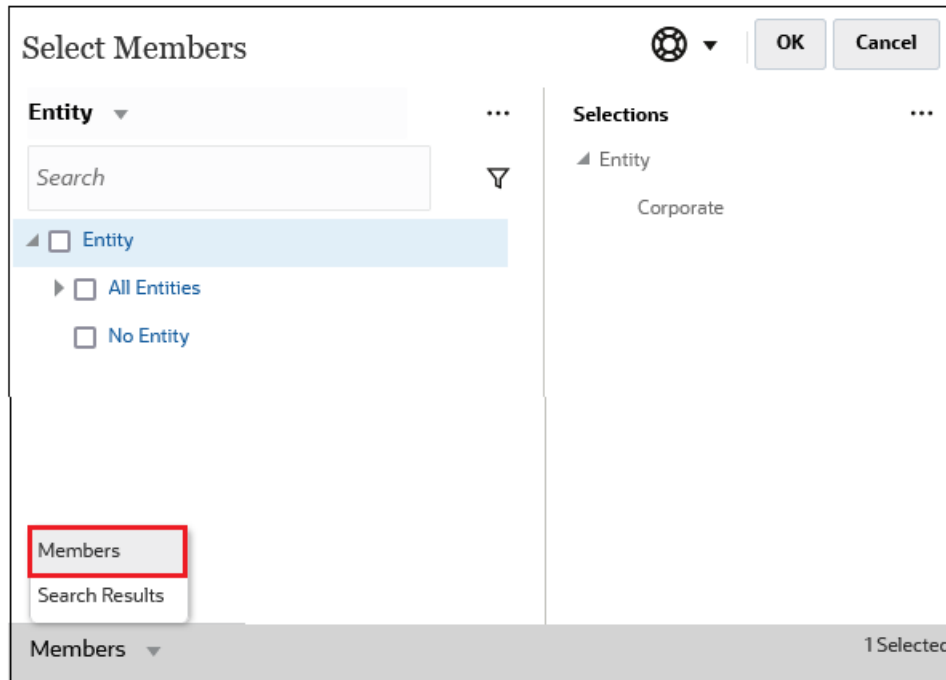


You have the option to **Show Invalid Members**.

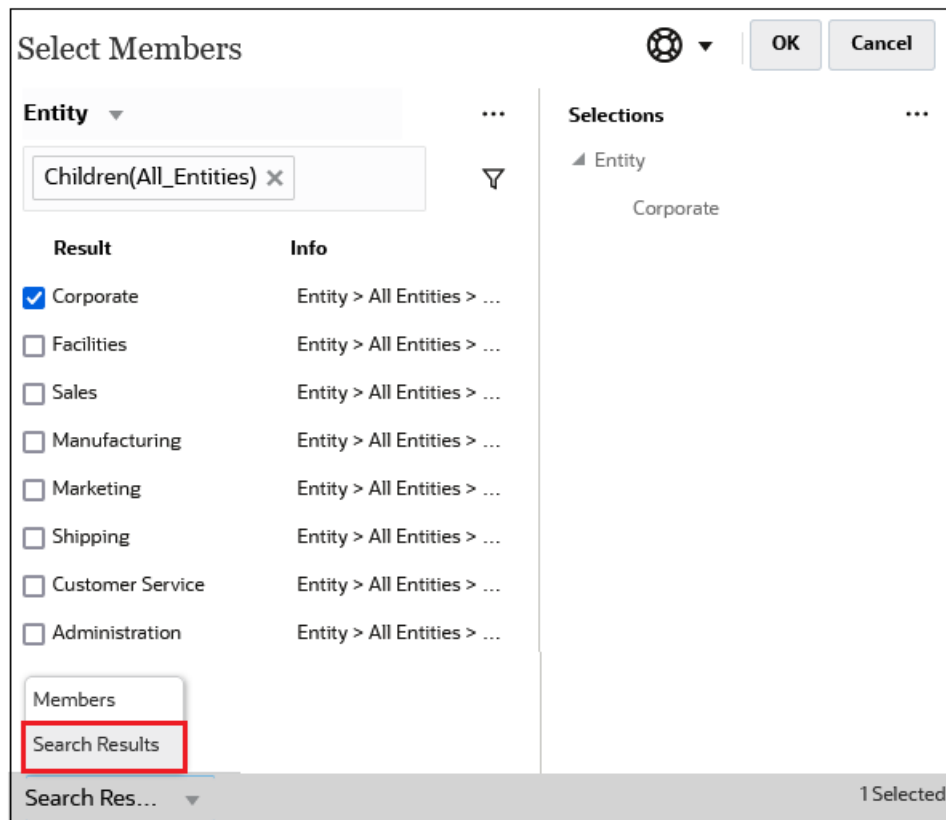
You can also show and select members using member relationships. When you click a member relationship option in the **Available Items** menu, the member or members are moved to the **Selections** pane. For more information about member relationships, see [Member Relationships](#).

To toggle the display between the hierarchy view and the results of any search or filters, select **Members** or **Search Results** at the bottom left of the screen.

Select Members Dialog Box with the Hierarchy View Displayed



Select Members Dialog Box with Search Results Displayed



In some places, you also have the option to toggle the display to show:

- User Variables
- Substitution Variables

- Attributes

 **Tip:**

You can drag the splitter bar between the **Select Members** pane and the **Selections** pane to adjust how the dialog box displays.

Searching for Members

You can search for members in the **Search** field. When searching for a member, you can search for a word, multiple words, or wildcard characters.

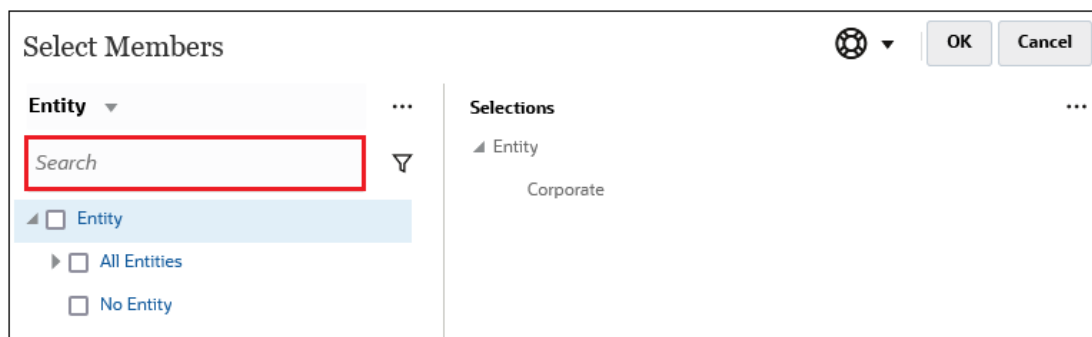
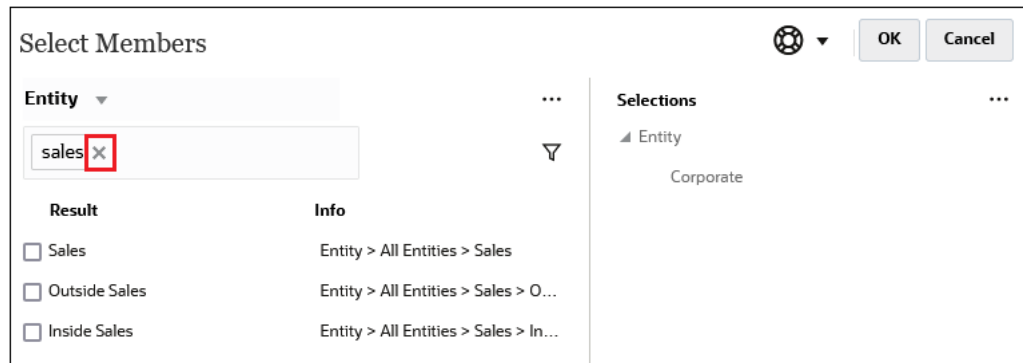




Table 8-1 Valid Wildcard Characters

Wildcard	Description
?	Match any single character
*	Match zero or multiple characters. For example, enter "sale*" to find "Sales" and "Sale" because * includes zero or more characters after the word "sale." The default search uses the * wildcard. For example, entering "cash" searches for "*cash*" and returns "Restricted Cash", "Cash Equivalents", "Cash", and "Noncash Expenses" because the word "cash" appears within each matched item.
#	Match any single number (0-9)
[list]	Match any single character within a specified list of characters. You can list specific characters to use as wildcard. For example, enter [plan] to use all the letters within the brackets as a single wildcard character. You can use the "-" character to specify a range, such as [A-Z] or [!0-9]. To use the "-" character as part of the list, enter it at the beginning of the list. For example, [-@&] uses the characters within the brackets as wildcard characters.
[!list]	Match any single character not found within a specified list of characters. The "-" character can also be used to indicate a range, such as [!A-Z] or [!0-9].

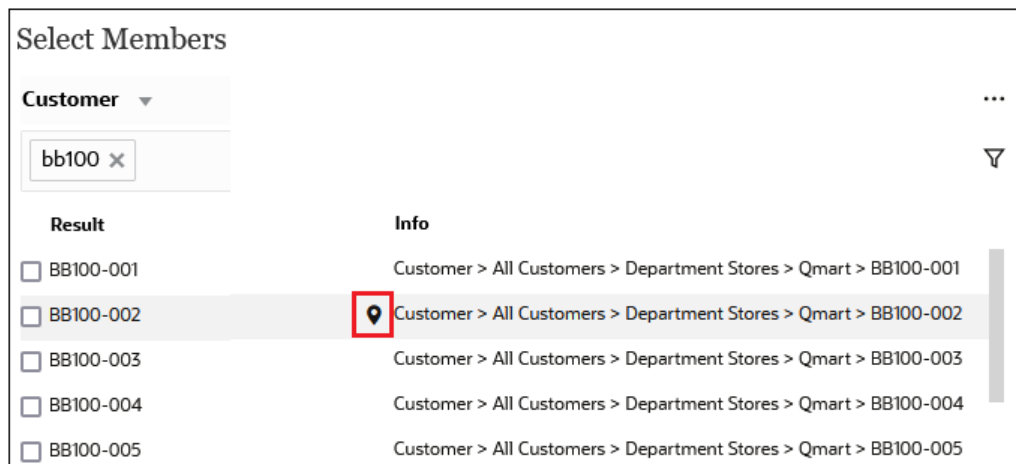
To remove search criteria, click the X next to the search filter.




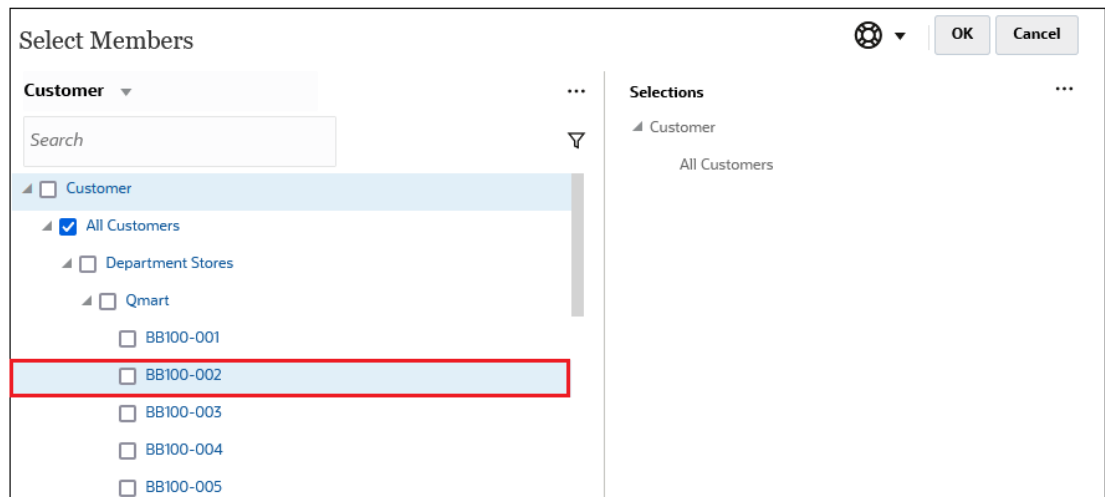
After you perform a search, you can use the Locate Member icon  to find a specific member in the hierarchy. This is very useful if you have a large number of members and you need to work with a particular member in its hierarchy position.

To display the Locate Member icon, highlight a member in the search results. To locate the member in the hierarchy, click  (Locate Member icon) to the left of the highlighted member in the **Info** column.


For example, assume you search for **bb100** in the **Customer** dimension, and then click  on the **BB100-02** line.

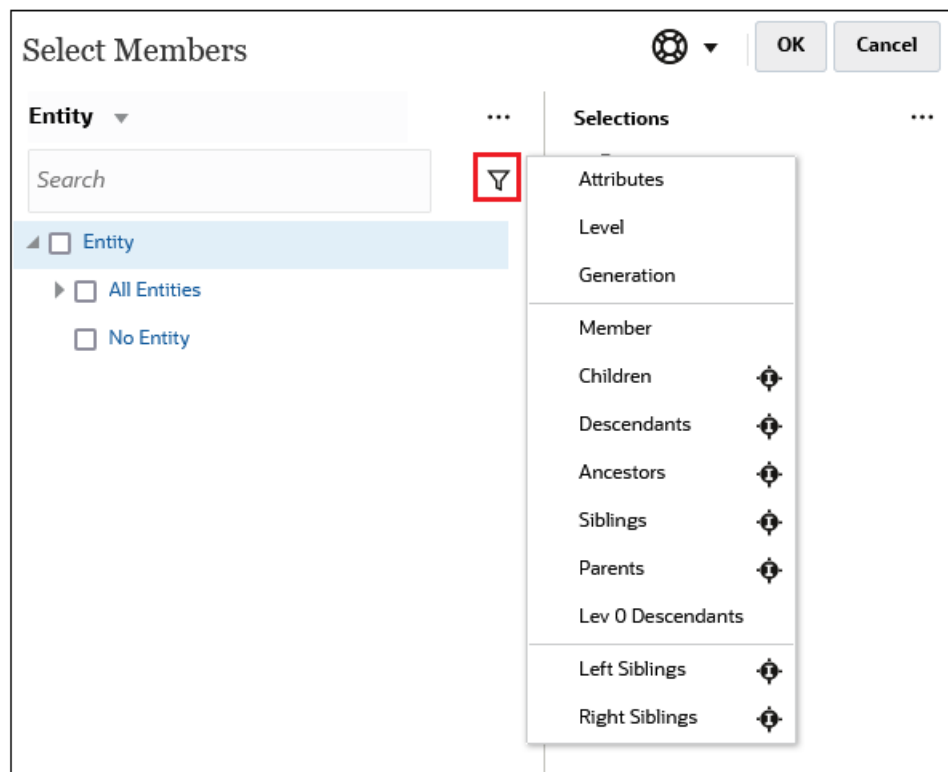


After you click , you are returned to the hierarchy view with **BB100-02** highlighted. At this point, you could select the checkbox next to BB100-02 to move it to the **Selections** pane if desired.



Filtering Which Members Are Displayed


To further filter the members that are displayed, click the Filter icon  , and select an option.

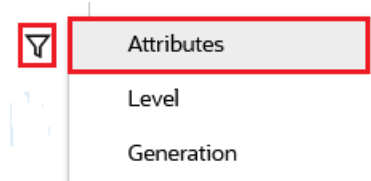


You can filter by a specific attribute, by level, by generation, or by a member relationship.

- [Filtering by Attributes](#)
- [Filtering by Level](#)
- [Filtering by Generation](#)
- [Filtering by Member Relationship](#)

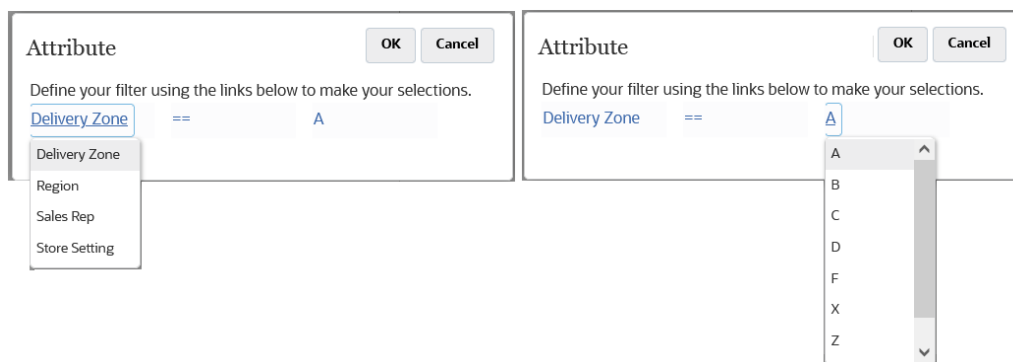
Filtering by Attributes

If attributes are defined, click  and select **Attributes** to filter the members displayed to specific attribute values.

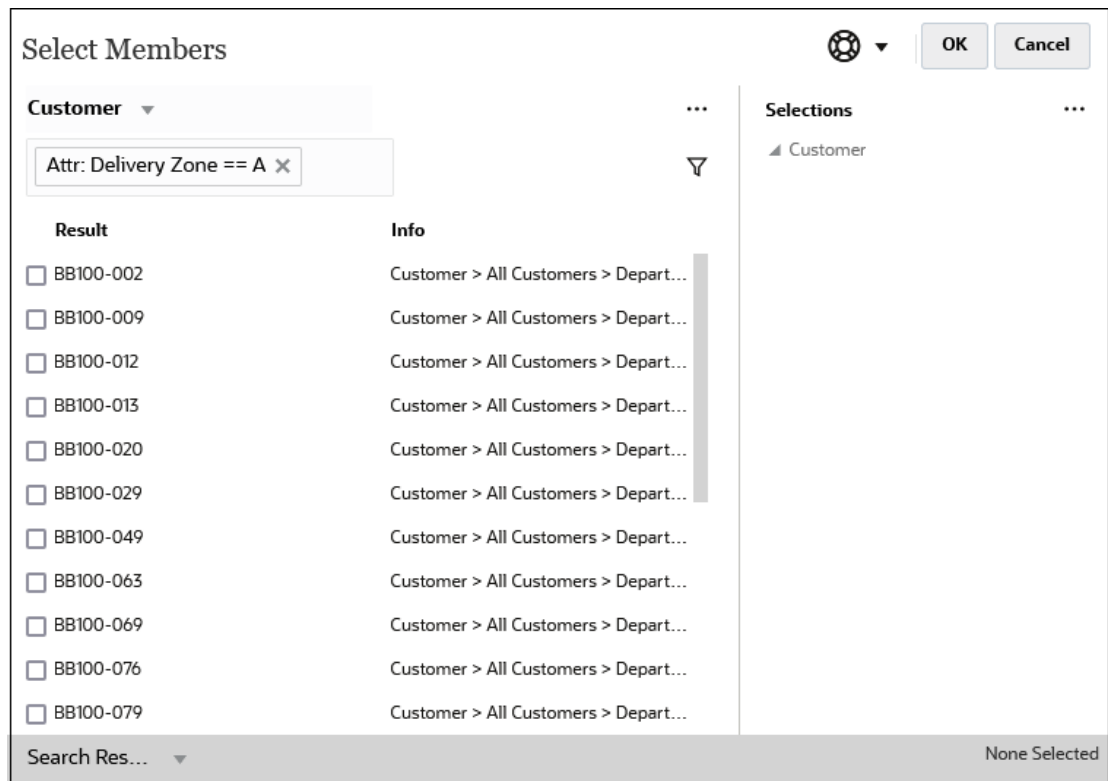


If more than one attribute is defined, click the links in the **Attribute** dialog box to display the available attributes and select the filters. For example, you could filter the results displayed for the **Customer** dimension to **Delivery Zone A**.

Attribute Dialog Box with Delivery Zone and A Selected

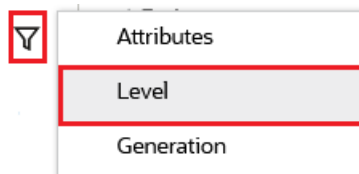


Members for the Customer Dimension Filtered by Delivery Zone A



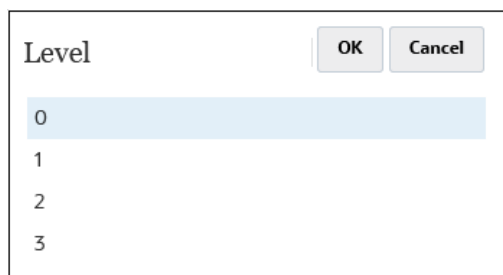
Filtering by Level

To filter the members displayed to a specific level, click , and select **Level**.

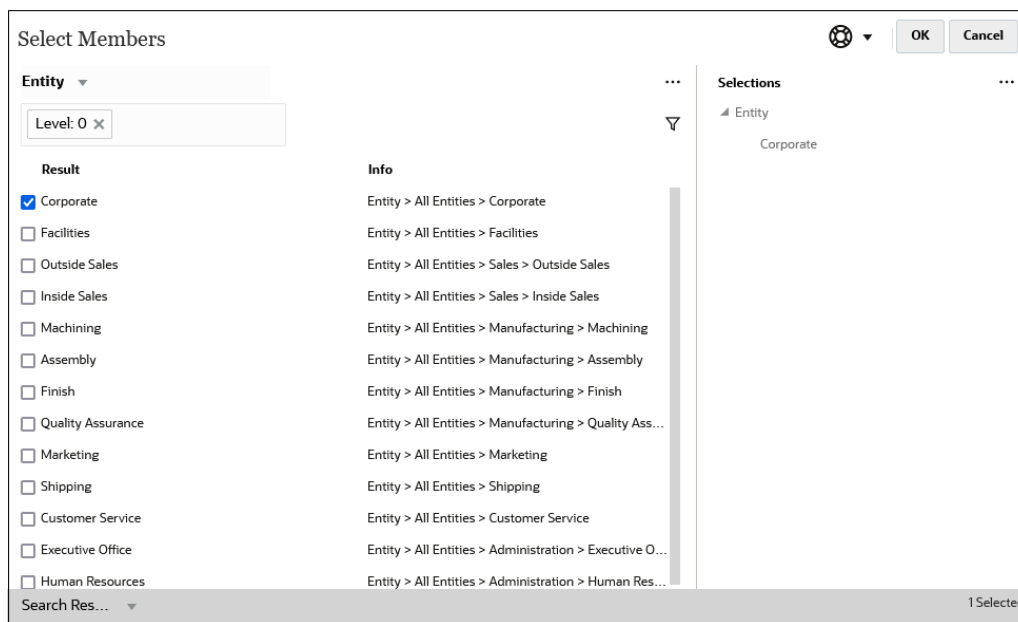


For example, you could filter by **Level 0** members in the **Entity** dimension.


Level Dialog Box with Level 0 Selected

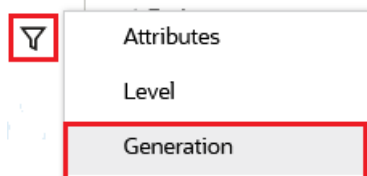


Members for the Entity Dimension Filtered by Level 0



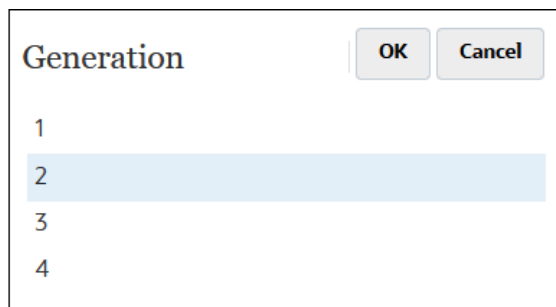
Filtering by Generation

To filter the members displayed to those in a specific generation, click , and select **Generation**.

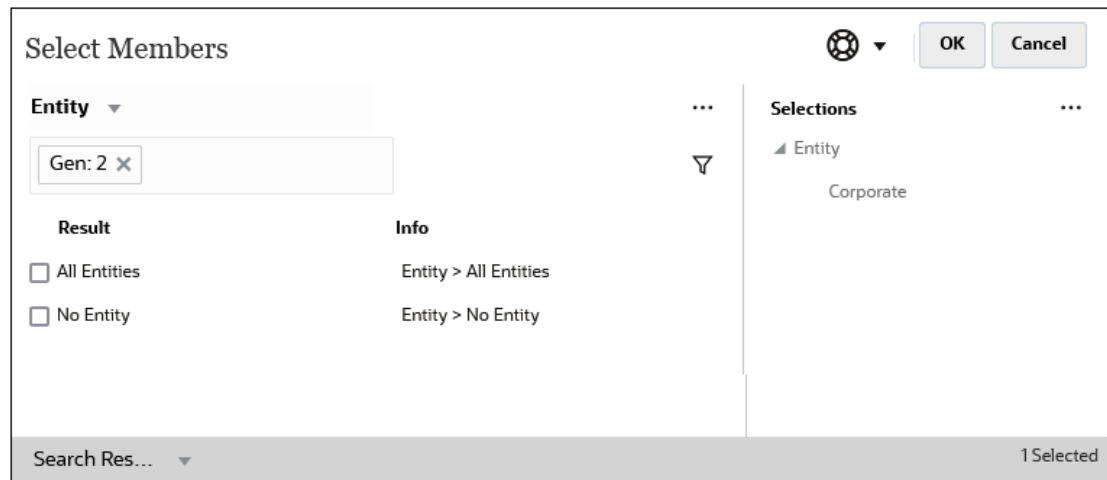


For example, you could filter by **Generation 2** members in the **Entity** dimension.

Generation Dialog Box with Generation 2 Selected



Members for the Entity Dimension Filtered by Generation 2

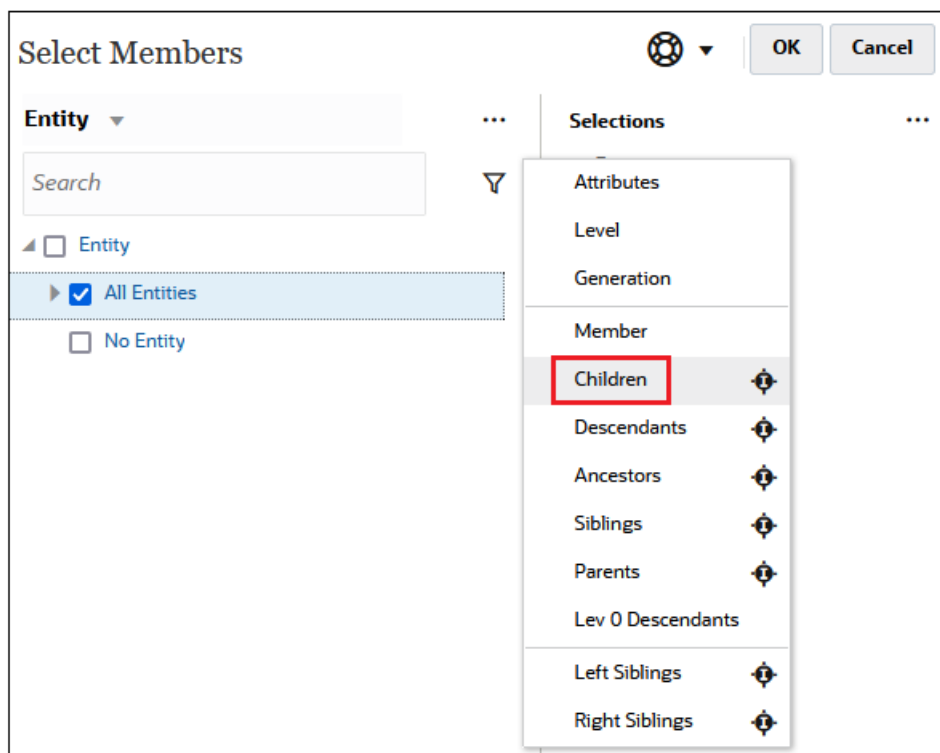


Filtering by Member Relationship

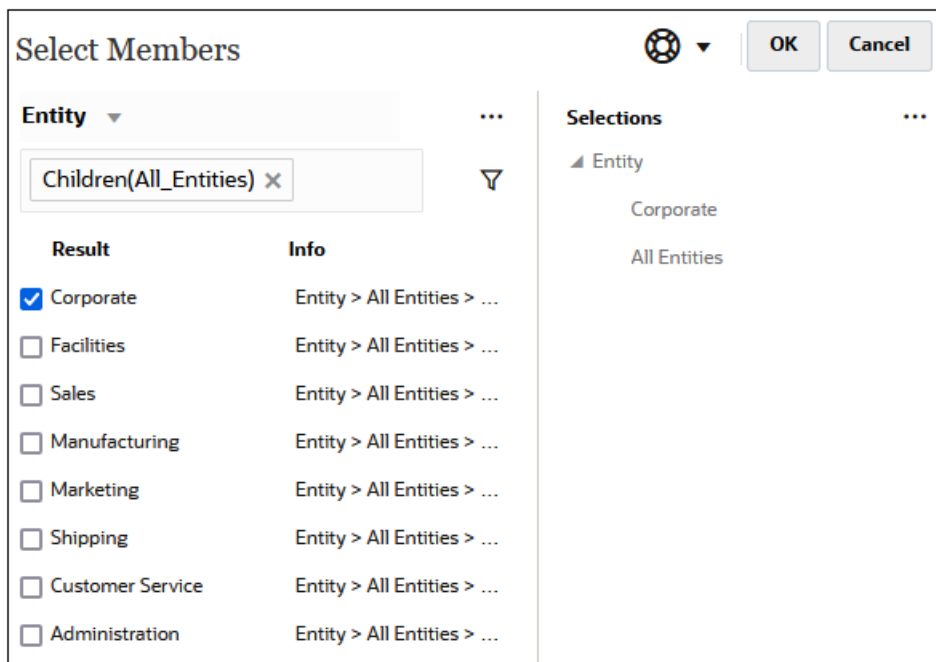
When you filter by member relationship, you can define whether to include the currently-highlighted member in the search results.


- Click the relationship name to select the related members, *excluding the currently-highlighted member*.

For example, assume you select **All Entities**, click , and then select **Children**.

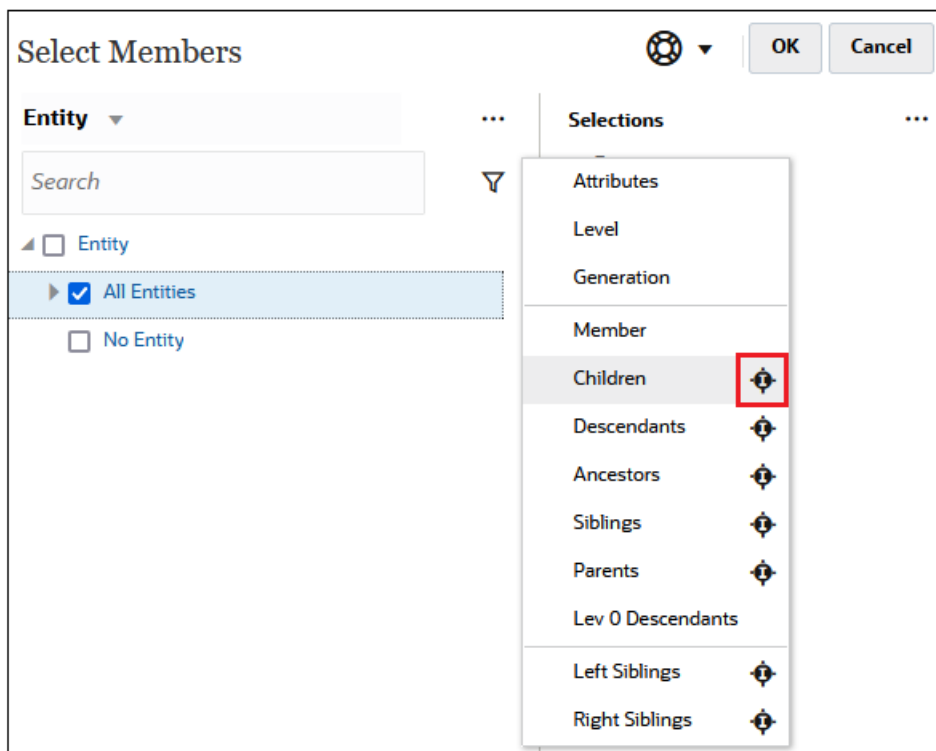


In this case, the children of **All Entities** are included in the filtered results, but *not* the **All Entities** member.

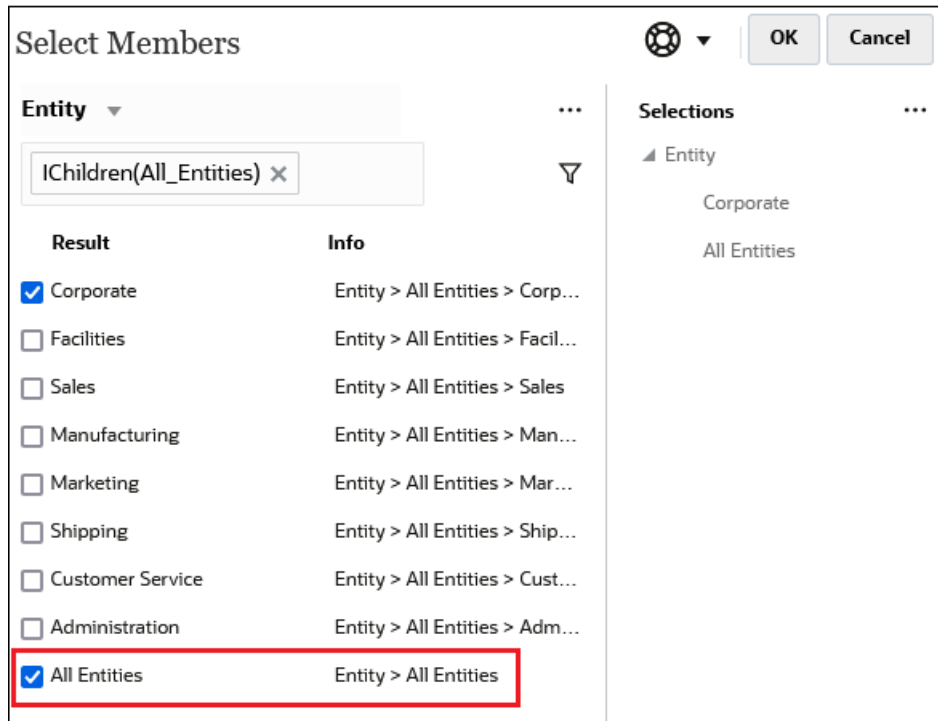


- Click the include icon  to the right of the relationship name to select the related members, *including the currently-highlighted member*.

For example, assume you select **All Entities**, click , and then click  next to **Children**.



In this case, both the children of **All Entities** and the **All Entities** member are included in the filtered results.



 **Note:**
For more information, see [Member Relationships](#).

Member Relationships

This table describes which members and related members are included during filtering and member selection.


Click the include icon  to the right of the relationship name to select the related members, *including the currently-highlighted member*.

Table 8-2 Member Relationships

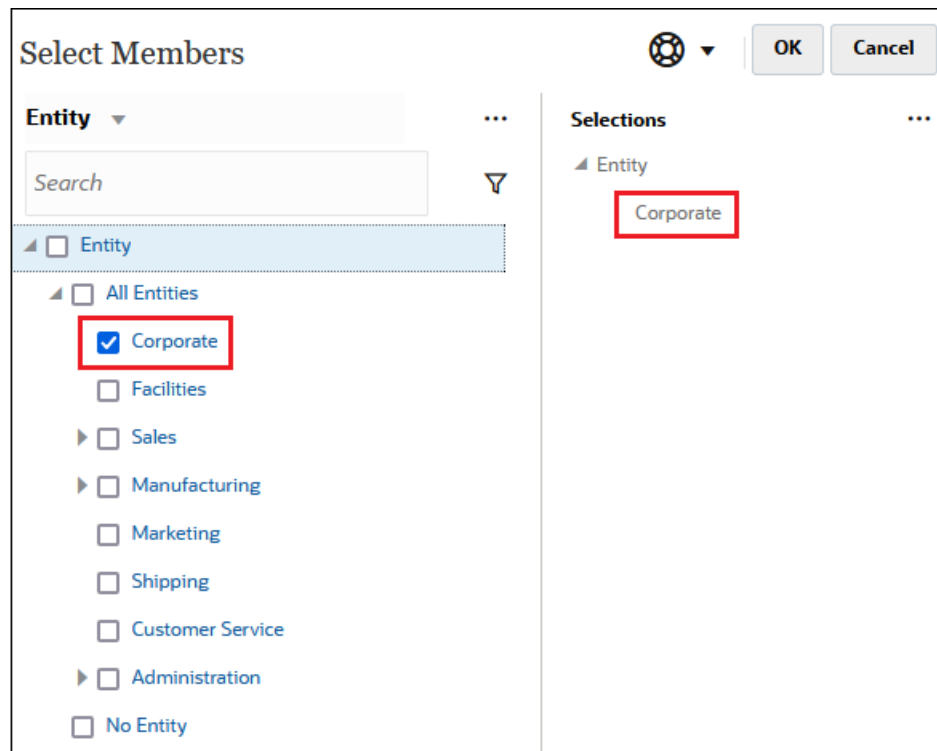
Member	Which Related Members Are Included
Member	The selected member
Children	All members in the level immediately below the selected member
Descendants	All descendants of the selected member, excluding the selected member
Ancestors	All members above the selected member, excluding the selected member
Siblings	All members from the same level in the hierarchy as the selected member, excluding the selected member
Parents	The member in the level above the selected member
Level 0 Descendants	All descendants of the selected member that have no children

Table 8-2 (Cont.) Member Relationships

Member	Which Related Members Are Included
Left Siblings	The members that appear before the selected member with the same parent
Right Siblings	The members that appear after the selected member with the same parent
Previous Level 0 Member	The previous level zero member that appears before the selected member Examples: PrevLvl0Mbr(Jan) returns BegBalance; PrevLvl0Mbr(Jul) returns Jun; PrevLvl0Mbr(BegBalance) returns an empty result
Next Level 0 Member	The next level zero member that appears after the selected member Examples: NextLvl0Mbr(Mar) returns Apr; NextLvl0Mbr(Dec) returns an empty result
Previous Generation Member	The member that appears immediately before the selected member within the same generation
Next Generation Member	The member that appears immediately after the selected member within the same generation
Previous Sibling	The member that appears immediately before the selected member with the same parent
Next Sibling	The member that appears immediately after the selected member with the same parent


Making Member Selections



To select a member, click the checkbox next to the member in the **Select Members** dialog box. The selected member displays a check mark and is moved to the **Selections** pane.



 **Note:**

In certain situations, you are limited on the members you can select.

To expand a parent member to see its child members, click the expansion icon  to the left of the parent member name. Clicking the expansion icon will not select the parent member.

In some places, you can use the Function Selector in the **Select Members** pane  to make member selections. Click the Function Selector  next to a member to see the Function Selector menu, and then select a member relationship option.

Select Members

Account ▾

Search

- ▾ Account
 - Statistics
 - All Accounts *fx*
 - Cash Flow
 - Cash Flow Hierarchies
 - Ratios
 - Misc
 - PL

Members ▾

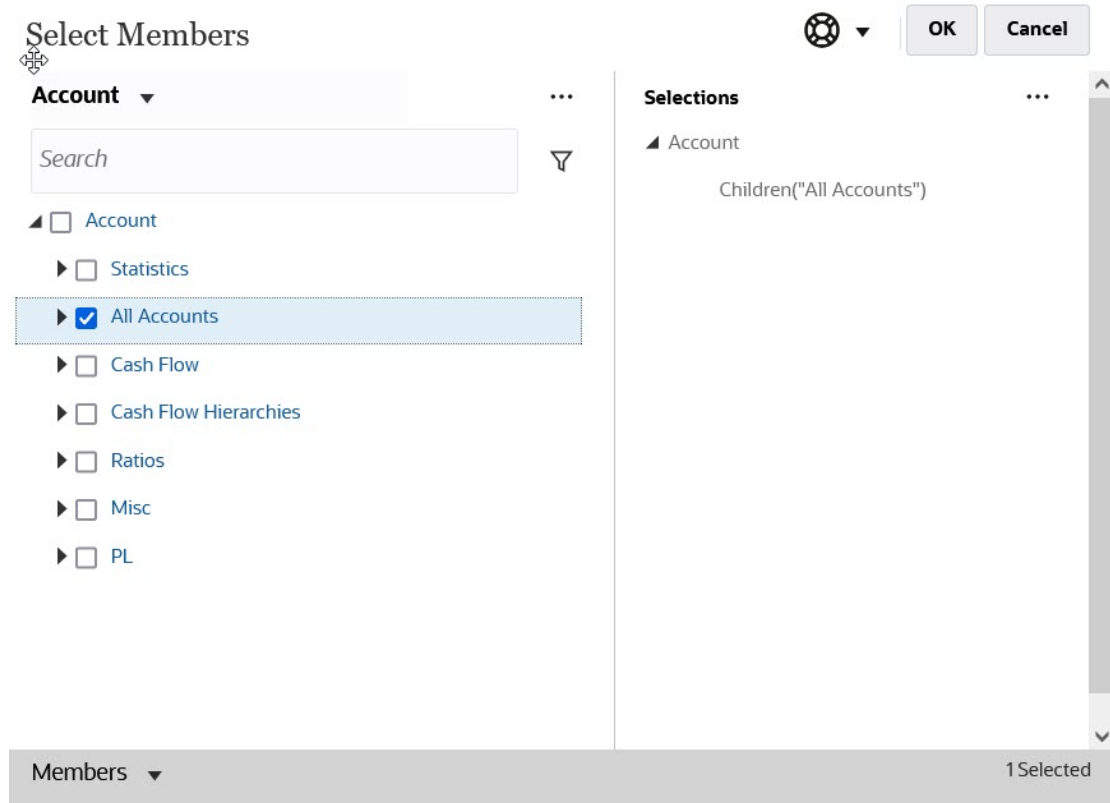
7410: Utilities	20,123	
7420: Rent Exper	4,305	


Selections ▾

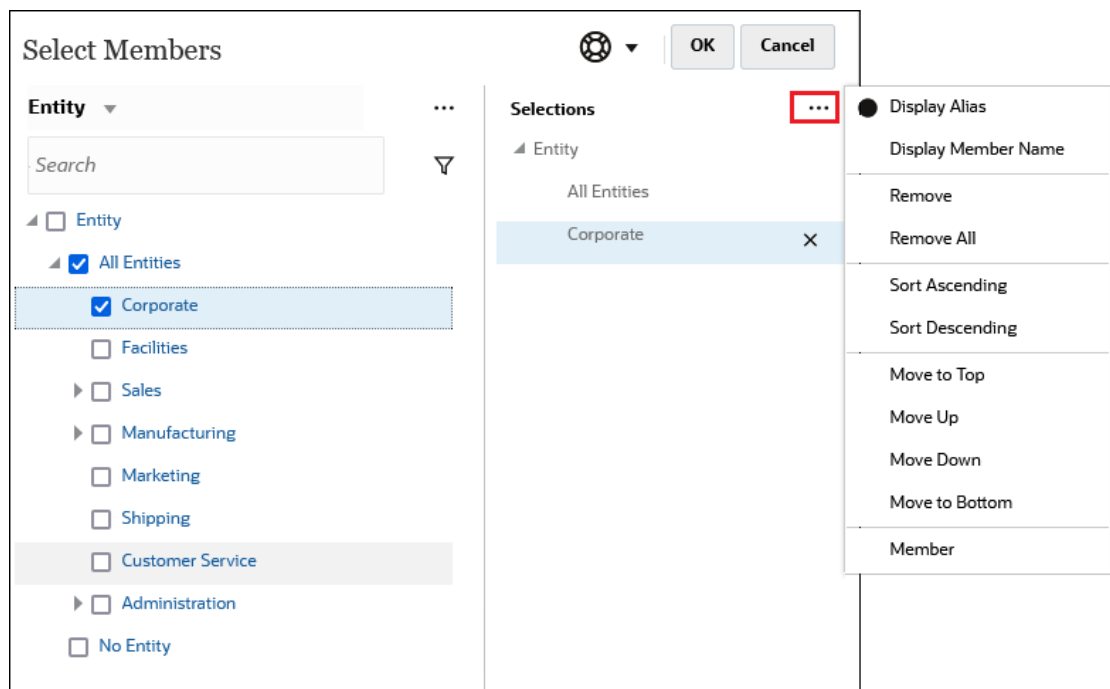
- ▾ Account
 - Member
 - Children
 - Descendants
 - Ancestors
 - Siblings
 - Parents
 - Lev 0 Descendants
 - Left Siblings
 - Right Siblings
 - Previous Level 0 Member
 - Next Level 0 Member
 - Previous Generation Member
 - Next Generation Member
 - Previous Sibling
 - Next Sibling

OK Cancel

For example, if you click the Function Selector *fx* next to All Accounts, and then click **Children**, then Children("All Accounts") is added to the **Selections** pane.

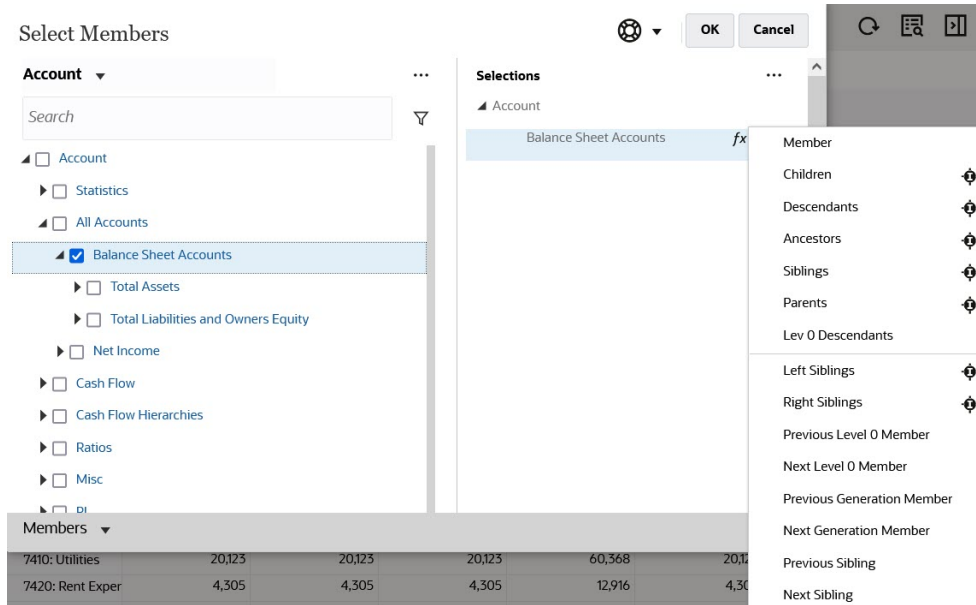



To remove, sort, or move selected members, click  (Selected Items icon) in the **Selections** pane, and select an option. You can also select whether to display the alias or the member name.

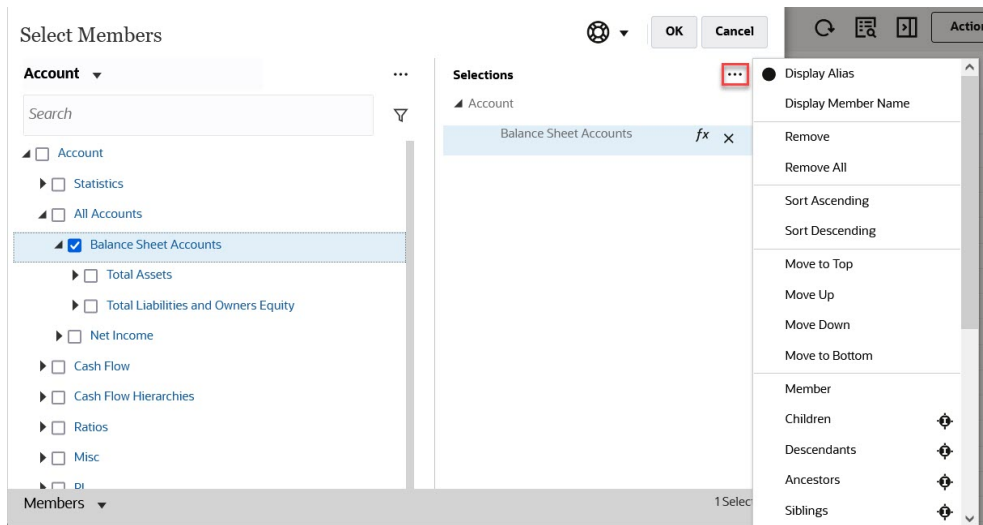


You can add additional members to the **Selections** pane for selected members in several ways:

- Click the Function Selector *fx* next to a selected member to see the Function Selector menu, and then select a member relationship option.



- Select a member in the **Selections** pane, click the **Selected Items** icon , and then click a member relationship option.



For more information about member relationships, see [Member Relationships](#).

9

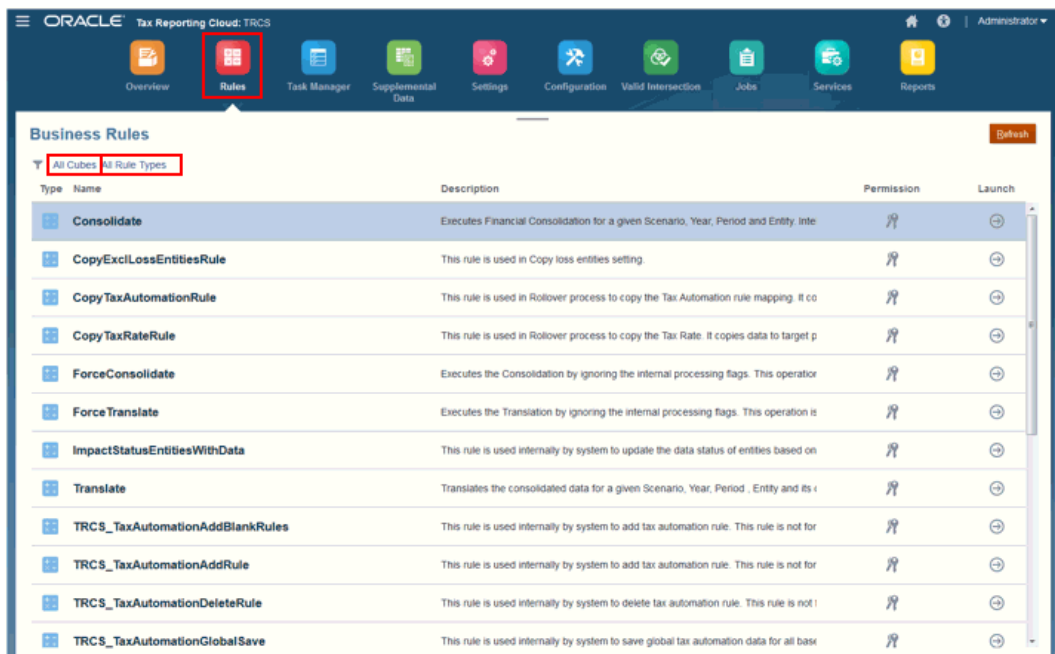
Working with Business Rules

A business rule consists of calculations that are grouped into components. A rule can contain one or more components, templates, or rules.

Tax Reporting provides a number of business rules that have been designed to easily perform a task or calculation in the application.


To view Business Rules:

1. From the Home page, select **Application**, and then click **Rules**.



2. On the **Business Rules** screen, click **All Cubes** to select the cubes to which you want to apply the business rule:
 - All
 - Consol
 - Rates
 - CbCR
3. Click **All Rule Types** to select the type of rule you want to use, and then click **Apply**:
 - All
 - Scripts
 - Rules
 - Rulesets

- **Templates**

4. Select the rule that you want to apply, such as **Consolidate** or **Translate**. See
5. Click **Launch**  to apply the business rule.

List of Available Business Rules

The business rules have been designed to easily perform a task or calculation in the application. A list of available Tax Reporting business rules are listed below.

Many of the available business rules are tagged as "not for standalone execution". This designation means that the rule is automatically called and used internally by the system to perform an operation. Because it is an internal rule, this means that a user cannot select and run this rule independently. If the rule can be run as a "Standalone execution", that means a user can select and run the rule independently, for example, Consolidate.

Table 9-1 Tax Reporting Business Rules

Business Rule Name	Description
Consolidate	Executes Financial Consolidation for a given Scenario, Year, Period and Entity. Intelligently performs consolidation based on Entities consolidation status.
Copy Loss Entities Rule	This rule is used in Copy loss entities setting.
Copy Tax Automation Rule	This rule is used in Rollover process to copy the Tax Automation rule mapping. It copies mapping to target period from prior period.
Copy Tax Rate Rule	This rule is used in Rollover process to copy the Tax Rate. It copies data to target period from prior period. Refer to user guides for more information.

Table 9-1 (Cont.) Tax Reporting Business Rules

Business Rule Name	Description
Force Consolidate	Executes the Consolidation by ignoring the internal processing flags. This operation is targeted towards Admin user to recover the system from any bad state. Refer to user guides for more information.
Force Translate	Executes the Translation by ignoring the internal processing flags. This operation is targeted towards Admin user to recover the system from any bad state. Refer to user guides for more information.
Impact Entities With Data (Obsolete)	This rule is deprecated now. If you have been using this rule earlier , you can use instead 'Impact Entities with Data in Consol Cube'.
Translate	Translates the consolidated data for a given Scenario, Year, Period, Entity and its descendants to selected Reporting currency. If the entity is not consolidated, it is first consolidated as per the status and then translated to Reporting Currency.
Copy Tar Automation Rule	This rule is used in Rollover process to copy the Tar Automation rule mapping. It copies mapping to target period from prior period.
Year Of Expiration in Tax Losses/Credits	Copy year of expiration to selected target POV.
Impact Entities With Data in Consol Cube	This rule is used internally by system to update the data status of entities based on mapping defined by user in Tax Automation form. This rule is not for standalone execution.
TAR Automation Default Mapping	This rule is used internally by system to save default tar automation rule. This rule is not for standalone execution.
TAR Automation All Mapping	This rule is used internally by system to show default tar automation rule. This rule is not for standalone execution.
Tax Automation Add Blank Rule	This rule is for Tax Automation Add Blank Rule.
Tax Automation Global Save	This rule is used internally by system to save global tax automation data for all base entities. This rule is not for standalone execution.
TAR Mapping Validation	This rule is used internally by system to update the data status of entities based on mapping defined by user in Tax Automation form. This rule is not for standalone execution.

Table 9-1 (Cont.) Tax Reporting Business Rules

Business Rule Name	Description
Compute Rates	Computes Average and Ending rates for a given Scenario, Period and Year based on direct rates entered in the system against given From and To currencies. Performs triangulation based on Application currency, in case direct rates are not entered.
Copy FX Rates Rule	This rule is used in Rollover process to copy the FX Rate data. It copies data to target period from prior period. Refer to user guides for more information.
Refresh SDM Currency Rates	Rule executed as part of post processing operation for Refresh Database, Data Load, Form Save. This rule is not for standalone execution.
CbCR Automation Form Validation	This rule is used internally by system to update the data status of entities based on mapping defined by user in Tax Automation form. This rule is not for standalone execution.
Consolidate CbCR	This rule is executed as part of the preprocessing operation for Data Form save. This rule is not for standalone calculation.
Copy Tax Automation Rule	This rule is used in Rollover process to copy the CbCR Automation rule mapping. It copies mapping to target period from prior period.
Copy CbCR Data	This rule is used in Rollover process to copy the CbCR. It copies data to target period and source period as per user selection. Refer to user guides for more information.
Force Consolidate CbCR	Executes the Consolidation by ignoring the internal processing flags. This operation is targeted towards Admin user to recover the system from any bad state. Refer to user guides for more information.
Force Translate CbCR	Executes the Translation by ignoring the internal processing flags. This operation is targeted towards Admin user to recover the system from any bad state. Refer to user guides for more information.
Impact Entities With Data in CbCR Cube	This rule is used internally by system to update the data status of entities based on mapping defined by user in CbCR Automation form. This rule is not for standalone execution.

Table 9-1 (Cont.) Tax Reporting Business Rules

Business Rule Name	Description
Translate CbCR	Translates the consolidated data for a given Scenario, Year, Period , Entity and its descendants to selected Reporting currency. If the entity is not consolidated, it is first consolidated as per the status and then translated to Reporting Currency.
CbCR Automation Add Blank Rule	This rule is used internally by system to add blank CbCR automation rule. This rule is not for standalone execution.
CbCR Automation Add Rule	This rule is used internally by system to add CbCR automation rule. This rule is not for standalone execution.

10

Viewing Key Information with Infolets

Infolets provide quick insights into data that guide your decisions and actions. Infolets present a visually engaging overview of high-level, aggregated information. They can help you quickly analyze data and understand key business questions such as:

- Where is it most important to direct my attention?
- What critical information has recently changed?
- How many orders are in jeopardy, listed by status?

Getting an instant overview into key information enables you to react quickly to changing conditions.

Your administrator can design an infolet to display a chart, a data point in a form, or an entire form. The administrator may design an infolet to progressively display more detail when you flip or expand it. (Only administrators can design infolets.)

To draw your attention to important data, your administrator can set an infolet page that displays directly on your Home page. A sample infolet page:



You can also access infolets by clicking the dots at the top of the Home page. See [About the Infolet Dots](#). If the infolet content takes more space than can be displayed on a page, use the scroll bar on the right.

 **Note:**

Using the Navigation Flow designer, your administrator can define up to seven infolet dots on the Home page. If your administrator can create connections to other EPM Cloud subscriptions, infolets can link to infolet pages in other EPM Cloud subscriptions.

About Infolet Views

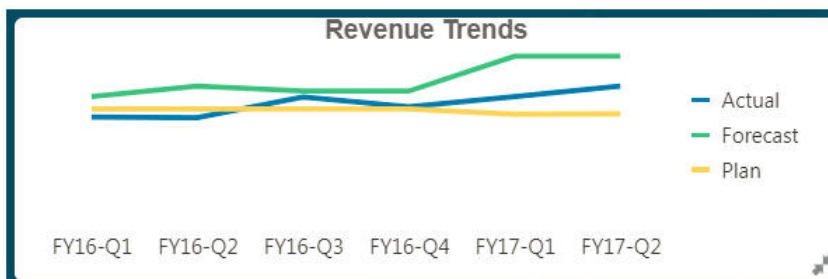
Your Administrator can design up to three views in an infolet. The front page typically identifies key information. For example:



If an infolet has a back view, hover over the bottom right corner to see the flip arrow, and then click it. Back views typically present more analytical information, such as a graph. For example:



To flip to the front view again, hover over and then click the bottom left arrow. An infolet may have an expanded view to present even more detailed information. If so, hover over and then click the double arrow in the bottom right corner to see an expanded view. For example:



To return to the front or back view from an expanded view, click the double arrows in the bottom right corner.



Note:

Infolet views honor the access permissions that are assigned to the underlying forms and dimensions. So, your infolet views may differ from other users' views to the same infolet.

About the Infolet Dots

You open infolets that your administrator gives you access to by clicking the dots towards the top of the Home page.



- The first dot links to the Home page.
- The second dot links to your default, or favorite, infolets page. See [Setting Your Default Infolet](#).
- The third through up to ninth dots link to other infolets that your administrator created.

Setting Your Default Infolet

You can set an infolet that you access most often as the default. Clicking the second dot displays your default infolet.

To set your default infolet:

1. On the Home page, click **Infolets**.
2. From the **Actions** menu for the infolet you want to be the default, click **Default**.
To undo the **Default** setting, click **Unmark**.

You can mark both a dashboard and an infolet as the default, but only one is in effect at a time. Whichever one you set as the default most recently is the current default.

11

Working with National Tax Process

Related Links:

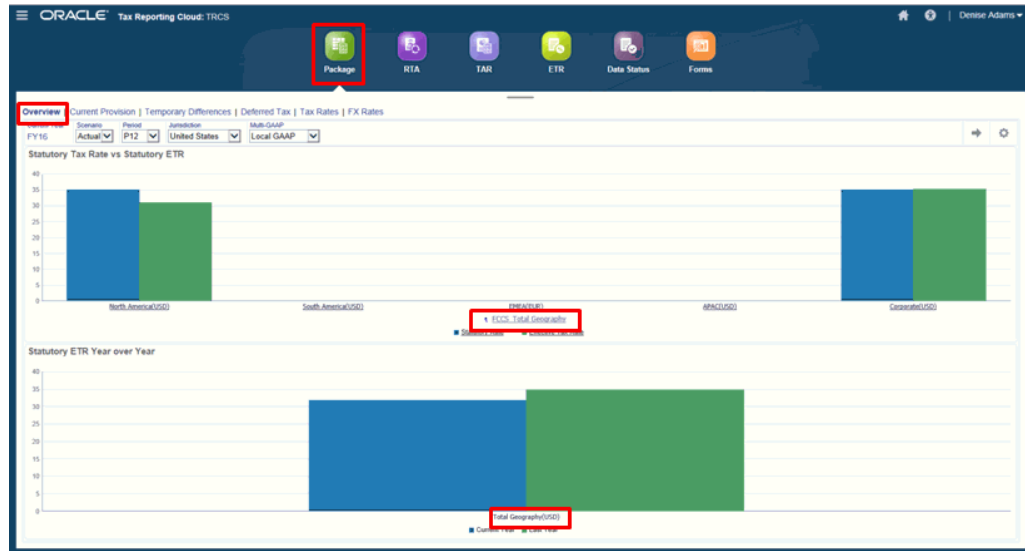
- [National Current Provision](#)
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National Current Provision

Reviewing the National Tax Provision Overview Dashboard

The National Tax Provision Overview dashboard displays results for the following bar charts:

- **Statutory Tax Rate vs Statutory ETR**--Compares the National Statutory Tax Rate to the Effective Tax rates for the current year for a selected entity.
- **Statutory ETR Year Over Year**--Compares the National Statutory ETR rates between the Current and Last Year for a selected entity.



To review the Overview dashboard:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **Package**.
2. On the **Overview** tab, review the **Statutory Tax Rate vs the Statutory ETR** dashboard.
To drill down into the dashboard, click the top-level entity, for example, **Total Geography**. Continue to drill down by clicking the name of the available regions.
3. On the **Overview** tab, review the **Statutory ETR Year Over Year** dashboard.
To drill down into the dashboard, click the top-level entity. Continue to drill down by clicking the name of the available regions.

Working with the National Current Provision Form

The National Current Provision form is used to adjust, review, and calculate the current tax expense for the National provision.

You can enter any additional permanent and temporary difference adjustments, as well as other non-provisioning amounts in the form.

Before you can work with the form, you should consolidate the entity to generate the results in the Automated column, and ensure that the starting point of the Current Provision equals pretax income of the legal entity's financial statements.

For IFRS only, you can derecognize taxable income from the Closing Balance from Deferred Taxes. See the following sections:

- [Working with Deferred Tax Not Recognized \(DTNR\) for IFRS](#)
- [Working with Deferred Tax Post DTNR for IFRS](#)


To calculate the current tax expense for the National provision:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **Package**.
2. On the form, select the **Current Provision** tab.

Overview | **Current Provision** | Temporary Differences | Deferred Tax | DTNR | Deferred Tax Post DTNR | Tax Rates | FX Rates

Current Provision ⓘ

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency			
Actual	FY15	P1	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	No Multi-GAAP	Entity Currency			
				Automated	Adjustment	Total				
⊞ Net Income Before Tax										
⊞ Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)										
⊞ Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)						10000	10000			
Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax						10000	10000			
⊞ Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)										
⊞ Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)										
⊞ Deductible Income tax										
Taxable Income Before Loss						10000	10000			
Special Deductions										
⊞ Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated										
Taxable Income						10000	10000			
Current Year Tax Rate					35%	35%	35%			
Current Tax on Taxable Income										
⊞ Total Tax Credits										
Current Tax Expense per Return										
⊞ Total Additional Current Provision										
Current Provision										

3. **Optional:** Click Edit Members  to modify the POV.
4. View the automated values under the **Automated** column. The automated values are calculated by the system during consolidation as part of the tax automation process. If you do not see values under the automated column it may mean that the entity was not consolidated after book data was imported.
5. **Optional:** Under **Adjustments**, enter any adjustments to the automated amounts.
6. From **Actions**, select **Consolidate** to recalculate the Current Provision data form.

 **Note:**

If the tax is not calculating for specific accounts, the properties may not be set correctly. For example, you must ensure the following attributes are set on the Account for the Permanent and Temporary Differences:

- Set **Tax Data Type** to **PreTax**
- Set **Tax Type** to **NationalAndRegional**

Verify the property settings in the Dimension Editor, and correct, if required. See [Editing Member Properties using the Simplified Dimension Editor](#).

7. Verify the results for the calculated National Current Tax Expense.

Net Income Before Tax

Net Income Before Tax (NIBT) is automatically populated in the Current Provision form through the Tax Automation process. The system provides for several existing Net Income

Before Tax adjustments as well as the ability to configure adjustments for situations where the Net Income Before Tax must be adjusted (for example, late adjustments, and so on). The system provides these Net Income Before Tax adjustments:

- Book Adjustment
- Book Reclassification

The Net Income Before Tax automation process populates the current provision in local currency from the general ledger. Automatic configuration ensures that the Net Income Before Tax matches the financial statements.

Deductible Regional and Other Taxes

This section of the Current Provision form provides for the automatic deduction of regional taxes that are configured to be deductible in the system, as well as manual adjustments for other taxes that are deductible at the national level:

- Regional Income Taxes—Automated value comes from the regional current provision if the regional deduction is configured to be deductible for national provision purposes. For example, US States are deductible for Federal purposes.
- Other Deductible Income Tax—Manual input for other taxes that are deductible at the national level equals
- Deductible Income Tax

National Detailed Tax Losses and Credits

Tax Losses and Credits provide a mechanism that enables business entities to carry forward tax losses and credits to offset future taxable income and/or tax liability. Losses and credits are captured on the detailed Tax Losses and Tax Credits forms, and are detailed by the year of origination and the year of expiration. The detailed Tax Loss and Credit forms are integrated with the Current Provision and Temporary Difference forms.

Different countries have different tax rules around how long a company can carry these forward, and that is captured in the Year of Expiration. This data and detail on a consolidated basis is part of the tax footnote or disclosure with the financial statements.

The following forms are available to capture Tax Losses and Credits:

- [National Tax Losses](#)
- [National Tax Credits](#)

Note:

If Tax Losses or Credits accounts are not available in the application, the Tax Losses or Tax Credits forms will not be available.

From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **Package**. The columns on both the Tax Losses and Tax Credits forms are the same. See the table, "Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule " below for an explanation of each column.

Table 11-1 Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
Year of Origination	Based on the selected year in the POV, the actual Financial year is displayed under Year of Origination , such as FY17, FY18, FY19.	
Year of Expiration	<p>Select the year that the tax loss or credit expires from the drop-down list. Different countries have different tax rules specifying how long a company can carry the loss forward.</p> <p>After Consolidation is performed, the Year of Expiration is defaulted in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no Year of Expiration is selected and Closing Carryforward has a value, then the Year of Expiration is automatically set to No Expiration. • If a Year of Expiration has been selected and Closing Carryforward does not have value or equals to Zero, then the Year of Expiration is cleared. 	

Table 11-1 (Cont.) Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
Opening Carryforward	<p>Opening Carryforward is read only, and is populated from the Closing Carryforward of the previous year. This value is populated after Consolidation.</p> <p>If the Closing Carryforward value equals Zero in the previous year, the Opening Carryforward will be blank in the current year.</p>	

Table 11-1 (Cont.) Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
<p>Prior Year Adjustment – Losses and Credits</p>	<p>Enter the amount of any prior year adjustments.</p>	<p>The Total of the adjustments is copied to the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax Losses form • Temporary Differences form, under to the corresponding Tax loss/credit account under Prior Year Adjustment – Losses and Credits. This field is read-only. • The value of Closing Carryforward is moved to the next year.


 **Note:** The Prior Year Adjustment - Losses and Credits is not editable for the start year of the application.

Table 11-1 (Cont.) Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
Opening as Adjusted	This amount is the parent of the total of Opening Carryforward and Prior Year Adjustment.	
Created Losses/Credits	<p>This amount is the tax loss or credit deferred for the current year.</p> <p>For the tax loss deferred for the current year, this amount is transferred from the Adjusted Tax loss account of the Current Provision form, under the Total National Tax Losses – Carryforward Automated account when an adjustment is entered.</p> <p>Note: Credits can only be entered in the Tax Credits Current Year. The credits are not transferred from the Current Provision form.</p> <p>The tax loss deferred is copied to the Temporary Differences in the Automated column.</p> <p>On the Tax Losses detailed schedule, the deferred amount is displayed in the following locations on the form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Created Losses/Credits for the selected Year. • Under Opening Carryforward. 	After Consolidation, this amount is copied to the Temporary Differences form in the Automated column.
Return to Accrual Adjustment	Enter the adjustment in the current period due to return to accrual adjustments as a result of the filing of tax returns.	This amount is not automated from the RTA schedule and does not automate to Temporary Difference.
Other Adjustments	Enter the amounts for any other adjustments.	After Consolidation, the total of all other adjustments are moved to the Temporary Differences form, under Other Adjustments-Automated (Deferred Only) .

Table 11-1 (Cont.) Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
Available Losses/Credits	The total of this column is the summary of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening as Adjusted • Created Losses/Credits • Return to Accrual Adjustment • Other Adjustments 	
CY Utilization	Enter the negative amount if you want to use this loss for the current year (CY).	The CY total moves to the following form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Provision form under Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated in Automated column • Temporary Differences form under Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated in Automated column
Adjusted	This column shows the total of the following columns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available Losses/Credits • CY Utilization 	
Expiration	If you want to expire a certain amount for the current year, enter that amount.	The total of Expiration and Other Adjustments in Tax Losses or Credits are moved to Temporary Differences under Other Adjustments (Deferred Only) .
Foreign Exchange - Opening Balance	This amount is the difference in the Opening balance due to Translation to either the Parent or Reporting Currency.	
Foreign Exchange - Current Year	This amount is the difference in the Current Year due to Translation to either the Parent or Reporting Currency.	
Foreign Exchange	This amount is the total of Foreign Exchange Opening Balance and Foreign Exchange for the Current Year.	These three columns are currency translation automated values, and they behave the same as shown in Temporary Differences .
Ownership	This amount is the total of Ownership Opening Balance and Ownership for the Current Year.	

Table 11-1 (Cont.) Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
Ownership - Opening Balances	This amount is the difference in the Opening Balance due to changes in Ownership to the Parent.	
Ownership - Current Year	This amount is the difference in the Current Year due to changes in Ownership to the Parent.	
Closing Carryforward (a)	Closing Carryforward displays the summary of all columns, except Year of Expiration, to generate the Closing Carryforward.	
Temporary Difference Closing Balance (b)	Temporary Difference Closing Balance (b) displays the closing balance for the Temporary Difference.	
Difference (a - b)	This amount displays the difference between the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing Carryforward (a) • Minus Temporary Difference Closing Balance (b) 	

National Tax Losses

National tax losses are captured under Carryforward Automated for these categories:

- **Tax Losses**—used to record the utilization of any Net Operating Loss carryforward against the current year taxable income
- **Capital Losses**
- **Charitable Contributions**
- **National Tax Losses**—used to bring taxable income up to 0 for an entity with a loss in the current year, which should be carried forward
- **Total National Tax Losses**

The Tax Losses form is used to track Tax Losses. If you are deferring a loss to a future period, enter the data on the Current Provision report. After Consolidation, the deferred amount is moved to the Tax Losses detail schedule.

To defer a loss to a future period:

1. From the Home page, click **Tax Provision National**, and then **Package**.
2. On the **Current Provision** form, in **Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated**, in the **Adjustment** column, enter the value of the deferred loss.
3. Click **Save**.

4. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**.
5. From the Current Provision report, click the **Tax Losses** tab.
On the **Tax Losses** detailed schedule, the deferred amount is displayed under **Opening Carryforward**. Any other adjustments made on the Tax Losses form are moved to the Temporary Differences form after Consolidation. See [Entering National Temporary Differences](#).

Tax Losses/Credits	Currency	Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Return to Accrual Adjustment	Other Adjustments	Available Losses/Credits	CY Utilization	Adjusted	Expiration
Entity	Currency	Actual	FY15	P12	San Jose(USD)	Entity Input	United States	No Multi-GAAP						
			Year Of Origination	Year Of Expiration	Opening Carryforward	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits	Opening as Adjusted	Created Losses/Credits						
Historic Year														
Current Year Minus 20				FY95										
Current Year Minus 19				FY96										
Current Year Minus 18				FY97										
Current Year Minus 17				FY98										
Current Year Minus 16				FY99										
Current Year Minus 15				FY00										
Current Year Minus 14				FY01										
Current Year Minus 13				FY02										
Current Year Minus 12				FY03										
Current Year Minus 11				FY04										
Current Year Minus 10				FY05										
Current Year Minus 9				FY06										

6. Enter tax losses for the selected year, as required. For a description of all columns on the Tax Losses form, see "Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule" in [National Detailed Tax Losses and Credits](#) to complete data entry. Some columns are automatically populated using details from the Current Provision form.
7. Click **Save**.
8. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidation**.

National Tax Credits

The system tracks the impact of tax credits for the Total Tax Credits, including the following categories:

- Total Tax Credit Current Year, including the Foreign Tax Credit - Current Year
- Total Tax Credits Carryforward
 - Foreign Tax Credit
 - General Business Credit
 - Jobs Credit

Note:

If Tax Losses/Credits accounts are not available, the Tax Losses and Tax Credits forms will not be displayed.


If you are deferring a credit to a future period, you must enter the data on the Tax Credits form. After Consolidation, the deferred amount is moved to the Temporary Differences form, under the Other Adjustment - Automated - Deferred Only column. The system tracks Tax Credit carryforwards in the Temporary Difference rollforward.

To defer a credit to a future period:

1. From the Home page, click **Tax Provision National**, and then **Package**.
2. On the **Tax Credits** form, under the **Created Losses/Credits** column for the Current Year, enter the value of the deferred credit . This value is not populated from the Current Provision report.

Tax Credits																						
Tax Losses/Credits Entity	Currency	Scenario Actual	Years FY19	Period P12	Entity San Jose(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction United States	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account Tax Credit	Year Of Origination	Year Of Expiration	Opening Carryforward	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits	Opening as Adjusted	Created Losses/Credits	Return to Accrual Adjustment	Other Adjustments	Available Losses/Credits	CY Utilization	Adjusted	Expiration	
Current Year Minus 13			FY06																			
Current Year Minus 12			FY07																			
Current Year Minus 11			FY08																			
Current Year Minus 10			FY09																			
Current Year Minus 9			FY10																			
Current Year Minus 8			FY11																			
Current Year Minus 7			FY12																			
Current Year Minus 6			FY13																			
Current Year Minus 5			FY14																			
Current Year Minus 4			FY15																			
Current Year Minus 3			FY16																			
Current Year Minus 2			FY17	No Expiration													2000	2000			2000	
Current Year Minus 1			FY18	No Expiration																		-20000
Current Year			FY19	No Expiration											4567913			4567913			4567913	
Total Tax Losses/Credits															4567913		2000	4569913			4569913	-20000

3. On the **Tax Credits** form, enter the values in the following columns:
 - **Year of Expiration**
 - **Created Losses/Credits**
 - **Other Adjustments**

 **Note:**
Based on the selected year in the POV, the actual Financial year is displayed under **Year of Origination**, such as FY19.

4. Click **Save**.
5. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**.
The sum of the following columns are displayed in the Temporary Differences form, under **Other Adjustments - Automated (Deferred Only)** for the corresponding tax credit account:
 - Created Losses/Credits
 - Other Adjustments
 - Expiration

See [Entering National Temporary Differences](#).

Total Additional Current Provision

The system has additional provision items that are manually input or automated on a tax-effected basis. These items are used for taxes that are not based on taxable income or multiplied by a tax rate or other adjustments that are reported in the current provision of the financial statements (for example, FIN48). These additional provision items affect the total tax provision and are reflected in the Effective Tax Rate (ETR) reports as rate reconciliation adjustments.

A list of additional provision items follows:

Additional Current Provision - Source

- Current Tax Contingency
- Withheld Taxes

Additional Current Provision - Manual

- Audit Adjustments—Current Tax Expense
- Texas Margin Tax
- Current Tax Charge

Additional Current Provision - Calculated

- Return to Accrual Current Tax Expense—Automated
- Equity Reversals for National
- StockComp Current Tax Expense RTA Adjustments

Using Tax Automation for National Current Provision

The National Current Provision process relies on tax automation to populate the Automated amounts for NIBT, and permanent and temporary differences. The National Provision calculation takes place before the Regional Provision calculation during the consolidation process. Tax Automation logic is executed as part of the Consolidation process.

The Service Administrator defines the source and destination members on the Current Provision table, and then runs Consolidation to ensure that the starting point of the Current Provision equals pretax income of the legal entity's financial statements. When Consolidation

is complete, the results are copied into the Net Income Before Tax row of the Current Provision form.

The Net Income Before Tax (NIBT) from the entity's income statement is copied into the Net Income Before Tax row of the Current Provision form. The Tax Automation process can also be used to automate the amount of Net Income Before Tax adjustments that flow to the Current Provision (for example, Book adjustments and Book reclassifications).

Note:

You must add children with property of store or never share under **Book Adjustments to NIBT** and **NIBT Total Book Reclass**. This enables you to use Tax Automation to bring data to the Current Provision form.

The Balance Sheet and Income Statement data are used to populate permanent and temporary differences, which can be automated from the general ledger to reduce reconciliation time and increase accuracy.

After Tax Automation is executed, the Automated figures for NIBT and Temporary and Permanent Differences are shown.

Overview Current Provision Temporary Differences Deferred Tax DTNR Deferred Tax Post DTNR Tax Rates FX Rates							
Current Provision ⓘ							
Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P1	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP No Multi-GAAP	Currency Entity Currency
				Automated	Adjustment	Total	
⊕ Net Income Before Tax							
⊕ Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)							
⊕ Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)					10000	10000	
Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax					10000	10000	
⊕ Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)							
⊕ Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)							
⊕ Deductible Income tax							
Taxable Income Before Loss					10000	10000	
Special Deductions							
⊕ Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated							
Taxable Income					10000	10000	
Current Year Tax Rate					35%	35%	35%
Current Tax on Taxable Income							
⊕ Total Tax Credits							
Current Tax Expense per Return							
⊕ Total Additional Current Provision							
Current Provision							

See also, "Working with Tax Automation Trace" in *Administering Tax Reporting*.

Working with Permanent and Temporary Differences

Permanent and temporary differences are categorized into two categories to account for the differences between GAAP and Statutory reporting requirements of entities:

- **GAAP to Statutory adjustments**—Legal entities for which the local tax regulations require a different basis of accounting from those of the parent use GAAP to Stat adjustments.
- **Statutory to Tax adjustments**—Entities that do not use or do not have GAAP to Statutory permanent or temporary differences, and for which reporting standards and local tax regulations are the same use the Statutory to Tax permanent and temporary differences sections.

**Note:**

Temporary differences are classified as noncurrent for Balance Sheet purposes.

See the following sections:

- [Permanent Differences](#)
- [Working with Temporary Differences](#)
- [Entering National Temporary Differences](#)

Watch this video to learn more about configuring Permanent Differences:



[Configuring Permanent Differences in Tax Reporting Cloud.](#)

For more information on classifying accounts based on Tax Type, Tax Data Type, and FBOS attributes, see [Defining Account Tax Attributes](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*.

Permanent Differences

Permanent differences between the book and tax basis will never reverse; therefore, they will never impact taxable income.

During system setup, implementation, or as part of your on-going tax reporting, you can add and configure accounts for Permanent differences. Permanent differences are national or regional reconciling amounts due to their nondeductability or inclusion for federal, regional, or state purposes.

Examples include fines and penalties, up to 50% of meals and entertainment, certain life insurance proceeds, and so on. These amounts are stored in members of the TRCS Account dimensions, under the following categories:

- TRCS_PermGSTotal (Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat))
- TRCS_PermSTTotal (Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax))

Name	Alias (Default)	Data Storage	Custom Attributes
TRCS_TaxAccounts	Tax accounts	Label only	
TRCS_CurrentTaxExpense	Current Provision	Dynamic Calc	Vjew
TRCS_CurrentTaxReturn	Current Tax Expense per Return	Dynamic Calc	Vjew
TRCS_CurrentTaxTI	Current Tax on Taxable Income	Dynamic Calc	
TRCS_TaxableIncomeAfterLoss	Taxable Income	Dynamic Calc	
TRCS_TaxableIncomeBeforeLossWSplDeducts	Taxable Income Before Loss with Special Deductions	Dynamic Calc	
TRCS_TaxableIncomeBeforeLoss	Taxable Income Before Loss	Dynamic Calc	
TRCS_NIBTLS	Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax	Dynamic Calc	
TRCS_NIBTAdjusted	Net Income Before Tax	Dynamic Calc	
TRCS_NIBT	NIBT	Store	
TRCS_NIBTBA	Book Adjustments to NIBT	Dynamic Calc	
TRCS_NIBTB	NIBT Total Book Balance	Dynamic Calc	
TRCS_PermGSTTotal	Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)	Dynamic Calc	
PermGS0001	Perm 1 - XXXXX	Store	
PermGS0002	Perm 2 - XXXXX	Store	Vjew
PermGS0003	Perm 3 - XXXXX	Store	Vjew
TRCS_TempGSTTotal	Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)	Dynamic Calc	
TempGS0001	Temp 1 - XXXXX	Store	Vjew
TempGS0002	Temp 2 - XXXXX	Store	Vjew
TempGS0003	Temp 3 - XXXXX	Store	Vjew
TempGS0004	FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat	Store	Vjew
TempGS0005	GAAP/Stat - LT	Store	Vjew
TempGS0006	GAAP/Stat - ST	Store	Vjew
TRCS_PermSTTotal	Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)	Dynamic Calc	
TRCS_TempSTTotal	Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)	Dynamic Calc	
TRCS_DeductIncTaxTotal	Deductible Income tax	Dynamic Calc	
TRCS_TaxSpecialDeductions	Special Deductions	Store	

When reconciling permanent differences at the national level, note that differences can exist when reconciling to a reporting standard or a statutory standard, or when reconciling from a statutory standard to a tax reporting standard. For example, if your reporting standard is IFRS, and the Tax Return basis in the United Kingdom is UK GAAP. Any permanent differences are entered in accounts under the GAAP to Stat parent. Reconciling from UK GAAP to Taxable Income, these permanent differences are entered under the Stat to Tax parent.

Watch this tutorial video for information on configuring Permanent Differences: [Configuring Permanent Differences in Tax Reporting](#).

Working with Temporary Differences

Temporary differences between the book and tax basis will reverse, and therefore impact taxable income at some point in the future. Some examples of temporary differences are Accumulated tax depreciation in excess of book depreciation, Allowance for Bad Debt, or Other Reserves.


During system setup, implementation, or as part of your on-going tax reporting, you'll add and configure accounts for Temporary differences. Temporary differences include all differences between the tax and financial reporting bases of assets and liabilities, if those differences will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years.

Common timing differences include those relating to depreciation methods, deferred compensation plans, contracts, bad debts, and so on.

These amounts are stored in members of the account dimension under the following categories:

- TRCS_TempGSTotal
- TRCS_TempSTTotal

When reconciling Temporary Differences at the National level note that differences can exist when reconciling from a reporting standard to a statutory standard, or when reconciling from the statutory standard to a tax reporting standard. For example, say your reporting standard is IFRS and the tax return basis in the U.K. is UK GAAP. Any Temporary differences would be entered in accounts under the GAAP to Stat Parent. Reconciling from UK GAAP to taxable income, these Temporary differences are entered under the Stat to Tax Parent.

Watch this tutorial video for information on Temporary Differences:  [Configuring Temporary Differences in Tax Reporting Cloud](#)

Entering National Temporary Differences

The Temporary Differences form is used to enter the temporary differences that are not automated in the system. Amounts include temporary differences, tax losses, tax credits, national or regional credits, and the related valuation allowances. You can also enter activity such as current year and prior year adjustments and nonprovision and equity items.

Each temporary difference is set up as noncurrent for Balance Sheet classification purposes. Temporary differences, Tax Losses, and Valuation Allowance adjustments (for example, noncurrent and tax losses) are entered on a pretax basis. Tax credits and valuation allowance–tax credits are entered on a tax-effected basis.

The following valuation allowance accounts are provided:

- Noncurrent temporary differences
- Tax Losses
- Tax Credits

All valuation allowances should be negative values, except for current year or other adjustment amounts that are meant to reduce the valuation allowance.

Temporary Differences										
Scenario Actual	Years FY16	Period P12	Entity Total Geography(USD)	Consolidation Entity Total	Jurisdiction United States	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency			
				Opening Balance	Opening Balance Adjustment	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits	Opening Balance As Adjusted	Automated	Automated Reversal	Automated Total
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)				6480			6480			
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)				7200			7200			
Total Temporary Differences				13680			13680			
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated										
Total National Tax Losses										
Total Tax Credits Carryforward										
Total Tax Attributes										
Total National Temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes				13680			13680			
Total Valuation Allowance										
Temporary Differences National				13680			13680			

Table 11-2 National Temporary Differences

Category	Description
Opening Balance	The prior year end temporary differences. This value is populated automatically.
Opening Balance Adjustment	This column is used when the opening balance of a deferred tax asset/(liability) must be restated with no impact on the provision. This adjustment affects only the beginning balance of the deferred tax asset or (liability) and does not affect the deferred provision. The amounts are entered manually.
Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits	The Total of the adjustments is copied from the Current Provision form to the corresponding Tax loss/credit account on the Temporary Differences form. This field is read-only.
Opening Balance as Adjusted	The beginning-of-year balance after adjustments is calculated.
Automated	The current year book-tax difference automated in the current provision. This amount automatically flows to the Temporary Difference rollforward. Amounts for this column are automated only and affect the deferred tax expense.
Automated Reversal	The reversal of the current-year book-tax difference automated in the current provision. This amount is automated based on the EquityReversal setting on the temporary difference account. Amounts for this column affect the deferred tax expense.
Automated Total	This is the sum of the Automated and Adjustment Reversals.
Adjustment	The current-year book-tax difference input in the current provision. This amount automatically flows to the temporary difference rollforward. Amounts for this column are manually input and impact the deferred tax expense.
Adjustment Reversal	The reversal of the current year book-tax difference manually input in the current provision. This amount is automated based on the EquityReversal setting on the temporary difference account. Amounts for this column affect deferred tax expense.
Adjustment Total	This is the sum of Adjustment and Adjustment Reversal.
CY Total	This is the sum of Automated Total and Adjustment Total.

Table 11-2 (Cont.) National Temporary Differences

Category	Description
Return to Accrual (Deferred Only)	The adjustments to temporary differences based on the Return to Accrual form. This amount is automated from the Return to Accrual form and affects deferred tax expense.
Audit Settlements (Deferred Only)	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from audit settlements. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and affects deferred tax expense.
Other Adjustments - Automated (Deferred Only)	After consolidation of the Tax Losses detailed scheduled, the total of Expiration and Other Adjustments are moved to the Temporary Differences form.
Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from any other type of adjustment. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and affects deferred tax expense.
Other Adjustments Total (Deferred Only)	This is the sum of Other Adjustments - Automated and Other Adjustments.
Transfers (Deferred Only)	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from transfers of assets/liabilities and the related temporary differences. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and affects deferred tax expense.
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from prior year adjustments. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and affects deferred tax expense.
Contingency (Deferred Only)	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from tax contingencies related to temporary differences. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and affects deferred tax expense.
P & L Total	This is the sum of the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustments • Return to Accrual • Audit Settlements • Other Adjustments • Transfers • Prior Year Adjustments • Contingency

Table 11-2 (Cont.) National Temporary Differences

Category	Description
Acquisition	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from the acquisition of assets and liabilities and the related temporary differences. Amounts do not affect deferred tax expense.
Disposals	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from the disposals of assets/liabilities and the related temporary differences. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and does not impact deferred tax expense.
Equity Automated	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from equity transactions. This amount is automated based on tax automation rules and does not impact deferred tax expense.
Equity Adjustment	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from equity transactions. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and does not affect the deferred tax expense.
Total Equity	This is the sum of Equity Automated and Equity Adjustment.
Equity Prior Year	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from equity transactions and return filing. This amount is automated based on equity temporary difference settings at the account level and does not affect the deferred tax expense.
Equity Other	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from all other equity transactions. This amount is manually input and does not affect the deferred tax expense.
Equity Total	This is the sum of Total Equity, Equity Prior Year, and Equity Other.
Balance Sheet Total	The total for the acquisition, disposition and equity total adjustments.
Foreign Exchange Opening Balance	The change in translation on the opening balance of temporary differences calculated as the difference in beginning and ending F/X spot rates.
Foreign Exchange - Current Year	Foreign Exchange Current Year Adjustments - The change in translation on the current year adjustments of temporary differences calculated as the difference in average and ending F/X spot rates.

Table 11-2 (Cont.) National Temporary Differences

Category	Description
Foreign Exchange	This is the sum of Foreign Exchange Opening Balance and Foreign Exchange - Current Year.
Ownership	The amount is the total of Ownership Opening Balance and ownership for the Current Year.
Ownership - Opening Balance	The amount is the difference in the Ownership Opening Balance due to ownership change to the Parent.
Ownership - Current Year	This is the difference in the Opening Balance due to Ownership change to the Parent.
Temporary Differences Closing Balance	The ending balance of temporary differences.

Example: Entering Opening Balances for Temporary Differences

Use the following example to seed temporary differences with opening balances.

To seed temporary differences for your start year of FY17, P1:

1. Create an application starting with FY15 (that is, 2015).
Two years are required prior to the start year in order to properly seed temporary differences, deferred tax and translated values. Using this method will result in no deferred tax expense in 2016, the year prior to the start year.
2. Enter the closing tax rates and FX rates for FY16 into both FY15, P12 and FY16, P12.

 **Note:**

Enter the same rates for FY15, P12 and FY16, P12.

3. Save, and then Consolidate **FY15, P12**.
4. On the **Temporary Differences** form under **Tax Provision National**, in the **Opening Balance Adjustment** column, enter the temporary difference closing balances for FY16, P12.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud: TRCS interface. The top navigation bar includes icons for Package, RTA, TAR, ETR, ETR IFRS, Fixed Assets, Data Status, and Forms. The main content area displays the 'Temporary Differences' table for Scenario Actual, Year FY16, and Period P12. The table has columns for Opening Balance, Opening Balance Adjustment, Opening Balance As Adjusted, Automated, Automated Reversal, Automated Total, Adjustment, and Adjusted Revenue. The 'Opening Balance Adjustment' column for 'Capitalized Software' and the 'Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)' row are highlighted with red boxes.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Automated	Automated Reversal	Automated Total	Adjustment	Adjust Rev
Actual	FY16	P12	Operations(USD)	Entity Total	United States	Local GAAP	Entity Currency					
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)												2000
Fixed Assets												
Total PPE												-4576395
Capitalized Software												-1367070
Bad Debts												46820
Misc Accrual												3644
Pension												
Stock Compensation												
Gain/Loss AFS Securities												
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)												-5893001
Total Temporary Differences												-5893001
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated												
Total National Tax Losses												
Total Tax Credits Carryforward												
Total Tax Attributes												
Total National Temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes												-5893001
Total Valuation Allowance												
Temporary Differences National												-5893001

5. Save, and then Consolidate **FY16, P12**.
6. Roll over tax rates and FX rates from **FY16, P12** to **FY17, P1**.
7. Consolidate **FY17, P1**.

Working with Acquisitions: National

Tax Reporting already has acquisitions available on a pre-tax basis with temporary differences for both national and regional level (see, [Working with Temporary Differences](#) and [Entering Regional Temporary Differences](#)) and now the users can input acquisitions on a tax effected basis as well. Acquisitions without tax input will be tax effected using current year rate, that is, if you only entered Acquisitions pretax data in temporary differences accounts, then the application applies the current year tax rate.

To manage the deferred tax impact of acquisitions, the users can use **Acquisitions** and **Acquisitions Regional** forms to enter pre-tax, tax effected and profit and loss (P&L) adjustments to rate change amounts for acquired deferred tax assets/liabilities. This new capability allows you to record acquired deferred tax assets/liability at the acquired tax rate and record tax rate change as a balance sheet adjustment when appropriate.

The previous process of entering acquisition amounts in the temporary difference acquisition movement will continue to be tax effected in deferred tax at the default or override tax rate whichever is applicable.

See also:

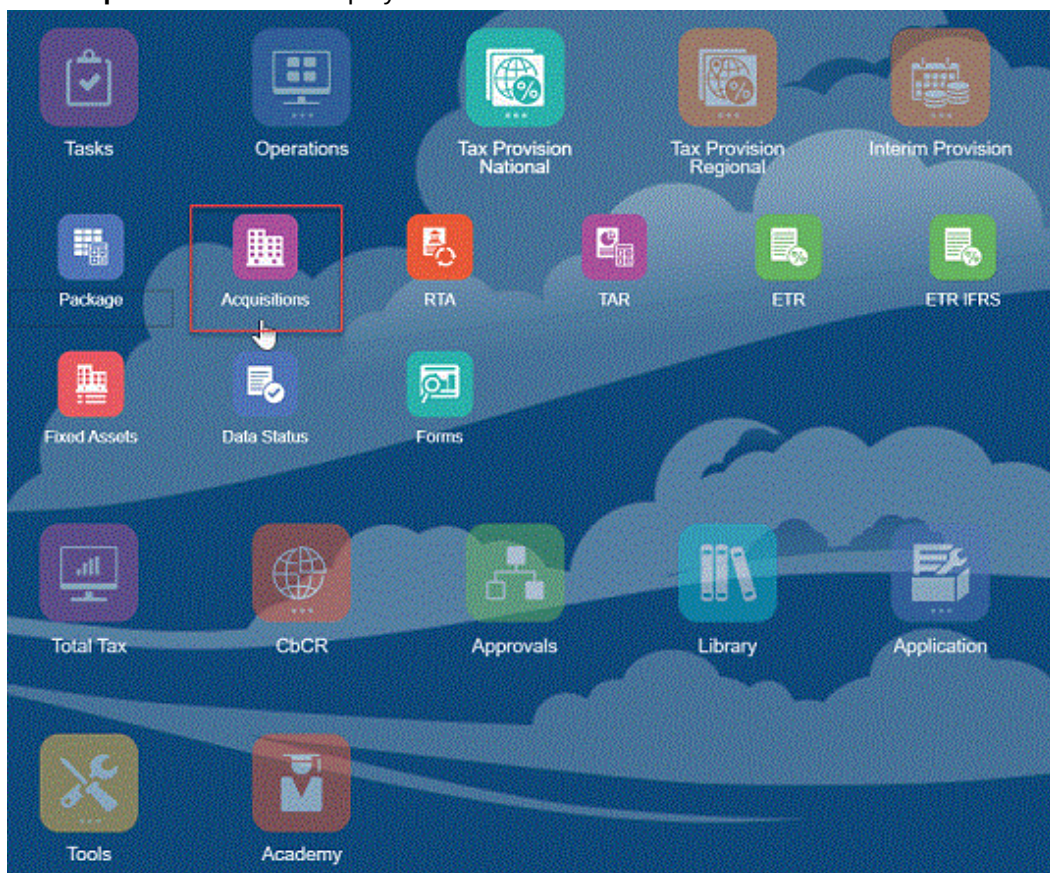
- [Accessing Acquisitions Card](#)
- [Using National Acquisitions Form](#)

Accessing Acquisitions Card

You can access the Acquisitions card both from the Home Page as well as from the Navigator.


To access Acquisitions card:

1. On the Home page, click **Tax Provision National** .
2. The **Acquisitions** card is displayed.



3. Click on **Acquisitions** card to open the Acquisitions National Form.

To access Acquisitions cards via the Navigator:

1. Click on the Navigator icon

to go to the Navigator window.
2. Click **Acquisitions** under Tax Provisions National to open the Acquisitions National Form.

Using National Acquisitions Form

You can use this form to enter pre-tax, tax effected and profit and loss (P&L) adjustments to rate change amounts for acquired deferred tax assets/liabilities. Acquisitions in the current year can be input in the Temporary Difference and Deferred Tax columns of the Acquisition form. Any rate changes that result from acquisition amounts are calculated by the system.

The tax rate change adjustments in the system are recorded as profit and loss (P&L) expense. To adjust the P&L for tax rate changes that should not affect the P&L, enter the changes in the Acquisition forms.

Example Scenario

1. Click **Acquisitions** card on the Home Page to open the Acquisitions National Form. You see 2 new Acquisition columns - **Acquisition - Tax Input** and **Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total**.
2. Define the POV. Click **Apply**.
3. Under the Temp 1 scenario, enter acquisition values in pre tax, tax input, and rate change columns. You can similarly enter values for Temp 2 and Temp 3 scenarios, or you can choose to keep it empty. If the user enters value only in the pre-tax amount and does not enter any amount in tax input, then the same account will not be tax affected on a deferred tax. In that case, we calculate the rate change such that the closing balance matches to the closing rate.

Acquisitions ⓘ

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency
				Acquisition	Acquisition	Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total	
				Pre Tax Input	Tax Input	Tax Input	
Temp 1 - XXXX				10000	5000	2000	
Temp 2 - XXXX							
Temp 3 - XXXX							
FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat							
GAAP/Stat - LT							
GAAP/Stat - ST							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)				10000	5000	2000	
PPE							
UCC							
MACRS							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total PPE							

4. Click **Save** to save the data that you entered. On the form, under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**, and then click **Launch**.
5. Click **Navigator > Package > Temporary Differences**.
6. Expand the rows and columns necessary. You can see that Acquisitions column will have data.

8. Click on **Deferred Tax Post DTNR** tab to see the same values.

Overview Current Provision Tax Losses Tax Credits Temporary Differences Deferred Tax DTNR **Deferred Tax Post DTNR** Tax Rates FX Rates

Deferred Tax Post DTNR

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total	Impact from change in Tax Rates	Net Benefit of Region	DTNR Current Year P&L Total	Total Deferred Tax Expense	Acquisition	Adjustment for change in Tax Rates - Acquisition
								Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax
Temp 1 - XXXX					2000			-985				-985	5000	-2000
Temp 2 - XXXX														
Temp 3 - XXXX														
FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat														
GAAP/Stat - LT														
GAAP/Stat - ST														
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)					2000			-985				-985	5000	-2000
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)														
Total Temporary Differences					2000			-985				-985	5000	-2000
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated														
Total Tax Credits - Carryforward Automated														

9. Click on **TAR** under **Tax Provision National** in the Navigator window. Note that:

- Impact of rate change in acquisitions should show up as a deferred expense and it will get reversed as deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities.
- Acquisitions and adjustment for rate change in acquisitions should start as a deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities and should get reversed under Acquisitions Total column.

TAR Current Tax Payable

TAR

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	Current Expense	Deferred Expense	Total Provision	Non-current Assets	Non-current Liabilities	Non-current Valuation Allowance	Total Deferred Tax	Income Tax Payable
Contingency (Deferred Only)															
Impact from change in Tax Rates - Opening Balance Total															
Impact from change in Tax Rates - Current Year Total															
Impact from change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total															
Impact from change in Tax Rates															
Net Benefit of Region															
DTNR Current Year P&L Total															
Total Current and Deferred Provision															
Acquisition															
Adjustment for change in Tax Rates - Acquisition															
Disposals															
Total Equity Adjustments															
Non Provision - NBR															
DTNR Current Year Non-P&L															

TAR Current Tax Payable

TAR

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	Non-current Assets	Non-current Liabilities	Non-current Valuation Allowance	Total Deferred Tax	Income Tax Payable	Income Tax Receivable	Long-term Payable	Net (Payable)/Receiv	Acquisitions Total	Disposals Total	Balance Sheet Total
Impact from change in Tax Rates																		
Net Benefit of Region																		
DTNR Current Year P&L Total																		
Total Current and Deferred Provision																		
Acquisition																		
Adjustment for change in Tax Rates - Acquisition																		
Disposals																		
Total Equity Adjustments																		
Non Provision - NBR																		
DTNR Current Year Non P&L Total																		
Total Non-Provision																		
Total Manual Adjustments																		
Asset / Liability Automated Reclassification																		

10. Click on **National ETR** under **ETR > Tax Provision National** in the Navigator window.

- a. Expand **Deferred Tax Expense Total** row.

- b. Expand **Rate Change Total** row to see the **Rate Change - Acquisitions** data.

Overview Consolidated ETR **National ETR**

Statutory ETR ⓘ

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency
			Pre Tax	Tax	Statutory ETR Percentage		
Audit Settlement Adjustment							
Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)							
Transfers (Deferred Only)							
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)							
Contingency (Deferred Only)							
Rate Change - Open							
			2985	2985	19900%		
			2985	2985	19900%		
			-2000	-2000	-13333.33%		
Rate Change - Total			985	985	6566.67%		
Deferred Tax Override Rate Adjustment							
DTNR Current Year P&L							
DTNR Current Year Total P&L							
Deferred Tax Expense Total			985	985	6566.67%		
Additional Total Provision			985	985	6566.67%		
Statutory ETR				990	6600.15%		

11. Similarly, click on **Consolidated ETR** tab to see the **Rate Change - Acquisitions** data.

Overview **Consolidated ETR** National ETR

Consolidated ETR ⓘ

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency
			Pre Tax	Tax Effect	Consolidated ETR Percentage		
Transfers (Deferred Only)							
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)							
Contingency (Deferred Only)							
Rate Change - Open							
			2985	2985	19900%		
			2985	2985	19900%		
			-2000	-2000	-13333.33%		
Rate Change - Total			985	985	6566.67%		
Deferred Tax Override Rate Adjustment							
DTNR Current Year P&L							
DTNR Current Year Total P&L							
Deferred Tax Expense Total			985	985	6566.67%		
Additional Total Provision CETR			984	984	6556.67%		
Consolidated ETR				991	6604.48%		

See also:

- [Working with National Deferred Tax](#)
- [Working with Tax Account RollForward \(TAR\)](#)
- [Working with the Statutory and Consolidated Effective Tax Rate](#)
- [Working with Deferred Tax Post DTNR for IFRS](#)

Working with National Deferred Tax

The Deferred Tax form is used to view the deferred tax calculation.

Tax Reporting calculates Deferred Tax on assets and liabilities. The calculation requires the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities as inputs. In Tax Reporting, the difference between the book and tax basis is calculated, and the tax rate applied to determine the amount of deferred tax asset and liability.

Table 11-3 Example of Deferred Tax


Example: Property, Plant, Equipment	
Book Basis	1,000,000
Tax Basis	900,000
Difference	(100,000)
Tax Rate	20%
Deferred Tax Liability	(20,000)

 **Note:**

Due to accelerated depreciation for tax purposes, the tax basis is less than the book basis, giving rise to a deferred tax liability.

If you want to classify deferred tax settings, see [Classifying Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities](#).

To access the Deferred Tax National form:

1. From the Home page, click **Tax Provision National**.
2. Click **Package**, and then select **Deferred Tax**.
3. Expand column and row headings  to see all categories.

 **Note:**

The following acronyms are used within some categories:

- DTNR - Deferred Tax Not Recognized
- NBR - Net Benefit of Region. For the United States jurisdiction, this acronym identifies state taxes that can be deducted from Federal tax.

Deferred Tax

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency													
													Impact from change in Tax Rates - Current Year Total	Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total	Impact from change in Tax Rates	Net Benefit of Region	Total Deferred Tax Expense	Acquisition	Adjustment for change in Tax Rates - Acquisition	Dis
													Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax
Temp 1 - XXXX													400	5000	5400	-875	5775	100	-5000	
Temp 2 - XXXX																-7500	7500			
Temp 3 - XXXX																-1636	1636			
FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat																				
GAAP/Stat - LT																-500	500			
GAAP/Stat - ST																-250	250			
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)													400	5000	5400	-10761	15661	100	-5000	
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)																-5575	5575			
Total Temporary Differences													400	5000	5400	-16336	21236	100	-5000	
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated																				
Total Tax Credits Carryforward																				
Total Tax Attributes																				
Total National Temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes													400	5000	5400	-16336	21236	100	-5000	
Total Valuation Allowance																				
Deferred Tax National													400	5000	5400	-16336	21236	100	-5000	
Total Regional Temporary Differences																-125	-125			
Total Regional Tax Losses - Carryforward - Pre-Apportionment																				
Total Regional Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated																-250	-250			

To see descriptions for the Row Headings, see [National Deferred Tax Row Headings](#)

The form contains the following headings across the columns:

Table 11-4 National Deferred Tax Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Opening Balance As Adjusted		The tax effect of the prior year end temporary differences, including the tax effect of the opening balances for federal benefit of state taxes, deferred tax not recognized, and prior year adjustments.
	Net Prior Year Adjustment	The sum of prior year adjustments and Prior Year Adjustment - NBR.
	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses and Credits	The Total of the adjustments is copied from the Current Provision form to the corresponding Tax loss/credit account on the Temporary Differences form. This field is read-only.
	Prior Year Adjustment - NBR	The Net Benefit of Regional deferred tax on prior year adjustments when the regional income taxes (for example, U.S. state income taxes) are deductible for federal tax purposes.

Table 11-4 (Cont.) National Deferred Tax Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
	Opening Balance Adjustment	The sum of Total Opening Balance, and the Net Prior Year Adjustment.
	Net Opening Balance	The sum of Total Opening Balance and Opening Balance - NBR
	Opening Balance - NBR	The Net Benefit of Regional (NBR) deferred tax on the opening balance when the regional income taxes (for example, U.S. state income taxes) are deductible for federal tax purposes.
	Opening Balance	The tax effect of the prior year end temporary differences.
Current Year Total		The sum of Automated and Adjustments
	Automated Total	
	Adjustment Total	
Return to Accrual (Deferred Only)		The tax effect of the adjustments to temporary differences based on the Return to Accrual form.
Audit Settlements (Deferred Only)		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from audit settlements.
Other Adjustments Total (Deferred Only)		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from any other type of adjustment.
	Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)	The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from any other type of adjustment.
	Other Adjustments Automated (Deferred Only)	The tax effect of the adjustments to temporary differences resulting from any other type of adjustment automated in Tax Provision.
Transfers (Deferred Only)		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from transfers of Assets/Liabilities and the related temporary difference..

Table 11-4 (Cont.) National Deferred Tax Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from prior year adjustments.
Contingency (Deferred Only)		The tax effect of the adjustments to temporary differences resulting from tax contingencies related to temporary differences.
Impact from change in Tax Rates		<p>The impact of change in tax rates on the opening balance and current year movement.</p> <p>If you enable Scenario - Entity Tax Rate Change to Equity feature, the system creates custom attribute for all the scenario members on the application.</p> <p>If you apply that custom attribute to any entity, impact from change in tax rates data will be moved to the Impact from Change in Tax Rates in Equity column for all the temporary difference accounts.</p> <p>See also: Enabling Application Features and Defining Entity Tax Attributes in <i>Administering Tax Reporting</i></p>
	Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Current Year Total	The tax effect of tax rate changes as it relates to current year activity.
	Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total	
	Impact from change in Tax Rates - NBR	<p>CALCULATION:</p> <p>NBR Rate Change Current Balance(TRCS_NBRCCY):</p> <p>If closing balance = 0 Then 0</p> <p>If closing balance <> 0 Then</p> <p>Deferred Tax All Regional, All current year movements(TRCS_Mvmts_Subtotal) * (end of year rate (TRCS_TaxRateNoncurrentClosing) - current year tax rate (TRCS_TaxRateCY) * -1)</p>

Table 11-4 (Cont.) National Deferred Tax Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
	Impact from change in Tax Rates - RCCY	CALCULATION: Rate Change Current Balance(TRCS_RCCY): If closing balance = 0 Then 0 If closing balance <> 0 Then Temporary Differences, All current year movements(TRCS_Mvmts_Subtotal) * (end of year rate (TRCS_TaxRateNoncurrentClosing) - current year tax rate (TRCS_TaxRateCY))
	Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Opening Balance Total	The tax effect of tax rate changes as it relates to the Opening Balance Total..
	Impact from change in Tax Rates - Opening Balance NBR	CALCULATION: NBR Rate Change Opening Balance(TRCS_NBRROpening): If closing balance = 0 Then Deferred Tax - All Regional, Opening balance as adjusted (FCCS_TotalOpeningBalance) *(current year tax rate (TRCS_TaxRateCY) – opening tax rate(TRCS_TaxRatePY)) * -1 If closing balance <> 0 Then Deferred Tax All Regional, Opening balance as adjusted (FCCS_TotalOpeningBalance) *(end of year tax rate (TRCS_TaxRateNoncurrentClosing) – opening tax rate(TRCS_TaxRatePY)) * -1

Table 11-4 (Cont.) National Deferred Tax Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
	Impact from change in Tax Rates - Opening Balance	<p>CALCULATION: Rate Change Opening Balance(TRCS_RCOpening): If closing balance = 0 Then Temporary Differences, Opening balance as adjusted(FCCS_TotalOpeningBalance) *(current year tax rate (TRCS_TaxRateCY) – opening tax rate(TRCS_TaxRatePY)) If closing balance <> 0 Then Temporary Differences, Opening balance as adjusted(FCCS_TotalOpeningBalance) *(end of year tax rate (TRCS_TaxRateNoncurrentClosing) – opening tax rate(TRCS_TaxRatePY))</p>
Net Benefit of Region		The tax effect of the Net Benefit of the Regional deferred tax expense as it relates to current-year activity.
Total Deferred Tax Expense		The sum of all deferred tax expenses.
Acquisitions		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from the acquisition of assets and liabilities and the related temporary difference.
Adjustments for Change in Tax Rates - Acquisition Disposals		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from the disposals of assets/liabilities and the related temporary difference.
Total Equity	Equity Adjustments Total	The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from equity transactions.
	Equity Automated Total	The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences result from equity transactions.

Table 11-4 (Cont.) National Deferred Tax Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Equity Prior Year		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from equity transactions and return filing.
Equity Other		The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from all other equity transactions. This amount is input manually and does not affect the deferred tax expense.
Impact from change in Tax Rates in Equity	Impact from change in Tax Rates in Equity - Current Year Total	<p>CALCULATION: Rate Change Current Balance(TRCS_RCCY): If closing balance = 0 Then 0 If closing balance <> 0 Then Temporary Differences, All current year movements(TRCS_Mvmts_Subtotal) * (end of year rate (TRCS_TaxRateNoncurrentClosing) - current year tax rate (TRCS_TaxRateCY))</p>
	Impact from change in Tax Rates in Equity - Opening Balance Total	<p>CALCULATION: Rate Change Opening Balance(TRCS_RCOpening): If closing balance = 0 Then Temporary Differences, Opening balance as adjusted(FCCS_TotalOpeningBalance) *(current year tax rate (TRCS_TaxRateCY) – opening tax rate(TRCS_TaxRatePY)) If closing balance <> 0 Then Temporary Differences, Opening balance as adjusted(FCCS_TotalOpeningBalance) *(end of year tax rate (TRCS_TaxRateNoncurrentClosing) – opening tax rate(TRCS_TaxRatePY))</p>
Total Equity Adjustments		The sum of automated and equity adjustments.
Non Provision - NBR		The tax effect of balance sheet adjustments that are derived from the federal benefit of state tax adjustments.
Balance Sheet Total		

Table 11-4 (Cont.) National Deferred Tax Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Foreign Exchange	Foreign Exchange - Opening Balance	The total currency translation on the opening balances. CALCULATION: Entity Currency data * (Ending FX rate - Opening FX rate)
	Foreign Exchange - Current Year	The total currency translation on the current year movements. CALCULATION: Entity Currency data * (Ending FX rate - Average FX rate)
Ownership	Ownership	This amount is the total of Ownership Opening Balance and Ownership for the Current Year.
	Ownership - Opening Balance	This amount is the difference in the Opening Balance due to ownership changes to the Parent..
	Ownership - Current Year	This value represents the Ownership Percentage for the Current Tax.
Closing Balance -Tax		The sum of the tax effect of the opening balance plus current movements.
Closing Balance - Non Current Assets		The classification of the tax effect of the total net deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. If the total tax effect is positive or an asset, then all deferred tax assets and liabilities will be classified as an asset.
Closing Balance - Non Current Liabilities		The classification of the tax effect of the total net deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. If the total tax effect is negative or a Liability then all deferred tax assets and liabilities will be classified as a liability.

National Deferred Tax Row Headings

The following entries are listed down the rows displayed on the National Deferred Tax form:

Table 11-5 National Deferred Tax Row Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)		User-defined upon implementation.
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)		User-defined upon implementation.
Total Temporary Differences		
Total National Tax Losses		Used for Tax Losses that are deferred. These are system-defined, and two accounts are provided: Current Year and Carryforward.
	Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	
Total Tax Credits Carryforward		The parent of system-provided base accounts that are used for Tax Credits that are deferred.
	Tax Credit	
	General Business Credit	
	Jobs Credit	
Total Tax Attributes		User-defined upon implementation. Amounts are generally entered on a tax-effected basis in the temporary difference rollforward and are considered adjustments to deferred tax.
	Deferred Tax Contingency	
	National Tax Attribute 2	
Total National temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes		

Table 11-5 (Cont.) National Deferred Tax Row Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Total Valuation Allowance		<p>This category is used to record valuation allowances against assets as required. Three accounts are provided: Noncurrent, Credits, and TaxLoss. Credits are entered on a tax-effected basis, while amounts entered in the other accounts are entered on a pretax basis. The form also provides the classification of deferred tax assets and liabilities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing - Current Liability • Closing - Noncurrent Asset • Closing - Noncurrent Liability
	Valuation Allowance - Non Current	
	Valuation Allowance - Tax Losses	
Deferred Tax National		
Total Regional Temporary Differences		
Total Regional Tax Losses		<p>This category is used for regional Tax Losses that are deferred. These are system-defined, and two accounts are provided: Current Year and Carryforward. Carryforward is linked to the Tax Losses form.</p>
	Total Regional Tax Losses Pre-Apportionment	
	Total Regional Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	
	Total Regional Tax Losses Pre-Apportionment	
	Total Regional Tax Losses - Carryforward Pre-Apportioned	

Table 11-5 (Cont.) National Deferred Tax Row Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Total Regional Tax Credits - Carryforward		This category is used for Tax Losses that are deferred. These are system-defined, and two accounts are provided: Current Year and Carryforward. Carryforward is linked to the Tax Losses form.
	State Tax Credit	
	Regional Tax Credit 2	
	Regional Tax Credit 3	
Regional Tax Attributes		This category is user-defined upon implementation. Amounts are generally entered on a tax-effected basis in the temporary difference rollforward and are considered adjustments to deferred tax.
	Regional Tax Attribute 1	
	Regional Tax Attribute 2	
Regional Valuation Allowance		
	Regional Valuation Allowance - Credits	
	Regional Valuation Allowance - Non current	
	Regional Valuation Allowance - Tax Losses	
Regional Deferred Tax Total		
Total Deferred Tax - National		
Total Deferred Tax National - No VA		

Classifying Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

By default, deferred tax classifies each temporary difference account, based on Total Deferred Tax amount (TRCS_NDefTaxNetVA).

- If the Total Deferred Tax is positive (greater than or equal to zero), then all temporary difference accounts are classified as Noncurrent Assets.
- If the Total Deferred Tax amount is negative (less than zero), each temporary difference account is classified as a Noncurrent Liability.

If you require additional flexibility, you can use the **Classifications** attribute to define how both National and Regional accounts can be classified.

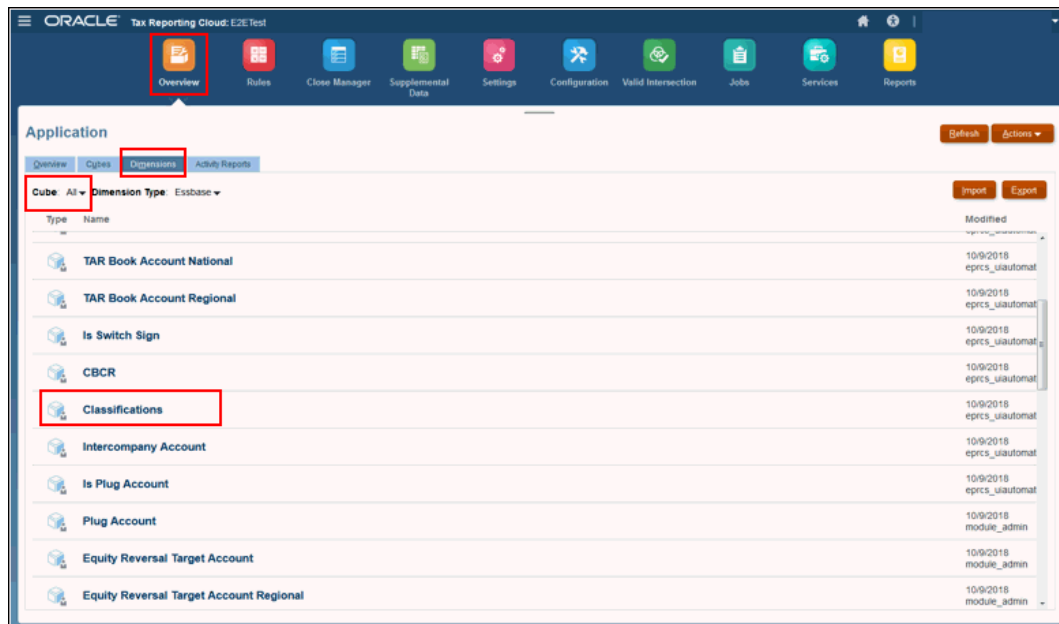
The following out-of-the-box system members exist:

- TRCS_Classify_ATACCOUNT**: When assigned to a level 0 temporary difference account, it is classified based on its closing balance value.
- TRCS_Classify_ASSET**: When assigned to a level 0 temporary difference account, it is always classified as a Noncurrent Asset ignoring its closing balance.
- TRCS_Classify_LIABILITY**: When assigned to a level 0 temporary difference account, it is always classified as a Noncurrent Liability ignoring its closing balance.

In addition to the out-of-the-box Classification attribute members above (for example, Total Fixed Assets), you can create additional custom attribute members. When a custom attribute is assigned to multiple level 0 temporary difference accounts, the total Closing Balance of those accounts determines the classification for all the accounts assigned the custom attribute.

To classify deferred tax assets and liabilities:

1. From the Home page, click **Applications**, then **Overview**, and then **Dimensions**.
2. Under **Cubes**, select **All**. This ensures that Classifications is displayed on the Dimensions tab.
3. Under **Name**, select **Classifications**.




4. On **Edit Member Properties: Classifications (Account)**, view the out-of-the-box Classification attribute members:

- TRCS_Classify_ATACCOUNT**: When assigned to a level 0 temporary difference account, it is classified based on its closing balance value.
- TRCS_Classify_ASSET**: When assigned to a level 0 temporary difference account, it is always classified as a Noncurrent Asset ignoring its closing balance.

- **TRCS_Classify_LIABILITY**: When assigned to a level 0 temporary difference account, it is always classified as a Noncurrent Liability ignoring its closing balance.

Member Name	Parent Member	Default Alias Table
Fixed Assets Classified		
Classifications		
TRCS_CLASSIFY_ATACCOUNT	Classifications	Classify at Account
TRCS_CLASSIFY_ASSET	Classifications	Classify Asset
TRCS_CLASSIFY_LIABILITY	Classifications	Classify Liability
Fixed Assets Classified	Classifications	Fixed Assets

- To create a custom classification group name, perform the following steps:
 - On **Edit Member Properties: Classifications (Account)**, click the Add Child icon .
 - On the **Add Child** dialog box, enter the number of members you want to add, and then click **Apply**. The Parent Member is displayed as **Classifications**.
 - Enter the **Member Name** of the custom classification group, and then click **Save**.
 - Optional:** Enter the name of the **Alias Table**.
- On the **Applications** page, click **Dimensions**, and then click **Account**.
- On the **Edit Member Properties: Account** screen, navigate to the Member Name, and configure the classification group as required by selecting options from each column.

Member Name	Parent Member	Upper Level Entry Input	Account Type	Default Alias Table	Tax Type
TRCS_TempSTTotal					
TRCS_TempSTTotal	TRCS_TaxableIncomeBeforeLoss	No	Asset	Total Temporary	<None>
TempST0001	TRCS_TempSTTotal	No	Asset	Total PPE	NationalAndRegio
TempST0002	TRCS_TempSTTotal	No	Asset	ARO	NationalAndRegio
TempST0003	TRCS_TempSTTotal	No	Asset	Finance Cost	NationalAndRegio
TempStockComp	TRCS_TempSTTotal	No	Asset	Stock Compensation	NationalAndRegio
TempST0005	TRCS_TempSTTotal	No	Asset	Equity/OCI	NationalAndRegio
TempST0006	TRCS_TempSTTotal	No	Asset	Intangible	NationalAndRegio

8. Scroll to the **Classifications** column, then select the level 0 temporary differences account (default or custom) with which the member is to be associated.
9. Under the **Classifications** column, select the appropriate classification group name and assign it to the Account.
10. Click **Save**.
11. After the classification groups have been assigned, under **Actions**, select **Refresh Database**.
12. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National** or **Tax Provision Regional**, as required.
13. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**.
14. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National** or **Tax Provision Regional**, as required, then select **Package**, and then the **Temporary Differences** report.
15. Highlight the Total Temporary Differences account, and then scroll to the **Temporary Differences Closing Balance** column on the far right of the report to verify the closing balance.
16. On the **Package** tab, select the **Deferred Tax** report, and verify that the Deferred Tax Asset and Deferred Tax Liability classifications based on your configuration are correct.
17. From the Home page, click **TAR** (Tax Account Rollforward Report), and under **Total Deferred Tax**, verify that the Deferred Tax Asset and Deferred Tax Liability classifications based on your configuration are correct.

Working with Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR) for IFRS

For the IFRS reporting standard only, Tax Reporting provides the ability to enter deferred tax not recognized amounts on a tax effected basis as P&L or non P&L amounts. All entries should be negative values.

The Deferred Tax Not Recognized form includes deferred tax amounts before deferred tax not recognized, and a rollforward of the adjusted amounts. Amounts may be entered for each individual temporary difference account. The impact of the deferred tax not recognized rollforward can be seen in the Deferred Tax Post DTNR form. See [Working with Deferred Tax Post DTNR for IFRS](#)

This option does not apply to Regional taxes.

These calculations also impact the following forms:

- Under **ETR**, the Consolidated ETR and National (Statutory) ETR schedules include "DTNR Current Year P&L Total" under Deferred Tax Expense Total so that total derecognized portion of tax will be shown as deducted.
- Under **TAR**, the schedule contains deferred tax not recognized P&L and non P&L rows to show the derecognized amount.

Expand column headings  to see all categories.

The form contains the following headings across the columns:

Table 11-6 National DTNR Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Closing Balance		The tax effect of the prior year end temporary differences, including the tax effect of the opening balances for federal benefit of state taxes, deferred tax not recognized, and prior year adjustments.
Opening Balance - DTNR		The Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR) on the opening balances.
DTNR Current Year P&L Total		The Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR) for the current year's P&L Total.
	DTNR Current Year P&L	
	DTNR Current Year Utilized P&L	The Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR) that has been utilized for the current year's P&L .
DTNR Current Year Non-P&L Total		
	DTNR Current Year Non-P&L	
	DTNR Current Year Utilized Non-P&L	
Foreign Exchange - DTNR		The foreign exchange on Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR) balances.
	Foreign Exchange - Opening Balance DTNR	The foreign exchange on Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR) opening balance.
	Foreign Exchange - Current Year DTNR	The foreign exchange on Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR) balance for the current year.
Ownership		
	Ownership - Opening Balance	This value is the Ownership on Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR) opening balance.
	Ownership - Current Year	This value is the Ownership on Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR) for the current year.
	Ownership - Movements Ownership	The Ownership on Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR) opening balance.

Table 11-6 (Cont.) National DTNR Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Closing Balance DTNR		The closing balance of Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR). This value is always a negative value.
Closing Balance Including DTNR		The closing balance, including the Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR) and any adjustments.

Working with Deferred Tax Post DTNR for IFRS

For the IFRS Reporting Standard only, the Deferred Tax Post DTNR form shows the amount, details and movement for deferred tax. The deferred tax rollforward is displayed on a combined basis with the DTNR.

Expand column headings  to see all categories.

To access the Deferred Tax Post DTNR form:

1. From the Home page, click **Tax Provision National**, then **Package**, and then **Deferred Tax Post DTNR**.
2. Enter details for the deferred tax post DTNR.

Overview Current Provision Tax Losses Tax Credits Temporary Differences Deferred Tax DTNR **Deferred Tax Post DTNR** Tax Rates FX Rates

Deferred Tax Post DTNR ⓘ

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency										
								Opening Balance As Adjusted	Current Year Total	Return to Accrual (Deferred Only)	Audit Settlements (Deferred Only)	Other Adjustments Total (Deferred Only)	Transfers (Deferred Only)	Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)	Contingency (Deferred Only)	Impact from change in Tax Rates	
								Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)																	-985
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)																	-985
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated																	
Total Tax Credits Carryforward																	
Total Tax Attributes																	
Total National Temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes																	-985
Total Valuation Allowance																	
Deferred Tax National																	-985
Total Regional Temporary Differences																	
Total Regional Tax Losses - Carryforward - Pre-Apportionment																	
Total Regional Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated																	
Total Regional Tax Losses																	
Total Regional Tax Credits - Carryforward																	
Total Regional Tax Attributes																	
Total Regional Valuation Allowance																	
Deferred Tax Regional																	
Deferred Tax Total																	-985
Deferred Tax Total No National VA																	-985

The form contains the following headings across the columns:

Table 11-7 National Deferred Tax Post DTNR Column Headings

Category	Subcategory
Opening Balance As Adjusted	
The tax effect of the prior year end temporary differences, including the tax effect of the opening balances for federal benefit of state taxes, deferred tax not recognized, and prior year adjustments.	
Net Opening Balance	
The Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR) on the opening balances.	
	Opening Balance
	Opening Balance - NBR
	Opening Balance - DTNR
Net Prior Year Adjustment	
	Opening Balance Adjustment
	Prior Year Adjustment - NBR
	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses and Credits
Current Year Total	
	Automated Total
	Adjustment Total
Return to Accrual (Deferred Only)	
Audit Settlements (Deferred Only)	
Other Adjustments Total (Deferred Only)	
	Audit Settlements(Deferred Only)
	Other Adjustments - Automated (Deferred Only)
	Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)
Transfers (Deferred Only)	
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)	
Contingency (Deferred Only)	
Impact from Change in Tax Rates	
	Impact from change in Tax Rates - Current Year Total
	Impact from change in Tax Rates RCCY
	Impact from change in Tax Rates - NBR
	Impact from change in Tax Rates - Opening Balance Total
	Impact from change in Tax Rates - Opening Balance NBR
	Impact from change in Tax Rates - Opening Balance
	Impact from change in Tax Rate - Acquisitions Total

Table 11-7 (Cont.) National Deferred Tax Post DTNR Column Headings

Category	Subcategory
Net Benefit of Region	
DTNR Current Year P&L Total	DTNR Current Year Utilized P&L
Total Deferred Tax Expense	
Acquisition	
Adjustments for Change in Tax Rates - Acquisition	
Disposals	
Total Equity	Equity Automated Total
	Equity Adjustments Total
Equity Prior Year	
Equity Other	
Impact from change in Tax Rates in Equity	Impact from change in Tax Rates in Equity - Opening Balance Total
	Impact from change in Tax Rates in Equity - Current Year Total
Total Equity Adjustments	
Non Provision - NBR	
DTNR Current Year Non P&L Total	DTNR Current Year Utilized Non P&L
	DTNR Current Year Non P&L
Total Balance Sheet Movements	
Total Effect from Foreign Exchange	Foreign Exchange - Opening Balance Total
	Foreign Exchange - Current Year Total
Closing Balance (Tax)	
Closing Balance (Non Current Assets)	
Closing Balance (Non Current Liabilities)	

Working with Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss (P&L) Approach in Tax Reporting

Tax Reporting supports both the P&L approach and Balance Sheet approach to calculating the difference between the Book and Tax Basis of Assets and Liabilities reported in the financial statements of a company. The P&L and Balance Sheet approach can be used independently or together for the same entity.



Note:

You must have enabled IFRS to use the balance sheet approach functionality supplied out of the box. See, [Enabling Application Features](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*

Summarizing the Reporting Basis and Approach

IFRS – IAS 12

- Comprehensive Balance Sheet approach prescribed
- Difference between the Book and Tax basis of Assets and Liabilities gives rise to future tax assets and liabilities
- Typically performed at provision time
- Results in the pre-tax closing balance for temporary differences
- Typically validated again upon return submission
- Squeeze and Pull rules are used in Tax Reporting

US GAAP – ASC 740

- P&L approach generally followed
- Supplemented by Tax Basis Balance Sheet preparation upon return submission
- The change in the end of period over prior year-end in tax sensitive Balance Sheet Assets and Liabilities is recorded as the current year movement adjustment when determining taxable income
- Movement rules are used in Tax Reporting

Working with Balance Sheet Approach for Fixed Assets

The balance sheet approach requires the comparison of the Book and Tax Basis of Assets and Liabilities at provision and return filing time. The Book versus Tax Basis form in the examples below (figure 1 and 2) can be configured for all assets and liabilities or just the assets and liabilities where there is difference between the Book and Tax Basis (for example, Total Bad Debts, Total Tax Loss Carryforward). The web form is in a continuity format allowing for the reconciliation of the beginning balance, current year movements and ending balance.

Figure 1: Total Bad Debts Account - TRCS_BVTAccounts Total Bad Debts

Assets / Liabilities Scenario		Years FY21	Period P12	Entity Vision Thailand(THB)	Consolidation Entry Input	Jurisdiction Thailand	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency						Actions
Book Basis	Tax Basis	IRE	Net	Opening Balance	Opening Balance Adjustment	Opening Remapped	Current Year	Prior Year	Acquisitions	Disposals	Change in Group Structure	Other	Foreign Exchange	Closing Book vs Tax Basis
				(143,476)		(143,476)	93,476					10,000		(40,000)
				(143,476)		(143,476)	93,476					10,000		(40,000)
				143,476		143,476	(93,476)					(10,000)		40,000
				143,476		143,476	(93,476)					(10,000)		40,000

Figure 2: Total Tax Loss Carryforward - TRCS_BVTAccounts Total Loss Carryforward

Assets / Liabilities	Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Opening Balance	Opening Balance Adjustment	Opening Remapped	Current Year	Prior Year	Acquisitions	Disposals	Change in Group Structure	Other	Foreign Exchange	Closing Book vs Tax Basis	
Book Basis																				
Tax Loss Carryforward																				
Total Tax Loss Carryforward																				
Tax Basis												5,772,048								5,772,048
Tax Loss Carryforward												5,772,048								5,772,048
Total Tax Loss Carryforward												5,772,048								5,772,048
IRE																				
Tax Loss Carryforward																				
Total Tax Loss Carryforward																				
Net												5,772,048								5,772,048
Tax Loss Carryforward												5,772,048								5,772,048
Total Tax Loss Carryforward												5,772,048								5,772,048

Working with the Fixed Assets Form

The Fixed Assets form provides the balance sheet approach for fixed assets for IFRS reporting companies.

The Fixed Assets form rolls forward the book (IFRS) and tax value of fixed asset categories (BVT), including property and related plant, equipment, investment property, operating leases, and so on. The book data is derived from the accounting records and the tax data is determined by the tax analyst. These details are captured by entity, for the selected period.

Fixed asset data can be loaded to Tax Reporting and used in the calculation. You can add a supplemental account to Tax Reporting, or Supplemental Data Manager. Once loaded, the data can be automated using tax automation, or mapped from Supplemental Data. Tax Reporting supports both a balance sheet approach (that is, book versus tax basis analysis) or a P&L approach where book depreciation is added back, and tax depreciation is deducted.

When you access the Fixed Assets form, you select the BVT (Book versus Tax) account that you want to use under Fixed Assets/Liabilities. This allows you to select a parent, such as 'Total Intangibles,' and only see its descendants in the rows below.

The Opening Balance is always populated with the Closing Balance from the prior year.

You enter values for each of the following data sources:

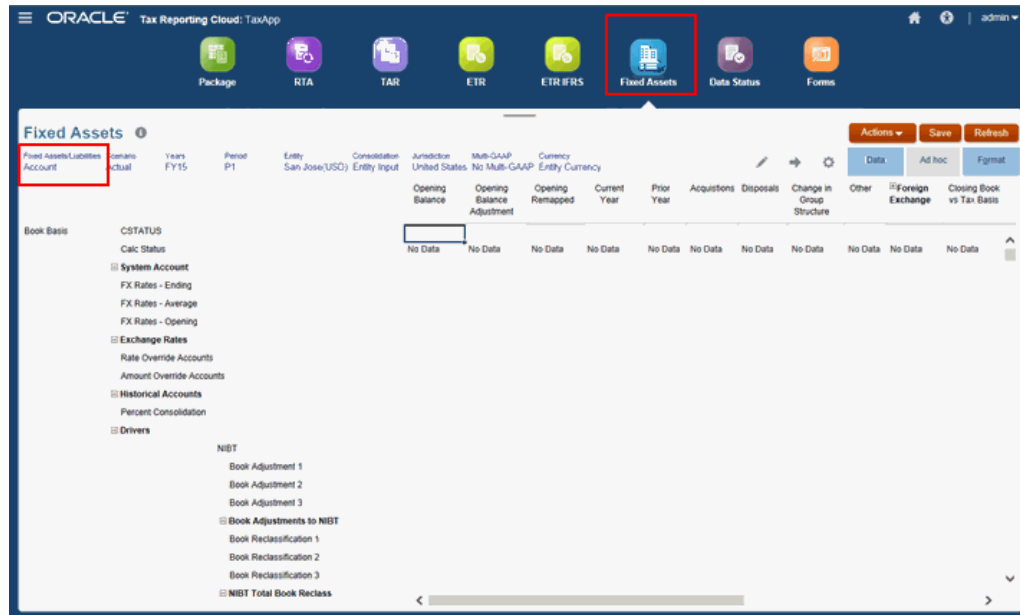
- **Book Basis** is the value of an asset based on the book value of the asset, and adjustments for other factors such as improvements or depreciation, in accordance with US GAAP and IFRS.
- **Tax Basis** is the value of an asset for tax purposes, and adjusted for tax-related allowances, such as depreciation, in accordance with the regulations for the jurisdiction.
- **IRE (Initial Recognition Exempt)** --the values that are entered can be eliminated as exempted by accounting principle/tax regulations. The amount is exempted under the accounting principle, for example, UK GAAP.
- **Net BVT Accounts** --This is the Net Book versus Tax (BVT) value, which is equal to tax basis minus book basis minus IRE.

To view translated values:

1. Select **Actions**, and then **Translate**.
2. Enter the reporting currency and other required dimensions (such as scenario, period, and so on).

The schedule fully calculates the translated values:

- The FX Rate - Opening, Average Rate and Ending Rate columns are translated at the opening rate.
- All of the movement columns (such as Current Year, Prior Year, and so on) are translated at the average rate.
- The Closing balance is translated at the ending rate.



See the following sections:

- [Entering Fixed Assets](#)
- [Using Tax Automation with Fixed Assets](#)


Entering Fixed Assets

To enter Fixed Assets:

1. From the Home page, use one of the following methods to open the Fixed Assets form:
 - Select **Tax Provision National**, and then **Fixed Assets**.
 - Select **Library**, then **Deferred Tax Provision**, then **Balance Sheet Approach**, and then **Fixed Assets**.

The first time you access the form, a message is displayed advising that a User Variable needs to be created.

2. **(First Time):** From the Home page, select **Tools**, then **User Variables** and then

click the member selector  to select **Fixed Assets/Liabilities** for the Dimension Account on the Fixed Assets form.

Variables				+ Delete Save
User Variables		Substitution Variables		
Dimension	User Variable Name	User Variable Definition	Use Context	
Entity	CbCR Parent Entity	Descendants(Entity)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Years	Current Year	Children(Years)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Account	Fixed Assets/Liabilities	Children(BVT Accounts)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Entity	Loss Entities	Descendants(Total Geography)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Years	PMYear			<input type="checkbox"/>
Account	Tax Automation Target ILv0Descendants(Current Provision),ILv0Descendants(Total Tax Attributes),ILv0Descendants(Total Va			<input type="checkbox"/>
Account	Tax Automation Target ILv0Descendants(Regional Current Provision),ILv0Descendants([Deferred Tax Regional],[Total Regiona			<input type="checkbox"/>
Currency	Tax Losses/Credits CurrEntity Currency,Parent Currency,ILv0Descendants(Reporting Currencies)			<input type="checkbox"/>

- From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **Fixed Assets**. The Fixed Assets/Liabilities parent selection is displayed as part of the POV. Descendants of the parent are displayed in the rows on the schedule.

- For each Fixed Asset, enter details for each Data Source (Book Basis, Tax Basis and IRE):

Table 11-8 Fixed Assets Movements


Category	Description
Opening Balance	The Opening Balance is always populated with the Closing Balance from the prior year. You perform a data load to load the prior year closing balances and then run a Consolidation on the current year to pull in the values.
Opening Balance Adjustment	Prior year adjustment booked in the current year.
Opening Remapped	Opening Balance plus Opening Balance Adjustment
Current Year	Enter the value of the asset for the current year movement.
Prior Year	Enter the value of the asset for the prior year movement.
Acquisitions	Enter the value of any acquisitions for the selected asset.
Disposals	Enter the value of any disposals for the selected asset.
Change in Group Structure	Enter the value for any transfers for the selected asset.
Other	Enter miscellaneous adjustments for the selected asset.
Foreign Exchange	Displays the impact of the total change in FX rates. Expand the column to display the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign Exchange – Current Year - Displays the impact of the change in FX rates on the current year movements. Foreign Exchange – Opening Balance - Displays the impact of the change in FX rates on the Opening Remapped.
	<div style="border-left: 2px solid #0070C0; border-bottom: 2px solid #0070C0; padding: 5px; background-color: #E6F2FF;"> <p> Note: Foreign Exchange values only display following Translation</p> </div>
Ownership - Opening Balance	This amount is the difference in the Opening Balance due to Ownership changes to the Parent.
Ownership - Current Year	This amount is the difference in the Current Year due to changes in Ownership to the Parent.

Table 11-8 (Cont.) Fixed Assets Movements

Category	Description
Ownership	This amount is the total of Ownership Opening Balance and Ownership for the Current Year.
Closing Book vs Tax Basis	Displays the Closing Balance of the asset. The sum of the Opening Remapped plus the Current Movements.
BVT Accounts	This is the Net Book versus Tax ("BVT") value – equal to tax basis minus book basis minus IRE.

5. Click **Save**.
6. Click **Consolidate** to calculate results.

Using Tax Automation with Fixed Assets

Tax Automation enables you to copy supplemental data such as Fixed Assets into the provisioning system automatically, rather than having to manually add the data. You set up rules on the Tax Automation form, and values are calculated and copied when a Consolidation is performed. The results of the movement are displayed on any form that has the specified destination account and movement members.

Tax Automation logic is executed as part of the Consolidation process.



Note:

If you have created shared accounts under TRCS_BVTAccounts hierarchy, then while creating Tax Automation Rule you cannot use parent movement as a source movement. For example:

```

Account:
  TRCS_BVTAccounts
    PPETotal (Dynamic Calc)
      PPEAccount1 (Shared)
      PPEAccount2 (Store)

Movement:
  TRCS_ClosingBVT (Never Share)
  TRCS_BVTSubTotal (Never Share)
    TotalTB (Never Share)
      Increase (Store)
      Decrease (Store)

Tax Automation Rule:
  TempST0001 -- Logic: Pull
    Percent: 100%
    Source Account: PPEAccount1
    Source Movement: TotalTB
  
```

In the above example, the Tax Automation Rule is reading from a parent source movement for the source shared account which is not recommended. In this case, to have Tax Automation

working, you must have the primary instance of PPEAccount1 under TRCS_BVTAccounts. For example:

Account:

```

TRCS_BVTAccounts
  PPETotal (Dynamic Calc)
    PPEAccount1 (Store)
    PPEAccount2 (Store)
  
```

You can set tax automation for National or Regional accounts.


To apply Tax Automation Rules to Fixed Assets:

1. From the Home page, select **Library**, and then **Data Entry**.
2. Under **Forms**, expand **Tax Administration**, and then select the appropriate Tax Automation form:

Table 11-9 Tax Automation Forms

Tax Automation Tab Selection	Form	Description
	Tax Automation	Tax Automation
Domicile Rules	Tax Automation Domicile	Global tax automation rules (apply to all entities under a Domicile)
Domicile Region Rules	Tax Automation Domicile Reg	Global tax automation rules (apply to all entities under a Domicile Region)
Entity Rules	Tax Automation Entity	Tax automation rules for specific Entities
Entity Rules Regional	Tax Automation Entity Reg	Global tax automation rules (apply to all Entities regardless of Domicile)
Entity and Region Rules (Regional Only)	Tax Automation Entity All Reg	Tax automation rules for specific Entity (apply to all Regions)
Global Rules	Tax Automation Global	Global tax automation rules (apply to all Entities regardless of Domicile)
Global Rules Regional	Tax Automation Global Reg	Regional global tax automation rules (apply to all Entities regardless of Domicile region)

3. On the selected Tax Automation form, select the rule parameters:
 - a. Under **Disabled**, leave as **Enabled**; otherwise, the rule will be ignored during Consolidation.
 - b. Under **Logic**, click in the cell to activate the Entities dialog box, and then select the logic method to be applied to the source account and source movement.:
 - **Pull** takes the specified percentage of the source account and source movement, and puts it in the intersection.

 **Note:**

The Opening Balance, Opening Balance Adjustment and Opening Remapped cannot be pulled.

- **Movement** takes the difference between the current period amount of the Source account and the last period of the prior year's amount of the Source account, and applies that amount to the Destination account.
- **Squeeze**- The value at the intersection of the source Account and source Movement must equal the end balance in Temporary Differences for the target Account when squeezing from the book or any supplemental schedules.
Squeeze from supplemental schedule (such as Fixed Assets)

Example 1: Fixed Assets:

- Source Account/Movement = -8110 (The intersection of Book Basis minus Tax Basis for Property and Related Plant, and Current Year Movement)
- **Ending Balance** Temporary Differences for target Account/Movement = -8110

 **Note:**

If any other Movements for the target account are populated on Temporary Differences, they will be "squeezed out" (subtracted) so that the ending balance remains the value of the Source Account/Movement.

– **Example 2: Fixed Assets**

- * Source Account/Movement = -8110 (The intersection of Book Basis minus Tax Basis for Property and Related Plant, and Current Year Movement)
- * **Opening Balance Adjusted** on Temporary Differences for target Account = 1000
- * **Ending Balance** Temporary Differences for target Account/Movement remains at = -8110.
- * The Difference between the Opening Balance Adjustment 1000 and P&L Total Movement -9100 still equals -8110

Squeeze when source data is Book Data:

- When no source or target Movement is specified in Tax Automation, the source Movement defaults to TB Closing and the target movement defaults to Automated (Current Year). A valid Source book account must be specified.
 - The value will display in Temporary Differences in Movement Automated and the Ending Balance = Source Book Account value.
- c. Under **Percentage**, enter the percentage of the Source Account that is to be calculated as a decimal.. For example, enter 100% as **1**, or 50% as **.5**.
 - d. Click in the **Source Account** cell, and select the Source from the Search dialog box.
 - e. Click in the **Source Movement** cell, and select the source of the movement, such as Trial Balance Close or Disposals.

- f. Under **Target Movement**, select the destination movement for the calculated value:
 - **Automated**
 - **Equity Automated**
 - **Other Adjustments - Automated (Deferred Only)**
4. Click **Save**, and then **Close**.

Working with P&L Approach

Tax Automation

Tax Automation rules can be configured to calculate the current year "Movement" or the change in balance for Book Assets and Liabilities based on the balances in the Trial Balance in accordance with the P&L approach (Figure 3 Global Rule 1, Financial Assets). An additional rule can be configured to "Squeeze" or set the closing temporary difference balance to the closing difference from the Book versus Tax Total Bad Debts (Figure 3 Entity Rule 1 Financial Assets).

Tax Automation rules can be configured to "Pull" the balance for Tax Losses/Credits analyzed in the Book versus Tax format (Fig 3 Global Rule 1, Tax Losses Carryforward).

Figure 3: Tax Automation Rules – Financial Assets and Tax Loss Carryforward

Tax Automation Entity						Disabled	Logic	Percentage	Source Account	Source Movement	Target Movement
Fixed Assets - Tax Depreciation	NationalAndRegional PreTax	Entity Rule 1	Enabled								
RoU lease IFRS 16	NationalAndRegional PreTax	Entity Rule 1	Enabled								
Financial assets	NationalAndRegional PreTax RCToEquity	Global Rule 1	Enabled	Movement	(100%)	Allowance for Bad Debt				Automated	
		Entity Rule 1	Enabled	Squeeze	100%	TRCCL_SVTAaccounts: Total Bad Debts		Closing Book vs Tax Basis		Other Adjustments - Automated (Deferred Only)	
Derivatives NCA	NationalAndRegional PreTax	Entity Rule 1	Enabled								
Other NCA	NationalAndRegional PreTax	Entity Rule 1	Enabled								
Assets held for sale - Assets	NationalAndRegional PreTax	Entity Rule 1	Enabled								
Stock Compensation	NationalAndRegional PreTax TRCCL_CurrentAddCalcBookCompRTA	Entity Rule 1	Enabled								
Regional Income taxes	NationalAndRegional PreTax	Entity Rule 1	Enabled								
Other Deductible Income tax	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR	Entity Rule 1	Enabled								
Special Deductions	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR	Entity Rule 1	Enabled								
Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	National PreTax	Global Rule 1	Enabled	Pull	100%	TRCCL_SVTAaccounts: Total Tax Loss Carryforward		Current Year		Automated	

Tax Automation Results

Figure 4 Temporary Differences and Figure 5 Deferred Tax

The Global 1 Tax Automation Rule processed on Financial Assets show Current Year movement of (93,476) posted to the Current Year Automated movement because of the "Movement" rule. The Entity 1 automation processed on Financial Assets show Other Adjustment Automated of (10,000) as a result of the "Squeeze" rule processed with a target movement that was selected in the Entity 1 rule.

The Global 1 Tax Automation Rule processed on Tax Losses Carryforward show Current Year movement of (5,772,046) posted to the Current Year Automated movement because of the "Pull" rule.

Figure 4: Temporary Differences

Temporary Differences																
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency									
Actual	FY21	P12	Vision Thailand(THB)	Entity Input	Thailand	Local GAAP	Entity Currency									
								Opening Balance	Opening Balance As Adjusted	Automated	Automated Total	CY Total	Other Adjustments - Automated (Deferred Only)	Other Adjustments Total (Deferred Only)	P&L Total	Temporary Differences Closing Balance
								143,476	143,476	(93,476)	(93,476)	(93,476)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(103,476)	40,000
								143,476	143,476	(93,476)	(93,476)	(93,476)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(103,476)	40,000
								143,476	143,476	(93,476)	(93,476)	(93,476)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(103,476)	40,000
										5,772,046	5,772,046	5,772,046			5,772,046	5,772,046
										5,772,046	5,772,046	5,772,046			5,772,046	5,772,046
								143,476	143,476	5,678,570	5,678,570	5,678,570	(10,000)	(10,000)	5,668,570	5,812,046
								143,476	143,476	5,678,570	5,678,570	5,678,570	(10,000)	(10,000)	5,668,570	5,812,046

Figure 5: Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax														
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency							
Actual	FY21	P12	Vision Thailand(THB)	Entity Input	Thailand	Local GAAP	Entity Currency							
								Opening Balance As Adjusted	Automated Total	Current Year Total	Other Adjustments Total (Deferred Only)	Total Deferred Tax Expense	Closing Balance	Closing Balance
								Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Non Current Assets
								28,695	(18,695)	(18,695)	(2,000)	(20,695)	8,000	8,000
								28,695	(18,695)	(18,695)	(2,000)	(20,695)	8,000	8,000
								28,695	(18,695)	(18,695)	(2,000)	(20,695)	8,000	8,000
									1,154,409	1,154,409		1,154,409	1,154,409	1,154,409
									1,154,409	1,154,409		1,154,409	1,154,409	1,154,409
								28,695	1,135,714	1,135,714	(2,000)	1,133,714	1,162,409	1,162,409
								28,695	1,135,714	1,135,714	(2,000)	1,133,714	1,162,409	1,162,409
								28,695	1,135,714	1,135,714	(2,000)	1,133,714	1,162,409	1,162,409
								28,695	1,135,714	1,135,714	(2,000)	1,133,714	1,162,409	1,162,409

Working with Deferred Tax Proof

The Deferred Tax Proof is designed to bring together the Book and Tax basis and difference of Book Assets and Liabilities. The tax effect is calculated, and tax rate is determined. This schedule substantiates the Balance Sheet approach and is designed to agree with the tax calculations in the Deferred Tax Rollforward.

Deferred Tax Proof							
Scenario	Years	Period	Currency	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	
Actual	FY21	P12	Entity Currency	Vision Thailand	Entity Input	Thailand	
						Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	
			Book Basis	Tax Basis	Net	Tax	Tax Rate
			(40,000)		40,000	8,000	20%
				5,772,048	5,772,048	1,154,409	20%
			(40,000)	5,772,048	5,812,048	1,162,409	20%

Setting Metadata

Create the account alternate hierarchy by grouping the Book account and Tax account as shown in below example. See also: [Creating Alternate Hierarchies](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*

Example below has two use cases created using alternate hierarchies.

1. TotalBadDebtsAllowance parent has Total Bad Debts book account and Financial Assets - Temporary difference account as shared members.

- TotalCarryforwardLosses parent has Total Tax Loss Carryforward book account and Tax losses carryforward automated – Temporary difference account as shared members.

TotalDeferredTaxProof	Total Deferred Tax Proof	Dynamic Calc
TotalBadDebtsAllowance	Total Bad Debts Allowance	Dynamic Calc
TRCS_Item001Total(Shared)	Total Bad Debts	Shared
TempST0004(Shared)	Financial assets	Shared
TotalCarryforwardLosses	Total Carryforward Losses	Dynamic Calc
TotalTaxLossCaryyforward(Shared)	Total Tax Loss Carryforward	Shared
TaxLoss0001CFS(Shared)	Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Shared

- After creating the alternate hierarchy, refresh the database.

Building Deferred Tax Proof Form

Using the forms designer, create the deferred tax proof form using the alternate hierarchies setup.

See also: [Creating Alternate Hierarchies](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*

Example:

Rows: IChildren(TotalDeferredTaxProof)

Columns:

- TRCS_BookBVT / [FCCS_Movements].[TRCS_ClosingBVT]
- TRCS_TaxBVT / [FCCS_Movements].[TRCS_ClosingBVT]
- [FCCS_Total Data Source].[TRCS_TotalBVT] / [FCCS_Movements].[TRCS_ClosingBVT]
- TRCS_Tax / FCCS_ClosingBalance
- Form formula to show the tax rate that is, [D]/[C]

Save the form and you can view it from the Library card.

Working with Configurable Deferred Movement Members

The Movement dimension captures the movement details of an account. By default, the system provides the members in the movement dimension to move data. When you create an application, the movement dimension is created by default with seeded members, and optionally adds system members based on the features that you enabled. See [Seeded Dimension Members](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*.

You can create additional user-defined members under the movement dimension to run consolidation and translations for these members. For instructions, see [Customizing the Movement Dimension Hierarchy](#).

See the following example to add new columns for the deferred movement members:

1. Go to **Navigator** → **Create and Manage** → **Dimension** → **Movement**.
2. Create **IntercompanyTransfers** member under **TRCS_CYDTNRTotal**(P&L section). See [Adding or Editing Members](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud: TRCS interface. The breadcrumb path is Dimensions > Add Child : Movement : TRCS_CYDTNRTotal. The 'Member Properties' tab is active, showing the following configuration for the member 'IntercompanyTransfers':

- Name: IntercompanyTransfers
- Description: (empty)
- Alias Table: Default
- Alias: IntercompanyTransfers
- Data Storage: Never Share
- Two Pass Calculation:
- Allow Upper-Level Entity Input:
- Consolidation: Addition
- Plan Type: Rates Addition, CbCR Addition
- Data Type: Unspecified
- Smart Lists: <None>
- Enable for Dynamic Children:
- Number of Possible Dynamic Children: 10
- Access Granted to Member Creator: Inherit

3. Create **IntercompanyTransfers1** and **IntercompanyTransfers2** under **IntercompanyTransfers**.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud: TRCS interface. The breadcrumb path is Dimensions > Add Child : Movement : IntercompanyTransfers. The 'Member Properties' tab is active, showing the following configuration for the member 'IntercompanyTransfers1':

- Name: IntercompanyTransfers1
- Description: (empty)
- Alias Table: Default
- Alias: IntercompanyTransfers1
- Data Storage: Never Share
- Two Pass Calculation:
- Allow Upper-Level Entity Input:
- Consolidation: Addition
- Plan Type: Rates Addition, CbCR Addition
- Data Type: Unspecified
- Smart Lists: <None>
- Enable for Dynamic Children:
- Number of Possible Dynamic Children: 10
- Access Granted to Member Creator: Inherit

Dimensions
Add Sibling : Movement : IntercompanyTransfers1

Member Properties Attribute Values LDA Member Formula

Name IntercompanyTransfers2

Description

Alias Table Default

Alias IntercompanyTransfers2

Data Storage Never Share

Two Pass Calculation

Allow Upper-Level Entity Input

Consol Addition

Plan Type Rates Addition

CbCR Addition

Data Type Unspecified

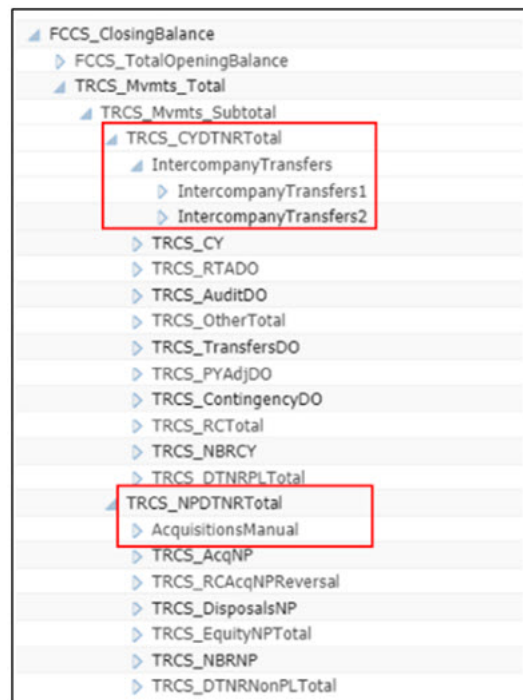
Smart Lists <None>

Enable for Dynamic Children

Number of Possible Dynamic Children 10

Access Granted to Member Creator Inherit

4. Create **AcquisitionsManual** member under **TRCS_NPDTNRTotal** (Balance sheet total).



5. Refresh the database.
6. Verify if the shared member for IntercompanyTransfers are created under **TRCS_TempDiffCYTotal** and **TRCS_TempDiffCYTotalTR**. Similarly, verify if the shared members for AcquisitionsManual are created under **TRCS_TempDiffNPTotal**, **TRCS_RegionalNPTotal** and **TRCS_NPTotal**. Shared member for the newly created member under **TRCS_CYDTNRTotal**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRCS_TempDiffCYTotal TRCS_CYNNoTR TRCS_RTADO(Shared) TRCS_AuditDO(Shared) TRCS_OtherTotal(Shared) TRCS_TransfersDO(Shared) TRCS_PYAdjDO(Shared) TRCS_ContingencyDO(Shared) IntercompanyTransfers(Shared) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRCS_TempDiffCYTotalTR TRCS_CY(Shared) TRCS_RTADO(Shared) TRCS_AuditDO(Shared) TRCS_TransfersDO(Shared) TRCS_PYAdjDO(Shared) TRCS_ContingencyDO(Shared) TRCS_OtherTotal(Shared) IntercompanyTransfers(Shared)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Shared member for the newly created member under TRCS_NPDTNRTotal

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRCS_TempDiffNPTotal TRCS_AcqNP(Shared) TRCS_DisposalsNP(Shared) TRCS_TempDiffEquityNPTotal AcquisitionsManual(Shared) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRCS_RegionalNPTotal TRCS_AcqNP(Shared) TRCS_RCAcqNPReversal(Shared) TRCS_DisposalsNP(Shared) TRCS_RegionalEquityNPTotal AcquisitionsManual(Shared) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRCS_NPTotal TRCS_AcqNP(Shared) TRCS_RCAcqNPReversal(Shared) TRCS_DisposalsNP(Shared) TRCS_EquityNPTotal(Shared) TRCS_NBRNP(Shared) AcquisitionsManual(Shared)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Note: You should not try to move (cut and paste) any member in or out of the **TRCS_CYDTNRTotal** and **TRCS_NPDTNRTotal** hierarchies. You can however create/delete (see [Deleting Members in Administering Tax Reporting](#)) a newly created configurable deferred movement member.

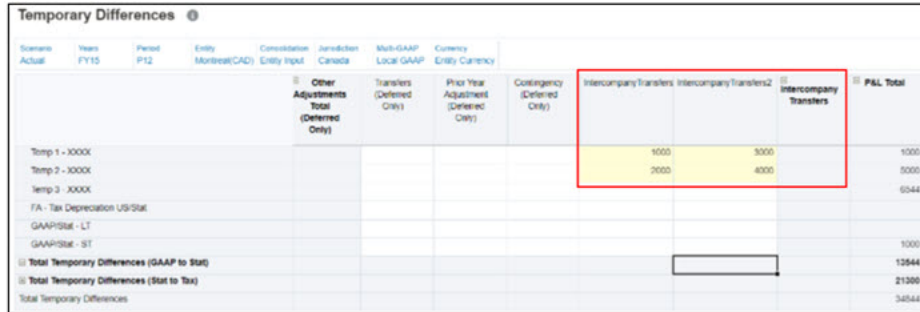
- Verify if the corresponding ETR accounts are created under **TRCS_DefTaxETRTotal** for intercompany transfers. Similarly corresponding VA accounts are created under **TRCS_VAETRTotal**.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRCS_ETRAddtlTotal TRCS_VAETRTotal TRCS_VACY TRCS_VARTA TRCS_VAAudit TRCS_VAOther TRCS_VATransfers TRCS_VAPriorYearAdj TRCS_VAContingency TRCS_VARCTotal VA_IntercompanyTransfers VA_IntercompanyTransfers1 VA_IntercompanyTransfers2 TRCS_CurrentAddtlETRTotal TRCS_AddtlCalcRTATotal TRCS_AddtlCalcAuditTotal TRCS_DefTaxETRTotal TRCS_DefTaxOther TRCS_DefTaxTransfers TRCS_DefTaxPriorYearAdj TRCS_DefTaxContingency TRCS_DefTaxRCTotal TRCS_DefTaxORAdj TRCS_DefTaxDTNRPLTotal ETR_IntercompanyTransfers ETR_IntercompanyTransfers1 ETR_IntercompanyTransfers2

 **Note:**

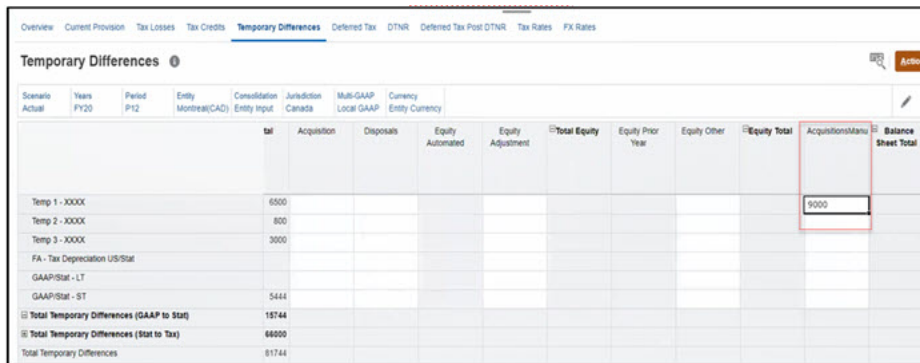
Corresponding ETR and VA accounts are created for movement members under TRCS_CYDTNRTotal only.

- Open the Temporary Differences form, expand the **IntercompanyTransfers** column. Enter data for **IntercompanyTransfers1** and **IntercompanyTransfers2**. Save.



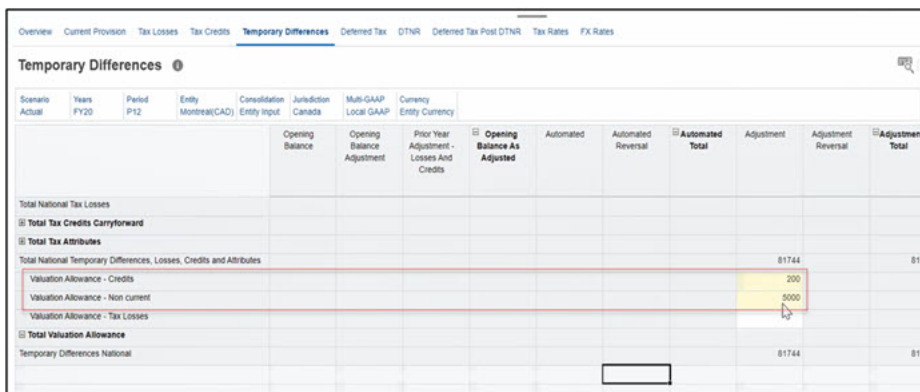
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Other Adjustments Total (Deferred Only)	Transfers (Deferred Only)	Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)	Contingency (Deferred Only)	IntercompanyTransfers1	IntercompanyTransfers2	Intercompany Transfers	P&L Total
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency								
Temp 1 - XXXX												1000	3000		1000
Temp 2 - XXXX												2000	4000		5000
Temp 3 - XXXX															6044
FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat															
GAAP/Stat - LT															
GAAP/Stat - ST															1000
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)															13644
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)															21368
Total Temporary Differences															34614

- Enter data in Temporary Difference form against **AcquisitionsManual** column. Save.



Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Acquisition	Disposals	Equity Automated	Equity Adjustment	Total Equity	Equity Prior Year	Equity Other	Equity Total	AcquisitionsManual	Balance Sheet Total
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency										
Temp 1 - XXXX								6500								9000	
Temp 2 - XXXX								800									
Temp 3 - XXXX								3000									
FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat																	
GAAP/Stat - LT																	
GAAP/Stat - ST																	5444
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)																	15744
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)																	66000
Total Temporary Differences																	81744

- Enter data in Temporary Difference form against Change in **Valuation Allowance**. Save.



Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Opening Balance	Opening Balance Adjustment	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits	Opening Balance As Adjusted	Automated	Automated Reversal	Automated Total	Adjustment	Adjustment Reversal	Adjustment Total	
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency											
Total National Tax Losses																		
Total Tax Credits Carryforward																		
Total Tax Attributes																		
Total National Temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes																		81744
Valuation Allowance - Credits																		200
Valuation Allowance - Non current																		5000
Valuation Allowance - Tax Losses																		
Total Valuation Allowance																		
Temporary Differences National																		81744

- Check the Tax Rates for example, for Entity Montreal(CAD). Current Year Current Tax Rate is 40% and Current Year Regional Tax Apportionment is 5%.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Opening	Closing	Opening	Current Year	Closing	Active Region
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Deferred Tax Rate - Non Current	Deferred Tax Rate - Non Current	Regional Tax Apportionment	Regional Tax Apportionment	Regional Tax Apportionment	Flag
Canada				20%	25%				
CA Blended				10%	10%	5%	5%	5%	Active
Ontario				10%	10%	5%	5%	5%	Active

12. Select Temporary Differences and run consolidation (**Actions** → **Consolidate**).
13. Click on **Deferred Tax**. Verify data in Deferred Tax form for **IntercompanyTransfers**, **AcquisitionManual**, and **Change in Valuation Allowance**. It shows you the calculated value for IntercompanyTransfers, AcquisitionManual, and Change in Valuation Allowance. In the example below, 40% of 1000 is 400 and similarly other values are also calculated.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	IntercompanyTran	IntercompanyTran	IntercompanyTran	Impact
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency	IntercompanyTran	IntercompanyTran	IntercompanyTran	from change
								Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax
Temp 1 - XXXX								400	1200	1600	-3896
Temp 2 - XXXX								800	1600	2400	-1010
Temp 3 - XXXX											-445
FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat											
GAAP/Stat - LT											
GAAP/Stat - ST											-803

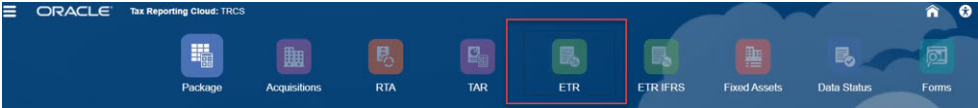
Similarly 40% of 9000 (that you entered for AcquisitionManual) is 3,600.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Disposals	AcquisitionsManu	Total Equity	Equity Prior Year
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax
Temp 1 - XXXX									3600		
Temp 2 - XXXX											
Temp 3 - XXXX											
FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat											
GAAP/Stat - LT											
GAAP/Stat - ST											

Note that Valuation Allowance for Credits and Tax Losses are non taxable whereas Valuation Allowance – Non current is taxable. Notice the Valuation Allowance – Non current is 40% of 5000, that is 2000.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Transfers (Deferred Only)	Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)	Contingency (Deferred Only)	IntercompanyTran	IntercompanyTran	IntercompanyTran	
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)											1200	2800	4000	
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)														
Total Temporary Differences											1200	2800	4000	
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated														
Total Tax Credits Carryforward														
Total Tax Attributes														
Total National Temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes											1200	2800	4000	
Valuation Allowance - Credits											400		400	
Valuation Allowance - Non current												2000		2000
Valuation Allowance - Tax Losses														

14. Click on ETR to validate data.



15. Verify data in Consolidated ETR and Consolidated ETR IFRS form. See also, [Entering the Consolidated Effective Tax Rate](#) and [Consolidated ETR IFRS Overview Dashboard](#).

Consolidated ETR Form

See the calculated value of -4000 (negative value of 40% of 10,000) for IntercompanyTransfers.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Pre Tax	Tax Effect	Consolidated ETR Percentage
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP			
Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)									
Transfers (Deferred Only)									
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)									
Contingency (Deferred Only)									
Rate Change - Total							14938	14938	2.91%
Deferred Tax Override Rate Adjustment									
DTNR Current Year Total P&L							2146	2146	0.42%
IntercompanyTransfers1							-1200	-1200	-0.23%
IntercompanyTransfers2							-2800	-2800	-0.55%
IntercompanyTransfers							-4000	-4000	-0.78%
Deferred Tax Expense Total							13084	13084	2.55%
Additional Total Provision CETR							-15251	-15251	-2.97%
Consolidated ETR								224132	43.63%

Similarly for Change in Valuation, notice the negative value of -2400 (400+40% of 5000).

Overview		Consolidated ETR		National ETR		
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP
				Pre Tax	Tax Effect	Consolidated ETR Percentage
Change in VA - Other Adjustments						
Change in VA - Transfers (DO)						
Change in VA - Prior Year Adjustments						
Change in VA - Contingency						
Change in VA - Rate Change - Total				1500	1500	0.29%
Intercompany Transfers1				-2400	-2400	-0.47%
Intercompany Transfers2						
Intercompany Transfers				-2400	-2400	-0.47%
Change in Valuation Allowance				-3100	-3100	-0.60%
Foreign Tax Rate Differences				-26235	-26235	-5.11%
Additional Current Provision - Source						
Additional Current Provision - Manual						
Additional Total Provision - From Current						

Consolidated ETR IFRS Form

Notice the calculated value of -4000 for All National and -100 for All Regional

Current Year Tax Rate for CA_Blended is 10%, Current Year Regional Apportionment Tax Rates is 5%, hence calculation is 10,000*10%*5%=50

Since it is for All Regional, it will be 50+50=100

Overview		Consolidated ETR IFRS		Consolidated ETR IFRS by Entity		National ETR	
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Multi-GAAP	Currency	
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Local GAAP	Entity Currency	
				Pre Tax	Tax Effect IFRS	Tax Effect IFRS	
				All National	All National	All Regional	
Return to Accrual Adjustment				1000	1000		
Audit Settlement Adjustment							
Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)							
Transfers (Deferred Only)							
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)							
Contingency (Deferred Only)							
Rate Change - Total				14938	14938		
Deferred Tax Override Rate Adjustment							
DTNR Current Year Total P&L				2146	2146		
Intercompany Transfers				-4000	-4000	-100	
Deferred Tax Expense Total				13084	13084	-100	
Tax Rate Differences					0	-20548	

- 16. Verify Rate change Total. Note that Impact from change in Tax Rates - Current Year Total for **Deferred Tax Total No National VA** account in Deferred Tax form should match **Rate Change Total** in Consolidated ETR form. In the example below, notice the calculated

value (14398) on Deferred Tax and Consolidated ETR form. See also, [Working with National Deferred Tax](#) and [Entering the Consolidated Effective Tax Rate](#).

Deferred Tax Form

Deferred Tax ⓘ							
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Curren
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity
					IntercompanyTra	Impact from change in Tax Rates	
					Tax	Tax	
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Regional Tax Credits - Carryforward <input type="checkbox"/> Total Regional Tax Attributes <input type="checkbox"/> Total Regional Valuation Allowance Deferred Tax Regional 23							
Deferred Tax Total					6200	-15688	
Deferred Tax Total No National VA					4000	-14938	

Consolidated ETR Form

Consolidated ETR ⓘ						
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP
			Pre Tax	Tax Effect	Consolidated ETR Percentage	
<input type="checkbox"/> Audit Settlement Adjustment Other Adjustments (Deferred Only) Transfers (Deferred Only) Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only) Contingency (Deferred Only)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Rate Change - Total			14938	14938	2.91%	
Deferred Tax Override Rate Adjustment						
<input type="checkbox"/> DTNR Current Year Total P&L			2146	2146	0.42%	

17. Check Total Tax Validation form. Go to **Library** → **Validation** → **Total Tax**. Notice that the difference value is 0.

Total Tax ⓘ						
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Multi-GAAP	Currency	
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Local GAAP	Entity Currency	
		Consolidated				
Current Provision		247486.264				
Deferred Tax		-23354				
Total		224132				
Consolidated ETR		224132				
Difference		0				

18. Now, for the regional form, enter data in Temporary Difference Regional form against IntercompanyTransfers1 (MACRS – Fed Reversal account). Save. See also, [Entering Regional Temporary Differences](#).

Temporary Differences Regional										
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency			
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	CA Blended	Local GAAP	Entity Currency			
					IntercompanyTransfers1	IntercompanyTransfers2	Intercompany Transfers			
Temporary Differences National						3000	7000	10000		
MACRS - Fed Reversal						2000	3000	5000		
MACRS - US State										
Total Regional Temporary Differences						2000	3000	5000		
Total Temporary Differences - Regional						5000	10000	15000		

19. Check the Tax Rates for example, for Entity Montreal(CAD). Notice that the Current Year tax rate for CA Blended is 10% and Current Year Regional Tax Apportionment is 5%. See also, [Working with Regional Tax Rates](#).

Tax Rates											
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Prior Year Current Tax Rate	Current Year Current Tax Rate	Opening Deferred Tax Rate - Non Current	Closing Deferred Tax Rate - Non Current	Opening Regional Tax Apportionment	Current Year Regional Tax Apportionment	Closing Regional Tax Apportionment	Active Region Flag
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)								
Canada				35%	40%	20%	25%				
CA Blended				10%	10%	10%	10%	5%	5%	5%	Active
Ontario				10%	10%	10%	10%	5%	5%	5%	Active

20. Verify Deferred Tax Regional Form. Notice that calculated value is 5000*10%*5% which is 25. See also, [Working with Regional Deferred Tax](#).

Deferred Tax Regional									
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency		
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	CA Blended	Local GAAP	Entity Currency		
					IntercompanyTransfers	Impact from Change in Tax Rates Regional		Total Deferred Tax Expense	
					Tax	Tax		Tax	
Total Valuation Allowance									
Deferred Tax National								409	
MACRS - Fed Reversal							25	25	
MACRS - US State									
Total Regional Temporary Differences							25	25	

21. Verify Regional ETR form. See also, [Working with the Regional Statutory Effective Tax Rate](#).

Statutory ETR Regional ⓘ							
Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction CA Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency
				Pre Tax	Tax	Statutory ETR Percentage	
Deferred Tax Override Rate Adjustment							
☑ Rate Change - Total							
Intercompany Transfers1				-10	-10	-0.00%	
Intercompany Transfers2				-15	-15	-0.00%	
☑ Intercompany Transfers				-25	-25	-0.00%	
☑ Deferred Tax Expense Total Regional				-25	-25	-0.00%	
Additional Total Provision Regional ETR				-25	-25	-0.00%	
Regional Statutory ETR					2899	0.56%	

22. Check Total Tax Regional validation form. Go to **Library** → **Validation** → **Total Tax Regional**. Notice that the difference value is 0.

Total Tax Regional ⓘ						
Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	
			All Regional			
Regional Current Provision			6514			
Deferred Tax			-992			
Total			5522			
Regional Statutory ETR			5522			
Difference			0			

Supporting Tax Automation for User-Configured Deferred Movements

You can use Tax Automation to pull book data / fixed assets data into newly configured deferred movements. After you have added a new configured deferred movement member, then you can use the ability to make the movement member to support tax automation. You can:

- Specify configured deferred movement as a tax automation target movement. The Custom attribute enables the user to associate the customized deferred movement with the attribute. This allows Tax Automation forms to show customized deferred movement as a tax automation target movement.
- Specify all available Tax Automation logic (that is pull / move / squeeze / annualize / de-annualize)

Note that, Prior-Year / National Adjustment tax automation rules are not allowed for configured deferred movement.

See also, [Working with Configurable Deferred Movement Members](#)

 **Note:**


Movement members can be either automated movement or for data entry.

5. Click **Save**.
6. Continue to refresh database.
7. Navigate to **Configuration** card.
8. Click on **Tax Automation**.
9. Click on **Global Rules** tab. Now Tax Automation form will show "PYAutomated" as a tax automation Target Movement. This is same for also Domicile Rules, Entity Rules, and Regional Tax Automation. Note that the logic applied in the example is "Annualize".

Tax Automation Target Account	Scenario	Years	Period	Disabled	Logic	Percentage	Source Account	Source Movement	Target Movement	Source MultiGAAP	Target MultiGAAP	Source Scenario
NIBT	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Book Adjustment 1a	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Book Adjustment 2a	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Book Adjustment 3a	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Book Reclassification 1a	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Book Reclassification 2a	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Book Reclassification 3a	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Perm 1 - XXXXX	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Perm 2 - XXXXX	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Perm 3 - XXXXX	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Temp 1 - XXXXX	NationalAndRegional PreTax			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Temp 2 - XXXXX	NationalAndRegional PreTax			Global Rule 1	Enabled	Annualize	100%	90001				
Temp 3 - XXXXX	NationalAndRegional PreTax			Global Rule 1	Enabled				PYAutomated			
FA - Tax Depreciation US/State	NationalAndRegional PreTax			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
GAAP/Stat - LT	NationalAndRegional PreTax			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
GAAP/Stat - ST	NationalAndRegional PreTax			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Meals & Entertainment	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Fines & Penalties	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Non-deductible Insurance	NationalAndRegional PreTax CETR			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
PPE	NationalAndRegional PreTax			Global Rule 1	Enabled	Pull	100%	40002		PYAutomated		
UCC	NationalAndRegional PreTax			Global Rule 1	Enabled					PYAutomated		
MACRS	NationalAndRegional PreTax			Global Rule 1	Enabled	Movement	100%	40001		PYAutomated		
ARO	NationalAndRegional PreTax			Global Rule 1	Enabled					PYAutomated		
Finance Cost	NationalAndRegional PreTax			Global Rule 1	Enabled	Squeeze	100%	40003		PYAutomated		
Stock Compensation	NationalAndRegional PreTax			Global Rule 1	Enabled							
Equity/OCI	NationalAndRegional PreTax RCToEquity			Global Rule 1	Enabled							

10. Save the rule and run the consolidation.
11. Open the book forms to see the values. On the **Home Page** -> **Library** -> **Book Data**

Data Entry

Search | Library 

Name

Library

Book Data

Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet by Source

Income Statement

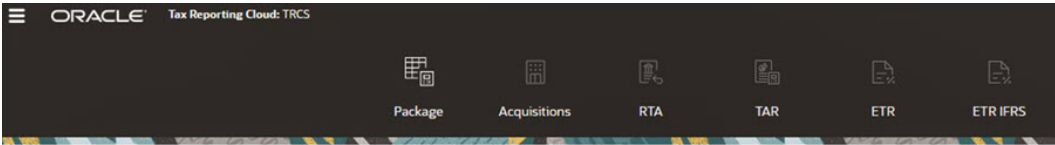
Income Statement by Source

The annualized value is P1value * 12.

Income Statement			
Scenario Actual	Years FY22	Period P1	Entity San Jose(USD) Consol Entity
			Trial Balance Close
Net Income			
40001			5000
40002			20000
40003			30000
40000_Input			
40000			
50000			
60000			
70001			
70002			
70003			
70004			
70006			
70000			
80001			
80002			
80000			
90001			20000
90002			
90003			

So, in the above example, the Annualized value will be 20000*12=240000 in the Temporary Differences form.

- 12. Open the **Temporary Differences** form.
- 13. Notice column "PYAutomated" populated with the pull value from the book account. There are two columns – PYAutomated and PYnoAuto (without automation). PYAutomated appears as a read-only column as you have tagged it as automated and is used only for tax automation. However, PYnoAuto is an editable column for the user to adjust any data entry.



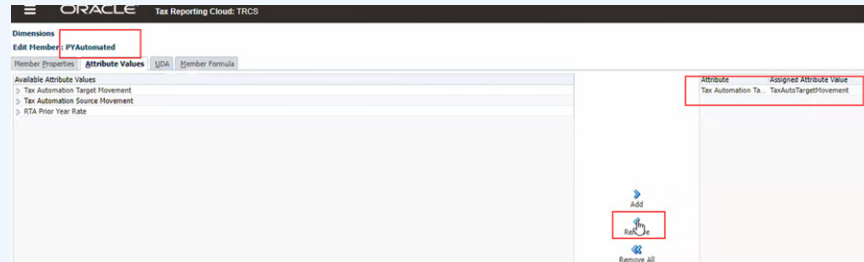
Temporary Differences

Scenario Actual	Years FY22	Period P1	Entity San Jose(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction United States	Multi-GAAP No Multi-GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)	Other Adjustments Total (Deferred Only)	Transfers (Deferred Only)	Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)	Contingency (Deferred Only)	PYAutomated	PynoAuto	P&L Total	
Temp 1 - XXXX																
Temp 2 - XXXX													240000		240000	
Temp 3 - XXXX																
FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat																
GAAP/Stat - LT																
GAAP/Stat - ST																
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)													240000		240000	
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)										2000				45000	10000	57000
Total Temporary Differences										2000				285000	10000	297000
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated																
Total National Tax Losses																
Total Tax Credits Carryforward																
Total Tax Attributes																
Total National Temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attribut										2000				285000	10000	297000
Total Valuation Allowance																
Temporary Differences National										2000				285000	10000	297000

In this example, 240000 is the Pull Annualized rule.

 **Note:**

If you remove Tax automation target movement attribute (**Dimensions > Movement Members > Select the member > Attribute Values > Remove**) for the PYAutomated movement and then run Refresh Database, the rules associated will become invalidated and the data will not be cleared.

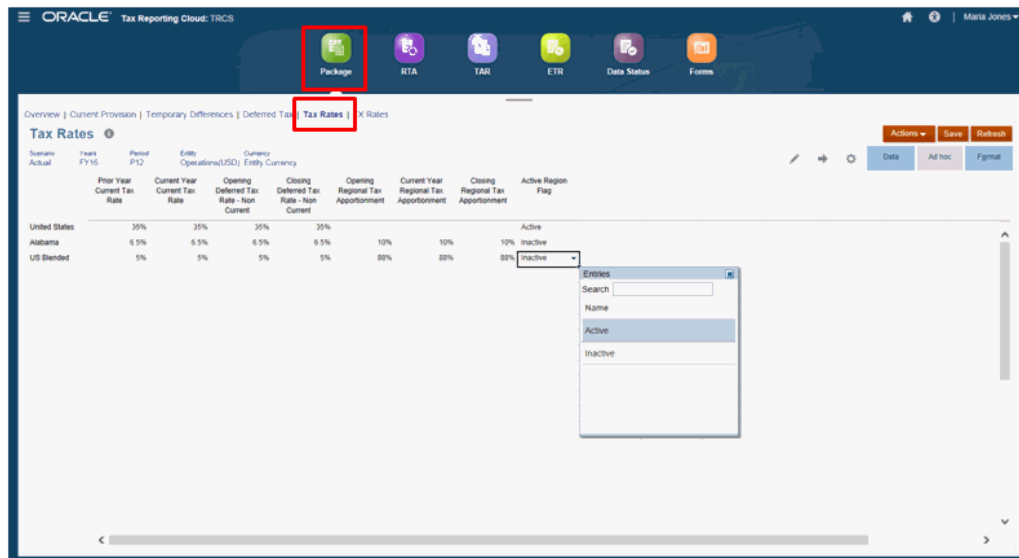


You must delete all associated tax automation rules for the movement member before removing the Tax automation target movement attribute from the member.

Working with Tax Rates

Tax Reporting requires you to input the appropriate national income tax rates and regional income tax and apportionment rates at the legal entity level.

The Tax Rates form contains the national and regional tax, and apportionment rates needed by the system to compute the national and regional provision for a specific entity.



The following rate types are available for each jurisdiction:

Table 11-10 Tax Rate Types

Tax Rate Type	Description
Prior Year Current Tax Rate	The national statutory tax rate for the prior year. This rate is used for informational purposes.
Current Year Current Tax Rate	The national statutory tax rate for the current period. This rate is used in the following calculations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current provision • Current year activity in the deferred tax rollforward • Foreign rate differential in the consolidated Effective Tax Rate report • Current year tax rate change component in the deferred tax rollforward
Opening Deferred Tax Rate – Non Current	The beginning-of-year deferred tax rate to be used for temporary differences classified as current. This rate is used in the following calculations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning of year deferred tax asset and liability • Beginning of year rate change component in the deferred tax rollforward
Closing Deferred Tax Rate – Non Current	The end-of-year deferred tax rate to be used for temporary differences classified as noncurrent; used in the calculation of the ending deferred tax asset/liability and the beginning-of-year and current-year rate change components in the deferred tax rollforward.
Opening Regional Tax Apportionment	The prior-year apportionment percentage to be used by the system in the calculation of the opening tax balances in the deferred provision.
Current Year Regional Tax Apportionment	The current-year apportionment percentage to be used by the system in the calculation of apportioned income in the current provision and tax based on current-year activity in the deferred provision.
Closing Regional Tax Apportionment	The end-of-year apportionment percentage to be used by the system in the calculation of closing tax balances in the deferred provision.

Table 11-10 (Cont.) Tax Rate Types

Tax Rate Type	Description
Active Region Flag	Identifies a Region (such as a US State) for which an income tax provision must be calculated.

Tip:

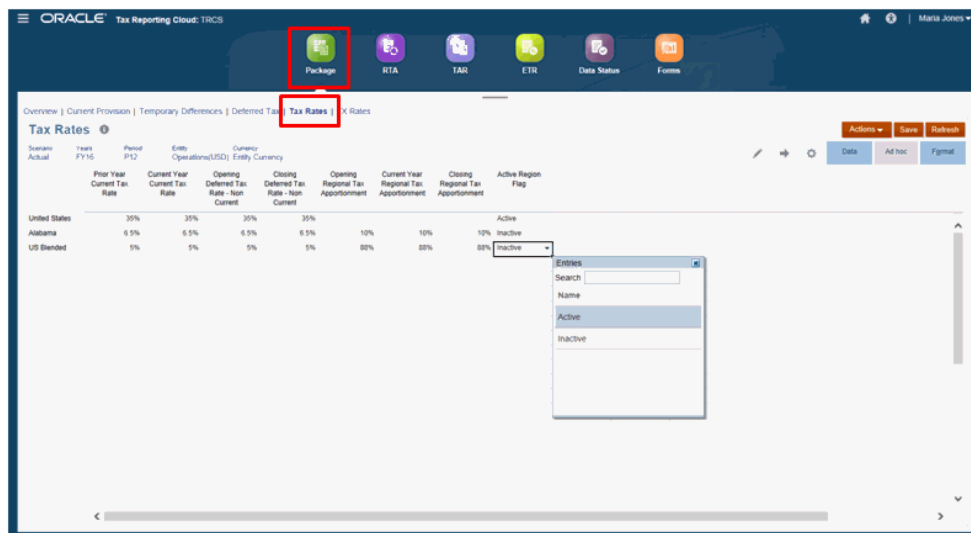
In order for data to flow correctly between National and Regional Jurisdictions, you must set the Active Region Flag for each active Jurisdiction in the National Tax Rates to **Active**.


Entering Tax Rates

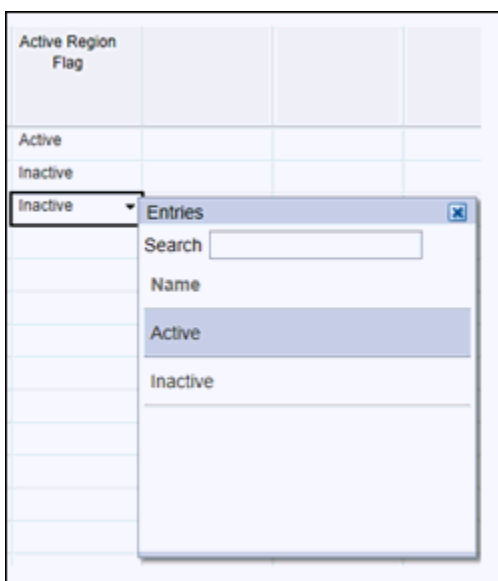
The Tax Rates form contains the national and regional tax and apportionment rates needed by the system to compute the national and regional provision for a specific entity.

To enter tax rates:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **Package**.
2. On the form, select the **Tax Rates** tab.



3. **Optional:** Click Edit Members  to set the Point of View by selecting members for the Scenario, Year, Period, and Entity dimensions. You will see a row for the national domicile of the selected entity and any regions, if applicable. By default the income tax provision will not be calculated for any regional jurisdictions.
4. Under the **Active Region Flag** column, select **Active** to activate the tax provision calculation for that region for the selected entity member.



 **Tip:**

In order for data to flow correctly between National and Regional Jurisdictions, you must set the Active Region Flag for each active Jurisdiction in the Tax Rates to **Active**.

5. Enter the tax rate for each type. You must enter the tax percentage rate in a decimal format, and then click **Enter**. For example, enter **.05** to display **5%**.
6. Click **Save**.
7. Consolidate the entity to apply the modified tax rates, and use the new rates in the tax provision.

Parent Tax Calculation for National and Regional

You can choose to run tax calculations at the Parent level using the Parent's tax rate, or at the entity's base level. Parent Tax Calculation works for both Single and Multi-Currency applications, and Sparse and Dense performance settings. Parent tax calculations apply only to the Consol cube.


 **Note:**

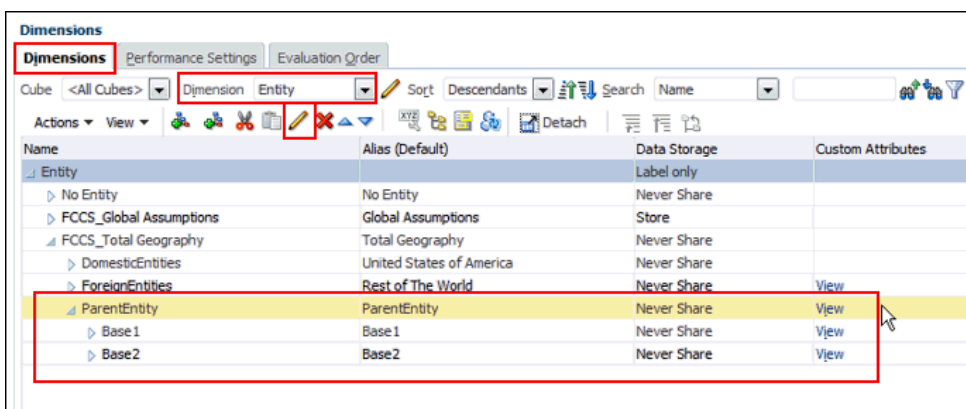
Parent Tax Calculations are not supported for CbCR.

National tax calculations can have different domiciles for different levels, but for Regional tax calculations, all children under the Regional parent must have the same domicile as the parent.


The parent tax calculation cannot be enabled at multiple parent hierarchies. Also, you cannot post SDM and FDM data directly to the parent member.

To configure Parent Entity Tax calculation:

1. From the Home page, click the Navigator icon , select **Create and Manage**, and then **Dimensions**.
2. On the Dimensions tab, under **Dimensions**, select the **Entity** dimension.
3. Under **Entity**, select the Parent Entity for which you want to enable the tax calculation. Create a Parent Entity, if required.



Name	Alias (Default)	Data Storage	Custom Attributes
Entity		Label only	
No Entity	No Entity	Never Share	
FCCS_Global Assumptions	Global Assumptions	Store	
FCCS_Total Geography	Total Geography	Never Share	
DomesticEntities	United States of America	Never Share	
ForeignEntities	Rest of The World	Never Share	View
ParentEntity	ParentEntity	Never Share	Vjew
Base1	Base1	Never Share	Vjew
Base2	Base2	Never Share	Vjew

4. Click Edit .
5. On the **Member Properties** tab, enter the following details for the Parent Entity.
 - Check the **Allow Upper-Level Entity Input** option for the Parent Entity.
 - Set **Data Storage** to **Never Share**.

Dimensions
Edit Member : ParentEntity

Member Properties | Attribute Values | LDA | Member Formula

Name: ParentEntity

Description:

Alias Table: Default

Alias: ParentEntity

Base Currency: USD

Data Storage: Never Share

Two Pass Calculation:

Allow Upper-Level Entity Input:

Consol: Ignore

Plan Type: Rates Ignore

CbCR: Ignore

Data Type: Unspecified

Smart Lists: <None>

Enable for Dynamic Children:

Number of Possible Dynamic Children: 10

Access Granted to Member Creator: Inherit

- Click the **Attribute Values** tab, select the following options:
 - Select the attribute **TaxCalcYes** for the parent Entity.
 - Set the **Domicile** Attribute at the parent Entity where tax calculation is required.
 - Assign **Regional Deduction** for Regional applications only.

Dimensions
Edit Member : ParentEntity

Member Properties | **Attribute Values** | LDA | Member Formula

Available Attribute Values

- Regional deduction
 - RDeduct
- Parent Tax Calculations
 - TaxCalcYes**
- Intercompany Entity
- Domicile
 - US
 - UK
 - CA

Attribute Assigned Attribute Value

Attribute	Assigned Attribute Value
Regional deduction	RDeduct
Domicile	US
Parent Tax Calcula...	TaxCalcYes

Add

Remove

- Click **Save**.

8. Add child members to the Parent Entity, as required, and then click **Save**. For Regional Parent Tax Calculation, the child entities must have the same domicile as the parent entity.
9. On the Dimensions tab, select **Actions**, and then **Refresh Database**.
10. On the Home page, click **Tax Provision National** or **Tax Provision Regional**, then **Package**, and then **Tax Rates** tab.
11. In the POV, under **Entity**, select the **ParentEntity**.

Tax Rates ⓘ											
Scenario Actual	Years FY16	Period P12	Entity ParentEntity(USD)	Prior Year Current Tax Rate	Current Year Current Tax Rate	Opening Deferred Tax Rate - Non Current	Closing Deferred Tax Rate - Non Current	Opening Regional Tax Apportionment	Current Year Regional Tax Apportionment	Closing Regional Tax Apportionment	Active Region Flag
United States				50%	50%	50%	50%				
US Blended											
Alabama											


12. Enter Tax Rates for the valid domicile for the Parent Entity (for example, United States). Any invalid domiciles are hidden.

For **National**, enter the following rates for each child:

- **Prior Year Current Tax Rate** (Rolled over from the previous year)
- **Current Year Current Tax Rate**
- **Opening Deferred Tax Rate – Non Current** (Rolled over from the previous year)
- **Closing Deferred Tax Rate – Non Current**

For **Regional**, enter the following rates for each child:

- **Opening Regional Tax Apportionment** (Rolled over from the previous year)
- **Current Year Regional Tax Apportionment**
- **Closing Regional Tax Apportionment**
- Under **Active Region Flag**, select **Active** for each Entity child, so data will flow into the region.

13. Click **Save**.
14. On the Home page, click **Tax Provision National** or **Tax Provision Regional**, then **Package**, and the **Current Provision**.
15. Click Edit  , and then set the POV:
 - For **Entity**, select the **Parent Entity**
 - For **Consolidation**, select **Entity Total**
16. Enter data for the base Entities or on the parent entity.
17. Consolidate at the parent level. The base pre-tax data is rolled up to the parent, and it is tax effected, based on the rates set for the parent.

Overview		Current Provision		Tax Losses	Tax Credits	Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax	DTNR	Def
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency		
Actual	FY16	P12	Parent Entity(USD)	Entity Total	United States	Local GAAP	Entity Currency		
			Automated	Adjustment	Total				
Net Income Before Tax				20000	20000				
Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)				50000	50000				
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)			5000		5000				
Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax			5000	70000	75000				
Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)									
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)			5000	5000	10000				
Deductible Income tax									
Taxable Income Before Loss			10000	75000	85000				
Special Deductions									
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated									
Taxable Income			10000	75000	85000				
Current Year Tax Rate			50%	50%	50%				
Current Tax on Taxable Income			5000	37500	42500				
Total Tax Credits				10000	10000				
Current Tax Expense per Return			5000	47500	52500				
Total Additional Current Provision									
Current Provision			5000	47500	52500				

18. **Optional:** Create tax automation rules for the parent entity, as required.
19. **Optional:** Prepare a rollover for the parent Tax Calculation. The following rollover rules are supported for parent tax-enabled Entities:
 - Tax Automation Rules
 - Tax Rates
 - FX Rates
 - Tax Losses/Credit YOE

Working with National FX Rates


Foreign Exchange Rates (FX Rates) define the values at which two currencies may be exchanged for one another. You enter the rate value in a decimal format.

You can apply an FX rate for all base and parent entities with the same currency, or you can apply a different rate for each base or parent entity. Even within one currency, you may have multiple entities. For example, for USD, you might have entities set up for New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

- For information on working with Regional FX rates, see [Working with Regional FX Rates](#).
- For information on working with CbCR FX rates, see [Entering CbCR FX Override Rates](#).

Note:

There is no separate rate entry form for CbCR FX Rates. Rates entered in [FX Rates Single Period](#) and [FX Rates Full Year](#) is also used for CbCR.

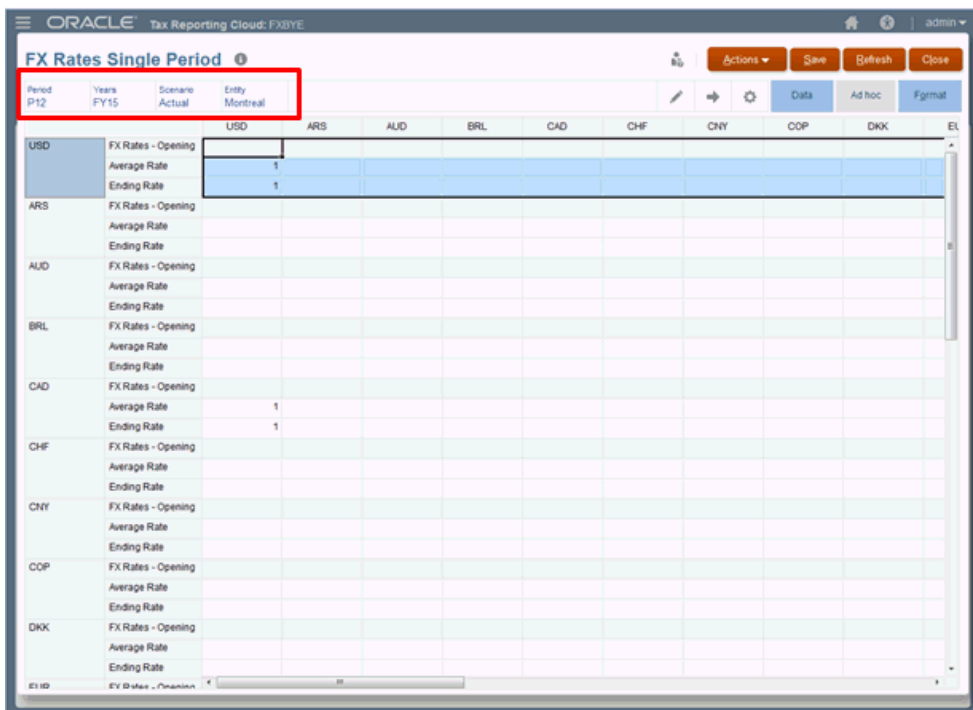
- For more information, watch this video:  [Configuring Foreign Currency Translation Rates in Tax Reporting Cloud.](#)

FX Rates Single Period


Use the FX Rates Single Period screen to enter the Average and Ending FX rates for all available currencies for the selected base or parent entity for the specified period.

To enter FX rates for a single period:

- From the Home page, select **Library**.
- On the Data Entry screen, expand **Tax Administration**, and then click **FX Rates Single Period**.



Period	Years	Scenario	Entity	USD	ARS	AUD	BRL	CAD	CHF	CNY	CDP	DKK	EL	
P12	FY15	Actual	Montreal	FX Rates - Opening										
				Average Rate	1									
				Ending Rate	1									
ARS	FY15	Actual	Montreal	FX Rates - Opening										
				Average Rate										
				Ending Rate										
AUD	FY15	Actual	Montreal	FX Rates - Opening										
				Average Rate										
				Ending Rate										
BRL	FY15	Actual	Montreal	FX Rates - Opening										
				Average Rate										
				Ending Rate										
CAD	FY15	Actual	Montreal	FX Rates - Opening										
				Average Rate		1								
				Ending Rate		1								
CHF	FY15	Actual	Montreal	FX Rates - Opening										
				Average Rate										
				Ending Rate										
CNY	FY15	Actual	Montreal	FX Rates - Opening										
				Average Rate										
				Ending Rate										
CDP	FY15	Actual	Montreal	FX Rates - Opening										
				Average Rate										
				Ending Rate										
DKK	FY15	Actual	Montreal	FX Rates - Opening										
				Average Rate										
				Ending Rate										

- Click the Edit icon  to select the POV:
 - Period** for which you want to enter required currencies
 - Year**
 - Scenario**
 - Entity** (Base or Parent Entity)
- Click in the column of the application currency. The form displays all currencies available in the application.
- Select the row that contains the required currency, and then enter the **Average Rate** and **Ending Rate** values as a decimal percentage, for example, 1.00 or .98.
- Optional:** Repeat this step for each currency being used for this period.

- Click **Save**.
The results are automatically updated in all cubes.

FX Rates Full Year


Use the FX Rates Full Year screen to enter the Average and Ending FX rates for a selected currency and POV for each period in the application for a full year.

All currencies that are available in the application are displayed. When you select a base or parent entity, you can add a specific rate for the associated currency. Your application might contain multiple entities for a single currency, for example, Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver for CAD.

To enter FX rates for an entire year:

- From the Home page, select **Library**.
- On the Data Entry screen, expand **Tax Administration**, and then click **FX Rates Full Year**.

Currency	Years	Scenario	Entity	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10
USD			Montreal										
				FX Rates - Opening									
				Average Rate	1								
				Ending Rate	1								
ARS				FX Rates - Opening									
				Average Rate									
				Ending Rate									
AUD				FX Rates - Opening									
				Average Rate									
				Ending Rate									
BRL				FX Rates - Opening									
				Average Rate									
				Ending Rate									
CAD				FX Rates - Opening									
				Average Rate	.78								
				Ending Rate	.75								
CHF				FX Rates - Opening									
				Average Rate									
				Ending Rate									
CNY				FX Rates - Opening									
				Average Rate									
				Ending Rate									
COP				FX Rates - Opening									
				Average Rate									
				Ending Rate									
DKK				FX Rates - Opening									
				Average Rate									
				Ending Rate									

- Click the Edit icon  to select the currency and POV:
 - Currency**--select the currency for each period during the year.
 - Year**
 - Scenario**
 - Entity** (Base or Parent Entity)
- Select the row that contains the currency for the selected entity.

5. Under the selected Period, enter the **Average Rate** and **Ending Rate** values. Rates are expressed as a decimal percentage. For example, 1.00 or .98.
6. **Optional:** Repeat this step for each currency being used for this application.
7. Click **Save**.
The results are automatically updated in all cubes.

Reviewing FX Rates

Using this read-only format, you can review Foreign Exchange (FX) rates for the Tax Reporting application. The values are displayed in decimal format.

For each currency used in the application, the following rates are displayed for each Period:

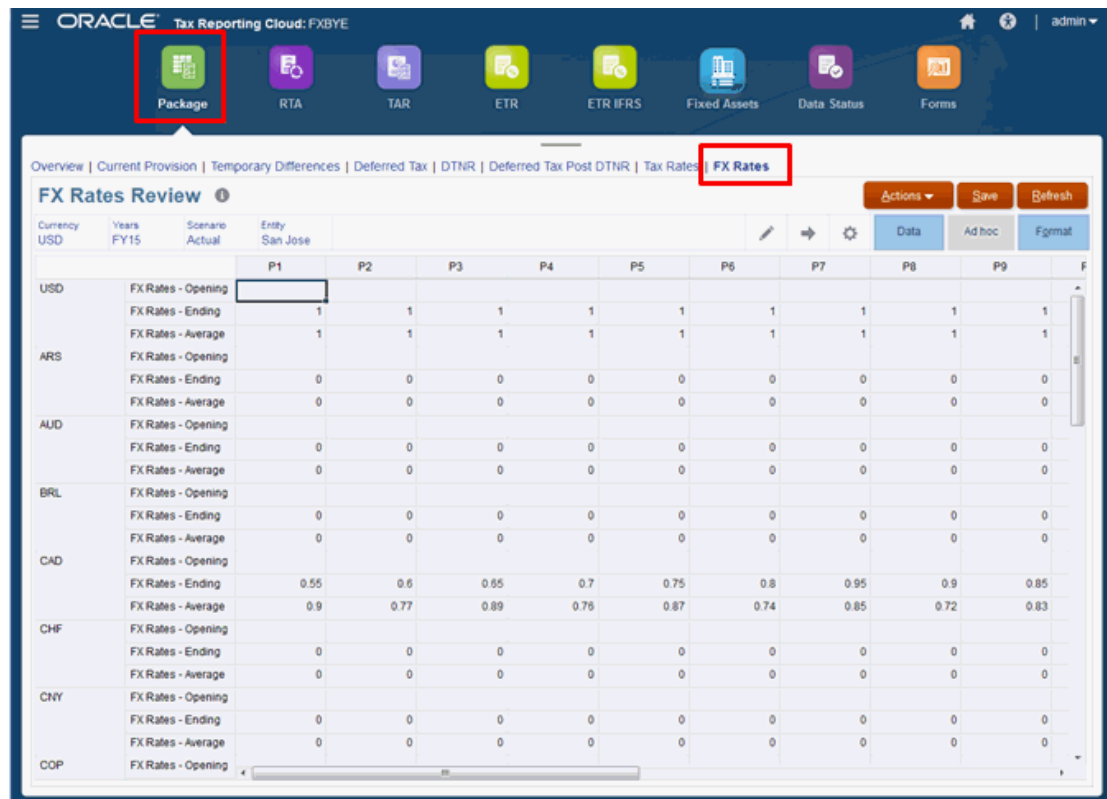
- FX Rates - Opening
- FX Rates - Ending
- FX Rates - Average

If you want to modify any rates, you must navigate to the FX Rate screens through the Library or from the Configuration page.

Note:

Opening balance adjustment are translated using Fx Rates – Opening which is populated from Prior Year, P12, Ending Rate. Make sure to run Compute Rates in the prior year to generate Fx Rates - Opening in current year.

Opening Balance adjustment are translated using Fx Rates - Opening.



To view FX rates:

- Select one of the following options to view the FX Rates screen:
 - From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, then **Package**, and then **FX Rates**.
 - From the Home page, select **Library**, then **Forms**, then **Tax Administration**, and then **FX Rates Review**.
- Optional:** To modify any of the rates, navigate to one of the following locations:
 - From the Home page, select **Library**, then **Tax Administration**, and then directly open one of the FX Rates forms.
 - From the Home page, select **Application**, then **Configuration**, and then **Exchange Rates**. This option opens the FX Rates Single Period form.

Entering NIBT FX Override Rates

The average FX rate applied to NIBT can be overridden to enable the tie-out to the translated NIBT in the consolidation system when necessary. NIBT FX rates can only be entered in the Consol cube.

The difference between the NIBT override rate and the average rate * NIBT is classified as a permanent difference for the current provision, and the consolidated and statutory effective tax rate reconciliations.

Both of the following custom attributes must be defined in the Account dimension to ensure the NIBT override will function:

- **TRCS_NIBT Override Rate Accounts** -- Users can use this custom attribute to assign a rate account to the base of the **TRCS_NIBT Adjusted** hierarchy. This is a member-driven custom attribute that automatically syncs the member created under the **TRCS_NIBT Override Rate Accounts** hierarchy. Out of the box, one NIBT Override Rate Account is created under **TRCS_NIBT Override Rate Accounts**.
- **NIBT FX Override Difference Account** -- Users can use this custom attribute to specify a permanent difference Account to post the FX difference (that is, the difference amount between NIBT override rate vs FX Average rate). This should be specified on the member where the NIBT FX Override Account custom attribute is specified (that is, the base of **TRCS_NIBT Adjusted**). This is a hierarchy-driven custom attribute that automatically syncs members created under **TRCS_PERMGSTOTAL** and **TRCS_PERMSTTOTAL** hierarchies.

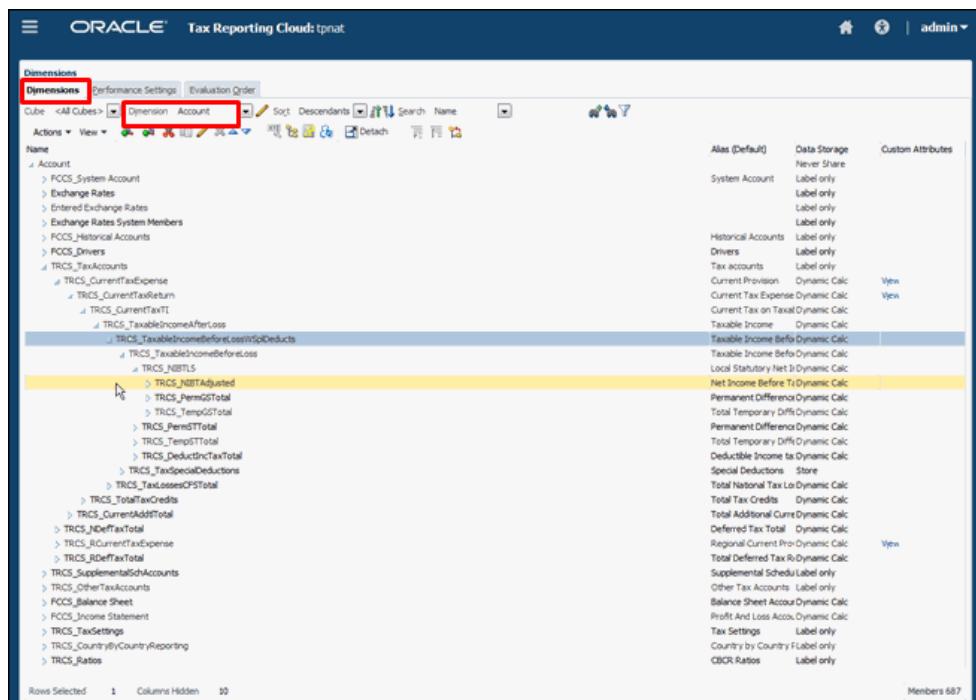
The FX override difference is posted in the translated currency.

In all reports and selected data forms, you can view the data in different currencies, as follows:

- Entity Currency (local currency)
- Reporting Currency

To configure the NIBT FX Rate:

1. Under Navigator, select **Dimensions**, and then **Account**.
2. Expand **TRCS_TaxAccounts**, then **TRCS_NIBTLS**, and then **TRCS_NIBTAdjusted**. These are pre-seeded members.

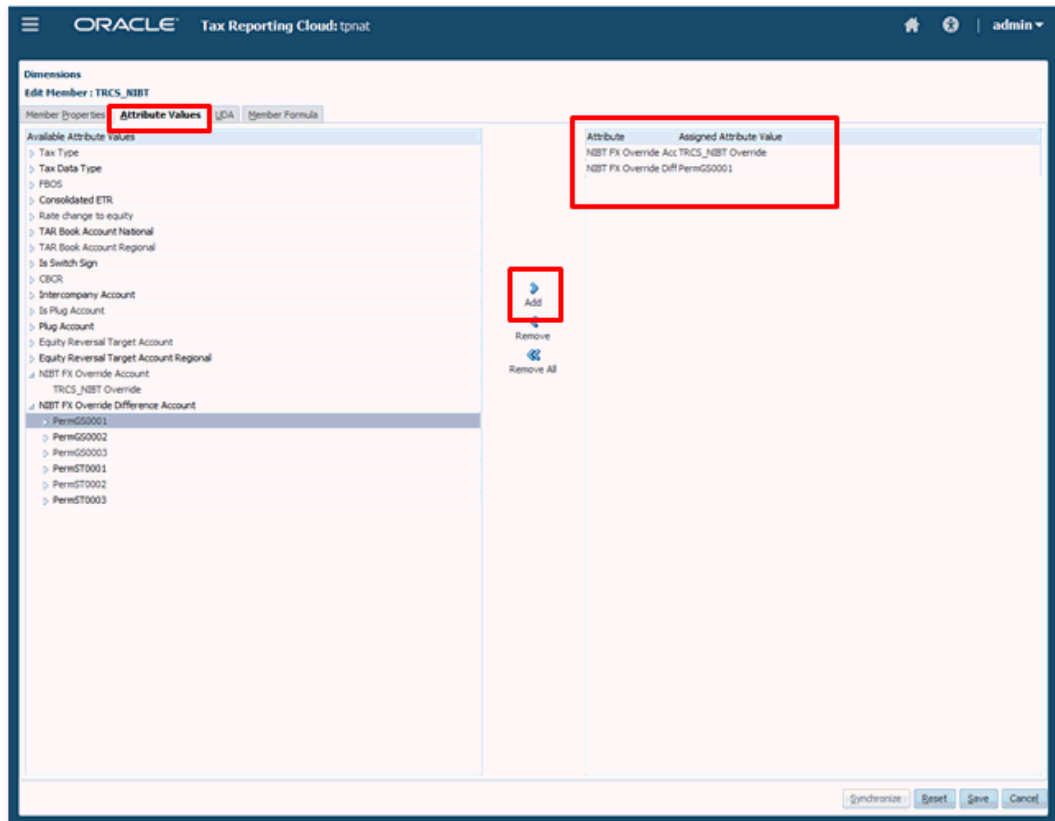


3. On the **Actions** toolbar, click Edit  and then click **Attribute Values** on the Edit Member screen.

- Under **NIBT FX Override Account** and **NIBT FX Override Difference Account**, select one from each account type so the translation will be properly performed for the specified rate, then click **Add**, and then click **Save**. Each Difference Account must be unique, otherwise, the other Difference Account will be overwritten. For example, you can use the same override accounts, but you must select the specific difference account for the configuration.

 **Note:**

Do not post any automated tax or adjustments to the Difference Accounts.



- From the Home page, select **Library**, then under **Forms**, expand **Tax Administration**, and then select **NIBT FX Rates Override**. The screen displays the Scenario, Year and Entity (Base or Parent), and shows the Rate Account (NIBT Override Rate) plus all available input currencies.

Scenario	Years	Entity	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Actual	FY15	San Jose						1.5			
NIBT Override Rate	USD										
	ARS										
	AUD										
	BRL										
	CAD										
	CHF										
	CNY										
	COP										
	DKK										
	EUR										
	GBP										
	HKD										
	JPY										
	KRW										
	MXN										
	MYR										
	PEN										
	PHP										
	PLN										
	SEK										
	TWD										
	VEB										
	ZAR										

6. For the Entity Currency, enter the NIBT override rate for the selected period, and then click **Save**.
7. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, then **Package**, and then **Current Provision** to open the form.
8. Set the POV to the Entity Currency to display the values for the currency data for NIBT, and then from **Actions**, select **Consolidate**.
Under Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat) or Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax), the selected member is used to post the difference in the translated currency. You cannot see the difference under the Entity Currency, so you need to select the translated currency to view the results.
9. Under **Edit**, select the reporting currency.
10. From **Actions**, select **Translate**.
The values are translated using the NIBT override rates.
11. Review the results on the Current Provision report.

Enabling Weighted Average Feature

The FX Rates Calculated Weighted Average form is created when it is enabled during creation of the application, or at a later time. To enable the feature, see the following procedures in the *Administering Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud* guide:

- [Creating a New Application](#)
- [Enabling Application Features](#)

After the feature is enabled, the following are created in the Account dimension, under Exchange Rates, and then TRCS_Weighted Average Rates:

- TRCS_Weighted Average FX Rate Calc
- TRCS_Weighted Average FX Rate Override
- TRCS_NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Calc

- TRCS_NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Override
- TRCS_TotalTaxExpenseNIBT

The **FX Rates Calculated Weighted Average** and the **TRCS_NIBT FX Rates Override - WAR** forms are available in the Library.

The order of precedence for the NIBT Account flows from the lowest to the highest priority, as follows:

Table 11-11 FX Rates Order of Precedence

Priority	Type of FX Rate
Lowest Priority	Global Average FX Rate
	Entity Average FX Rate
	Calculated Weighted Average FX Rate - Tax Expense
	Weighted Average FX Rate Override - Tax Expense
	NIBT FX Rate Override - NIBT Tax Account Only
	Calculated Weighted Average FX Rate for NIBT
	Weighted Average FX Rate Override for NIBT - By user input
Highest Priority	Historical Amount/Rate Override - Tax / Book Accounts Only
	Historical Amount/Rate Override by Account / DS / Movement / MG / Product

See the following topics:


- [Calculating the Weighted Average FX Rate Override for NIBT Accounts.](#)
- [Calculating the Weighted Average FX Rate Override for Other Tax and Book Accounts.](#)

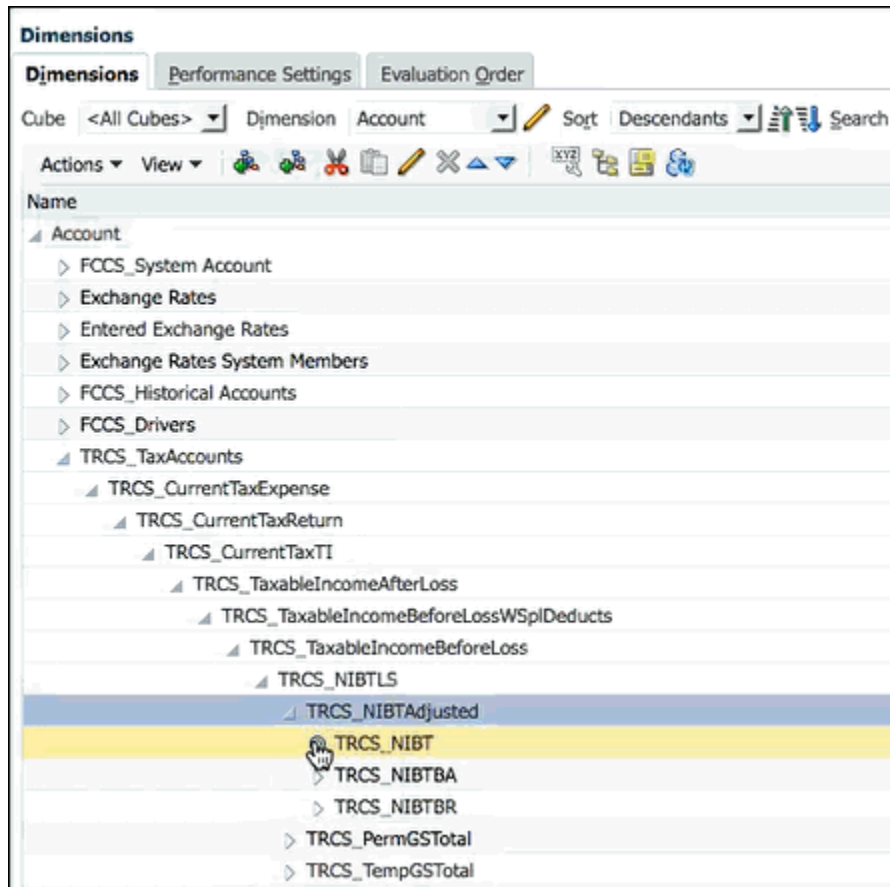
Calculating the Weighted Average FX Rate Override for NIBT Accounts


This option enables you to calculate the Weighted Average FX rate specifically for NIBT accounts. You enter NIBT translated amounts against Input Currencies, and the Weighted Average FX Rates are calculated. The Weighted Average rate calculated for NIBT can only be applied to the TRCS_NIBT Tax Account. You can override the calculated Weighted Average FX

NIBT FX rates can only be entered in the Consol cube. The NIBT FX Override rate must be configured, otherwise, the NIBT WAR will not be applied. The difference between the NIBT override rate and the average rate * NIBT is classified as a permanent difference for the current provision, and the consolidated and statutory effective tax rate reconciliations.

To calculate the Weighted Average FX Rate for NIBT Accounts only:

1. From the Home page, click the Navigator icon , under **Create and Manage**, select **Dimensions**.
2. On the Dimensions tab, select the **Account** dimension, and then expand **TRCS_TaxAccounts** to select the member **TRCS_NIBT**.



3. On the **Actions** toolbar, click Edit  to open the Edit Member screen, and then click **Attribute Values**.
4. On the **Attribute Values** tab, select the following attributes, and click **Add**, and then **Save**:
 - **NIBT FX Override Account**
 - **NIBT FX Override Difference Account**

 **Note:**


No data in the Entity currency must be in the Difference account because it is used to calculate the difference in the translated amounts.

5. From the Home page, select **Library**, then **Forms**, then **Tax Administration**, and then the **TRCS_NIBT FX Rates Override - WAR** form.
6. On the **TRCS_NIBT FX Rates Override - WAR** form, select the POV. Under NIBT, the Entity Currency is coming from the NIBT Source on the Current Provision report after consolidation.

 **Note:**

The amount displayed for the Entity Currency is also displayed under the respective Currency selected in the POV. For example, if the Entity is in Montreal using CAD currency, the same amount is displayed for CAD, and the calculated Weighted Average FX Rate is shown as 1. Other entered currencies show the calculated Weighted Average FX Rate for that currency

- Optional:** Load the translated amounts into the respective currencies, such as USD or EUR.

TRCS_NIBT FX Rates Override -... 				
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Multi-GAAP
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal	Local GAAP
	NIBT	NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Calculated	NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Override	
Entity Currency	131000			
USD	65500	0.5		
ARS				
AUD				
BRL				
CAD	131000	1		
CHF				
CNY				
COP				
DKK				

- Under the **NIBT Weighted Average FX Rated Calculated** column, the derived rates are displayed for each currency. The calculated rate is applied only to the NIBT account.
- From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, then **Package**, and then select the **Current Provision** tab and run **Consolidation** for the report.
- Set the POV to the Entity Currency,
- In the **Total** column on the Current Provision report, the translated values are displayed. Note that under the Net Income Before Tax accounts, there is no data in the Perm 3 - XXXXX account. In the POV, you can set the currency to the respective currency to see the translated values.

Overview | **Current Provision** | Tax Losses | Tax Credits | Temporary Differences | Deferred Tax | DTNR | Deferred

Current Provision ⓘ

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(USD,CAD)	Consolidation Entity Total	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency
				Automated	Adjustment	Total	
NIBT				131000	6500	137500	
[-] Book Adjustments to NIBT					7000	7000	
[-] NIBT Total Book Reclass					1500	1500	
[-] Net Income Before Tax				131000	15000	146000	
Perm 1 - XXXXX				1500	-10000	-8500	
Perm 2 - XXXXX					2000	2000	
Perm 3 - XXXXX							
[-] Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)				1500	-8000	-6500	
[-] Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)				1500	13544	15044	
Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax				134000	20544	154544	
[-] Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)							
[-] Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)					21300	21300	
[-] Deductible Income tax				-1350	-518	-1868	
Taxable Income Before Loss				132650	41326	173976	
Special Deductions					10000	10000	
[-] Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated							
Taxable Income				132650	51326	183976	
Current Year Tax Rate				35%	35%	35%	
Current Tax on Taxable Income				46428	17964	64391	
[-] Total Tax Credits					-10000	-10000	
Current Tax Expense per Return				46428	7964	54391	
[-] Total Additional Current Provision							
Current Provision				46428	7964	54391	


Calculating the Weighted Average FX Rate Override for Other Tax and Book Accounts

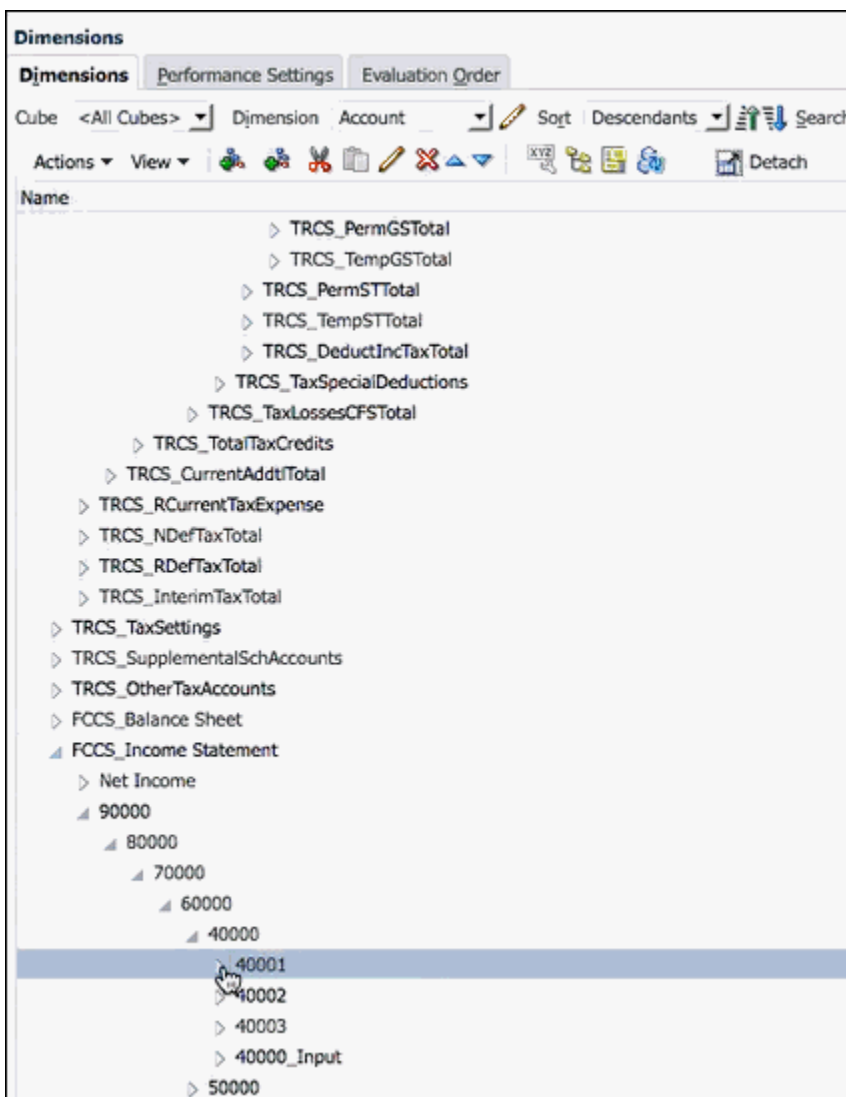
You select a source account to calculate the Weighted Average Rate for the Tax and Book Accounts. This rate is applied to all Accounts whose time balance is Flow.


You can override the calculated Weighted Average FX.

The Weighted Average rate can be used for both base and parent Entities, but for parent Entities, you must allow parent data entry in the properties.

To calculate the Weighted Average FX Rate for Tax and Book Accounts:

1. From the Home page, click the Navigator icon , under **Create and Manage**, select **Dimensions**.
2. On the Dimensions tab, select the **Account** dimension, and then expand **FCCS_Income Statement** to select the account that you want to use as the source to calculate the Weighted Average FX Rate, for example, **40001**.




3. On the **Actions** toolbar, click Edit  to open the Edit Member screen, and then click the **Attribute Values** tab.
4. On the **Attribute Values** tab, select the **WARExpSrcAccount** attribute and click **Add**, and then **Save**. This action tags the tax expense account that is going to be used to calculate the Weighted Average rate. You can tag multiple book accounts with this attribute.
5. From the Home page, select **Library**, then **Forms**, then **Tax Administration**, and then select **FX Rates Calculated Weighted Average** form.
6. On the **FX Rates Calculated Weighted Average** form, select the POV. Under **Total Tax Expense/NIBT**, the Entity Currency is coming from the Current Provision report after consolidation.

 **Note:**

The amount displayed for the Entity Currency is also displayed under the respective Currency selected in the POV. For example, if the Entity is in Montreal using CAD currency, the same amount is displayed for CAD, and the calculated Weighted Average FX Rate is shown as 1. Other entered currencies show the calculated Weighted Average FX Rate for that currency

- Optional:** Load the translated amounts into the respective currencies, such as USD or EUR.

FX Rates Calculated Weighted ... 				
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Multi-GAAP
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal	Local GAAP
	Total Tax Expense / NIBT	Weighted Average FX Rate Calculated	Weighted Average FX Rate Override	
Entity Currency	262000			
USD	65500	0.25		
ARS				
AUD				
BRL				
CAD	262000	1		
CHF				
CNY				
COP				
DKK				
EUR				
GBP				

- Under the **Weighted Average FX Rated Calculated** column, the derived rates are displayed for each currency. The calculated rate is applied only to the NIBT account.
- From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, then **Package**, and then select the **Current Provision** tab and run **Consolidation** for the report.
- Set the POV to the Entity Currency,
- In the **Total** column on the Current Provision report, the translated values are displayed. Note that under the Net Income Before Tax accounts, there is no data in the Perm 3 - XXXXX account. In the POV, you can set the currency to the respective currency to see the translated values.

Overview | **Current Provision** | Tax Losses | Tax Credits | Temporary Differences | Deferred Tax | DTNR | Deferr

Current Provision ⓘ

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal(USD,CAD)	Entity Total	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency
				Automated	Adjustment	Total	
NIBT				131000	6500	137500	
⊞ Book Adjustments to NIBT					7000	7000	
⊞ NIBT Total Book Reclass					1500	1500	
⊞ Net Income Before Tax				131000	15000	146000	
Perm 1 - XXXXX				1500	-10000	-8500	
Perm 2 - XXXXX					2000	2000	
Perm 3 - XXXXX							
⊞ Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)				1500	-8000	-6500	
⊞ Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)				1500	13544	15044	
Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax				134000	20544	154544	
⊞ Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)							
⊞ Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)					21300	21300	
⊞ Deductible Income tax				-1350	-518	-1868	
Taxable Income Before Loss				132650	41326	173976	
Special Deductions					10000	10000	
⊞ Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated							
Taxable Income				132650	51326	183976	
Current Year Tax Rate				35%	35%	35%	
Current Tax on Taxable Income				46428	17964	64391	
⊞ Total Tax Credits					-10000	-10000	
Current Tax Expense per Return				46428	7964	54391	
⊞ Total Additional Current Provision							
Current Provision				46428	7964	54391	

Entering Foreign Exchange Rate and Amount Overrides for Historical Accounts

You can configure rate and amount overrides for historical book accounts by editing the member properties for historical accounts to use override rates and amounts.

You can override the current period using the following options for accounts that require historical rates, as follows:

- **Historical Rate Override** - During currency translation, you can use a historical exchange rate in place of the current period exchange rate. The historical account rate overrides are only intended to be used for book accounts, that is accounts under the income statement or balance sheet account member hierarchies.
- **Historical Amount Override** - You can use a historical translated amount for the current period translated value, in which case currency translation does not take place.

Rates and amounts for the overrides are stored in the Consol cube. If you are loading override rates for historical accounts, they must be loaded to the Consol cube, not the Rates cube.

When you select a historical rate or amount override for an account, based on the Exchange rate type chosen, the account is automatically added as a Shared member to the FCCS_Historical Accounts hierarchy. The base level accounts in the FCCS_Historical Accounts display on the FX Rate Override form which is used for entering rates. The historical rate in Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud will be applied to all Movements members.



Watch the following video: [Configuring Foreign Exchange Rate and Amount Overrides for Historical Accounts in Tax Reporting Cloud.](#)

To configure historical foreign exchange rates:

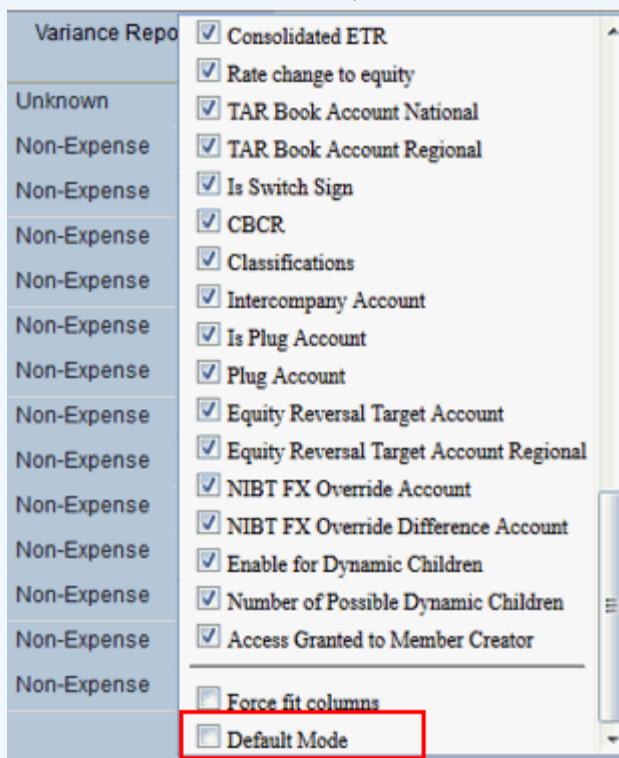
1. From the Home page, click **Applications**, then **Overview**, and then **Dimensions**.
2. Select **Account**, and then select the **Edit Member Properties** tab.
3. Under **Member Name**, expand **FCCS_Balance Sheet**, select the account to which you want to apply a historical foreign exchange rate or amount.
4. Under the **Exchange Rate Type** column, select the appropriate rate type from the drop-down:
 - **Historical Rate Override**
 - **Historical Amount Override**

Member Name	Default Alias Table	Exchange Rate Type	Default Data Storage	Consol Data Storage	Rates Data Storage
Account		No Rate	Never Share	Never Share	Never Share
FCCS_System Account	System Account	No Rate	Label only	Label only	Label only
Exchange Rates		No Rate	Label only	Label only	Label only
Entered Exchange Rates		No Rate	Label only	Label only	Label only
Exchange Rates System Members		No Rate	Label only	Label only	Label only
FCCS_Income Statement	Income Statement	No Rate	Dynamic Calc	Dynamic Calc	Dynamic Calc
FCCS_Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	No Rate	Dynamic Calc	Dynamic Calc	Dynamic Calc
10000	Total Assets	No Rate	Dynamic Calc	Dynamic Calc	Dynamic Calc
35000	Total Liabilities and Equity	No Rate	Dynamic Calc	Dynamic Calc	Dynamic Calc
20000	Total Liabilities	No Rate	Dynamic Calc	Dynamic Calc	Dynamic Calc
30000	Total Equity	No Rate	Dynamic Calc	Dynamic Calc	Dynamic Calc
31000	Common Stock	Historical Rate Override	Store	Store	Store
32000	Paid in Capital	No Rate	Store	Store	Store
33100	Retained Earnings	No Rate	Store	Store	Store
33200	Retained Earnings - Current	No Rate	Dynamic Calc and Store	Dynamic Calc and Store	Dynamic Calc and Store
34100	Equity Other - Net Federal	No Rate	Store	Store	Store
34200	Equity Other - Net US State	No Rate	Store	Store	Store

 **Note:**

By default, the Default Mode for available columns is turned on, and only displays a selection of appropriate columns. If you do not see the **Exchange Rate Type** column, you must turn off the Default Mode to see all the property columns, as follows:

- a. Select any column header, and right-click to display the **Available Columns** list.
- b. Scroll to the bottom of the list, and clear **Default Mode** to add all columns.



- c. Locate the **Exchange Rate Type** column, and make your selection.

5. Click **Save**, and then **Close**.
6. On the **Dimensions** tab of the **Application** screen, click **Refresh** to apply the changes.
7. From the Home page, click **Library**, expand **Tax Administration**, and then open the **FX Rates Override** form.

	P1		P2		P3		P4		P5		Rate O
	Rate Override	Amount Override	Rate Override	Amount Override	Rate Override	Amount Override	Rate Override	Amount Override	Rate Override	Amount Override	
Rate Override Accounts											
USD	.85		.85		.85		.85		.85		
ARS											
AUD											
BRL											
CAD											
CHF											
CNY											
COP											
DKK											
EUR											
GBP											
HKD											
JPY											
KRW											
MXN											
MYR											
PEN											
PHP											
PLN											
SEK											
TWD											
VEB											
ZAR											
Amount Override Accounts											
USD		8000		8000		8000		8000		8000	
ARS											
AUD											
BRL											
CAD											

- In the POV, select the base or parent entity to which you want to add historical rates or amounts. All accounts in the FCCS_Historical Accounts hierarchy are displayed.

Note:

Only the columns associated with the selected Rate or Amount overrides are available for data entry. For example, if you select Historical Rate Override accounts, the Rate Override column is available. To enter Amount Overrides, you must select a Historical Amount Overrides account.

- Optional:** For Historical Rate Override accounts, under the **Rate Override** column, enter the historical rate for each period to translate from the base currency of the entity in the POV, to the currencies in the rows. Enter the rate as a percentage. For example, .85.
- Optional:** For Historical Amount Overrides, under the **Amount Override** column, enter the translated value to use for the accounts for each period.
- Click **Save**.

Note:

You do not need to run the Compute Rates rule after entering override rates and amounts because no triangulation is involved.

Working with Amount Override and Rate Override for Tax Accounts

Related Topics:

- [Enabling Amount Override and Rate Override](#)
- [Accessing Override Forms](#)
- [Applying FX Rate Account to a Book or a Tax Account](#)
- [Applying Amount or Rate Override to a Tax Account](#)
- [Updating User-Customized Artifacts After Amount and Rate FX Override Migration](#)



Note:

The following accounts do not support FX Rate/Amount overrides:

- TAR Accounts (hence the translated numbers will not match when compared to Deferred Tax schedule vs TAR)
- BVT/Supplemental Accounts (Loss / Credit details / Fixed Assets / Current Tax payables)
- CbCR Accounts

See the Table for FX Rates Order of Precedence in [Enabling Weighted Average Feature](#).

Enabling Amount Override and Rate Override

Related Topics:

- [Using Substitution Variable](#)
- [Migrating Data](#)

Using Substitution Variable

To enable this feature, you must enable the following substitution variable:

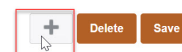
1. Go to the Home Page.
2. Select **Variables** under **Tools**.
3. Switch to substitution variables and click on add (+ icon).

Variables

User Variables | [Substitution Variables](#)

Search x

Cube	Name	Value	
Consol	PMPeriod1	P1	x
Consol	PMPeriod10	P10	x
Consol	PMPeriod11	P11	x



4. Enter the following details to add the variable (see, [Creating Substitution Variables in Administering Tax Reporting](#)):
 - Cube : Consol
 - Variable Name: FxOverrideByConsolidationDimensionMembers
 - Value : true

Migrating Data

To use this feature you have to do a data migration. You can use a data migration job under configuration card to migrate existing NIBT FX rate override/NIBT WAR and Expense WAR data to new consolidation members.

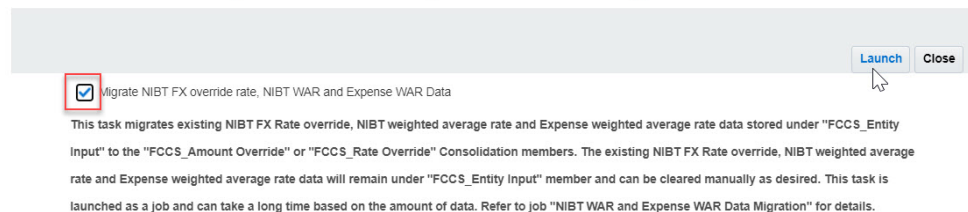
The migration task migrates data from following intersection in Consolidation dimension:

- Children of TRCS_NIBT Override Rate Accounts from FCCS_Entity Input to FCCS_Rate override
- TRCS_NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Override from FCCS_Entity Input to FCCS_Amount override
- TRCS_NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Calc from FCCS_Entity Input to FCCS_Rate override
- TRCS_Weighted Average FX Rate Override from FCCS_Entity Input to FCCS_Amount override
- TRCS_Weighted Average FX Rate Calc from FCCS_Entity Input to FCCS_Rate override

To start data migration:

1. Go to the Home Page.
2. Select **Application** → **Configuration**.
3. Click on **NIBT FX rate, NIBT WAR and Expense WAR data migration**.
4. Select the check the box **Migrate NIBT FX override rate, NIBT WAR and Expense WAR Data**.
5. Click on **Launch** button. The data migration will start as a job depending on the amount of data can take time to complete job.

NIBT FX override rate, NIBT WAR and Expense WAR Data Migration



Migrate NIBT FX override rate, NIBT WAR and Expense WAR Data

This task migrates existing NIBT FX Rate override, NIBT weighted average rate and Expense weighted average rate data stored under "FCCS_Entity Input" to the "FCCS_Amount Override" or "FCCS_Rate Override" Consolidation members. The existing NIBT FX Rate override, NIBT weighted average rate and Expense weighted average rate data will remain under "FCCS_Entity Input" member and can be cleared manually as desired. This task is launched as a job and can take a long time based on the amount of data. Refer to job "NIBT WAR and Expense WAR Data Migration" for details.

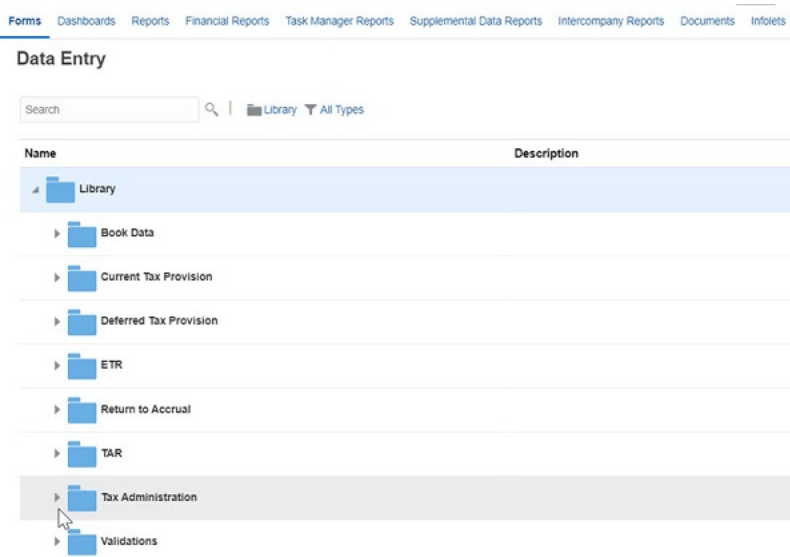
 **Note:**

- If the feature flag is true, then consolidation fails without NIBT FX rate override/ NIBT WAR and Expense WAR data migration.
- Entities will not be impacted post data migration.
- Migration of Historical FX Amount/Rate override data for the book accounts is not considered during data migration task. You must migrate this data manually.

Accessing Override Forms

To access this form:

1. Go to the Home Page.
2. Navigate to the **Library**.
3. Select **Tax Administration** folder.



4. Select **FX Rates** folder under Tax Administration. You can see all the Override forms listed.

Forms Dashboards Reports Financial Reports Task Manager Reports Supplemental Data Reports Intercompany Reports Documents Infolets

Data Entry

Search | Library All Types

Name	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FX Rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FX Rates - Book Override FX Rates - Expense Override - WAR FX Rates - Global Account Rate Override FX Rates - NIBT Override FX Rates - NIBT Override WAR FX Rates - Tax Override 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign Exchange Rate/Amount Override for Book Account(s) FX Rates Calculated Weighted Average Custom Foreign Exchange Rate per Account(s) NIBT Foreign Exchange Override Rates NIBT FX Override Rates - Calculated Weighted Average Foreign Exchange Rate/Amount Override for Tax Account(s)

Applying FX Rate Account to a Book or a Tax Account

Related Topics:

- [Setting up a FX Rate Override Account](#)
- [Working with FX Rates – Global Account Override Forms](#)

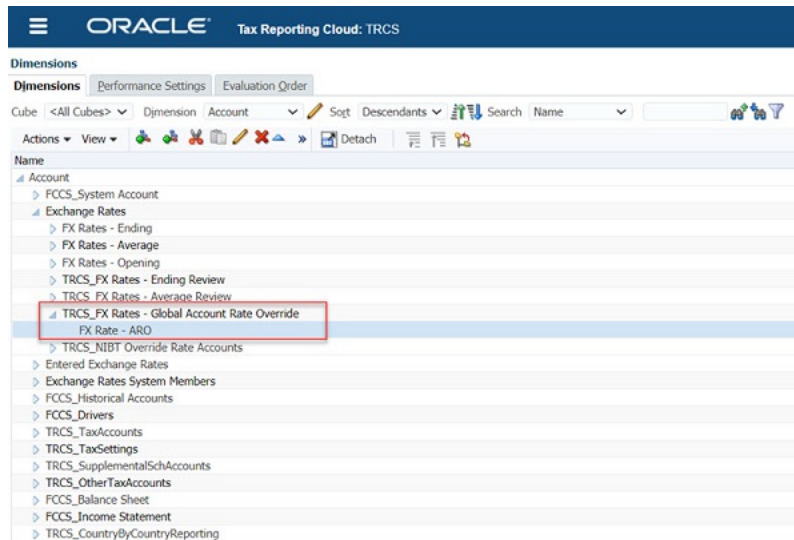
Setting up a FX Rate Override Account

You use this feature to have a Foreign Exchange (FX) rate override account assigned to an account(s) so that the rate entered against FX rate override account is applied to the assigned account. You can use the custom attribute FX Rates - Global Account Rate Override (created to configure FX rate account to a book or a tax Account), to assign a rate account to the base Account. FX Rates - Global Account Rate Override is a member driven custom attribute and automatically syncs members created under TRCS_FX Rates - Global Account Rate Override hierarchy.

Example Configuration

The example below illustrates how to setup a FX rate override account for a temporary difference account (for example, ARO):

1. Navigate to **Dimension** library. See [Account Dimension](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*.
2. Click on **Accounts**.
3. Expand **Exchange Rates** hierarchy.
4. The Edit Mmember Properties: Account window opens.
5. Select **TRCS_FX Rates - Global Account Rate Override** hierarchy.
6. Create an Account under TRCS_FX Rates - Global Account Rate Override hierarchy, name it as a **FX Rate – ARO** and Save.

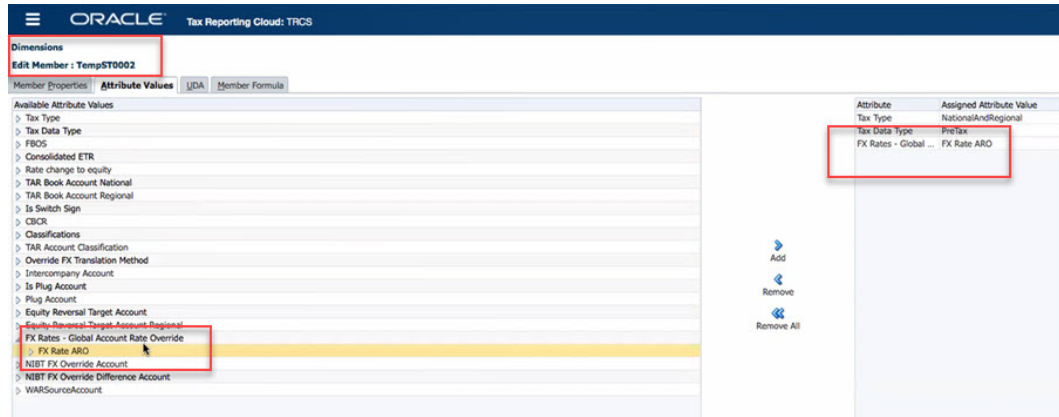


7. Select the temporary difference account TempST0002 (ARO) and click on Edit

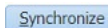


icon, and select the **Attribute Values** tab.

8. Expand FX Rates - Global Account Rate Override and select **FX Rate - ARO** and Save.



9. You will see the accounts that you have created under FX Rate ARO hierarchy listed under it. Otherwise, click on the



button below to refresh the list of FX rates accounts.

10. Run the refresh database.
11. Navigate to **Library** → Expand **Tax Administration** → **FX Rates** folder.
12. Open **TRCS_FX Rates - Global Account Rate Override** form.
13. Enter the FX rate for the period, submit data.
14. Run consolidate / Translate to notice the FX rate being applied for the TempST0002(ARO) Account.

 **Note:**

- The FX rate entered for FX Rate – ARO account (in the example above) is used to translate TempST002 Account/all movements except opening balance members, opening balance adjustment members and Tax Losses opening adjustments.
- The FX rate account can be specified to multiple accounts. All the accounts associated with the FX Rate account are translated on the basis of the rate entered for the FX rate account

Working with FX Rates – Global Account Override Forms

To work on the form:

1. Navigate to the Foreign Exchange (FX) Rates folder (see, [Accessing Override Forms](#)).
2. Select **FX Rates – Global Account Rate Override**.
3. The FX Rates – Global Account Rate Override form opens. You use this form to enter FX override rates by Scenario/Year/Period and Entity.

FX Rates - Global Account Rate...

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Entity MontrealCAD	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	STA	Audit
FX Rate ARO	USD													1.2		
	ARS													1.2		
	AUD													1.2		
	BRL													1.2		
	CAD													1.2		
	CHF													1.2		
	CNY													1.2		
	COP													1.2		
	DKK													1.2		
	EUR													1.2		
	GBP													1.2		
	HKD													1.2		
	JPY													1.2		
	KRW													1.2		
	MXN													1.2		
	MYR													1.2		
	PEN													1.2		
	PHP													1.2		
	PLN													1.2		
	SEK													1.2		
	TWD													1.2		
	VEB													1.2		

Here you can see that for FX Rate ARO Account P12 period the rate is 1.2. So the accounts which use this custom FX Rate ARO will all have the rate as 1.2.

4. Notice the translated data for the ARO account under Temporary Differences. The screenshot below shows Audit Settlements (Deferred only) as 1000 and Other Adjustments (Deferred only) as 2000.

Temporary Differences

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity MontrealCAD	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	Adjustment Reversal	Adjustment Total	CY Total	Return to Accrual (Deferred Only)	Audit Settlements (Deferred Only)	Other Adjustments - Automated (Deferred Only)	Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)	Other Adjustments Total (Deferred Only)	Transfers (Deferred Only)	Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)	Contingency (Deferred Only)	P&L Total																				
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)																				13544	15044												25000					40044	
Total PPE																				5900	5900																		5900
ARO																														1000		2000	2000					3000	
Finance Cost																														1000		1500	1500						2500
Stock Compensation																										5000	5000												5000
Equity/OCI																																							
Intangible																																							
FAPI																														1000		1000	1000						2000
Pension																										800	800												800
Temp ST1																										600	600												600
Temp ST2																										9000	9000												9000
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)																				21300	21300									3000		4500	4500						28800
Total Temporary Differences																				34844	36344									3000	25000	4500	29500					68844	
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated																																							
Total National Tax Losses																																							
Total Tax Credits Carryforward																																							

5. However, after applying the 1.2 rate, the **Audit Settlements (Deferred only)** appear as $1000 * 1.2 = 1200$ and **Other Adjustments (Deferred only)** appear as $2000 * 1.2 = 2400$.

Overview Current Provision Tax Losses Tax Credits **Temporary Differences** Deferred Tax DTNR Deferred Tax Post DTNR Tax Rates FX Rates

Temporary Differences

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Adjustment	Adjustment	CY Total	Return to	Audit	Other	Other	Other	Transfers	Prior Year	Contingency		
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	USD	Reversal	Total		Accrual	Settlements	Adjustments -	Adjustments	Adjustments	(Deferred	Adjustment	(Deferred		
											(Deferred	(Deferred	Automated	(Deferred	(Deferred	Only)	(Deferred	Only)		
											Only)	Only)	Only)	Only)	Total	Only)	Only)	Only)		
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)									10564	11734				19500	19500					
Total PPE									4602	4602										
ARO													1200	2400	2400					
Finance Cost													500		1170	1170				
Stock Compensation									3900	3900										
Equity/OCI																				
Intangible																				
FAPI													780		780	780				
Pension									624	624										
Temp ST1									468	468										
Temp ST2									7020	7020										
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)									16614	16614			2480		4350	4350				
Total Temporary Differences									27178	28348			2480	19500	4350	23850				

Applying Amount or Rate Override to a Tax Account

You use this feature to have an amount or rate override entered for tax account(s) by Movement, Jurisdiction, Multi-GAAP and custom dimensions. Following two new hierarchies are created under FCCS_Historical Accounts:

- FCCS_Amount Override Accounts
- FCCS_Rate Override Accounts

When an account exchange rate property is set as Historical Amount Override or Historical Rate Override, the system creates a shared member of the Account under respective hierarchy.

FCCS_Historical Accounts
> FCCS_Rate Override Accounts
> FCCS_Amount Override Accounts
> TRCS_Tax Rate Override Accounts
> TRCS_Tax Amount Override Accounts

 **Note:**

- FCCS_Rate Override Accounts and FCCS_Amount Override Accounts hierarchies have a shared member created if the account is a book account.
- TRCS_Tax Rate Override Accounts and TRCS_Tax Amount Override Accounts hierarchies have a shared member created if the account is a tax account.

Example:

- If an account is setup with tax attributes (Tax Data Type/Tax Type) then it will be treated as a Tax Account and it has "Exchange rate type" as Historical Amount Override, then it will be shared under "TRCS_Tax Amount Override Accounts" hierarchy.
- If an Account is not a Tax Account and it has "Exchange rate type" as Historical Amount Override then it will be shared under "FCCS_Amount Override Accounts" hierarchy.

Related Topics: [Working with Forms: FX Rates - Book Override and Tax Override Form](#)

Working with Forms: FX Rates - Book Override and Tax Override Form

You use the following forms to enter FX amount / rate overrides:

- FX Rates - Book Override** - You can use this form to enter FX override rates for book accounts by Movement, Data Source, Jurisdiction, Multi-GAAP and custom dimensions.

FX Rates - Book Override ⓘ

Scenario	Years	Entity	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Movement						
Actual	FY20	San Jose(USD)	United States	No Multi-GAAP	Book closing						
				P1		P2		P3		P4	
				Rate Override	Amount Override	Rate Override	Amount Override	Rate Override	Amount Override	Rate Override	Amount Override
Rate Override Accounts	USD										
	ARS										
	AUD										
	BRL										
	CAD										
	CHF										
	CNY										
	COP										
	DKK										
	EUR										

- FX Rates - Tax Override** - You can use this form to enter FX override rates for tax accounts by Movement, Jurisdiction, Multi-GAAP and custom dimensions.

FX Rates - Tax Override ⓘ

Scenario	Years	Entity	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Movement						
Actual	FY20	San Jose(USD)	United States	No Multi-GAAP	Opening Balance						
				P1		P2		P3		P4	
				Rate Override	Amount Override	Rate Override	Amount Override	Rate Override	Amount Override	Rate Override	Amount Override
Tax Rate Override Accounts	USD										
	ARS										
	AUD										
	BRL										
	CAD										
	CHF										
	CNY										

See Also: [Accessing Override Forms](#)

Example: Configuring FX Rate Override for Tax Account

The example below illustrates how to setup a FX Rate Override for NIBT account:

Current Provision ⓘ

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency
				Automated	Adjustment	Total	
NIBT				131000	10000	141000	
⊞ Book Adjustments to NIBT					7000	7000	
⊞ NIBT Total Book Reclass					1500	1500	
⊞ Net Income Before Tax				131000	18500	149500	
⊞ Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)				1500	-3000	-1500	
⊞ Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)				1500	13544	15044	
Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax				134000	29044	163044	
⊞ Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)							
⊞ Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)					23300	23300	
⊞ Deductible Income tax							
Taxable Income Before Loss				134000	52344	186344	
Special Deductions					1000	1000	
⊞ Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated							
Taxable Income				134000	53344	187344	
Current Year Tax Rate				20%	20%	20%	
Current Tax on Taxable Income				26800	10669	37469	
⊞ Total Tax Credits					-10000	-10000	
Current Tax Expense per Return				26800	669	27469	
⊞ Total Additional Current Provision							

Current Provision ⓘ

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Parent Currency
				Automated	Adjustment	Total	
NIBT				102180	15000	117180	
⊞ Book Adjustments to NIBT					5460	5460	
⊞ NIBT Total Book Reclass					1170	1170	
⊞ Net Income Before Tax				102180	21630	123810	
⊞ Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)				1170	-2340	-1170	
⊞ Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)				1170	10564	11734	
Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax				104520	29854	134374	
⊞ Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)							
⊞ Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)					18174	18174	
⊞ Deductible Income tax							
Taxable Income Before Loss				104520	48028	152548	
Special Deductions					780	780	
⊞ Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated							
Taxable Income				104520	48808	153328	
Current Year Tax Rate				20%	20%	20%	
Current Tax on Taxable Income				20670	9606	30276	
⊞ Total Tax Credits					-7800	-7800	
Current Tax Expense per Return				20670	1806	22476	
⊞ Total Additional Current Provision							

 **Note:**

Both pre-tax, tax data source members for the NIBT account will use the same FX override rate.

Example: Configuring FX Amount Override for Tax Account

The example below illustrates how to setup a FX Amount Override for PermGS0002 account:

10. Open current provision form to notice the translated data. The screenshots below show PermGS0002/Entity currency for Adjustment has 2000 and USD is 10000.

Current Provision

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Curr
				Automated	Adjustment	Total	
<input type="checkbox"/> Net Income Before Tax				131000	15000	146000	
Perm 1 - XXXXX				1500	-10000	-8500	
<input type="checkbox"/> Perm 2 - XXXXX					2000	2000	
Perm 3 - XXXXX					5000	5000	
<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)				1500	-3000	-1500	
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)				1500	13544	15044	
Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax				134000	25544	159544	
<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)							
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)					21300	21300	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deductible Income tax				-1350	-468	-1818	
Taxable Income Before Loss				132650	46376	179026	
<input type="checkbox"/> Special Deductions Total							
<input type="checkbox"/> Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated							
Taxable Income				132650	46376	179026	
Current Year Tax Rate				35%	35%	35%	
Current Tax on Taxable Income				46428	16231	62659	
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Tax Credits					-10000	-10000	
Current Tax Expense per Return				46428	6231	52659	
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Additional Current Provision							
Current Provision				46428	6231	52659	

Current Provision

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency USD
				Automated	Adjustment	Total	
<input type="checkbox"/> Net Income Before Tax				120000	7473	127473	
Perm 1 - XXXXX				268	-1787	-1519	
<input type="checkbox"/> Perm 2 - XXXXX					10000	10000	
Perm 3 - XXXXX				-96590	-3899	-100490	
<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)				-96322	4314	-92009	
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)				268	2420	2688	
Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax				23946	14207	38153	
<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)							
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)					3806	3806	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deductible Income tax				-241	-84	-325	
Taxable Income Before Loss				23704	17930	41634	
<input type="checkbox"/> Special Deductions Total							
<input type="checkbox"/> Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated							
Taxable Income				23704	17930	41634	
Current Year Tax Rate				35%	35%	35%	
Current Tax on Taxable Income				8297	6275	14572	
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Tax Credits					-1787	-1787	
Current Tax Expense per Return				8297	4488	12785	

 **Note:**

Amount override only applies on pre-tax input member. Other data source members use calculated FX rate based on the FX override amount provided divided by entity currency value. For example:

- PermGS002, Entity Currency, Pre Tax Input → 2,000
- PermGS002, Entity Currency, Tax → 700 (2,000 * .35)

Below are the numbers when translated:

- PermGS002, USD, Pre Tax Input → 10,000 (Based on the Amount override provided)
- PermGS002, USD, Tax → 3500 (700 * (10,000 / 2000))

Updating User-Customized Artifacts After Amount and Rate FX Override Migration

There are some manual steps necessary after the Amount and Rate FX override migration.

You must do these steps only when the application already contains one of the following features:

- NIBT FX Override Rates
- FX Rates Override (Historical Override Accounts)
- Weighted Average Rate

Note that you must complete the manual steps for any integrations using above features. These integrations include:

- Import / export (Flat file or Data Management)
- Smartview (forms, formulas, adhoc grids, import / export)
- User defined webforms
- User defined reports

Related Links:

- [Updating NIBT FX Override Rate Form](#)
- [Updating FX Rates Override \(Historical Override Book Accounts\) Form](#)
- [Updating NIBT FX Override WAR Form](#)
- [Updating FX Rates - Expense Override - WAR Form](#)

Updating NIBT FX Override Rate Form

For **NIBT FX Override Rates** in all integrations referencing Consolidation dimension member combined with **TRCS_NIBTOVERRIDE** account member, update Consolidation dimension member from **FCCS_Entity Input** to **FCCS_Rate Override**.

Example: Updating User-Customized Form

Existing dimension member **FCCS_Entity Input**:

Properties **Layout** Other Options Business Rules

Point of View

FCCS_Periodic

[Jurisdiction],[TRCS_No Jurisdiction]

FCCS_No Data Source

FCCS_No Intercompany

FCCS_Entity Input

FCCS_No Multi-GAAP

FCCS_No Movement

Page

ILv0Descendants(Scenario)

ILv0Descendants(Years)

Descendants(Entity)

No Entity,FCCS_Global Assumptions

Attribute Dimensions

Columns

ILv0Descendants(YearTotal)

Rows

1 ILv0Descendants(TRCS_NIBT Override Rate A)

Descendants(Input Currencies)

Change to **FCCS_Rate_Override**:

Properties **Layout** Other Options Business Rules

Point of View

FCCS_Periodic

Page

ILv0Descendants(Scenario)

ILv0Descendants(Years)

Descendants(Entity)

No Entity,FCCS_Global Assumptions

Attribute Dimensions

Columns

ILv0Descendants(YearTotal)

[Jurisdiction],[TRCS_No Jurisdiction]

FCCS_Rate Override

FCCS_No Multi-GAAP

FCCS_No Data Source

FCCS_No Movement

FCCS_No Intercompany

Rows

1 ILv0Descendants(TRCS_NIBT Override Rate A)

Descendants(Input Currencies)

Example: Updating Data Load File (.csv, .txt, and others)

Account LE101 Point-of-View Data Load Cube Name
 TRCS_NIBT Override 0.25 FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic, **FCCS_Entity Input**,
 USD,FCCS_No Movement,TRCS_No Jurisdiction,FCCS_No Multi-GAAP, FCCS_No Data Source Consol

Change to

Account LE101 Point-of-View Data Load Cube Name
 TRCS_NIBT Override 0.25 FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic, **FCCS_Rate Override**,
 USD,FCCS_No Movement,TRCS_No Jurisdiction,FCCS_No Multi-GAAP,FCCS_No Data Source Consol

Updating FX Rates Override (Historical Override Book Accounts) Form

For **FX Rates Override (Historical override accounts)**, in all integrations referencing Consolidation dimension for all the accounts descendants of FCCS_Amount Override Accounts, update Consolidation dimension member from **FCCS_Entity Input** to **FCCS_Rate Override** and Data Source dimension member from **FCCS_AmountOverride** to **FCCS_No Data Source**.

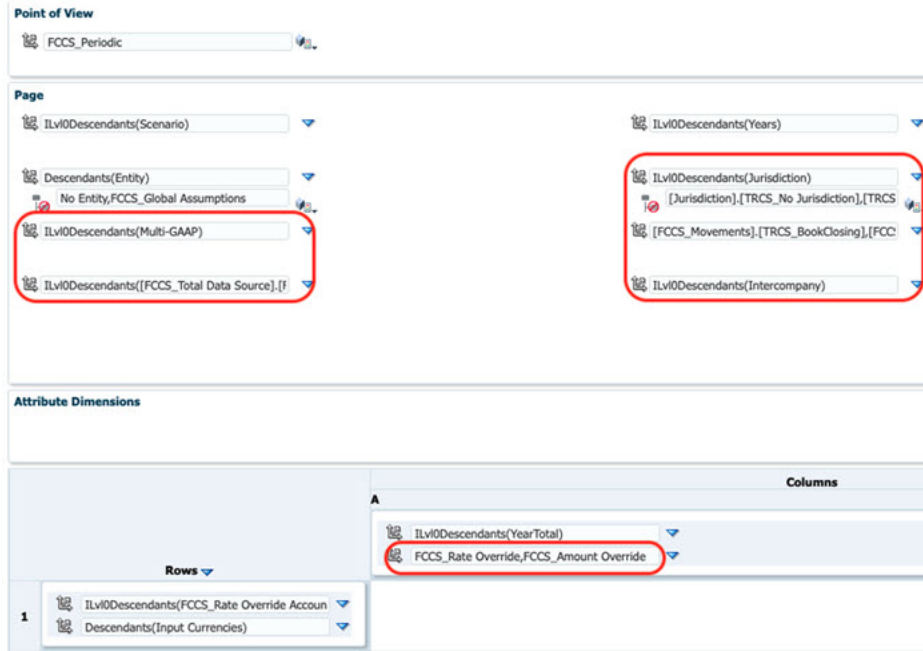
For all the accounts descendants of FCCS_Rate Override Accounts, update Consolidation dimension member from **FCCS_Entity Input** to **FCCS_Rate Override** and Data Source dimension from **FCCS_AmountOverride** to **FCCS_No Data Source**.

Example: Updating User-Customized Form

As this new feature supports FX amount/rate override by Movement/Multi-GAAP/Data Source/Intercompany/Jurisdiction, hence you must update the customized form with all these dimensions as you can select in the form.

Change to:

- **Movement:** [FCCS_Movements].[TRCS_BookClosing],[FCCS_Movements].[TRCS_TBClosing]
- **DataSource:** ILvI0Descendants([FCCS_Total Data Source].[FCCS_TotalInputAndAdjusted])
- **Multi-GAAP:** ILvI0Descendants(Multi-GAAP)
- **Intercompany:** ILvI0Descendants(Intercompany)
- **Jurisdiction:** ILvI0Descendants(Jurisdiction) Excluding selection: [Jurisdiction].[TRCS_No Jurisdiction],[TRCS_Total Jurisdiction].[TRCS_No Jurisdiction]



Example: Updating Data Load File (.csv, .txt, and others)


Assuming **SalesBook** is set to use Historical Rate Override and **ProfitsBook** is set to use Historical Amount Override:

Account	LE101	Point-of-View	Data Load Cube Name
SalesBook	0.25	FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic, FCCS_Entity Input , USD,FCCS_No Movement,TRCS_No Jurisdiction,FCCS_No Multi-GAAP, FCCS_RateOverride	Consol
ProfitsBook	1000	FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic, FCCS_Entity Input , USD,FCCS_No Movement,TRCS_No Jurisdiction,FCCS_No Multi-GAAP, FCCS_AmountOverride	Consol
Change to			
SalesBook	0.25	FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic, FCCS_Rate Override , USD,TRCS_TBClosing,CA, FCCS_No Multi-GAAP, FCCS_Data Input	Consol
ProfitsBook	1000	FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic, FCCS_Amount Override , USD,TRCS_TBClosing,CA, FCCS_No Multi-GAAP, FCCS_Data Input	Consol

Updating NIBT FX Override WAR Form

For **NIBT FX override WAR**, in all integrations referencing Consolidation dimension for the TRCS_NIBT account, update Consolidation dimension member from **FCCS_Entity Input** to **FCCS_Amount Override** and Data Source dimension member from **FCCS_AmountOverride** to **FCCS_No Data Source**.

For the accounts TRCS_NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Calc, TRCS_NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Override, update Consolidation dimension member from **FCCS_Entity Input** to **FCCS_Rate Override**.

 **Note:**

These updates are required if the Weighted average rate feature is enabled in the application. For more information, see [Enabling Weighted Average Feature](#).

Example: Updating User-Customized Form

Existing:

Point of View
FCCS_Periodic

Page
ILv0Descendants(Scenario) ILv0Descendants(Years)
ILv0Descendants(YearTotal) Descendants(Entity)
ILv0Descendants(Multi-GAAP) No Entity,FCCS_Global Assumptions

Attribute Dimensions

Rows	Columns
1 Entity Currency FCCS_No Intercompany [TRCS_CySysDT].[TRCS_CySys]	A TRCS_NIBT [Jurisdiction].[TRCS_No Jurisdiction] FCCS_AmountOverride FCCS_Entity Input
2 Descendants(Input Currencies) FCCS_No Intercompany FCCS_No Movement	B TRCS_NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Calc [Jurisdiction].[TRCS_No Jurisdiction] FCCS_No Data Source FCCS_Entity Input
	C TRCS_NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Overr [Jurisdiction].[TRCS_No Jurisdiction] FCCS_No Data Source FCCS_Entity Input

Change to:

Point of View
FCCS_Periodic

Page
ILv0Descendants(Scenario) ILv0Descendants(Years)
ILv0Descendants(YearTotal) Descendants(Entity)
ILv0Descendants(Multi-GAAP) No Entity,FCCS_Global Assumptions

Attribute Dimensions

Rows	Columns
1 Entity Currency FCCS_No Intercompany [TRCS_CySysDT].[TRCS_CySys]	A TRCS_NIBT [Jurisdiction].[TRCS_No Jurisdiction] FCCS_No Data Source FCCS_Amount Override
2 Descendants(Input Currencies) FCCS_No Intercompany FCCS_No Movement	B TRCS_NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Calc [Jurisdiction].[TRCS_No Jurisdiction] FCCS_No Data Source FCCS_Rate Override
	C TRCS_NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Overr [Jurisdiction].[TRCS_No Jurisdiction] FCCS_No Data Source FCCS_Rate Override

Example: Updating Data Load File (.csv, .txt, and others)

Account LE101 Point-of-View Data Load Cube Name
 TRCS_NIBT 0.25 FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic, **FCCS_Entity Input**, USD,FCCS_No Movement,TRCS_No Jurisdiction,FCCS_No Multi-GAAP,**FCCS_AmountOverride** Consol

TRCS_NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Override 0.25 FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic, **FCCS_Entity Input**, USD,FCCS_No Movement,TRCS_No Jurisdiction,FCCS_No Multi-GAAP,FCCS_No Data Source Consol

Change to

Account LE101 Point-of-View Data Load Cube Name
 TRCS_NIBT 0.25 FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic, **FCCS_Amount Override**, USD,FCCS_No Movement,TRCS_No Jurisdiction,FCCS_No Multi-GAAP,**FCCS_No Data Source** Consol

TRCS_NIBT Weighted Average FX Rate Override 0.25 FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic, **FCCS_Rate Override**, USD,FCCS_No Movement,TRCS_No Jurisdiction,FCCS_No Multi-GAAP,FCCS_No Data Source Consol

Updating FX Rates - Expense Override - WAR Form

For **FX Rates - Expense Override - WAR**, in all integrations referencing Consolidation dimension for the TRCS_TotalTaxExpenseNIBT account, update Consolidation dimension member from **FCCS_Entity Input** to **FCCS_Amount Override** and Data Source dimension member from **FCCS_AmountOverride** to **FCCS_No Data Source**.

For the accounts TRCS_Weighted Average FX Rate Calc, TRCS_Weighted Average FX Rate Override, update Consolidation dimension member from **FCCS_Entity Input** to **FCCS_Rate Override**.



Note:

These updates are required if the Weighted average rate feature is enabled in the application. For more information, see [Enabling Weighted Average Feature](#).

Example: Updating User-Customized Form

Existing:

Change to:

Example: Updating Data Load File (.csv, .txt, and others)


```

Account          LE101 Point-of-View Data Load Cube Name
TRCS_TotalTaxExpenseNIBT 0.25 FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic, FCCS_Entity
Input, USD,FCCS_No Movement,TRCS_No Jurisdiction,FCCS_No Multi-GAAP,FCCS_AmountOverride Consol

TRCS_Weighted Average FX Rate Override 0.25 FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic,
FCCS_Entity Input, USD,FCCS_No Movement,TRCS_No Jurisdiction,FCCS_No Multi-GAAP,FCCS_No Data Source Consol

Change to

Account          LE101 Point-of-View Data Load Cube Name
TRCS_TotalTaxExpenseNIBT 0.25 FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic, FCCS_Amount
Override, USD,FCCS_No Movement,TRCS_No Jurisdiction,FCCS_No Multi-GAAP,FCCS_No Data Source Consol

TRCS_Weighted Average FX Rate Override 0.25 FCCS_No Intercompany, Actual,FY15,P12,FCCS_Periodic,
FCCS_Rate Override, USD,FCCS_No Movement,TRCS_No Jurisdiction,FCCS_No Multi-GAAP,FCCS_No Data Source Consol

```

Working with RTA (Return to Accrual)

Tax Reporting provides the ability to true-up the prior-year provision amounts. The tax provision is automatically populated in the form. The return data can be manually input or loaded in the application.

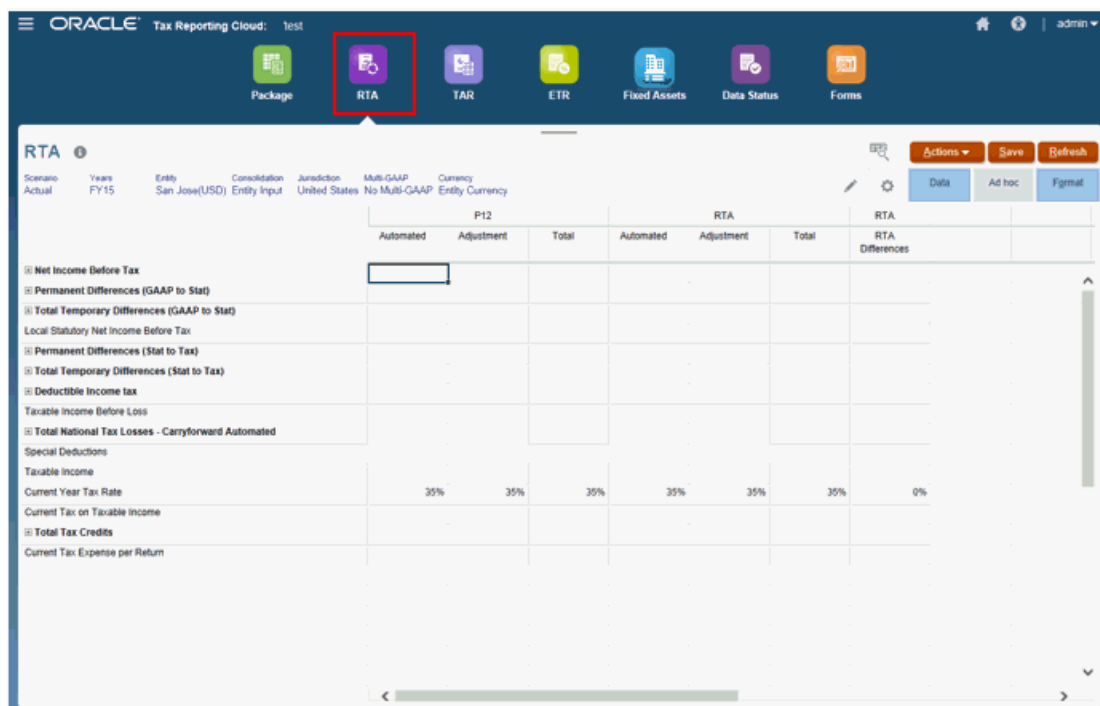
The system processes the Return to Accrual in period 13 or in P13 (RTA). The application allows for multiple years to be analyzed and true-ups posted in the current period. Any data changes to the input schedule need to be followed by a consolidation to determine the Return to Accrual adjustments required in the current period provision for income taxes (for example, current provision, deferred provision, and so on). The computed amounts flow to the current provision of the target fiscal year and destination period as configured in RTA Automation as additional provision items, and into the Temporary Difference form, where the system default assumes all Return to Accrual adjustments impact deferred tax expenses only. For additional information on set up, see [Defining RTA Automation Rules](#).



Note:

If you want to use prior year rates on RTA amounts, see [Applying Prior Year Rate on RTA Amounts](#)

The Return to Accrual may be computed and booked during different quarters depending on the entity. For example, during a calendar year, Canadian entities may book the adjustment in Q3, while U.S. entities may book it in Q4. Therefore, the system is set up to compute a Return To Accrual difference only when a user populates the data, sets the destination period and fiscal year using RTA Automation and consolidates both the RTA period and year and the target period and year where the adjustment is to be posted.



The form contains the following RollForward members:

Table 11-12 National Temporary Differences

Category	Subcategory	Description
P12	Automated	The automated amounts from the provision for the year specified in the POV.
	Adjustment	The manually input amounts from the provision for the year specified in the POV.
	Total	The sum of Automated and Adjustment. (Total Provision)
RTA	Automated	The automated amounts from the return for the year specified in the POV.
	Adjustment	The manually input amounts from the return for the year specified in the POV.
	Total	The sum of Automated and Adjustment from the return. (Total Return)
RTA	RTA Differences	The difference between the Total Provision and Total Return

When calculated, the amount flowing to the current provision is the amount in the account CurrentTaxReturn/Current Tax per Return. Differences for temporary differences flow automatically when calculated to the column in the temporary difference rollforward on Return to Accrual.

To enter adjustments:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **RTA**.
2. Enter adjustment amounts to account balances as necessary.
3. Click **Save**.
4. On the form, under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**, and then click **Launch**.

Defining RTA Automation Rules

Return to Accrual (RTA) calculates the difference between the prior year provision and the tax return as filed.

You use the RTA Automation screen to define rules for copying RTA adjustments. You can enter the source and destination Scenario and Reporting Standard members for copying RTA balances.

Note:

To define RTA Automation rules, you must have Administrator or Power User security rights.

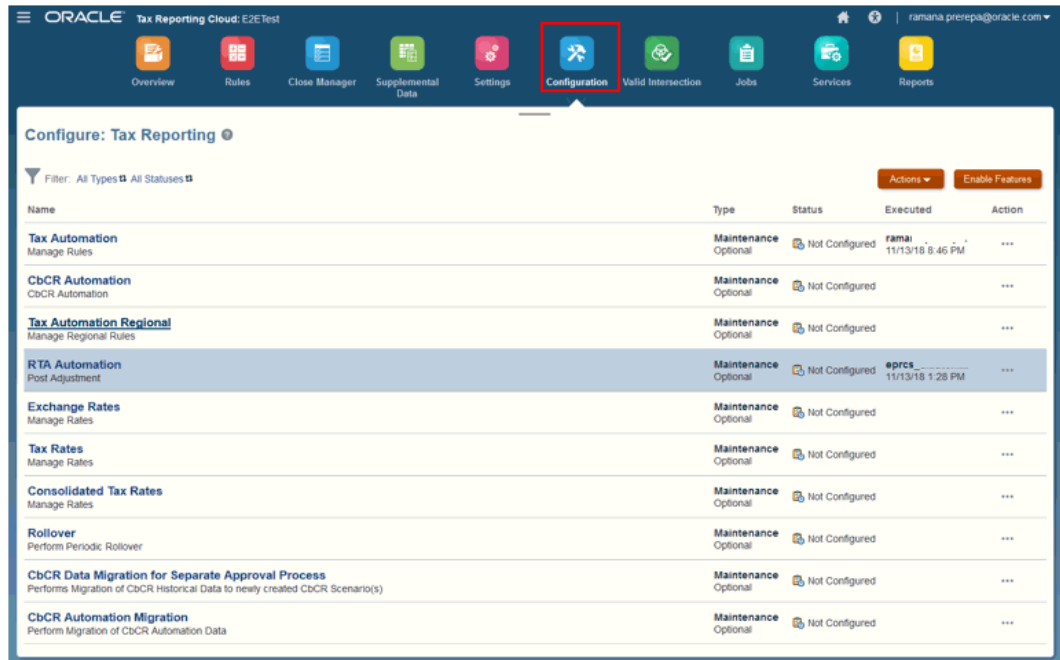
By default, Return to Accrual (RTA) amounts are calculated using the current year tax rate. If you want to use prior year tax rates on RTA amounts, see [Applying Prior Year Rate on RTA Amounts](#).

Before you begin, in order for adjustments to be posted, the following tasks must be performed:

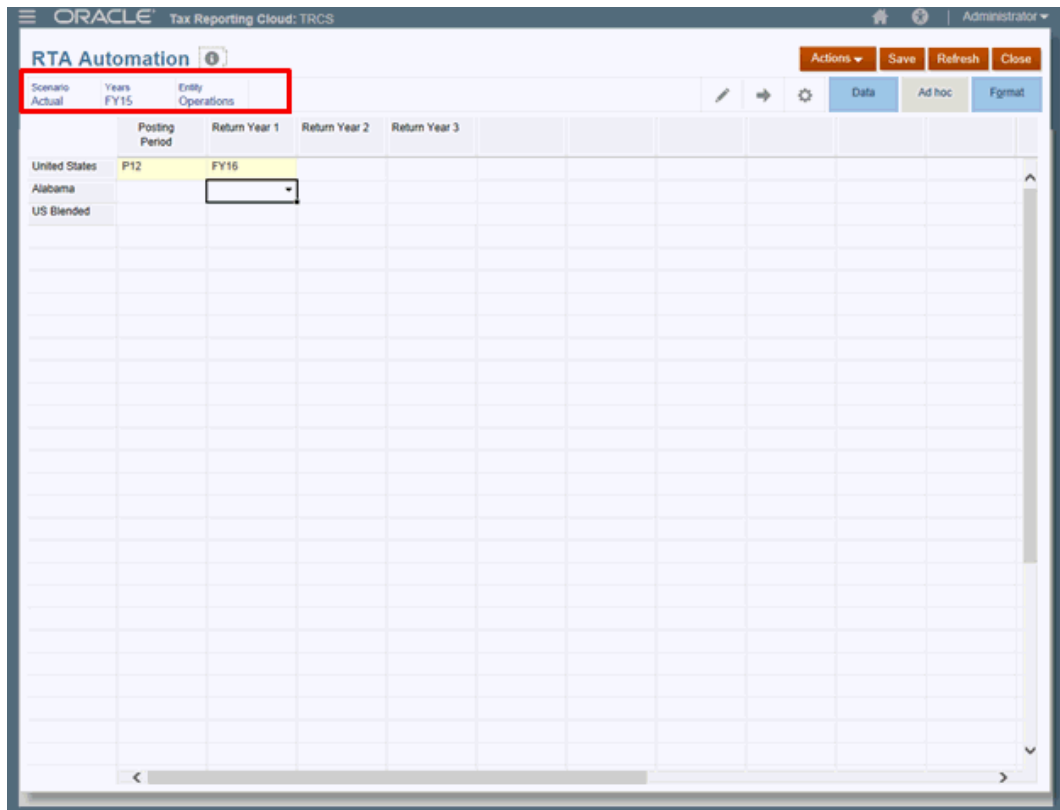
- The RTA form for the return year must be completed.
- The RTA period for the return year must be consolidated. See [Working with RTA \(Return to Accrual\)](#).
- Data Status should be OK for the RTA period in the return year.

To define RTA Automation rules:

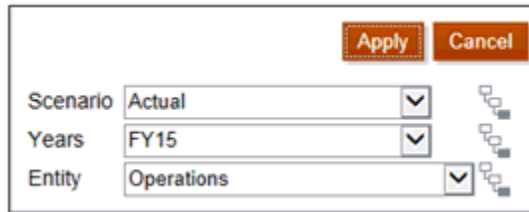
1. From the Home page, select **Applications**, and then click **Configuration**.



2. Select **RTA Automation**.



3. **Optional:** Click  to modify the POV for which the RTA automation has been configured, and then click **Apply**.



The screenshot shows a form with three dropdown menus. The first dropdown is labeled 'Scenario' and has 'Actual' selected. The second dropdown is labeled 'Years' and has 'FY15' selected. The third dropdown is labeled 'Entity' and has 'Operations' selected. To the right of the dropdowns are three small icons. At the top right of the form are two buttons: 'Apply' and 'Cancel'.

4. From the drop-down under **Posting Period**, select the period to which you want to post the return adjustment.
5. From the drop-downs under **Return Year 1**, **Return Year 2**, and **Return Year 3**, select the prior return year from which you want to pull the adjustments. You can post return adjustments for up to three prior years to the same target provision year. Use Return Year 1, 2, and 3 to specify the prior return years to pull the adjustments from. For example, you may want to post the return adjustments from FY14 and FY15 into P10 of FY16.
6. Click **Save**.
7. Consolidate every scenario, year, entity, and period for which you have modified the RTA automation.

Applying Prior Year Rate on RTA Amounts


By default, Return to Accrual (RTA) amounts are calculated using the current year tax rate. If you want to use prior year tax rates on RTA amounts, you can set an attribute called "**ApplyTaxReturnRate**" on the Movement dimension.

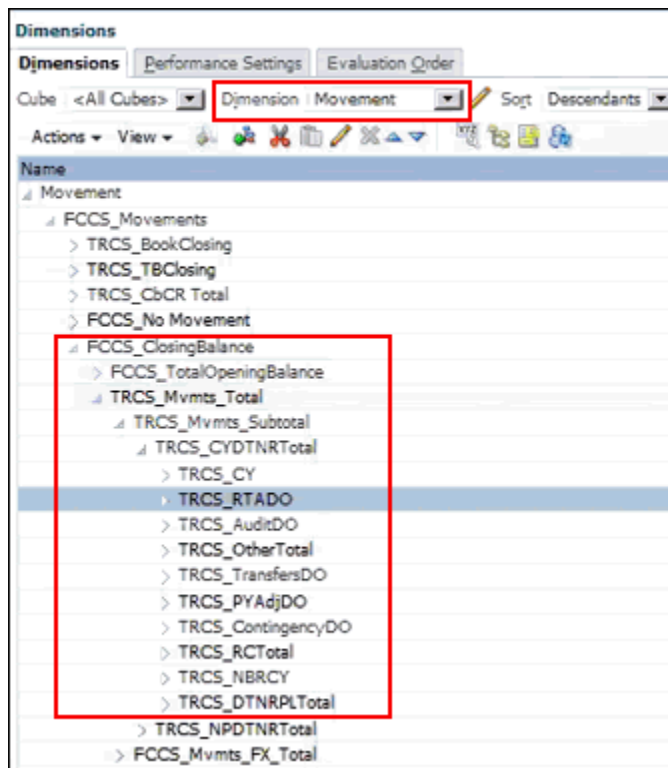


Note:

The system processes the Return to Accrual in period 13 or in P13 (RTA).

To use prior year rate on RTA calculations:

1. From the Home page, click the Navigator icon .
2. Under **Create and Manage**, select **Dimension**, and then select **Movement**.
3. Under **FCCS_Movements**, expand **FCCS_ClosingBalance**, and then navigate to **TRCS_RTADO** (Return to Accrual Deferred Only).



4. Under **Actions**, select **Edit**, and then select the **Attribute Values** tab.
5. Under **Available Attribute Values**, expand **RTA Prior Year Rate**, then select **ApplyTaxReturnRate**. Click **Add** to move it to **Assigned Attribute Value**.
6. On the **Dimensions** tab, click the **Refresh Database** icon

 **Note:**

You must set up RTA Automation rules in order to post the RTA adjustments. See [Defining RTA Automation Rules](#).

Using RTA Actual Regional Deduction

Users who deduct state taxes paid with their state return on their Federal return need the ability to include those state taxes paid and deducted on their Return to Accrual (RTA). See also, [Working with RTA \(Return to Accrual\)](#).

Tax Reporting allows you to deduct actual taxes paid in P13 to derive an RTA adjustment. The difference amount is included as state tax RTA, and this state tax RTA is not deductible for Federal provision. The deduction is included in the Federal RTA posted to the provision.

In the Current Provision form, regional income taxes does not have Return to Accrual - Current Tax Expense Regional deducted from the RTA Regional side. Total additional Current Provision -> Return-To-Accrual Current Tax Expense has RTA difference deducted from RTA form. Hence, Federal does not get tax benefits twice.

Setting Up an Example Use Case for RTA Actual Regional Deduction

- Create RTAParentEntity entity member with parent tax calc enabled. See, [Entity Dimension](#) and [Parent Tax Calculation for National and Regional](#).
- Enter data for Temporary Difference accounts for RTAParentEntity for FY15, P12 & P13 and FY16, P1 for both national and Regional temporary difference form. See [Configuring Temporary Differences in Tax Reporting Cloud](#)
- Enter data in Balance Sheet form for FY15, P12 & P13 and FY16, P1 POVs. See, [Working with Forms](#)
- Enter Tax Rates for the FY15, P12 & P13 and FY16, P1 POVs. See, [Entering Tax Rates](#)
- Load Tax Automation entity rule for the FY15, P12 & P13 and FY16, P1 POVs. See, [Adding Tax Automation Rules to Data Source Dimension](#)
- Load RTA Automation for posted period P1 of FY16. See, [Defining RTA Automation Rules](#) and [Applying Prior Year Rate on RTA Amounts](#)
- Run Consolidation for FY15, P13 and FY16, P1.

Example Use Case for RTA Actual Regional Deduction

- Negative value of Regional Current Provision for P13 period flows to the Regional income taxes in RTA column of RTA national form.

Current Provision Regional ⓘ

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency
Actual	FY15	RTA	RTAParentEntity(USD)	Entity Input	US Blended	Local GAAP	Entity Currency
				Automated	Adjustment	Total	
Regional Taxable Income				725	250	975	
Current Year Tax Rate				10%	10%	10%	
Regional Current Tax on Taxable Income				73	25	98	
Total Regional Tax Credits							
Regional Current Tax per Return				73	25	98	
Regional Additional Current Provision - Source							
Regional Additional Current Provision - Manual							
Return to Accrual - Current Tax Expense							
Regional Total Additional Current Provision							
Regional Current Provision				73	25	98	

RTA ⓘ

Scenario	Years	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency										
Actual	FY15	RTAParentEntity(USD)	Entity Input	United States	Local GAAP	Entity Currency										
							P12		RTA		RTA					
							Automated	Adjustment	Total	Automated	Adjustment	Total	RTA Differences			
Net Income Before Tax																
Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)																
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)																
Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax																
Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)																
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)																
Regional Income taxes																
			14500	500	15000	14500	2500	17000	2000	-73	-5	-78	-73	-25	-98	-20
Other Deductible Income tax																
Deductible Income tax																
			-73	-5	-78	-73	-25	-98	-20							

- Value at Current Tax Expense per Return at RTA Difference column in RTA National form for FY15 flows to the Return-to-Accrual Current Tax Expense in Current Provision Form for FY16, P1 as RTA Automation is specified for FY16, P1.

RTA ⓘ

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Entity RTAParentEntity(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction United States	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	P12			RTA			RTA Differences
							Automated	Adjustment	Total	Automated	Adjustment	Total	
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)							14500	500	15000	14500	2500	17000	2000
Regional Income taxes							-73	-5	-78	-73	-25	-98	-20
Other Deductible Income tax													
Deductible Income tax							-73	-5	-78	-73	-25	-98	-20
Taxable Income Before Loss							14428	495	14923	14428	2475	16903	1980
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated													
Special Deductions Total													
Taxable Income							14428	495	14923	14428	2475	16903	1980
Current Year Tax Rate							35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	0%
Current Tax on Taxable Income							5050	173	5223	5050	866	5916	693
Total Tax Credits													
Current Tax Expense per Return							5050	173	5223	5050	866	5916	693

Current Provision ⓘ

Scenario Actual	Years FY16	Period P1	Entity RTAParentEntity(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction United States	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Cur Ent		
							Automated	Adjustment	Total
Regional Income taxes							-73	-10	-83
Other Deductible Income tax									
Deductible Income tax							-73	-10	-83
Taxable Income Before Loss							14428	490	14918
Special Deductions Total									
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated									
Taxable Income							14428	490	14918
Current Year Tax Rate							35%	35%	35%
Current Tax on Taxable Income							5050	172	5221
Total Tax Credits									
Current Tax Expense per Return							5050	172	5221
Additional Current Provision - Source									
Additional Current Provision - Manual									
Return-to-Accrual Current Tax Expense							693		693
Equity Reversals for National									
Additional Current Provision - Calculated							693		693
Total Additional Current Provision							693		693

You see that Return-to-Accrual Current Tax Expense is 693. This is the same value as in the above RTA form for FY15. This includes actual state tax for P13.

- Value at Regional Current Tax per Return at RTA Difference column in RTA Regional form for FY15 flows to the Return-to-Accrual Current Tax Expense Regional in Current Provision Regional form for FY16, P1 as RTA Automation is specified for FY16, P1.

RTA Regional ⓘ

Scenario Actual	Years FY25	Entity RTAParentEntity(USD)	Consolidation Entity Total	Jurisdiction US Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	P12			RTA			RTA
							Automated	Adjustment	Total	Automated	Adjustment	Total	RTA Differences
Regional Taxable Income before Apportioned Tax Losses							725	50	775	725	250	975	200
⊞ Total Regional Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated													
Regional Taxable Income							725	50	775	725	250	975	200
Current Year Tax Rate							10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	0%
Regional Current Tax on Taxable Income							73	5	78	73	25	98	20
⊞ Total Regional Tax Credits													
Regional Current Tax per Return							73	5	78	73	25	98	20

Current Provision Regional ⓘ

Scenario Actual	Years FY16	Period P1	Entity RTAParentEntity(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction US Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency			
								Automated	Adjustment	Total
Regional Current Tax on Taxable Income								73	10	83
⊞ Total Regional Tax Credits										
Regional Current Tax per Return								73	10	83
⊞ Regional Additional Current Provision - Source										
⊞ Regional Additional Current Provision - Manual										
Return to Accrual - Current Tax Expense Regional								20		20
⊞ Equity Reversals for Regional										
⊞ Return to Accrual - Current Tax Expense								20		20
Regional Total Additional Current Provision								20		20
Regional Current Provision								93	10	103

- The Return to Accrual Current Tax Expense Regional is excluded in the Regional Income Taxes in the Current Provision (national) form. Instead of Regional Current Provision, negative value of Regional Current Tax Per Return on Current Provision Regional form flows to the Regional income taxes on Current Provision form.

Current Provision Regional ⓘ

Scenario Actual	Years FY16	Period P1	Entity RTAParentEntity(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction US Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency			
								Automated	Adjustment	Total
Regional Current Tax on Taxable Income								73	10	83
⊞ Total Regional Tax Credits										
Regional Current Tax per Return								73	10	83
⊞ Regional Additional Current Provision - Source										
⊞ Regional Additional Current Provision - Manual										
Return to Accrual - Current Tax Expense Regional								20		20
⊞ Equity Reversals for Regional										
⊞ Return to Accrual - Current Tax Expense								20		20
Regional Total Additional Current Provision								20		20
Regional Current Provision								93	10	103

Current Provision i

Scenario Actual	Years FY16	Period P1	Entity RTAParentEntity(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction United States	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Cu En
				Automated	Adjustment	Total	
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)							
Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax							
Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)							
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)							
				14500	500	15000	
Regional Income taxes				-73	-10	-83	
Other Deductible Income tax							
Deductible Income tax				-73	-10	-83	
Taxable Income Before Loss				14428	490	14918	

Calculating RTA Deferred Tax

Tax Reporting calculates your company's deferred tax on assets and liabilities for tax provisioning purposes for both National and Regional accounts. See also [Working with National Deferred Tax](#) and [Working with Regional Deferred Tax](#).

The current year tax rate can be different than the Return to Accrual tax rate and apportionment rate in the prior year(s). Tax Reporting uses the P13 tax rate and apportionment rate to tax affect the Return to Accrual (Deferred Only) movement in deferred tax National and Regional forms.

In the event there is a regional RTA that is deductible for National (US Taxed entities), the regional RTA will be tax effected at the National P13 tax rate for the Net Benefit of Region (NBR).

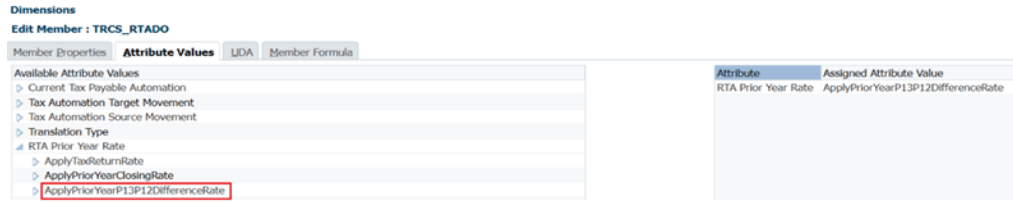
The **ApplyPriorYearP13P12DifferenceRate** custom attribute is applied to the TRCS_RTADO movement member and then deferred tax in the Return to Accrual (Deferred Only) is calculated.

See: [Adding Custom Attribute](#)

Adding Custom Attribute

To add the **ApplyPriorYearP13P12DifferenceRate** custom attribute:

1. Click on the Navigator.
2. Click **Dimensions** under Create and Manage.
3. Select **Movement** under Dimensions.
4. Apply **ApplyPriorYearP13P12DifferenceRate** custom attribute to the TRCS_RTADO movement member. It appears under RTA Prior Year Rate.
5. Save and refresh DB.



The deferred tax in the Return to Accrual (Deferred Only) is then calculated as below:

- **National:** P13 gross amount * Current Year Tax Rate in P13 - P12 gross amount * Current Year Tax Rate in P12
- **Regional:** P13 gross amount * Current Year Tax Rate in P13 * Current Year Tax Apportionment in P13 - P12 gross amount * Current Year Tax Rate in P12 * Current Year Tax Apportionment in P12

Setting up Example Use Case for RTA Deferred Calculation

1. Create RTAParentEntity entity. See also, [Entity Dimension](#)
2. Apply the Custom Attribute **ApplyPriorYearP13P12DifferenceRate** to the TRCS_RTADO movement member.
3. Enter data for Temporary difference accounts for RTAParentEntity for FY15, P12 and FY15, P13 in temporary difference form. See [Configuring Temporary Differences in Tax Reporting Cloud](#)
4. Enter Tax Rates for FY15, P12, FY15, P13 and FY16, P1. See, [Entering Tax Rates](#)
5. Load RTA Automation for posted period P1 of FY16. See, [Defining RTA Automation Rules](#) and [Applying Prior Year Rate on RTA Amounts](#)
6. Run consolidation for FY15, P13 and FY16, P1.

Example Use Case for RTA Deferred Calculation


See the following example use case for calculating both National and Regional:

Example: Calculating National

Return to Accrual (Deferred only) in Deferred Tax form is calculated as below for National RTA:

RTA ⓘ

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Entity RTAParentEntity(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction United States	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	P12			RTA			RTA Differences		
							Automated	Adjustment	Total	Automated	Adjustment	Total			
Temp 1 - XXXX										1000	1000	0			
Temp 2 - XXXX										600	600	600			
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)										1600	1600	600			
Local Statutory Net Income Before Tax										1000	1000	600			
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)									14500	500	15000	17000	2000		
Deductible Income tax									-73	-10	-83	-435	-198	-551	
Taxable Income Before Loss									14428	1490	15918	14065	3902	17967	2050
Taxable Income									14428	1490	15918	14065	3902	17967	2050
Current Year Tax Rate									35%	35%	35%	45%	45%	10.00%	
Current Tax on Taxable Income									5050	522	5571	6329	1756	8085	2514
Current Tax Expense per Return									5050	522	5571	6329	1756	8085	2514

Deferred Tax Regional 


Scenario Actual	Years FY16	Period P1	Entity RTAParentEntity(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction US Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Curren
						<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> ⊕ Opening Balance As Adjusted ⊕ Current Year Total Return to Accrual (Deferred Only) </div>	
						<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Tax Tax Tax </div>	
Temp 1 - XXXX					88	25	
Temp 2 - XXXX						18	

Working with Tax Account RollForward (TAR)


Working with Tax Account RollForward (TAR)

The system automatically loads the beginning of the year and end of period general ledger balances to the tax accounts rollforward and system-calculated provision.


The out-of-the-box TAR form provides detail for the current and deferred income tax expense, deferred tax assets/liabilities, DTNR for IFRS only, current tax payable/receivable, and equity accounts. You can import or enter amounts for payments or refunds and enter adjustments to account balances as necessary through the use of linked forms.

 **Note:**

If you require additional General Ledger Accounts columns or Movement details, you can create a customized TAR form. See

Data in the TAR form is used to prepare the tax journal entry. You should periodically reconcile it to the general ledger accounts as required. Expand column headings  to see all categories.

TAR Current Tax Payable

TAR 

Scenario Actual	Years FY16	Period P12	Entity RTAParentEntity(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction US Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Curren	Income Tax Payable	Income Tax Receivable	Long-term Payable	Net Payables/Receiv	Acquisitions Total	Disposals Total	Balance Sheet Total
⊕ Other Adjustments Total (Deferred Only)														
Transfers (Deferred Only)														
Prior Year Adjustments (Deferred Only)														
Contingency (Deferred Only)														
Impact from change in Tax Rates - Opening Balance Total														
								-400						
Impact from change in Tax Rates - Current Year Total														
								-6000						
Impact from change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total														
								-6400						
⊕ Impact from change in Tax Rates														
								-6400						
Net Benefit of Region														
								18711						
⊕ DTNR Current Year P&L Total														
								18711						
Total Current and Deferred Provision														
								35211						
Acquisition														
Adjustment for change in Tax Rates - Acquisition														
Disposals														
⊕ Total Equity Adjustments														
Non-Provision - NBR														
⊕ DTNR Current Year Non P&L Total														
Total Non-Provision														
⊕ Total Manual Adjustments														
Asset / Liability Automated Reclassification														
Total Adjustments														
⊕ Total Movements														
Ending Balance (e)														

To enter adjustments:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **TAR**.
2. Import or enter amounts for payments or refunds and enter adjustments to account balances as necessary.
3. Click **Save**.
4. Review the following:
 - **Ending Balance** (based on the Opening Balance, plus all activity)
 - **Ending Balance per Book** (General Ledger, ERP or Consolidation application). See Generating Custom Mapping in *Administering Tax Reporting*.
 - Difference (JE)
5. On the form, under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**, and then click **Launch**.

6. Generate journal entries in Oracle Smart View for Office for any differences.

Table 11-13 Tax Account RollForward

Category	Description
Current Expense	The current national income tax amount calculated in the current provision.
Deferred Expense	The deferred national income tax amount calculated in the deferred provision.
Total Provision	The sum of Current Expense and Deferred Expense.
Non-current Assets	The amount of national deferred taxes classified as a noncurrent asset.
Non-current Liabilities	The amount of national deferred taxes classified as a noncurrent liability.
Non-current Valuation Allowance	The amount of national deferred taxes classified as a noncurrent valuation allowance.
Ownership - Opening Balance	This amount is the difference in the Opening balance due to ownership changes to the Parent.
Ownership - Current Year	This amount is the difference in the Opening balance due to ownership changes to the Parent.
Total Movement Ownership	This amount is the total movement for Ownership for the Current Tax.
Total Deferred Tax	The sum of National Current Asset/Liability, Noncurrent Asset/Liability and Noncurrent Valuation Allowance.

Table 11-13 (Cont.) Tax Account RollForward

Category	Description
Income Tax Payable	Identifies a Region (such as a US State) for which an income tax provision must be calculated.
Income Tax Receivable	The national current tax receivable. Amounts are manually posted using the reclassification accounts in the Tax Account RollForward. Payments and refunds are input manually.
Long-term Payable	The national tax long-term payable. Amounts are manually posted using the reclassification accounts in the Tax Account RollForward. Payments and refunds are input manually.
Net (Payable) Receivable	The total national tax payable/receivable.
Acquisitions Total	The total of any Acquisitions resulting from the acquisition of assets and liabilities and the related temporary differences. The detail amounts are available from Acquisition details on the Temporary Differences form.
Disposals Total	The total of any Disposals resulting from the disposals of assets and liabilities and the related temporary differences. The detail amounts are available from Disposal details on the Temporary Differences form.
Balance Sheet Total	The total of Acquisitions and Disposals are displayed under Balance Sheet Total.
Equity Adjustments	The national equity transactions based on the nonprovision adjustments the deferred tax rollforward. These amounts are automated from the deferred tax rollforward.
Equity Adjustments Total	The total national and regional equity adjustments.
TAR Accounts	Net to zero

Working with Current Tax Payable Forms

The Current Tax Payable forms enable you to capture a breakdown of provisions for each year to ensure they have been cleared by payments and refunds, or adjustments such as RTA. The Current Tax Payable Analysis can capture up to seven prior years ending balances that, when added, agree with the ending balance in the TAR. As you add new years to the form, years past the 7 year limit are accumulated into the total in the Historic Year.

There are three Current Tax Payable forms:

- Current Tax Payable
- Current Tax Payable Automated
- Current Tax Payable Details

Note that the Current Tax payable form is available by default (see, [Entering Current Tax Payable \(National\) Form](#)). However, if you want to use Current Tax Payable

Automated and Current Tax Payable Detail forms, you must enable the automation feature. For more information, see [Managing Current Tax Payable Automated and Detail Forms](#).

Entering Current Tax Payable (National) Form

The Current Tax Payable form is available for both GAAP and IFRS reporting standards.

The last year ending balance data in Current Tax payable is the current year opening balance. You can add details in the columns that you require under the following headings:

- Current Year P&L Charge
- Current Year OCI/Equity
- Payments
- Refunds
- Total Payments and Refunds
- RTA (P&L)
- Transfers
- Foreign Exchange - Opening Balance
- Foreign Exchange - Current Year
- Current Payable Foreign Exchange (available for multicurrency applications only)
- Ownership
- Ownership - Opening Balance
- Ownership - Current Year
- Payable Closing Balance

To enter details on the Current Tax Payable form:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **TAR**.
2. Select the **Current Tax Payable** tab.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Account	Currency			
Actual	FY15	P1	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	CurPayNational	USD			
		Year Of Origination	Opening Balance	Opening Balance Adjustment	Beginning Balance as Restated	CY P&L Charge	CY OCI / Equity	Payments	Refunds		
Historic Year											
Current Year Minus 6		FY09									
Current Year Minus 5		FY10									
Current Year Minus 4		FY11									
Current Year Minus 3		FY12									
Current Year Minus 2		FY13									
Current Year Minus 1		FY14									

3. **Optional:** Modify the POV as required.
If you are starting a new Year, select that year for the POV. Note that data from the existing **Current Year** moves to **Current Year Minus 1**, and data for the previous **Current Year Minus 6** is accumulated into the total value shown under **Historic Year**.

Based on the selected year in the POV, the actual Financial year is displayed under **Year of Origination** , such as FY17, FY18, FY19.
4. Enter detail amounts for any of the following columns:
 - Current Year P&L Charge
 - Current Year OCI/Equity
 - Payments
 - Refunds
 - Total Payments and Refunds
 - RTA (P&L)
 - Transfers
 - Foreign Exchange - Opening Balance
 - Foreign Exchange - Current Year
 - Ownership
 - Ownership - Opening Balance
 - Ownership - Current Year
 - Current Payable Foreign Exchange (available for multicurrency applications only)
5. Under **Actions**, click **Consolidate**.
6. Review results under **Payable Closing Balance**.

Managing Current Tax Payable Automated and Detail Forms

Enable Tax Automation

You can enable Current Tax Payable Automation in two ways:

1. Select the checkbox next to **Current Tax Payable Automation > Enable** while creating the application.

The screenshot shows a multi-step configuration process with four steps: General, Details, Features (current), and Review. The 'Features' section contains several options, each with an 'Enable' checkbox:

- IFRS**: Enable IFRS to calculate Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR), and report on the Consolidated Effective Tax Rate (CETR) in an IFRS format. Enable
- CbCR**: Enable CbC Reporting to calculate analyses which assess risk as a result of transfer pricing strategies. Enable
- Interim Provision**: Enable interim provision to calculate monthly or quarterly tax provision using an annualised estimated effective tax rate ("AEETR") plus discrete tax amounts. Enable
- Weighted Average**: Enable weighted average to calculate the average foreign currency translation rate for the net income before tax for each base entity. Enable
- Ownership Management**: Enable Ownership Management to assign parent-child percentages, consolidation methods and account for changes overtime. Enable
- Current Tax Payable Automation**: Enable Current Tax Payable Automation to automate the data flow from current provision to current tax payable. Enable

The 'Current Tax Payable Automation' option is highlighted with a red rectangular box.

- Navigate to the **Tax Reporting – Enable Features** screen after you create the application. Select **Current Tax Payable Automation**, and click **Enable**.

The screenshot shows the 'Tax Reporting - Enable Features' configuration page. It contains several sections of checkboxes:

- IFRS**:
- Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR)**:
- Consolidated Effective Tax Rate Reconciliation**:
- Country by Country Reporting (CbCR)**:
- Interim Tax Provision (Applications created prior to 18.08)**:
- Interim Tax Provision**:
 - Total AEETR
 - Detailed AEETR(Current and Deferred)
- Weighted Average**:
- Dynamic Calc Jurisdiction**:
- Ownership Management**:
- Current Tax Payable Automation**: (This checkbox is highlighted with a red rectangular box)

 At the top right, there are 'Enable' and 'Close' buttons.

Access the Automation Forms

To access the Current Tax Payable Automation form:

- From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **TAR**.
- Select the **Current Tax Payable Automated** tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Current Tax Payable Automated' data entry form. The top navigation bar includes icons for Package, Acquisitions, RTA, TAR, ETR, ETR IFRS, Fixed Assets, Data Status, and Forms. The 'TAR' icon is selected. Below the navigation bar, the 'Current Tax Payable Automated' tab is active. The main table has the following columns:

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Account	Currency	CY P/L Charge Automated	CY P/L Charge Total	CY OCI / Equity	CY OCI / Equity Automated	CY OCI / Equity Total	Pay/ Payr Detr	Payr Totr	Retr/ Refr Detr	Refunds Total	Total Payments and Refunds	RTA (P/L)	RTA (P/L) Automated
Actual	FY15	P1	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	CurPay/National	USD													
Historic Year																				
Current Year Minus 6		FY09																		
Current Year Minus 5		FY10																		
Current Year Minus 4		FY11																		
Current Year Minus 3		FY12																		

 The columns 'CY P/L Charge Automated', 'CY P/L Charge Total', 'CY OCI / Equity Automated', and 'RTA (P/L) Automated' are highlighted with red boxes.

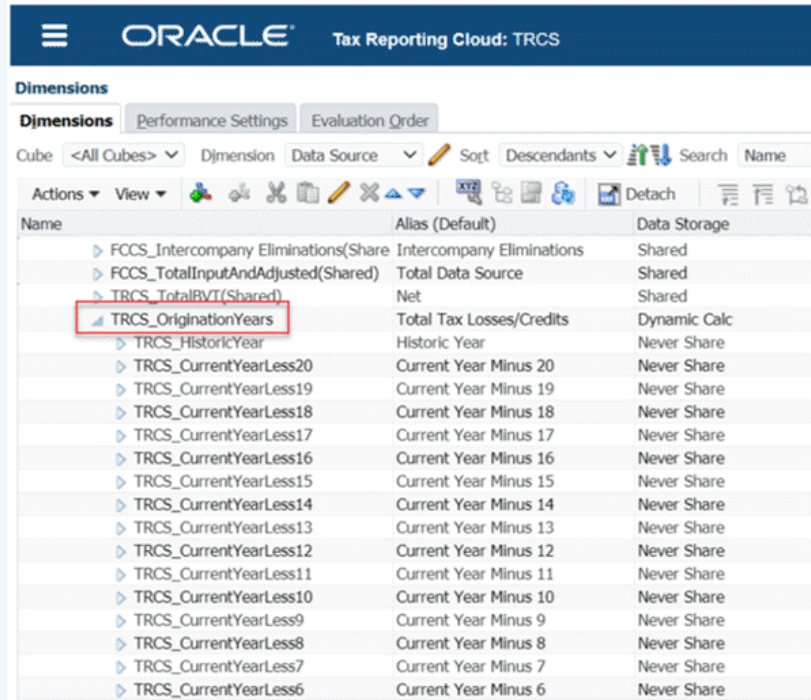
The Current Tax Payable form is a data entry form used for capturing payments, refunds and others. If you want to move data from current provision to current tax payable, you have to enter data manually. For single intersection this is not a problem, but if you want it for all the years that is, from P1 to P12 it will be a huge effort to manually enter the data. In such cases, you can use the Current tax Payable Automated feature.

It is similar to the Current Tax Payable form but there are three additional columns. Automation is provided for these three movement members:

- CYPL Charge Automated
- CY OCI /Equity Automated
- RTA (P/L) Automated

 **Note:**

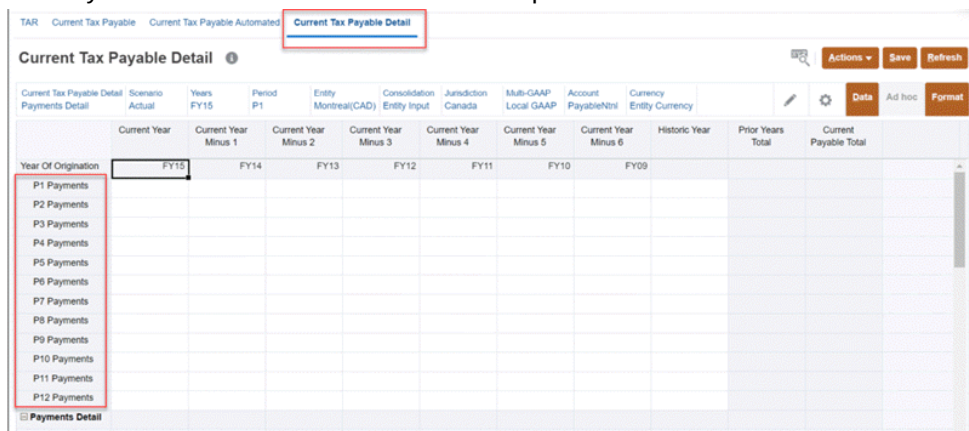
- For payments and refunds automation feature is not applicable.
- You can add new rows in the current tax payable automated form by using the members under TRCS_OriginationYears as shared members, since members till Current Year Minus 20 are present under TRCS_OriginationYears.



Name	Alias (Default)	Data Storage
▶ FCCS_Intercompany Eliminations(Share)	Intercompany Eliminations	Shared
▶ FCCS_TotalInputAndAdjusted(Shared)	Total Data Source	Shared
▶ TRCS_TotalBVT(Shared)	Net	Shared
▶ TRCS_OriginationYears	Total Tax Losses/Credits	Dynamic Calc
▶ TRCS_HistoricYear	Historic Year	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess20	Current Year Minus 20	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess19	Current Year Minus 19	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess18	Current Year Minus 18	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess17	Current Year Minus 17	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess16	Current Year Minus 16	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess15	Current Year Minus 15	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess14	Current Year Minus 14	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess13	Current Year Minus 13	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess12	Current Year Minus 12	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess11	Current Year Minus 11	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess10	Current Year Minus 10	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess9	Current Year Minus 9	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess8	Current Year Minus 8	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess7	Current Year Minus 7	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess6	Current Year Minus 6	Never Share

Note that to specify the source account from where to pull the data into these automation columns, you need to create mappings. See [Creating Mappings for Current Tax Payable Automation](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*.

3. Select the **Current Tax Payable Detail** tab to access the Detail form. Note that you can track the refunds or payment details of a particular year from the Current Tax Payable Detail form. You can enter data periodic wise in this form.



Year Of Origination	Current Year	Current Year Minus 1	Current Year Minus 2	Current Year Minus 3	Current Year Minus 4	Current Year Minus 5	Current Year Minus 6	Historic Year	Prior Years Total	Current Payable Total
P1 Payments										
P2 Payments										
P3 Payments										
P4 Payments										
P5 Payments										
P6 Payments										
P7 Payments										
P8 Payments										
P9 Payments										
P10 Payments										
P11 Payments										
P12 Payments										

 **Note:**

- If you want to change the order of columns or if you have additional columns to add in the Current Tax Payable Detail form, see [Managing Current Tax Payable Details Form](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*.
- You can also hide this form manually if you do not want to work on this form. To do so, you need to create a new navigation flow and create a new card without the form.

Customizing Tax Account RollForward (TAR)

Companies that have a different General Ledger account structure than the Tax Reporting out-of-the-box accounts can now configure a customized TAR Automation report in which the company can add columns to the TAR Automation report, and map the data to the columns.

The TAR Automation report contains all the columns and rows available on the out-of-the-box TAR report, but also enables you to customize the report to:

- Add additional G/L accounts in the columns to be consistent with the company's General Ledger Chart of Accounts.
- Add additional Movement member rows to breakdown the composite details for each Movement total.

If mappings are defined by the user for a specific POV, that mapping will be considered for Consolidation. If a mapping has not been customized, default mapping will be used.

To customize your TAR Automation report, see [Configuring TAR Automation](#).

Working with the Statutory and Consolidated Effective Tax Rate

Tax Reporting calculates the Effective Tax Rate (ETR) reconciliation automatically at the national (statutory) and consolidated rates.

The statutory and consolidated rate reconciliation forms capture the following items on a pretax and tax-effected basis:

- **Net Income Before Tax**
- **Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)**
- **Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)**
- **Total Permanent Differences**
- **Total Deductible Tax CETR**
- **Special Deductions**
- **Total Tax Credits Current Year**
- **Change in Valuation Allowance**
- **Foreign Tax Rate Differences**
- **Additional Current Provision - Source**
- **Additional Current Provision - Manual**

- **Additional Total Provision - From Current**
- **Return to Accrual Adjustment**
- **Audit Settlement Adjustment**
- **Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)**
- **Transfers (Deferred Only)**
- **Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)**
- **Contingency (Deferred Only)**
- **Rate Change - Total**
- **Deferred Tax Override Rate Adjustment**
- **DTNR Current Year P&L**
- **DTNR Current Year Total P&L**
- **Deferred Tax Expense Total**

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency			
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency			
			Pre Tax	Tax Effect	Consolidated ETR Percentage					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Net Income Before Tax		15	7	45%					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)									
<input type="checkbox"/>	Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)									
Total Permanent Differences										
<input type="checkbox"/>	Total Deductible Tax CETR		951	618	4119.48%					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Special Deductions Total									
<input type="checkbox"/>	Total Tax Credits Current Year									
<input type="checkbox"/>	Change in Valuation Allowance									
Foreign Tax Rate Differences			-2	-2	-10%					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Additional Current Provision - Source									
<input type="checkbox"/>	Additional Current Provision - Manual									
Additional Total Provision - From Current										
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to Accrual Adjustment									
<input type="checkbox"/>	Audit Settlement Adjustment									
<input type="checkbox"/>	Deferred Tax Expense Total		985	985	6566.67%					
Additional Total Provision CETR			984	984	6556.67%					
Consolidated ETR				1608	10721.15%					

The consolidated rate reconciliation starts with the global statutory tax rate to reconcile to an entity's tax rate using the categories noted above. The statutory rate reconciliation calculation is similar to the consolidated rate reconciliation, but the starting point is based on the entity's statutory tax rate and, therefore, there is no foreign rate difference.

The rate reconciliation automatically calculates the tax impact of reconciling items as a percentage of pretax net income before taxes as adjusted. The system provides the

ability to drill down to the lowest level of detail of each of the above reconciling items to view the contribution of each item to the overall effective tax rate, depending on the level of information that is entered.

The foreign rate difference is calculated by taking the difference between the consolidated tax rate and the statutory tax rate and multiplying it times Net Income Before Tax Adjusted, GAAP to Stat permanent differences and Stat to Tax permanent differences.


Entering the Consolidated Effective Tax Rate

You must enter the appropriate consolidated income tax rate to create the Consolidated Effective Tax Rate Reconciliation.

To enter the consolidated effective tax rate:

1. From the Home page, select **Application**, and then **Configuration**, and then select the **Consolidated Tax Rates** form.



2. **Optional:** Click Edit Members  to set the Point of View by selecting members for the Scenario, Year, Period, and Entity dimensions.
3. Enter the consolidated tax rate for for each type.
You must enter the tax percentage rate in a decimal format, and then click **Enter**. For example, enter **.05** to display **5%**.
4. Click **Save**.

Working with the Statutory and Consolidated Effective Tax Rates Using IFRS Reporting

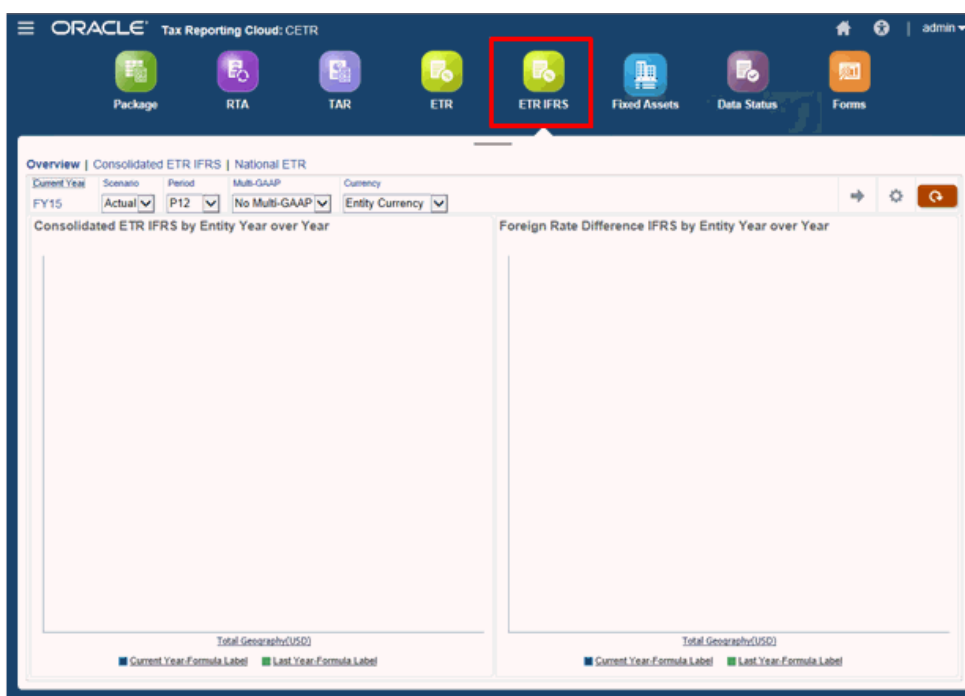
Consolidated ETR IFRS Overview Dashboard

The Consolidated ETR IFRS Overview dashboard displays results for the following bar charts:

- Consolidated ETR IFRS by Entity Year over Year
- Foreign Rate Difference IFRS by Entity Year over Year

To review the Overview dashboard:

1. From the Home page, click **Tax Provision National**, and then click **ETR IFRS**.



2. On the **Overview** tab, review each dashboard. To drill down into the dashboard, click the top-level entity, for example, **Total Geography**. Continue to drill down by clicking the names of the available regions.

Working with the Consolidated Effective Tax Rate Using IFRS Reporting

Tax Reporting calculates the Effective Tax Rate (ETR) reconciliation, based on IFRS reporting standards. The Consolidated ETR IFRS form shows the pre-tax, tax, and percentage on the form, and applies both the National and Regional consolidated tax rates. The tax rate is a global rate.

Note:

The IFRS feature must be enabled for the application in order to display the Consolidated ETR IFRS rates form and the Consolidated Tax Rates IFRS by Entity form to show the Accounts calculated using Entity CETR rates. See the following procedures in the *Administering Tax Reporting* guide to enable the IFRS feature:

- [Creating a New Application.](#)
- [Enabling Application Features.](#)

Before you begin, you must input a National and Regional Consolidated tax rate. Tax is calculated based on the Consolidated tax rate respectively for National and Regional NIBT. Remaining amounts, such as additional provision items, deferred tax, and so on, are pulled in from the National current and deferred provisions.

The following formulas are used in calculations:

Table 11-14 CETR IFRS Formulas

Calculation	Formula	Example
National Tax Rate Differences	Current Year Domicile Rate * (NIBT Adjusted) - National Consolidated ETR IFRS rate * (NIBT Adjusted)	.40(207040) - .40(207040)=82816-82816=0
Local Tax Rate Differences The local tax rate for each regional entity	Local tax rate differences = (((Net Income Before Tax <i>Entity1</i>)* Current Year Apportionment Rate)*Current Year Jurisdiction Rate) + (((Net Income Before Tax <i>Entity2</i>)* Current Year Apportionment Rate)*Current Year Jurisdiction Rate)- Local Consolidate ETR IFRS rate * (Net Income Before Taxes)	Local tax rate differences = (((517600)*.05))*10)+ (((517600)*.05))*10)-.05*(517600) Local tax rate differences = ((25880)*.10)+ (25880 *.10)) - .05*517600 Local tax rate differences = (2588 + 2588) - 25880 = -207400
CETR IFRS % for NIBT	Tax Effected IFRS at Total National and Regional / Pre-Tax NIBT Adjusted at All National	23155/517600=0.4485=44.85% 232920/517600=45%

To view a Consolidated ETR Tax Rates IFRS report:


1. Set the National and Local Consolidated tax rates:
 - a. From the Home page, click **Application**, and then click **Configuration**.
 - b. On the **Configure** page, click **Consolidated Tax Rates**, and then select the **Consolidated Tax Rates IFRS** tab.

Scenario	Actual	Years	Period
Consolidated Tax Rate National			40%
Consolidated Tax Rate Local			20%
Total Consolidated Tax Rate			60.00%

- c. Enter the National and Local tax rates, and then click **Save**. Enter the rate as a decimal. For example, enter **1** for 100, or **.5** for 50%. These rates do not need to match GAAP rate percentages. These rates only apply to Net Income Before Tax (NIBT). Other fields just represent data movement.
 - d. Click **Save** to populate the Total Consolidated Tax Rate, and then click **Close**.
2. From the Home page, click **Tax Provision National**, and then click **ETR IFRS**.
3. Click the **Consolidated ETR IFRS** tab. The following columns are displayed:
 - Pre-Tax All National
 - Tax Effect IFRS All National
 - Tax Effect IFRS All Regional
 - Tax Effect IFRS Total National and Regional

- Consolidated ETR IFRS Percentage No Jurisdiction

Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P1	Entity Aspen USA Inc.(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Multi-GAAP No Multi-GAAP	Currency Entity Currency						
							Pre Tax	Tax Effect IFRS	Tax Effect IFRS	Tax Effect IFRS	Consolidated ETR IFRS Percentage	
							All National	All National	All Regional	Total National And Regional	No Jurisdiction	
<input type="checkbox"/> Net Income Before Tax												
Consolidated Effective Tax Rate												
<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Differences (GAAP to Stat)												
<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Differences (Stat to Tax)												
Total Regional Permanent Differences												
Total Permanent Differences												
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated - Regional												
Special Deductions												
<input type="checkbox"/> Consolidated Deductible Regional Tax												
Other Deductible Income tax												
Other Deductible Income Taxes - Reversal												
Regional Tax Deduction												
Total Deductible Tax CETR												
Total Tax Credits Current Year												
Regional Total Tax Credits Current Year												
Total Tax Credits												
<input type="checkbox"/> Change in Valuation Allowance												
<input type="checkbox"/> Additional Current Provision - Source												
<input type="checkbox"/> Additional Current Provision - Manual												

4. **Optional:** Click the Edit icon , and select the POV.
5. Select **Actions**, and then **Consolidate**.
6. Enter the dimensions for which you want to run the calculations. The dimensions default to the current POV, but they can be changed.

Entering the Consolidated Tax Rates IFRS

You enter the Consolidated Tax Rates for IFRS and apply the rates to the National or Regional/Local level. This option applies to both Single and Multiple currencies.

Note:

The IFRS feature must be enabled for the application before you can perform this task. See the following procedures in the *Administering Tax Reporting* guide:

- [Creating a New Application.](#)
- [Enabling Application Features.](#)

To enter the Consolidated ETR IFRS tax rates:

1. From the Home page, click **Application**, and then **Configuration**.
2. From the Configure screen, select **Consolidated Tax Rates** to display the Consolidated Tax Rates form.
3. Select **Consolidated Tax Rates IFRS** tab.

Scenario	Years	Period																	
Actual	FY15	P12																	
Consolidated Tax Rate National			40%																
Consolidated Tax Rate Local				20%															
Total Consolidated Tax Rate				60.00%															

4. Select the POV, including the Entity.
5. **Optional:** Under **Consolidated Tax Rate National**, enter the value of the override National tax rate for IFRS.
6. **Optional:** Under **Consolidated Tax Rate Local**, enter the value of the override Regional/Local tax rate for IFRS.
7. Click **Save**.

Overriding the Consolidated ETR IFRS Tax Rates by Entity

You can override the Consolidated ETR IFRS global tax rates for selected entities. The entity level tax rates may be applied to the National or Regional/Local level. This option applies to both Single and Multiple currencies, and both Dense and Sparse combinations.

Note:

The IFRS feature must be enabled for the application in order to display the Consolidated ETR IFRS rates form and the Consolidated Tax Rates IFRS by Entity forms to show the Accounts calculated using Entity CETR IFRS rates. See the following procedures in the *Administering Tax Reporting* guide to enable the IFRS feature:

- [Creating a New Application.](#)
- [Enabling Application Features.](#)

Before you begin, you must input a National and Regional Consolidated tax rate for the selected base level Entity. Tax is calculated based on the Consolidated tax rate respectively for National and Regional NIBT sections only. Remaining amounts, such as additional provision items, deferred tax, and so on, are pulled in from the National current and deferred provisions.

Note:


If a Consolidated Effective rate by Entity is not assigned to the Entity, the Consolidated ETR IFRS By Entity form will show no tax effect amount after consolidation. The Consolidated ETR IFRS form will show the amount calculated using the Global rate.


The Consolidated Tax Rates IFRS By Entity can be copied from Year to Year or Period to Period using Rollover of Tax Rates.

To view a Consolidated ETR Tax Rates IFRS by Entity report:

1. Set the Consolidated ETR IFRS tax rate for a specific Entity:
 - a. From the Home page, click **Application**, and then **Configuration**.
 - b. On the **Configure** page, click **Consolidated Rates** to display the Consolidated Tax Rates form.
 - c. Select the **Consolidated Tax Rates IFRS by Entity** tab.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity
Actual	FY16	P12	San Jose(USD)
Consolidated Tax Rate National			35%
Consolidated Tax Rate Local			20%
Total Consolidated Tax Rate by Entity			55%

- d. **Optional:** Click the Edit icon  and select the POV, including the base level **Entity** for which you want to override the global tax rates.
 - e. Under **Consolidated Tax Rate National** and **Consolidated Tax Rate Local**, enter the value of the override National and Regional/Local tax rates. Enter the rate as a decimal. For example, enter 1 for 100, or .5 for 50%. These rates only apply to Net Income Before Tax (NIBT).
Other fields just represent data movement.
 - f. Click **Save** to populate the **Total Consolidated Tax Rate by Entity**, and then click **Close**.
2. From the Home page, click **Tax Provision National**, and then click **ETR IFRS**.
3. Click the **Consolidated ETR IFRS by Entity** tab. The following columns are displayed:
 - Pre-Tax - All National
 - Tax Effect CETR IFRS By Entity - All National
 - Tax Effect CETR IFRS By Entity - All Regional
 - Tax Effect CETR IFRS By Entity - Total National and Regional
 - Consolidated CETR IFRS By Entity Percentage - No Jurisdiction

4. **Optional:** Click the Edit icon , and select the POV, including the **Entity** for which you want to override the global tax rates..
5. Select **Actions**, and then **Consolidate**. The form is calculated using the National and Local ETR IFRS tax rates for the selected entity. The CETR IFRS by Entity tax rates are applied to the NIBT section only.
6. The values for the tax amount and the Consolidated ETR IFRS on the bottom row should be the same on both the Consolidated ETR IFRS form and the Consolidated ETR IFRS by Entity form.

Data Status and Validation

Reviewing Calculation Status

You can review the processing status for each process unit (scenario, year, entity, period) by accessing the Calculation Status tab on the Data Status form.



Note:

Data in this form cannot be modified.

To review Calculation Status:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **Data Status**.
2. Select the **Calculation Status** tab.

Data Status											
Scenario	Years	Currency									
Actual	FY16	Entity Currency									
			P1		P2		P3		P4		P5
			Approval Status	Calculation Status	Approval Status	Calculation Status	Approval Status	Calculation Status	Approval Status	Calculation Status	Approval Status
San Jose(USD)			Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started
Western USA(USD)			Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started
Atlanta(USD)			Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started
Stamford(USD)			Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started
New York City(USD)			Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started
Eastern USA(USD)			Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started
United States of America(USD)			Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started
Montreal(CAD)			Not Started	Ok	Not Started	Ok	Not Started	Ok	Not Started	Ok	Not Started
Toronto(CAD)			Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started
Calgary(CAD)			Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started
Total Canada(CAD)			Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started
London(GBP)			Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started
Liverpool(GBP)			Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started
Leeds(GBP)			Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started
Total UK(GBP)			Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started	Impacted	Not Started
Switzerland(CHF)			Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started
Germany(EUR)			Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started
France(EUR)			Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started

- For each entity, select the row that contains the entity you want to view.
- For the required period (P1, P2, and so on), under **Approval Status** view the status for the approval of the item.
- For the required period (P1, P2, and so on), under **Calculation Status**, view the current status:
 - Not Started
 - System Changed
 - No Data
 - Impacted
 - OK

Differentiating Between Data Status of Hybrid and Non-Hybrid Applications

There are differences in how the calculation status in the data status form changes after running consolidation between the applications with account as dense and with period and movement as dense.

Use Case Example:

In this example you can see the difference in Data Status behavior for Hybrid application vs Non-Hybrid applications.

- Enter data for Actual, FY22, P1, Toronto Entity. P1 is impacted.

Entity	Calc Status				
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
Toronto	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

- Consolidate the same POV. Calc status P1 changes to **OK** and next period P2 is impacted.

Entity	Calc Status				
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
Toronto	OK	Impacted	No Data	No Data	No Data

- Now Enter data for Actual, FY22, P4, Toronto. P4 is impacted.

Entity	Calc Status				
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
Toronto	OK	Impacted	No Data	Impacted	No Data

- Consolidate Actual, FY22, P4, Toronto. As the calculation status of P1 is **OK**, consolidation will not be run for P1.

Hybrid Application

All the periods (P2 onwards) is consolidated and calc status of P2 – P4 is changed to **OK**. Next period of P4 which is P5 is impacted.

Entity	Calc Status				
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
Toronto	OK	OK	OK	OK	Impacted

Non-Hybrid Application

In the application with Account as Dense has a different behavior when you consolidate Actual, FY22, P4, Toronto.

After consolidating Actual, FY22, P4, Toronto, system does not change the calc status of the prior period whose calc status is **No Data**.

Entity	Calc Status				
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
Toronto	OK	OK	No Data	OK	Impacted

See Also: [Application Models](#) and [Optimizing the Application Model for Hybrid Aggregation](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*

Validating the National ETR

You can validate that the Current Provision - Deferred Tax is equal to the system calculated Statutory ETR.

If there is a difference, the amount should be documented in a Journal Entry in Oracle Smart View for Office.



Note:

Data in this form cannot be modified.

To validate the National ETR calculation:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **Data Status**



The screenshot shows the Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud interface. The top navigation bar includes icons for Package, RTA, TAR, ETR, Data Status (highlighted with a red box), and Forms. Below the navigation bar, the 'Calculation Status' is set to 'National ETR'. The main content area displays a table titled 'Total Tax National' with columns for Scenario, Years, Period, Entity, Multi-GAAP, and Currency. The table shows the following data:

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Multi-GAAP	Currency
Actual	FY16	P12	Operations(USD)	Local GAAP	Entity Currency
All National					
Current Provision					(2,489,283.49118)
Deferred Tax					29,190
Total					(2,460,093)
Statutory ETR					(2,425,093)
Difference					35,000

2. Select the **National ETR** tab.
3. Review the results for Total Tax National:
 - Current Provision
 - Deferred Tax
 - Total
 - Total Effective Tax Rate SETR
 - Difference
4. If there is an amount displayed under **Difference**, you must generate a Journal Entry using Smart View to explain the difference.

Validating the Regional ETR Calculation

You can validate that the Regional Current Provision - Deferred Tax is equal to the system calculated Regional Statutory ETR.

If there is a difference, the amount should be documented in a Journal Entry in Oracle Smart View for Office.

**Note:**

Data in this form cannot be modified.

To validate the Total Tax Regional Form:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **Data Status**



Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Multi-GAAP	Currency
Actual	FY15	P12	San Jose(USD)	No Multi-GAAP	Entity Currency

All Regional	
Regional Current Provision	
Deferred Tax	0
Total	0
Total Effective Tax Rate RETR	
Difference	0

2. On the form, select the **Regional ETR** tab.
3. Review the results for Total Tax Regional:
 - Current Provision
 - Deferred Tax
 - Total
 - Total Effective Tax Rate SETR
 - Difference
4. If there is an amount displayed under **Difference**, you need to generate a Journal Entry using Smart View to explain the difference.

Validating the Total Tax Combined

You can validate the consolidated ETR calculation.

The validation is automatically generated, and should show that the Total Tax Expense is in balance with the Effective Tax Rate reports as calculated by the system. If there is a

difference, the amount should be documented in a Journal Entry in Oracle Smart View for Office.



Note:

Data in this form cannot be modified.

To validate the Total Tax Combined:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, and then **Data Status**



The screenshot shows the Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud: TaxApp interface. The top navigation bar includes icons for Package, RTA, TAR, ETR, Data Status (highlighted with a red box), and Forms. Below the navigation bar, the 'Data Status' form is displayed for 'Consolidated ETR'. The form includes a 'Data Validation' section with a table showing tax calculation results for 'All National', 'All Regional', and 'Consolidated' categories. The table columns are Scenario, Years, Period, Entity, Multi-GAAP, and Currency. The rows include Current Provision, Deferred Tax, Total, Total Effective Tax Rate SETR, and Difference. All values shown are 0.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Multi-GAAP	Currency
Actual	FY15	P12	San Jose(USD)	No Multi-GAAP	Entity Currency

	All National	All Regional	Consolidated
Current Provision			
Deferred Tax	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Total Effective Tax Rate SETR			
Difference	0	0	0

2. On the form, select the **Consolidated ETR** tab.
3. Under the appropriate columns, you can review the consolidated results for the following:
 - All National
 - All Regional
 - Consolidated
4. If there is an amount displayed under **Difference** for any of the Total Tax categories, you must generate a Journal Entry using Smart View to explain the difference.

Overriding Opening Balance to Create Forecast and Budget Scenarios

Forecasting and budgeting are methods that enable you to manage current expenses, and to predict future expenses for the coming year. By creating different scenarios for your application, such as Forecast, Budget or What-If scenarios, you can model the scenarios to reflect the different criteria for each situation.

The system default behavior for the Opening Balance is to carry forward the Closing Balance from the same Scenario as the Opening Balance to which the data is being written. For the Opening Balance, you can specify a different scenario from which to source the Closing Balance data in each year. For example, when recording projected future data, such as a forecast, plan or budget, the reported Opening Balance is generally based on the most current Actual data to ensure that the Closing Balances of the projected period reflect the most accurate results possible

To specify an Opening Balance override for a scenario:

1. **Optional:** Update the Tax Rate and FX Rate for the target scenario, for example, Forecast. See the following topics:
 - [Entering Tax Rates](#)
 - [Working with National FX Rates](#)


The System Administrator or a Power User can pull Opening Tax Rates from Actual to Forecast using Copy Configuration. See Copying Configurations Across Scenarios, Years, and Periods.

2. From the Home page, click **Application**, and then **Configuration**.
3. Select **Opening Balance Override** to open the TRCS_Opening Balance Override form.

	Source Scenario for Opening Balance	Source Scenario for RTA	Source Scenario for Opening FX Rate
Actual			
Interim Provision Forecast	Actual	Actual	Actual
Budget	Actual	Actual	Actual
Budget NIBT			
Quarter1 Forecast			
Quarter 1 Forecast NIBT			
Quarter2 Forecast			
Quarter 2 Forecast NIBT			
Quarter3 Forecast			
Quarter 3 Forecast NIBT			

4. Click **Years** to select the target year you want to set, and then click **OK**.
5. Select the row that contains the Scenario that you want to generate, such as Budget or Forecast.
6. **Optional:** To add a new Scenario, for example, a What-If scenario:

a. From the Navigator, under **Create and Manage**, select **Dimension**, and then select the **Scenario** dimension. All available Scenarios are displayed on the TRCS_Opening Balance Override form.

b. Click Add Child  and add details for the new scenario, and then click **Save**.

 **Note:**

Ensure that you check **Include BegBal as Time Period** to include the beginning balance.

c. Refresh the database.

7. Under **Source Scenario for Opening Balance**, select **Actual** to use as the source of the opening balance.
The Source period is always fixed, for example, P12 for Opening Balance and Opening FX Rate, and P13 for RTA.
8. **Optional:** Under **Source Scenario for RTA**, select the source scenario to pull RTA data. If the Actual RTA Source Scenario is not selected, the RTA will be picked from the Target Scenario, for example, the Forecast or Budget Scenario, if the data has been defined there.
9. **Optional:** Under **Source Scenario for Opening FX Rate**, select the source scenario to pull FX rates. If the Actual FX Rate Source Scenario is not selected, the FX Rate will be picked from the Target Scenario, for example, the Forecast or Budget Scenario, if the data has been defined there.
10. Click **Save**.
11. **Optional:** Make adjustments to the Scenario before running Consolidation, if required.
12. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision National**, then **Package**, and then **Current Provision**.
13. From **Actions**, select **Consolidation**.
You can see the results of consolidation by selecting the target Scenario POV, and reviewing results under Opening Balance on the Temporary Differences and Deferred Tax forms.

Working with Regional Tax Process

Related Links:

- [Using Tax Automation for Regional Current Provision](#)
- [Working with Regional Current Provision](#)
- [Working with Regional RTA \(Return to Accrual\)](#)
- [Working with Acquisitions: Regional](#)
- [Working with Regional Tax Account RollForward \(TAR\)](#)
- [Customizing Regional Tax Account RollForward \(TAR\)](#)
- [Working with the Regional Statutory Effective Tax Rate](#)

Using Tax Automation for Regional Current Provision

The Service Administrator defines the source and destination members and then runs the Consolidation process in order for Tax Automation to ensure that the starting point of the Regional Current Provision equals pretax income of the legal entity's financial statements. Tax Automation logic is executed as part of the Consolidation process.

The regional provision process is similar to the national provision process in that it relies on tax automation to populate the Automated amounts for NIBT, permanent and temporary differences. The National Provision calculation takes place before the Regional Provision calculation during the consolidation process. See [Using Tax Automation for National Current Provision](#).

The Net Income Before Tax (NIBT) from the entity's income statement is copied into the Net Income Before Tax row of the Current Provision form. The Tax Automation process can also be used to automate the amount of Net Income Before Tax adjustments that flow to the Current Provision (for example, Book adjustments and Book reclassifications).

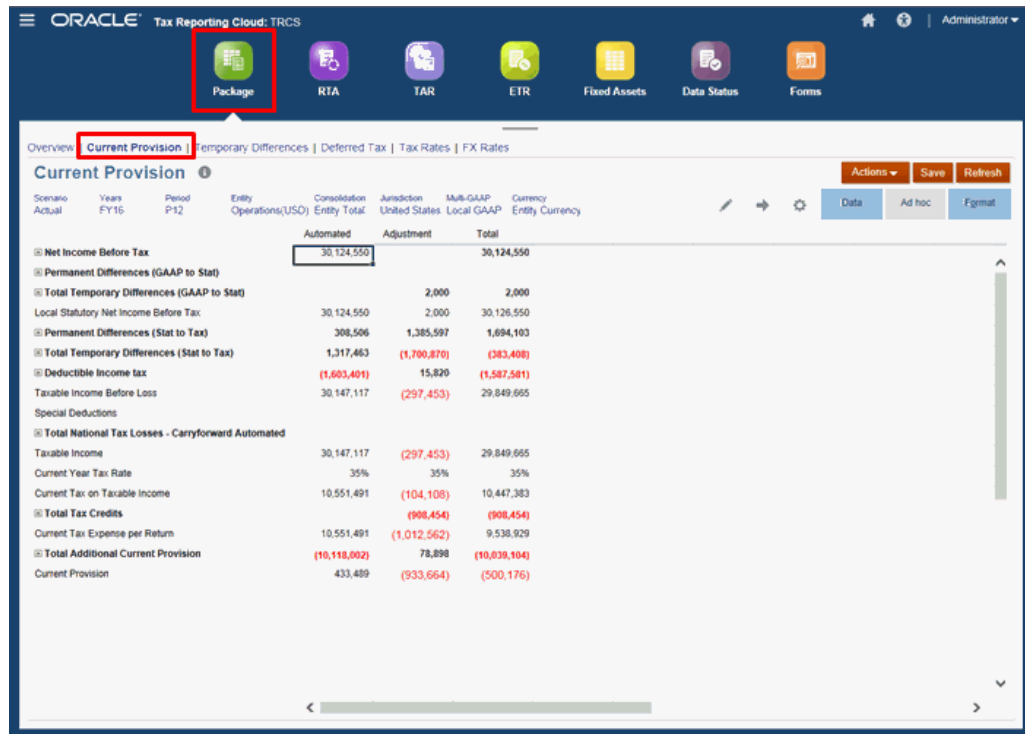


Note:

You must add children with property of store or never share under **Book Adjustments to NIBT** and **NIBT Total Book Reclass**. This enables you to use Tax Automation to bring data to the Current Provision form.

The Balance Sheet and Income Statement data are used to populate permanent and temporary differences, which can be automated from the general ledger to reduce reconciliation time and increase accuracy.

After Tax Automation is run, the Automated figures for NIBT and Temporary and Permanent Differences are shown.



See also, "Working with Tax Automation Trace" in *Administering Tax Reporting*.

Working with Regional Current Provision

Related Topics:

- [Reviewing the Regional Overview Dashboard](#)
- [Working with the Regional Current Provision Form](#)
- [Entering Regional Temporary Differences](#)
- [Working with Regional Deferred Tax](#)
- [Working with Regional Tax Rates](#)
- [Working with Regional FX Rates](#)

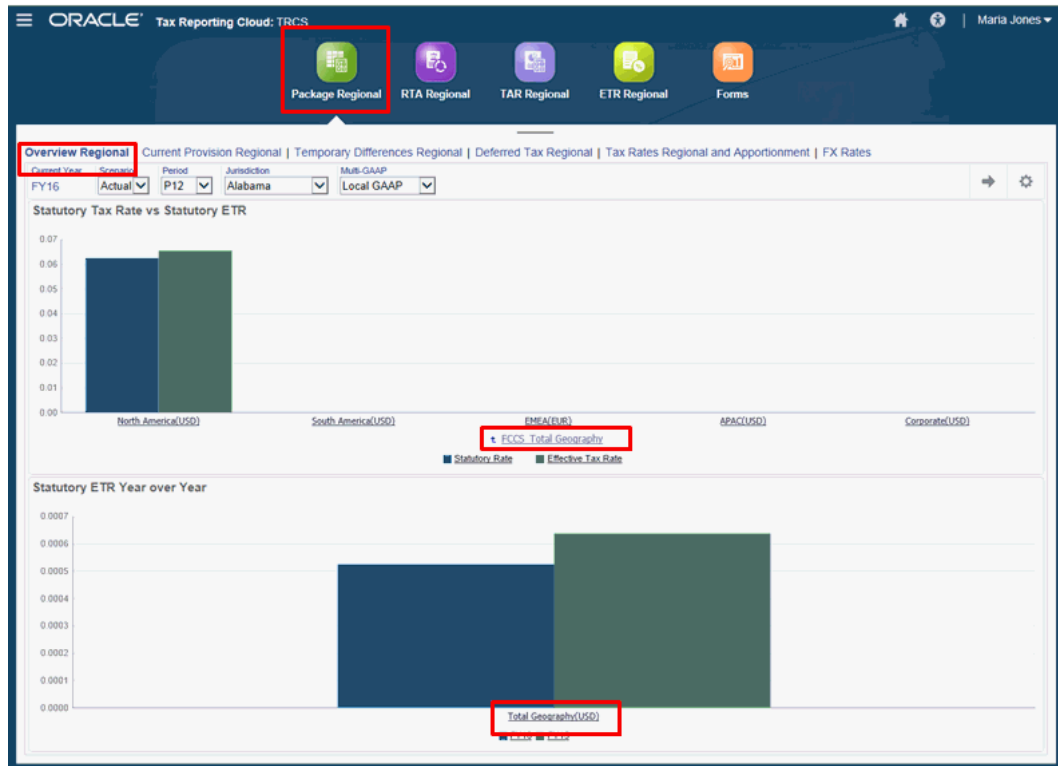
Reviewing the Regional Overview Dashboard

The Regional Provision Overview dashboard displays results for the following bar charts:

- **Statutory Tax Rate vs Statutory ETR** - Compares the Regional Statutory Tax Rate to the Effective Tax rates for the current year for a selected entity.
- **Statutory ETR Year Over Year** - Compares the Regional Statutory ETR rates between the Current and Last Year for a selected entity.

To review the Overview dashboard:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision Regional**, and then **Package Regional**.



2. On the **Overview Regional** tab, review the **Statutory Tax Rate vs the Statutory ETR** dashboard.
To drill down into the dashboard, click the top-level entity, for example, **Total Geography**. Continue to drill down by clicking the name of the available regions.
3. On the **Overview Regional** tab, review the **Statutory ETR Year Over Year** dashboard.
To drill down into the dashboard, click the top-level entity, for example, **Total Geography**. Continue to drill down by clicking the name of the available regions.

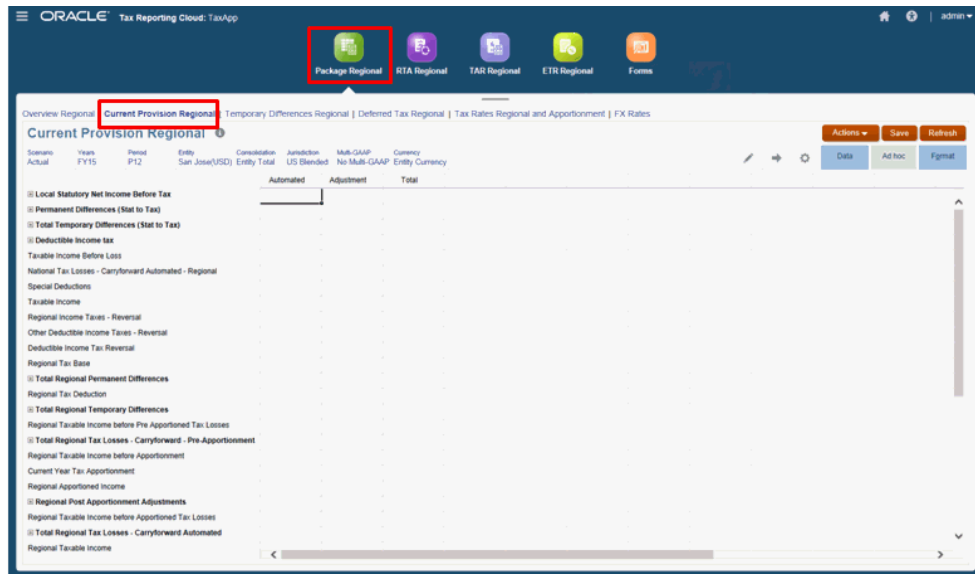
Working with the Regional Current Provision Form


You use the Regional Current Provision form to adjust, review and calculate the current tax expense for the Regional provision.

You can enter any additional permanent and temporary difference adjustments, as well as other non-provisioning amounts in the form. See also [Working with the National Current Provision Form](#).

To calculate the current tax expense for the Regional provision:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision Regional**, and then **Package Regional**.
2. Select the **Current Provision Regional** tab.



3. **Optional:** Click Edit Members  to modify the POV.
4. **Optional:** Under **Adjustments**, enter any adjustments.
5. From **Actions**, select **Consolidate** to recalculate the Current Provision data form.

 **Note:**

If the tax is not calculating for specific accounts, the properties may not be set correctly. For example, you must ensure the following attributes are set on the Regional Account for the Permanent and Temporary Differences:

- Set **Tax Data Type** to **PreTax**.
- Set **Tax Type** to **Regional**.

Verify the property settings in the Dimension Editor, and correct them, if required. See [Editing Member Properties using the Simplified Dimension Editor](#)

 **Note:**

If national data is not flowing to the regional provision for some tax difference accounts, it may be because some properties are not configured correctly. You must ensure the following attribute is set on the tax difference account. To do so:

- Set Tax Type to **NationalAndRegional**. This drives national data for the tax account to be passed to the region/province. For description of account member attributes, see the Table **Account Properties** under [Defining Account Properties](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*.
- Verify the property settings in the Dimension Editor, and correct, if required. See [Editing Member Properties using the Simplified Dimension Editor](#).
- Ensure that the region/province is set as active in the Tax Rates schedule. For configuring the Active Region Flag, see the table **Tax Rate Type** under [Setting Up Tax Rates](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*.

6. Verify the results for the calculated Current Provision Regional Expense.

Net Income Before Tax

Net Income Before Tax (NIBT) is automatically populated in the Current Provision form through the Tax Automation process. The system provides for several existing Net Income Before Tax adjustments as well as the ability to configure adjustments for situations where the Net Income Before Tax must be adjusted (for example, late adjustments, and so on). The system provides these Net Income Before Tax adjustments:

- Book Adjustment
- Book Reclassification

The Net Income Before Tax automation process populates the current provision in local currency from the general ledger. Automatic configuration ensures that the Net Income Before Tax matches the financial statements.

Permanent and Temporary Differences

Permanent and temporary differences are categorized into two categories to account for the differences between GAAP and Statutory reporting requirements of entities:

- **GAAP to Statutory adjustments**—Legal entities for which the local tax regulations require a different basis of accounting from those of the parent use GAAP to Stat adjustments.
- **Statutory to Tax adjustments**—Entities that do not use or do not have GAAP to Statutory permanent or temporary differences, and for which reporting standards and local tax regulations are the same use the Statutory to Tax permanent and temporary differences sections.

The permanent and temporary difference amounts can be manually input or automated. The manual inputs also include adjustments to the automatically calculated values that may be needed.

Deductible Regional and Other Taxes, and Reversals

This section of the Current Provision form provides for the automatic deduction and reversal of regional taxes that are configured to be deductible in the system, as well as manual adjustments for other taxes that are deductible at the national level:

- **Regional Income Taxes**—Automated value comes from the Regional Current Provision if the regional deduction is configured to be deductible plus/minus
- **Other Deductible Income Tax**—Manual input for other taxes that are deductible at the national level equals
- **Deductible Income Tax**

Regional Detailed Tax Losses and Credits

Tax Losses and Credits provide a mechanism that enables business entities to carry forward tax losses and credits to offset future taxable income and/or tax liability. Losses and credits are captured on the detailed Tax Losses Regional and Tax Credits Regional forms and are detailed by the year of origination and the year of expiration. The detailed Tax Loss Regional and Tax Credit Regional forms are integrated with the Current Provision Regional and Temporary Differences Regional forms.

Different countries have different tax rules around how long a company can carry these forward, and that is captured in the Year of Expiration. This data and detail on a consolidated basis is part of the tax footnote or disclosure with their financial statements.

The following forms are available to capture Tax Losses and Credits:

- [Regional Tax Losses](#)
- [Regional Tax Credits](#)



Note:

If Tax Losses or Credit accounts are not available in the application, the Tax Losses or Tax Credits forms will not be available.

From the Home page, select **Tax Provision Regional**, and then **Package Regional**. The columns on both the **Tax Losses** and **Tax Credits** forms are the same. See the table, "Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule " below for an explanation of each column.

Table 12-1 Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
Year of Origination	Based on the selected year in the POV, the actual Financial year is displayed under Year of Origination , such as FY17, FY18, FY19.	
Year of Expiration	<p>Select the year that the tax loss or credit expires from the drop-down list. Different countries have different tax rules specifying how long a company can carry the loss forward.</p> <p>After Consolidation is performed, the Year of Expiration is defaulted in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="737 1444 1081 1640">• If no Year of Expiration is selected and Closing Carryforward has a value, then the Year of Expiration is automatically set to No Expiration. <li data-bbox="737 1646 1081 1843">• If a Year of Expiration has been selected and Closing Carryforward does not have value or equals to Zero, then the Year of Expiration is cleared. 	

Table 12-1 (Cont.) Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
Opening Carryforward	Opening Carryforward is read only, and is populated from the Closing Carryforward of the previous year. This value is populated after Consolidation. If the Closing Carryforward value equals Zero in the previous year, the Opening Carryforward will be blank in the current year.	

Table 12-1 (Cont.) Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
Prior Year Adjustment – Losses and Credits	Enter the amount of any prior year adjustments.	<p>The Total of the adjustments is copied to the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax Losses form • Temporary Differences form, under the corresponding Tax loss/credit account under Prior Year Adjustment – Losses and Credits. This field is read-only. • The value of Closing Carryforward is moved to the next year.


 **Note:** The Prior Year Adjustment - Losses and Credits is not editable for the start year of the application.

Table 12-1 (Cont.) Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
Opening as Adjusted	This amount is the parent of the total of Opening Carryforward and Prior Year Adjustment.	

Table 12-1 (Cont.) Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
Created Losses/Credits	<p>This amount is the tax loss or credit deferred for the current year.</p> <p>For the tax loss deferred for the current year, this amount is transferred from the Adjusted Tax loss account of the Current Provision form, under the Total National Tax Losses – Carryforward Automated account when an adjustment is entered.</p>	<p>After Consolidation, this amount is copied to the Temporary Differences form in the Automated column.</p>


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Table 12-1 (Cont.) Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
		nsf err ed fro m the Cu rre nt Pr ovi sio n for m.
	The tax loss deferred is copied to the Temporary Differences in the Automated column.	
	On the Tax Losses detailed schedule, the deferred amount is displayed in the following locations on the form:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Created Losses/Credits for the selected Year. • Under Opening Carryforward. 	
Return to Accrual Adjustment	Enter the adjustment in the current period due to return to accrual adjustments as a result of the filing of tax returns.	This amount is not automated from the RTA schedule and does not automate to Temporary Difference.
Other Adjustments	Enter the amounts for any other adjustments.	After Consolidation, the total of all other adjustments are moved to the Temporary Differences form, under Other Adjustments-Automated (Deferred Only) .
Available Losses/Credits	<p>The total of this column is the summary of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening as Adjusted • Created Losses/Credits • Return to Accrual Adjustment • Other Adjustments 	

Table 12-1 (Cont.) Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
CY Utilization	Enter the negative amount if you want to use this loss for the current year (CY).	The CY total moves to the following form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Provision form under Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated in Automated column • Temporary Differences form under Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated in Automated column
Adjusted	This column shows the total of the following columns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available Losses/Credits • CY Utilization 	
Expiration	If you want to expire a certain amount for the current year, enter that amount.	The total of Expiration and Other Adjustments in Tax Losses or Credits are moved to Temporary Differences under Other Adjustments (Deferred Only) .
Foreign Exchange - Opening Balance	This amount is the difference in the Opening balance due to Translation to either the Parent or Reporting Currency.	
Foreign Exchange - Current Year	This amount is the difference in the Current Year due to Translation to either the Parent or Reporting Currency.	
Foreign Exchange	This amount is the total of Foreign Exchange Opening Balance and Foreign Exchange for the Current Year.	These three columns are currency translation automated values, and they behave the same as shown in Temporary Differences .
Ownership - Opening Balance	This amount is the difference in the Opening balance due to Ownership changes to the Parent.	
Ownership - Current Year	This amount is the difference in the Opening Balance and Ownership for the Current Year.	
Ownership	This amount is the total of Ownership Opening Balance and Ownership for the Current Year.	

Table 12-1 (Cont.) Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule

Tax Losses and Tax Credits Columns	Description	Impact on Other Forms
Closing Carryforward (a)	Closing Carryforward displays the summary of all columns, except Year of Expiration, to generate the Closing Carryforward.	
Temporary Difference Closing Balance (b)	Temporary Difference Closing Balance (b) displays the closing balance for the Temporary Difference.	
Difference (a - b)	This amount displays the difference between the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing Carryforward (a) • Minus Temporary Difference Closing Balance (b) 	

Regional Tax Losses

The Tax Losses Regional form is used to track Regional Tax Losses. If you are deferring a loss to a future period, enter the data on the Current Provision Regional report. After Consolidation, the deferred amount is moved to the Tax Losses Regional detail schedule.

To defer a loss to a future period:

1. From the Home page, click **Tax Provision Regional**, then **Package Regional**.
2. On the **Current Provision Regional** form, under **Total Regional Tax Losses - Carry Forward Automated**, in **Regional Tax Loss 2 – Carry Forward Automated**, in the **Adjustment** column, enter the value of the deferred loss. The Adjustment value for the Tax Losses account moves to the Tax Losses form. There is no movement to the Tax Credits form if the value is entered for the Tax Credits accounts.
3. Click **Save**.
4. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**.
5. From the **Current Provision Regional** report, click the **Tax Losses Regional** tab.

On the Tax Losses Regional detailed schedule, the deferred amount is displayed under Opening Carryforward. Any other adjustments made on the Tax Losses form are moved to the Temporary Differences form after Consolidation. See [Entering Regional Temporary Differences](#).

Tax Losses/Credits Currency	Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity San Jose(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction US Blended	Multi-GAAP No Multi-GAAP	Account State NOL	Created Losses/Credits	Return to Accrual Adjustment	Other Adjustments	Available Losses/Credits	CY Utilization	Adjusted	Expiration
Historic Year															
Current Year Minus 20		FY95													
Current Year Minus 19		FY96													
Current Year Minus 18		FY97													
Current Year Minus 17		FY98													
Current Year Minus 16		FY99													
Current Year Minus 15		FY00													
Current Year Minus 14		FY01													
Current Year Minus 13		FY02													
Current Year Minus 12		FY03													
Current Year Minus 11		FY04													
Current Year Minus 10		FY05													
Current Year Minus 9		FY06													

6. Enter regional tax losses for the selected year, as required. For a description of all columns on the Tax Losses Regional form, see the table "Regional Tax Losses and Tax Credits Detailed Schedule" in [Regional Detailed Tax Losses and Credits](#) to complete data entry. Some columns are automatically populated using details from the Regional Current Provision form.
7. Click **Save**.
8. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidation**.

Regional Tax Credits

The system tracks the effect of regional tax credits.

Regional tax credits utilized in the current year are input in the Tax Credits Regional form and automatically flow to the Temporary Differences Regional form. The detailed composition of individual tax credits (for example, year, expiration) can be tracked in the Tax Credits Regional form.

If you are deferring a credit to a future period, you must enter the data on the Tax Credits Regional report. The system tracks Tax Credit carryforwards in the Temporary Difference rollforward.



Note:

If Regional Tax Losses and Credits accounts are not available, the Tax Losses Regional and Tax Credits Regional forms will not be displayed.

To defer a credit to a future period:

1. From the Home page, click **Tax Provision Regional**, and then **Package Regional**.
2. On the **Tax Credits Regional** form, under the **Created Losses/Credits** column for the Current Year, enter the value of the deferred credit. This value is not populated from the Current Provision report.
3. On the **Tax Credits** tab, enter the values in the following columns:

- Year of Expiration
- Created Losses/Credits
- Other Adjustments

 **Note:**

Based on the selected year in the POV, the actual Financial year is displayed under **Year of Origination**, such as FY19.

Tax Credits Regional																					
Tax Losses/Credits Currency	Scenario Actual	Years FY19	Period P12	Entity San Jose(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Alabama	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account State Tax Credit	Year Of Origination	Year Of Expiration	Opening Carryforward	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits	Opening as Adjusted	Created Losses/Credits	Return to Accrual Adjustment	Other Adjustments	Available Losses/Credits	CY Utilization	Adjusted	Expiration	
Current Year Minus 13																					
Current Year Minus 12																					
Current Year Minus 11																					
Current Year Minus 10																					
Current Year Minus 9																					
Current Year Minus 8																					
Current Year Minus 7																					
Current Year Minus 6																					
Current Year Minus 5																					
Current Year Minus 4																					
Current Year Minus 3											No Expiration					5000	5000		5000		
Current Year Minus 2																					
Current Year Minus 1																					10000
Current Year														5672454			5672454		5672454		
Total Tax Losses/Credits														5672454		5000	5672454		5672454		10000

4. Click **Save**.
5. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**.

The sum of the following columns are displayed in the Temporary Differences Regional form, under **Other Adjustments - Automated (Deferred Only)** for the corresponding tax credit account:

- Created Losses/Credits
- Other Adjustments
- Expiration

Temporary Differences Regional																						
Scenario Actual	Years FY19	Period P12	Entity San Jose(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Alabama	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	Opening Balance	Opening Balance Adjustment	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits	Opening Balance As Adjusted	Automated	Automated Reversal	Automated Total	Adjustment	Adjustment Reversal	Adjustment Total	CY Total	Return to Accrual (Deferred Only)	Audit Settlements (Deferred Only)	Other Adjustments - Automated (Deferred Only)	
Total National Tax Losses																						
Total Tax Credits Carryforward																						
Total Tax Attributes																						
Total National Temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes																						
Total Valuation Allowance																						
Temporary Differences National																						
Total Regional Temporary Differences																						
Total Temporary Differences - Regional																						
Total Regional Tax Losses - Carryforward - Pre Apportionment																						
Total Regional Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated																						
Total Regional Tax Losses																						
State Tax Credit																						5687454
Regional Tax Credit 2 - XXXX																						
Regional Tax Credit 3 - XXXX																						
Total Regional Tax Credits - Carryforward																						5687454
Total Regional Tax Attributes																						5687454
Total Regional Temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes																						5687454
Total Regional Valuation Allowance																						
Temporary Differences Regional																						5687454

See [Entering National Temporary Differences](#).

Additional Provision Items

The system has additional provision items that you can input manually or which are automated on a tax-effected basis. These items are used for taxes that are not based on taxable income multiplied by a tax basis, a tax rate, or other adjustments that are reported in the current provision of the financial statements (for example, FIN48). These additional provision items impact the total tax provision and are reflected in the Effective Tax Rate (ETR) reports as Rate Reconciliation adjustments.

Entering Regional Temporary Differences

You use the Temporary Differences form to enter the temporary differences that are not automated in the system. Amounts include temporary differences, tax losses, tax credits, national or regional credits, and the related valuation allowances. You can also enter activity such as current-year and prior-year adjustments and nonprovision and equity items.

Each temporary difference may be set up as Noncurrent for Balance Sheet classification purposes. To view these classifications, open the Temporary Differences Properties report. Temporary differences, Tax Losses, and Valuation Allowance adjustments (for example, noncurrent and tax losses) are entered on a pretax basis. Tax credits and valuation allowance–tax credits are entered on a tax-effected basis.

The following valuation allowance accounts are provided:

- Noncurrent temporary differences
- Tax Losses
- Tax Credits

All valuation allowances should be negative values, except for current year or other adjustment amounts that are meant to reduce the valuation allowance.

The Temporary Differences Regional form contains the following categories in the columns:

Table 12-2 Temporary Differences Regional Column

Category	Description
Opening Balance	The prior year end temporary differences. It is populated automatically.
Opening Balance Adjustment	This column is used when the opening balance of a deferred tax asset/(liability) must be restated with no impact on the provision. This adjustment affects only the beginning balance of the deferred tax asset or (liability) and does not affect the deferred provision. The amounts are entered manually.
Prior Year Adjustment - Losses and Credits	The Total of the adjustments is copied from the Current Provision form to the corresponding Tax loss/credit account on the Temporary Differences form. This field is read-only.
Opening Balance as Adjusted	The beginning-of-year balance after adjustments is calculated.
Automated	The current year book-tax difference automated in the current provision. This amount automatically flows to the temporary difference rollforward. Amounts for this column are automated only and affect the deferred tax expense.
Automated Reversal	The reversal of the current-year book-tax difference automated in the current provision. This amount is automated based on the setting of equity temporary differences at the account level. Amounts for this column affect the deferred tax expense.
Automated Total	This is the sum of the Automated and Automated Reversals.
Adjustment	The current-year book-tax difference input in the current provision. This amount automatically flows to the temporary difference rollforward. Amounts for this column are manually input and impact the deferred tax expense.
Adjustment Reversal	The reversal of the current year book-tax difference manually input in the current provision. This amount is automated based on the setting of equity temporary differences at the account level. Amounts for this column affect deferred tax expense.
Adjustment Total	This is the sum of Adjustment and Adjustment Reversal.
CY Total	This is the sum Automated Total and Adjustment Total.

Table 12-2 (Cont.) Temporary Differences Regional Column

Category	Description
Return to Accrual (Deferred Only)	The adjustments to temporary differences based on the Return to Accrual form. This amount is automated from the Return to Accrual form and affects deferred tax expense.
Audit Settlements (Deferred Only)	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from audit settlements. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and affects deferred tax expense.
Other Adjustments - Automated (Deferred Only)	The automated adjustment to temporary differences from any other type of adjustment. This amount can be automated from supplemental schedules in Tax Provision.
Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from any other type of adjustment. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and affects deferred tax expense.
Other Adjustments Total (Deferred Only)	This is the sum of Other Adjustments - Automated and Other Adjustments.
Transfers (Deferred Only)	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from transfers of assets/liabilities and the related temporary differences. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and affects deferred tax expense.
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from prior year adjustments. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and affects deferred tax expense.
Contingency (Deferred Only)	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from tax contingencies related to temporary differences. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and affects deferred tax expense.
P & L Total	This is the sum of the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustments • Return to Accrual • Audit Settlements • Other Adjustments • Transfers • Prior Year Adjustments • Contingency

Table 12-2 (Cont.) Temporary Differences Regional Column

Category	Description
Acquisitions	For the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from the acquisition of assets and liabilities and the related temporary differences. This amount is automatically transferred from the Acquisitions form. Amounts do not affect deferred tax expense.
Disposals	For the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from the disposals of assets/liabilities and the related temporary differences. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and does not impact deferred tax expense.
Equity Automated	For the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from equity transactions. This amount is automated based on equity temporary difference settings at the account level and does not affect the deferred tax expense.
Equity Adjustment	The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from equity transactions. This amount is manually entered to the temporary difference rollforward and does not affect the deferred tax expense.
Total Equity	This is the sum of Equity Automated and Equity Adjustment.
Equity Prior Year	For the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from equity transactions and return filing. This amount is automated based on equity temporary difference settings at the account level and does not affect the deferred tax expense.
Equity Other	For the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from all other equity transactions. This amount is manually input and does not affect the deferred tax expense.
Equity Total	This is the sum of Total Equity, Equity Prior Year, and Equity Other.
Balance Sheet Total	The Closing Balance
Foreign Exchange Opening Balance	The tax effect of currency translation of the beginning balances.
Foreign Exchange - Current Year	The tax effect of the currency translation of the current year movements.
Foreign Exchange	The sum of the tax effect of the currency translation for the opening balance and current year movements

Table 12-2 (Cont.) Temporary Differences Regional Column

Category	Description
Ownership	The amount is the total of Ownership Opening Balance and ownership for the Current Year.
Ownership - Opening Balance	The amount is the difference in the Ownership Opening Balance due to ownership change to the Parent.
Ownership - Current Year	This is the difference in the Opening Balance due to Ownership change to the Parent.
Temporary Differences Closing Balance	

The Temporary Differences Regional form contains the following categories in the columns:

Table 12-3 Temporary Differences Regional Rows

Category	Description
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)	The parent of base accounts that are user-defined upon implementation.
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)	The parent of base accounts that are user-defined upon implementation.
Total Temporary Differences	The total of Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat) and Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax).
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Regional tax losses are captured under Carryforward Automated for these categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax Losses - used to record the utilization of any Net Operating Loss carryforward against the current year taxable income • Capital Losses • Charitable Contributions • National Tax Losses - used to bring taxable income up to 0 for an entity with a loss in the current year, which should be carried forward
Total National Tax Losses	The current year book-tax difference automated in the current provision. This amount automatically flows to the temporary difference rollforward. Amounts for this column are automated only and affect the deferred tax expense.
Total Tax Credits Carryforward	The reversal of the current-year book-tax difference automated in the current provision. This amount is automated based on the setting of equity temporary differences at the account level. Amounts for this column affect the deferred tax expense.
Total Tax Attributes	This is the sum of the Automated and Automated Reversals.

Table 12-3 (Cont.) Temporary Differences Regional Rows

Category	Description
Total National Temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes	
Total Valuation Allowance	The parent of a base account that is user-defined upon implementation.
Temporary Differences National	
Total Regional Temporary Differences	
Total Temporary Differences - Regional	
Total Regional Tax Losses - Carryforward - Pre-Appportionment	
Total Regional Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	The parent of a base account that is user-defined upon implementation.
Total Regional Tax Losses	
Total Regional Tax Credits - Carryforward	The parent of system-provided base accounts that are used for Tax Credits that are deferred.
Total Regional Tax Attributes	The parent of a base account that is user-defined upon implementation.
Total Regional Temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes	
Total Regional Valuation Allowance	The parent of a base account that is user-defined upon implementation.
Temporary Differences Regional	

Working with Regional Deferred Tax

The Deferred Tax Regional form is used to view the deferred tax calculation.

Tax Reporting calculates Deferred Tax on assets and liabilities. The calculation requires the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities as inputs. In Tax Reporting, the difference between the book and tax basis is calculated, and the tax rate applied to determine the amount of deferred tax asset and liability.

Table 12-4 Example of Deferred Tax

Example: Property, Plant, Equipment	
Book Basis	1,000,000
Tax Basis	900,000
Difference	(100,000)
Tax Rate	20%
Deferred Tax Liability	(20,000)

Table 12-5 (Cont.) Regional Deferred Tax Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
	Opening Balance	The tax effect of the prior year end temporary differences before the tax effect of the opening balances for federal benefit of state taxes, deferred tax not recognized, and prior year adjustments.
	Opening Balance Adjustment	The sum of Total Opening Balance, and prior year adjustments.
	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits	The Total of the adjustments is copied from the Current Provision form to the corresponding Tax loss/credit account on the Temporary Differences form. This field is read-only.
Current Year Total		The sum of Automated and Adjustments.
	Automated Total	
	Adjustment Total	
Return to Accrual (Deferred Only)		The tax effect of the adjustments to temporary differences based on the regional Return to Accrual form.
Audit Settlements (Deferred Only)		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from regional audit settlements.
Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)		The tax effect of the regional adjustments to temporary differences resulting from any other type of adjustment automated in Tax Reporting.
	Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)	The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from any other type of adjustment.
	Other Adjustments Automated (Deferred Only)	The tax effect of the adjustments to temporary differences resulting from any other type of adjustment automated in Tax Provision.
Transfers (Deferred Only)		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from transfers of Assets/Liabilities and the related temporary difference.

Table 12-5 (Cont.) Regional Deferred Tax Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from prior year adjustments.
Contingency (Deferred Only)		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from tax contingencies related to temporary differences.
Impact from change in Tax Rates Regional		<p>The impact of change in regional tax rates on the opening balance and current year movement.</p> <p>If you enable Scenario - Entity Tax Rate Change to Equity feature, the system creates custom attribute for all the scenario members on the application.</p> <p>If you apply that custom attribute to any entity, impact from change in tax rates regional data will be moved to the Impact from Change in Tax Rates in Equity column for all the temporary difference accounts.</p> <p>See also: Enabling Application Features and Defining Entity Tax Attributes in <i>Administering Tax Reporting</i></p>
	Impact from change in Tax Rates - Opening Balance	
	Impact from change in Tax Rates - RCCY	
	Impact from change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total	
Total Deferred Expense		The sum of deferred transfers, prior year adjustments, contingency and the impact from changes in Tax Rates.
Acquisition		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from the acquisition of assets and liabilities and the related temporary difference.
Adjustment for Change in Tax Rates - Acquisition		

Table 12-5 (Cont.) Regional Deferred Tax Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Disposals		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from the disposals of assets/liabilities and the related temporary difference.
Total Equity		The sum of equity Automated and Adjustments.
	Equity Automated Total	The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from equity transactions.
	Equity Adjustments Total	The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from equity transactions.
Equity Prior Year		The tax effect of the adjustment to temporary differences resulting from equity transactions and return filing.
Equity Other		The adjustment to temporary differences resulting from all other equity transactions. This amount is input manually and does not affect the deferred tax expense.
Impact from change in Tax Rates in Equity		The tax effect of tax rate changes for accounts identified as equity.
	Impact from change in Tax Rates in Equity - Opening Balance	
	Impact from change in Tax Rates in Equity	
Total Equity Adjustments		The sum of automated and equity adjustments.
Balance Sheet Total		
Foreign Exchange		The total currency translation on the opening balances and current year movements.
	Foreign Exchange - Opening Balance	The total currency translation on the opening balances.
	Foreign Exchange - Current Year	The total currency translation on the current year movements.
Ownership		This amount is the total of Ownership Opening Balance and Ownership for the Current Year.

Table 12-5 (Cont.) Regional Deferred Tax Column Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
	Ownership - Opening Balance	This amount is the difference in the Opening Balance due to Ownership changes to the Parent.
	Ownership - Current Year	This amount is the difference in the Current Year due to changes in Ownership to the Parent.
Closing Balance Regional - Tax		The sum of the tax effect of the opening balance plus current movements.
Closing Balance Regional Reclass - Non Current Assets		The classification of the tax effect of the total net deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. If the total tax effect is positive or an asset, then all deferred tax assets and liabilities will be classified as an asset.
Closing Balance Regional Reclass - Non Current Liabilities-		The classification of the tax effect of the total net deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. If the total tax effect is negative or a liability then all deferred tax assets and liabilities will be classified as a liability.

The following entries are listed down the rows displayed on the Regional Deferred Tax form:

Table 12-6 Regional Deferred Tax Row Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)		User-defined upon implementation.
Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)		User-defined upon implementation.
Total Temporary Differences		
Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated		Used for Tax Losses that are deferred. These are system-defined, and two accounts are provided: Current Year and Carryforward. Carryforward is linked to the Tax Losses form.
Total Tax Credits Carryforward		The parent of system-provided base accounts that are used for Tax Credits that are deferred.
	Tax Credit	
	General Business Credit	

Table 12-6 (Cont.) Regional Deferred Tax Row Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
	Jobs Credit	
Total Tax Attributes		User-defined upon implementation. Amounts are generally entered on a tax-effected basis in the temporary difference rollforward and are considered adjustments to deferred tax.
	Deferred Tax Contingency	
	National Tax Attribute 2	
Total National temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes		
Total Valuation Allowance		<p>This category is used to record valuation allowances against assets as required. The following accounts are provided: Noncurrent, Credits, and TaxLoss.</p> <p>Credits are entered on a tax-effected basis, while amounts entered in the other accounts are entered on a pretax basis.</p> <p>The form also provides the classification of deferred tax assets and liabilities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing - Current Asset • Closing - Current Liability • Closing - Noncurrent Asset • Closing - Noncurrent Liability <p>The Non-Current setting, together with the value of the Closing—Total Closing Balance, defines the column in which the amount is displayed. If this balance is positive, then the amount is classified as an Asset. If this balance is negative, then the amount is classified as a Liability. Valuation allowance is classified using a factor of -1 (for example, Closing*-1) and is therefore always reflected as a contra-asset.</p>
	Valuation Allowance - Credits	
	Valuation Allowance - Non Current	

Table 12-6 (Cont.) Regional Deferred Tax Row Headings

Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
	Valuation Allowance - Tax Losses	
Deferred Tax National		
Total Regional Temporary Differences		The parent of system-provided base accounts that are used for Tax Credits that are deferred.
Total Temporary Differences - Regional		
Total Regional Tax Losses		This category is used for regional Tax Losses that are deferred. These are system-defined, and two accounts are provided: Current Year and Carryforward. Carryforward is linked to the Tax Losses form.
	Total Regional Tax Losses Pre-Apportionment	
	Total Regional Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	
	Total Regional Tax Losses	
Total Regional Tax Credits		The parent of system-provided base accounts that are used for Tax Credits that are deferred.
Total Regional Tax Credits - Carryforward		This category is used for Tax Losses that are deferred. These are system-defined, and two accounts are provided: Current Year and Carryforward. Carryforward is linked to the Tax Losses form.
	State Tax Credit	
	Regional Tax Credit 2 - XXXX	
	Regional Tax Credit 3 - XXXX	
Regional Tax Attributes		This category is user-defined upon implementation. Amounts are generally entered on a tax-effected basis in the temporary difference rollforward and are considered adjustments to deferred tax.
	Regional Tax Attribute 1	The parent of a base account that is user-defined upon implementation.
	Regional Tax Attribute 2	The parent of a base account that is user-defined upon implementation.

Table 12-6 (Cont.) Regional Deferred Tax Row Headings

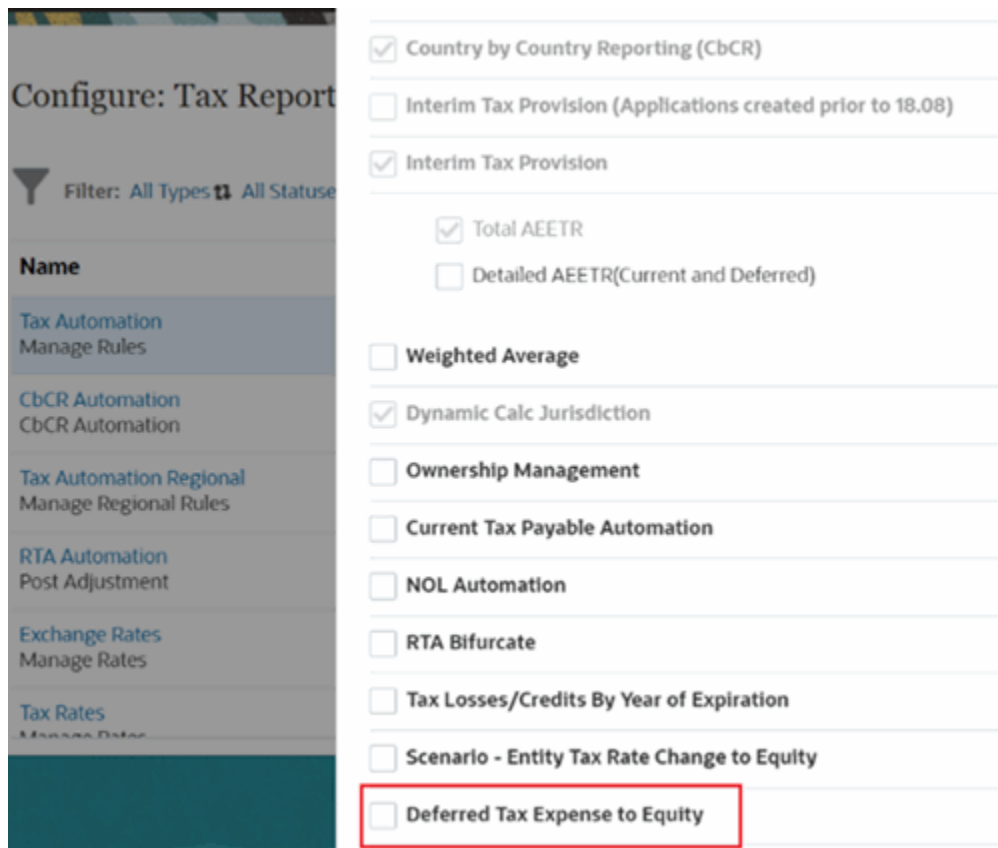
Category	Subcategory	Description and Subcategories
Regional Valuation Allowance		The parent of a base account that is user-defined upon implementation.
	Regional Valuation Allowance - Credits	
	Regional Valuation Allowance - Non current	
	Regional Valuation Allowance - Tax Losses	
Total Regional Temporary Differences, Losses, Credits and Attributes		
Total Deferred Tax - Regional		
Total Deferred Tax National - No VA		

Reclassifying Total Deferred Expense Regional to Equity

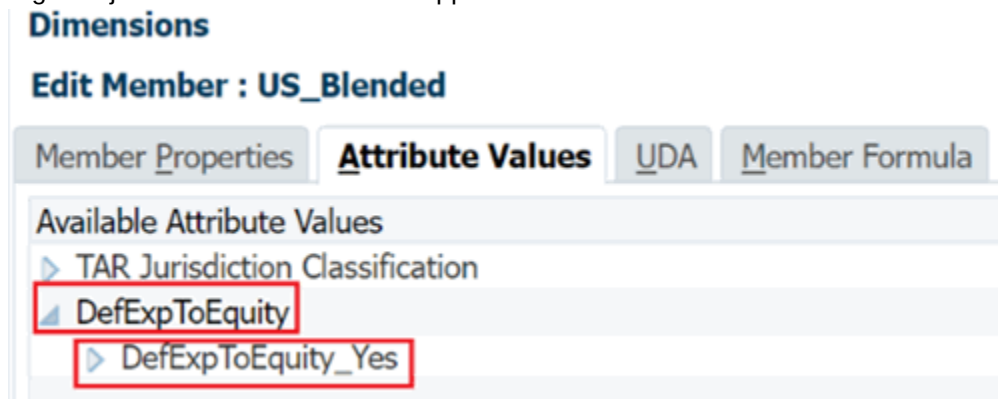
Tax Reporting has the ability to reclassify total deferred tax expense regional (all movements) to equity. This classification is specific to entity and jurisdiction. The accumulated deferred income tax is recorded on the utility's balance sheet and the offset is a regulatory asset or liability.

Working with Reclassification

- Enable **Deferred Tax Expense to Equity** feature for your application (in the **Application-> Configuration** screen). See also: [Enabling Application Features](#)



- After you enable **Deferred Tax Expense To Equity** feature for your application, system creates custom attribute "DefExpToEquity". You can apply this custom attribute to only regional jurisdiction member in the application.



- After you apply this attribute to the jurisdiction, system dynamically creates custom attribute for the entity member with jurisdiction member: DefExpToEquity<Jurisdiction_name> for example, DefExpToEquityUS_Blended.
- You can apply DefExpToEquityUS_Blended custom attribute to the Entity member to use Deferred Tax Expense To Equity feature for that specific Jurisdiction and Entity member.

Dimensions

Edit Member : LE102

Member Properties **Attribute Values** UDA Member Formula

Available Attribute Values

- ▶ Regional Deduction
- ▶ Parent Tax Calculations
- ▶ Intercompany Entity
- ▶ Domicile
- ▶ DefExpToEquityUS_Blended
- ▶ DefExpToEquityUS_Blended_Yes

Reclassifying: Examples

Example: Setup

- POV: Scenario – Actual, entity - Distribution, year - FY23 and Period - P1
- Enter data for all the movement members under P & L section for the temporary difference regional accounts in temporary differences regional forms
- Enter Tax Rates for United States and US_Blended region at FY23, P1
- Consolidate FY23, P1

Example: Usecase

Deferred Tax Regional Form

Total Deferred Tax Expense is reversed on **Reverse Deferred Tax Expense** movement

- Value in **Total Deferred Tax Expense** column is reversed on **Reverse Deferred Tax Expense** movement in **Deferred Tax Regional Form**.
- Value in **Total Deferred Tax Expense** column must be zero.

TAR Regional ⓘ

Scenario Plan	Years FY23	Period P1	Entity Distribution(USD)	Consolidation Entity Total	Jurisdiction US Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency									
								Current Expense	Deferred Expense	Total Provision	-	Non-current Assets	Non-current Liabilities	Non-current Valuation Allowance	Total Deferred Tax	-
Prior Year Adjustments (Deferred Only)																
						(6,115)	(6,115)					2,110			5	2,115
						(2,115)	(2,115)					750			25	775
Impact from change in Tax Rates																
Net Benefit of Region																
DTNR Current Year P&L Total																
						11,550	11,550					(11,500)			(50)	(11,550)
					100	0	100					0			0	0

For **Reclass Deferred Tax Expense, Total Equity Adjustment** must be equivalent to reversal of Total Deferred Tax such that it should be balanced out to zero.

TAR Regional ⓘ 🔍 🗨️ 📄 🔄

Scenario Plan	Years FY23	Period P1	Entity Distribution(USD)	Consolidation Entity Total	Jurisdiction US Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency										
								ad se	Total Provision	Non-current Assets	Non-current Valuation Allowance	Total Deferred Tax	Income Tax Payable	Net (Payable)/Receive	Equity Adjustments	Equity Adjustments Total	TAR Accounts
Disposals																	
Total Equity																	
Equity Prior Year																	
Equity Other																	
Impact from change in Tax Rates in Equity																	
										11,500	50	11,550			(11,550)	(11,550)	0
										11,500	50	11,550			(11,550)	(11,550)	0
Non Provision - NBR																	
DTNR Current Year Non P&L Total																	
										11,500	50	11,550			(11,550)	(11,550)	0

ETR Regional, Consolidated ETR IFRS and Consolidated ETR IFRS by EntityForms

The data flows to the **Reverse Deferred Tax Expense** ETR accounts under **Deferred Tax Expense Total Regional** and **Change in VA - Reverse Deferred Tax Expense** in the ETR Regional, Consolidated ETR IFRS, and Consolidated ETR IFRS by Entity forms.

- **ETR Regional**

Statutory ETR Regional i

Scenario Plan	Years FY23	Period P1	Entity Distribution(USD)	Consolidation Entity Total	Jurisdiction US Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Current Ent
				Pre Tax	Tax	Statutory ETR Percentage	
⊞ Audit Settlement Adjustment Regional							
Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)				(2,310)	(2,310)	(11.55)%	
Transfers (Deferred Only)				(2,110)	(2,110)	(10.55)%	
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)				(2,110)	(2,110)	(10.55)%	
Contingency (Deferred Only)				(2,110)	(2,110)	(10.55)%	
Deferred Tax Override Rate Adjustment							
⊞ Rate Change - Total				(750)	(750)	(3.75)%	
Reverse Deferred Tax Expense				11,500	11,500	57.5%	
⊞ Deferred Tax Expense Total Regional				2,110	2,110	10.55%	
Additional Total Provision Regional ETR				0	0	0%	
Regional Statutory ETR					100	0.50%	

Statutory ETR Regional i

Scenario Plan	Years FY23	Period P1	Entity Distribution(USD)	Consolidation Entity Total	Jurisdiction US Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Current Ent
				Pre Tax	Tax	Statutory ETR Percentage	
Change in VA							
Change in VA - Return to Accrual							
Change in VA - Audit Settlements				(5)	(5)	(0.03)%	
Change in VA - Other Adjustments				(5)	(5)	(0.03)%	
Change in VA - Transfers (DO)				(5)	(5)	(0.03)%	
Change in VA - Prior Year Adjustments				(5)	(5)	(0.03)%	
Change in VA - Contingency				(5)	(5)	(0.03)%	
⊞ Change in VA - Rate Change - Total				(25)	(25)	(0.12)%	
Change in VA - Reverse Deferred Tax Expense				50	50	0.25%	
⊞ Change in Valuation Allowance				0	0	0%	

- Consolidated ETR IFRS

Consolidated ETR IFRS ⓘ

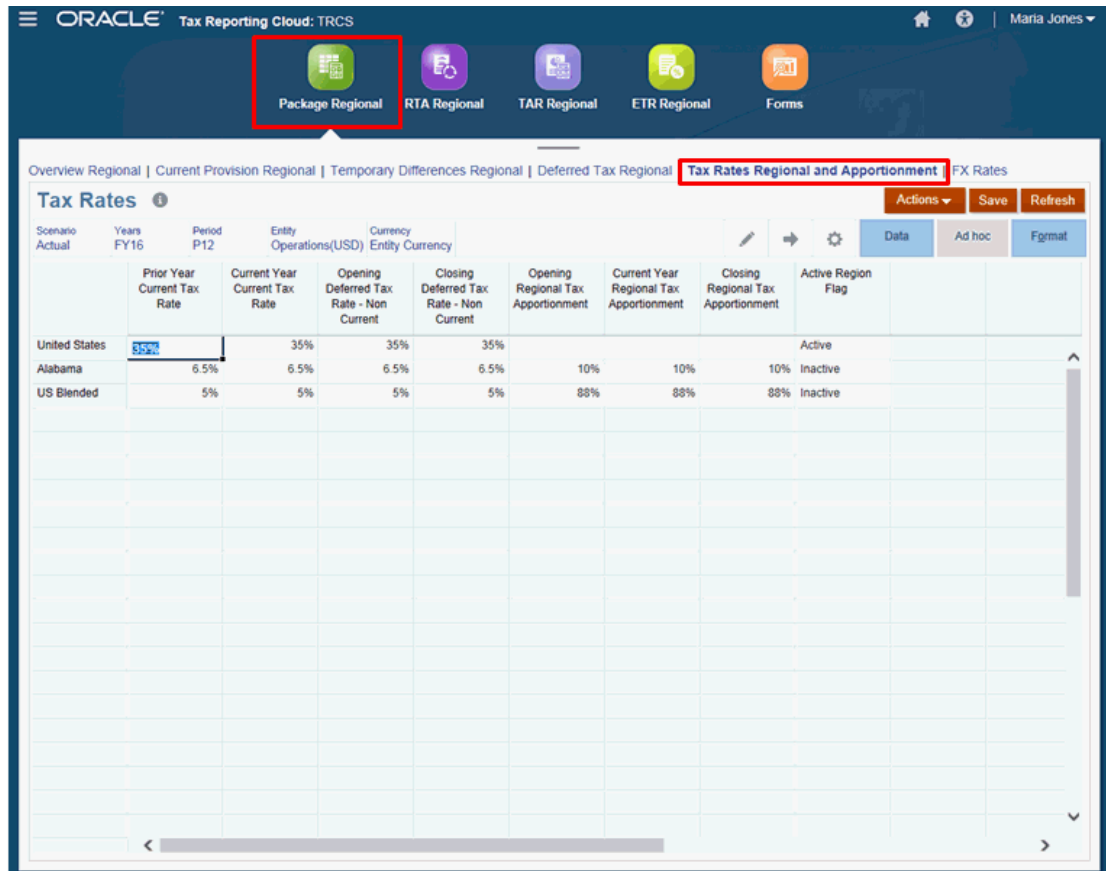
Scenario Plan	Years FY23	Period P1	Entity Distribution(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency					
							Pre Tax	Tax Effect IFRS	Tax Effect IFRS	Tax Effect IFRS	Consolidated ETR IFRS Percentage
							All National	All National	All Regional	Total National And Regional	No Jurisdiction
⊞ Audit Settlement Adjustment											
							(14,000)	(14,000)	(2,310)	(16,310)	(81.55)%
									(2,110)	(2,110)	(10.55)%
									(2,110)	(2,110)	(10.55)%
									(2,110)	(2,110)	(10.55)%
									(750)	(750)	(3.75)%
									11,500	11,500	57.5%
							(14,000)	(14,000)	2,110	(11,890)	(59.45)%
								7,000	100	7,100	36.5%
								(7,000)	100	(6,900)	(34.5)%
								(2,993)	100	(2,893)	(14.46)%

- **Consolidated ETR IFRS by Entity**
Consolidated ETR IFRS by Entity ⓘ

Scenario Plan	Years FY23	Period P1	Entity Distribution(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency					
							Pre Tax	Tax Effect CETR IFRS By Entity	Tax Effect CETR IFRS By Entity	Tax Effect CETR IFRS By Entity	Consolidated ETR IFRS By Entity Percentage
							All National	All National	All Regional	Total National And Regional	No Jurisdiction
⊞ Audit Settlement Adjustment											
							(14,000)	(14,000)	(2,310)	(16,310)	(81.55)%
									(2,110)	(2,110)	(10.55)%
									(2,110)	(2,110)	(10.55)%
									(2,110)	(2,110)	(10.55)%
									(750)	(750)	(3.75)%
									11,500	11,500	57.5%
							(14,000)	(14,000)	2,110	(11,890)	(59.45)%
								7,000	100	7,100	36.5%
								(7,000)	100	(6,900)	(34.5)%
								(2,993)	100	(2,893)	(14.46)%

Working with Regional Tax Rates

The Tax Rates Regional and Apportionment form contains the regional tax and apportionment rates needed by the system to compute the regional provision for a specific entity.



The following rate types are available for each jurisdiction:

Table 12-7 Tax Rate Types

Tax Rate Type	Description
Prior Year Current Tax Rate	The statutory tax rate for the prior year. This rate is used for informational purposes.
Current Year Current Tax Rate	The statutory tax rate for the current period. This rate is used in the following calculations.
Opening Deferred Tax Rate – Non Current	The beginning-of-year deferred tax rate to be used for temporary differences classified as non-current.
Closing Deferred Tax Rate – Non Current	The end-of-year deferred tax rate to be used for temporary differences classified as noncurrent.
Opening Regional Tax Apportionment	The prior-year apportionment percentage to be used by the system in the calculation of the opening tax balances in the deferred provision.
Current Year Regional Tax Apportionment	The current-year apportionment percentage to be used by the system in the calculation of apportioned income in the current provision and tax based on current-year activity in the deferred provision.

Table 12-7 (Cont.) Tax Rate Types

Tax Rate Type	Description
Closing Regional Tax Apportionment	The end-of-year apportionment percentage to be used by the system in the calculation of closing tax balances in the deferred provision.
Active Region Flag	Set the flag to identify the active Region (such as a US State) for which an income tax provision must be calculated.

 **Tip:**

In order for data to flow correctly between National and Regional Jurisdictions, you must set the Active Region Flag for each active Jurisdiction in the Regional Tax Rates to **Active**.

Working with Regional FX Rates

Foreign Exchange Rates (FX Rates) define the values at which two currencies may be exchanged for one another. You enter the rate value in a decimal format.

You can apply an FX rate for all base or parent entities with the same currency, or you can apply a different rate for each base or parent entity. Even within one currency, you may have multiple entities. For example, for USD, you might have entities set up for New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

The following FX Rates forms are available from the Library:

- [Entering Regional FX Rates Full Year](#)--Use the FX Rates Full Year screen to enter the Average and Ending FX rates for a selected currency and POV for each period in the application for a full year.
- [Entering Regional FX Rates Single Period](#)--Use the FX Rates Single Period screen to enter the Average and Ending FX rates for all currencies that are being used for the selected entity for a specified period.
- [Reviewing Regional FX Rates](#)--Use this read-only format to review Foreign Exchange (FX) rates for the Tax Reporting application.

For more information on configuring Foreign Currency Translation rates, watch this

video:  [Configuring Foreign Currency Translation Rates in Tax Reporting Cloud](#).


Entering Regional FX Rates Single Period

Use the FX Rates Single Period screen to enter the Average and Ending FX rates for all available currencies for the selected base or parent entity for the specified period.

To enter FX rates for a single period:

1. From the Home page, select **Library**.
2. On the Data Entry screen, expand **Tax Administration**, and then click **FX Rates Single Period**.

Period	Years	Scenario	Entity	USD	ARS	AUD	BRL	CAD	CHF	CNY	COP	DKK	EL
P12	FY15	Actual	Montreal										
USD													
FX Rates - Opening													
Average Rate								1					
Ending Rate								1					
ARS													
FX Rates - Opening													
Average Rate													
Ending Rate													
AUD													
FX Rates - Opening													
Average Rate													
Ending Rate													
BRL													
FX Rates - Opening													
Average Rate													
Ending Rate													
CAD													
FX Rates - Opening													
Average Rate								1					
Ending Rate								1					
CHF													
FX Rates - Opening													
Average Rate													
Ending Rate													
CNY													
FX Rates - Opening													
Average Rate													
Ending Rate													
COP													
FX Rates - Opening													
Average Rate													
Ending Rate													
DKK													
FX Rates - Opening													
Average Rate													
Ending Rate													

3. Click the Edit icon  to select the POV:
 - **Period** for which you want to enter required currencies
 - **Year**
 - **Scenario**
 - **Entity** (Base or Parent)
4. Select the row that contains the required currency, and then enter the **Average Rate** and **Ending Rate** values as a decimal percentage, for example, 1.00 or .98.
5. **Optional:** Repeat this step for each currency being used for this period.
6. Click **Save**.
The results are automatically updated in all cubes.

Entering Regional FX Rates Full Year


Use the FX Rates Full Year screen to enter the Average and Ending FX rates for a selected currency and POV for each period in the application for a full year.

All currencies that are available in the application are displayed. When you select a Base or Parent entity, you can add a specific rate for the associated currency. Your application might contain multiple entities for a single currency, for example, Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver for CAD.

To enter FX rates for an entire year:

1. From the Home page, select **Library**.
2. On the Data Entry screen, expand **Tax Administration**, and then click **FX Rates Full Year**.

Currency	Years	Scenario	Entity	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
USD	FX Rates - Opening	Average Rate		1								
		Ending Rate		1								
ARS	FX Rates - Opening	Average Rate										
		Ending Rate										
AUD	FX Rates - Opening	Average Rate										
		Ending Rate										
BRL	FX Rates - Opening	Average Rate										
		Ending Rate										
CAD	FX Rates - Opening	Average Rate		78								
		Ending Rate		75								
CHF	FX Rates - Opening	Average Rate										
		Ending Rate										
CNY	FX Rates - Opening	Average Rate										
		Ending Rate										
COP	FX Rates - Opening	Average Rate										
		Ending Rate										
DKK	FX Rates - Opening	Average Rate										
		Ending Rate										

3. Click the Edit icon  to select the currency and POV:
 - **Currency**--select the currency for each period during the year.
 - **Year**
 - **Scenario**
 - **Entity** (Base or Parent)
4. Select the row that contains the currency for the selected entity.
5. Under the selected Period, enter the **Average Rate** and **Ending Rate** values. Rates are expressed as a decimal percentage. For example, 1.00 or .98.
6. **Optional:** Repeat this step for each currency being used for this application.

7. Click **Save**.
The results are automatically updated in all cubes.

Reviewing Regional FX Rates

Using this read-only format, you can review Foreign Exchange (FX) rates for the Tax Reporting application. The values are displayed in decimal format.

For each currency used in the application, the following rates are displayed for each Period:

- FX Rates - Opening
- FX Rates - Ending
- FX Rates - Average

If you want to modify any rates, you must navigate to the FX Rate screens through the Library or from the Configuration page.

Currency	Years	Scenario	Entry	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	
USD	FY15	Actual	San Jose	FX Rates - Opening									
				FX Rates - Ending	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
				FX Rates - Average	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ARS	FY15	Actual	San Jose	FX Rates - Opening									
				FX Rates - Ending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				FX Rates - Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AUD	FY15	Actual	San Jose	FX Rates - Opening									
				FX Rates - Ending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				FX Rates - Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BRL	FY15	Actual	San Jose	FX Rates - Opening									
				FX Rates - Ending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				FX Rates - Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CAD	FY15	Actual	San Jose	FX Rates - Opening									
				FX Rates - Ending	0.55	0.6	0.65	0.7	0.75	0.8	0.95	0.9	0.85
				FX Rates - Average	0.9	0.77	0.89	0.76	0.87	0.74	0.85	0.72	0.83
CHF	FY15	Actual	San Jose	FX Rates - Opening									
				FX Rates - Ending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				FX Rates - Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CNY	FY15	Actual	San Jose	FX Rates - Opening									
				FX Rates - Ending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				FX Rates - Average	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COP	FY15	Actual	San Jose	FX Rates - Opening									

To view FX rates:

1. Select one of the following options to view the FX Rates screen:
 - From the Home page, select **Tax Provision Regional**, then **Package Regional**, and then **FX Rates**.
 - From the Home page, select **Library**, then **Forms**, then **Tax Administration**, and then **FX Rates Review**.
2. **Optional:** To modify any of the rates, navigate to one of the following locations:

- From the Home page, select **Library**, then **Tax Administration**, and then directly open one of the FX Rates forms:
 - FX Rates Full Year
 - FX Rates Review
 - FX Rates Single Period
 - From the Home page, select **Application**, then **Configuration**, and then **Exchange Rates**. This option opens the FX Rates Single Period form.
3. Enter the modified rates, and then click **Save**,

Working with Regional RTA (Return to Accrual)

Tax Reporting provides the ability to true-up the prior-year provision amounts. The tax provision is automatically populated in the form. The return data can be manually input or loaded in the application.

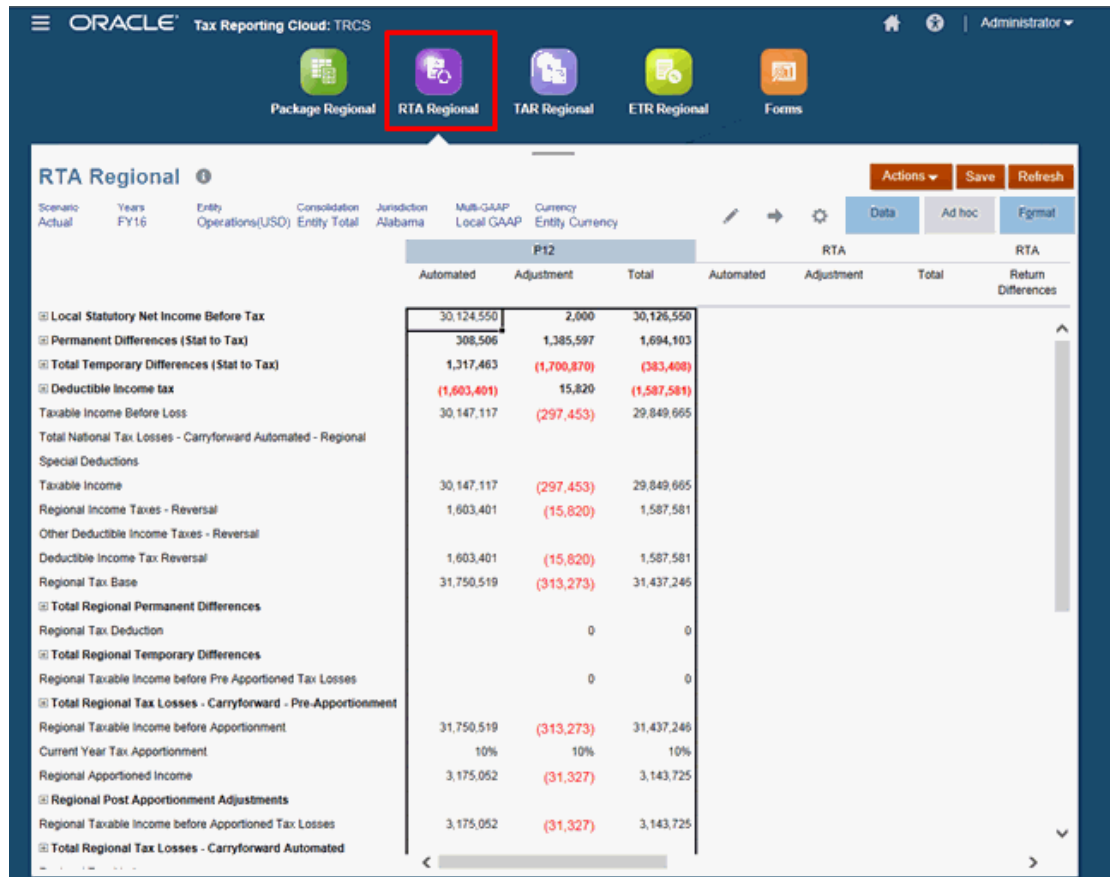
The application allows for multiple years to be analyzed and true-ups posted in the current period. Any data changes to the input schedule initiate automatic calculations to determine the Regional Return to Accrual adjustments required in the current period provision for income taxes (for example, current provision, deferred provision, and so on). The computed amounts flow to the current provision as additional provision items, and into the Temporary Difference form, where the system default assumes all Return to Accrual adjustments impact deferred tax expenses only.



Note:

The system processes the Return to Accrual in period 13 or P13.

The Regional Return to Accrual may be computed and booked during different quarters depending on the entity. For example, during a calendar year, Canadian entities may book the adjustment in Q3, while U.S. entities may book it in Q4. Therefore, the system is set up to compute a Regional Return To Accrual difference only when a user populates the data, sets the period and year for booking, and calculates the form.



The form contains the following RollForward members:

Table 12-8 Regional Temporary Differences

Category	Subcategory	Description
P12	Automated	The automated amounts from the provision for the year specified in the POV.
	Adjustment	The manually input amounts from the provision for the year specified in the POV.
	Total	The sum of Automated and Adjustment. (Total Provision)
RTA	Automated	The automated amounts from the return for the year specified in the POV.
	Adjustment	The manually input amounts from the return for the year specified in the POV.
	Total	The sum of Automated and Adjustment from the return. (Total Return)

Table 12-8 (Cont.) Regional Temporary Differences

Category	Subcategory	Description
RTA Return Differences		The difference between the Total Provision and Total Return

When calculated, the amount flowing to the current provision is the amount in the account CurrentTaxReturn/Current Tax per Return. Differences for temporary differences flow automatically when calculated to the column in the temporary difference rollforward on Return to Accrual.

To enter adjustments:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision Regional**, and then **RTA Regional**.
2. On the form, under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**, and then click **Launch**.
3. Under **Adjustment** for the appropriate period or category, enter adjustment amounts to account balances as necessary.

4. Click Run .
5. Click **Save**.

Working with Acquisitions: Regional

Tax Reporting already has acquisitions available on a pre-tax basis with temporary differences for both national and regional level (see, [Working with Temporary Differences](#) and [Entering Regional Temporary Differences](#)) and now the users can input acquisitions on a tax effected basis as well. Acquisitions without tax input will be tax effected using current year rate, that is, if you only entered Acquisitions pretax data in temporary differences accounts, then the application applies the current year tax rate.

To manage the deferred tax impact of acquisitions, the users can use **Acquisitions** and **Acquisitions Regional** forms to enter pre-tax, tax effected and profit and loss (P&L) adjustments to rate change amounts for acquired deferred tax assets/liabilities. This new capability allows you to record acquired deferred tax assets/liability at the acquired tax rate and record tax rate change as a balance sheet adjustment when appropriate.

The previous process of entering acquisition amounts in the temporary difference acquisition movement will continue to be tax effected in deferred tax at the default or override tax rate whichever is applicable.

See also:

- [Accessing Regional Acquisitions Card](#)
- [Using Regional Acquisitions Form](#)

Accessing Regional Acquisitions Card

You can access the Regional Acquisitions card both from the Home Page as well as from the Navigator.

To access the Acquisitions card:

1. On the Home page, click **Tax Provision Regional** .
2. The **Acquisitions Regional** card is displayed.



3. Click on **Acquisitions Regional** to open the Acquisitions Regional Form.

To access Acquisitions cards via the Navigator:

1. Click on the Navigator icon



to go to the Navigator window.

2. Click **Acquisitions Regional** under Tax Provisional Regional to open the Acquisitions Regional Form.

Using Regional Acquisitions Form

The schedule is similar to both national (see, [Using National Acquisitions Form](#)) and regional accounts. But in regional acquisition form, the regional account is shown along with the national, and national accounts are adjusted on a tax effected basis as each state can be tax effected at a different rate.

You can use this form to enter pre-tax, tax effected and profit and loss (P&L) adjustments to rate change amounts for acquired deferred tax assets/liabilities. Acquisitions in the current

year can be input in the Temporary Difference and Deferred Tax columns of the Acquisition form. Any rate changes that result from acquisition amounts are calculated by the system.

The tax rate change adjustments in the system are recorded as profit and loss (P&L) expense. To adjust the P&L for tax rate changes that should not affect the P&L, enter the changes in the Acquisition forms.

Example Scenario

1. Click **Acquisitions** card on the Home Page to open the National Acquisitions Form. You see 3 new Acquisition columns have been added - **Mapped Data from National**, **Tax Input** and **Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total**. The value that you have entered in the pre-tax column in the national acquisition form flows into the **Mapped Data from National** column of the regional form.

Acquisitions Regional ?

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal	Entity Input	CA Blended	Local GAAP	Entity Currency	
				Acquisition	Acquisition	Acquisition		Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total
				Mapped Data from National	Pre Tax Input	Tax Input		Tax Input
Temp 1 - XXXX				10000				
Temp 2 - XXXX								
Temp 3 - XXXX								
FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat								
GAAP/Stat - LT								
GAAP/Stat - ST								

2. Define the POV. Click **Apply**.
3. Under the Temp 1 scenario, enter acquisition values in tax input, and rate change columns. You can similarly enter values for Temp 2 and Temp 3 scenarios, or you can choose to keep it empty.

Acquisitions Regional ?

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal	Entity Input	CA Blended	Local GAAP	Entity Currency	
				Acquisition	Acquisition	Acquisition		Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total
				Mapped Data from National	Pre Tax Input	Tax Input		Tax Input
Temp 1 - XXXX				10000		4000		3000
Temp 2 - XXXX								
Temp 3 - XXXX								
FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat								
GAAP/Stat - LT								
GAAP/Stat - ST								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)				10000				
PPE								
UCC								

- Click **Save**. On the form, under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**, and then click **Launch**.
- Click **Package Regional > Temporary Differences Regional**. Expand the rows and columns necessary. You can see that Acquisitions column will have data.

Overview Regional Current Provision Regional Tax Losses Regional Tax Credits Regional **Temporary Differences Regional** Deferred Tax Regional Tax Rates Regional and Apportionment FX Rates

Temporary Differences Regional ?

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency					
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	CA Blended	Local GAAP	Entity Currency					
					Acquisition	Disposals	Equity Automated	Equity Adjustment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Equity	Equity Prior Year	Equity Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equ
Temp 1 - XXXX					10000							
Temp 2 - XXXX												
Temp 3 - XXXX												
FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat												
GAAP/Stat - LT												
GAAP/Stat - ST												
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)					10000							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)												
Total Temporary Differences					10000							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated												
Total National Tax Losses												
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Tax Credits Carryforward												
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Tax Attributes												

- Click on **Deferred Tax** tab, expand **Impact From Change in Tax Rates Regional** column to see the tax affected data and rate change.

Overview Regional Current Provision Regional Tax Losses Regional Tax Credits Regional Temporary Differences Regional **Deferred Tax Regional** Tax Rates Regional and Apportionment FX Rates

Deferred Tax Regional

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction CA Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	Transfers (Deferred Only)	Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)	Contingency (Deferred Only)	Impact from change in Tax Rates - Opening Balance	Impact from change in Tax Rates RCCY	Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total	Impact from Change in Tax Rates Regional	Total Deferred Tax Expense	Acquisition	Adjustment for change in Tax Rates - Acquisition	Dispos
								Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax
Temp 1 -XXXX												-3950	3000	-950	-950	4000	-3000	
Temp 2 -XXXX																		
Temp 3 -XXXX																		
FA - Tax Depreciation US/Stat																		
GAAP/Stat - LT																		
GAAP/Stat - ST																		
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Temporary Differences (GAAP to Stat)												-950	-950	4000	-3000			
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Temporary Differences (Stat to Tax)																		
Total Temporary Differences												-950	-950	4000	-3000			
<input type="checkbox"/> Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated																		
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Tax Credits Carryforward																		

7. Click on TAR Regional under **Tax Provision Regional** in the Navigator window. Note that:

- Impact of rate change in acquisitions should show up as a deferred expense and it will get reversed as deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities.
- Acquisitions and adjustment for rate change in acquisitions should start as a deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities and should get reversed under Acquisitions Total column.

TAR Regional Current Tax Payable Regional

TAR Regional

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction CA Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	Current Expense	Deferred Expense	Total Provision	-	Non-current Assets	Non-current Liabilities	Non-current Valuation Allowance	Total Deferred Tax
Automated Total								0	0	0					
Adjustment Total								0	0	0					
Return to Accrual (Deferred Only)															
Audit Settlements (Deferred Only)															
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Adjustments Total (Deferred Only)															
Transfers (Deferred Only)															
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)															
Contingency (Deferred Only)															
Impact from change in Tax Rates - Opening Balance Total															
Impact from change in Tax Rates - Current Year Total									3950	3950		-3950			-3950
Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total										-3000	-3000	3000			3000
<input type="checkbox"/> Impact from change in Tax Rates									950	950		-950			-950
Net Benefit of Region															
<input type="checkbox"/> DTNR Current Year P&L Total															
Total Current and Deferred Provision								0	950	950		-950			-950

TAR Regional Current Tax Payable Regional

TAR Regional

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction CA Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	Non-current Assets	Non-current Liabilities	Non-current Valuation Allowance	Total Deferred Tax	Income Tax Payable	Income Tax Receivable	Long-term Payable	Net (Payable)/Receiv	Acquisitions Total	Disposals Total	Balance Sheet Total
Contingency (Deferred Only)																		
Impact from change in Tax Rates - Opening Balance Total																		
Impact from change in Tax Rates - Current Year Total								-3950			-3950							
Impact from Change in Tax Rates - Acquisitions Total								3000			3000							
<input type="checkbox"/> Impact from change in Tax Rates								-950			-950							
Net Benefit of Region																		
<input type="checkbox"/> DTNR Current Year P&L Total																		
Total Current and Deferred Provision								-950			-950	-0			-0			
Acquisition								4000			4000					4000		-4000
Adjustment for change in Tax Rates - Acquisition								-3000			-3000					3000		3000
Disposals																		
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Equity Adjustments																		
Non Provision - NBR																		
<input type="checkbox"/> DTNR Current Year Non P&L Total																		

8. Click **Regional ETR** under **ETR Regional** tab. The Statutory ETR Regional form opens.

- Expand **Deferred Tax Expense Total Regional** row.
- Expand **Rate Change Total** row to see the **Rate Change - Acquisitions** data.

Overview **Regional ETR****Statutory ETR Regional** ⓘ

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	CA Blended	Local GAAP	Entity Currency
				Pre Tax	Tax	Statutory ETR Percentage	
⊖ Audit Settlement Adjustment Regional							
Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)							
Transfers (Deferred Only)							
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)							
Contingency (Deferred Only)							
Deferred Tax Override Rate Adjustment							
Rate Change - Open							
Rate Change - CY							
Rate Change - Acquisitions							
⊖ Rate Change - Total							
⊖ Deferred Tax Expense Total Regional							
Additional Total Provision Regional ETR							
Regional Statutory ETR							

See:

- [Working with Regional Deferred Tax](#)
- [Working with Regional Tax Account RollForward \(TAR\)](#)
- [Working with the Regional Statutory Effective Tax Rate](#)

Working with Regional Tax Account RollForward (TAR)

The system automatically loads the beginning of the year and end of period general ledger balances to the tax accounts rollforward and system-calculated provision. The TAR Regional form provides detail for the current and deferred income tax expense, deferred tax assets/liabilities, current tax payable/receivable, and equity accounts. You can import or enter amounts for payments or refunds and enter adjustments to account balances as necessary through the use of linked forms.

Data in the TAR Regional form is used to prepare the tax journal entry. It should be reconciled periodically to the general ledger accounts as required.

To enter adjustments:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision Regional**, and then **TAR Regional**.
2. On the form, under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**, and then click **Launch**.
3. Import or enter amounts for payments or refunds and enter adjustments to account balances as necessary.
4. Review the following:
 - **Ending Balance** (based on the Opening Balance, plus all activity)

- **Ending Balance per Book** (General Ledger, ERP or Consolidation application) See Generating Custom Mapping in *Administering Tax Reporting*.
 - **Difference** (JE)
5. On the form, under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**, and then click **Launch**.
 6. Generate journal entries in Oracle Smart View for Office to explain any differences.
 7. Click **Save**.

Table 12-9 Tax Account RollForward

Category	Description
Current Expense	The current regional income tax amount calculated in the current provision.
Deferred Expense	The deferred regional income tax amount calculated in the deferred provision.
Total Provision	The sum of Current Expense and Deferred Expense.
Non-current Assets	The amount of deferred taxes classified as a noncurrent asset.
Non-current Liabilities	The amount of deferred taxes classified as a noncurrent liability.
Non-current Valuation Allowance	The amount of deferred taxes classified as a noncurrent valuation allowance.
Total Deferred Tax	The sum of Current Asset/Liability, Noncurrent Asset/Liability and Current/Noncurrent Valuation Allowance.
Income Tax Payable	Identifies a Region (such as a US State) for which an income tax provision must be calculated.
Income Tax Receivable	The current tax receivable. Amounts are manually posted using the reclassification accounts in the Tax Account RollForward. Payments and refunds are input manually.
Long-term Payable	The tax long-term payable. Amounts are manually posted using the reclassification accounts in the Tax Account RollForward. Payments and refunds are input manually.
Net (Payable) Receivable	The total tax payable/receivable.
Total Movement Ownership	This amount is the total movement for Ownership for the Current Tax.
Ownership - Opening Balance	This amount is the difference in the Opening balance due to ownership changes to the Parent.
Ownership - Current Year	This amount is the difference in the Opening balance due to ownership changes to the Parent.

Table 12-9 (Cont.) Tax Account RollForward

Category	Description
Acquisitions Total	The total of any Acquisitions resulting from the acquisition of assets and liabilities and the related temporary differences. The detail amounts are available from Acquisition details on the Temporary Differences form.
Disposals Total	The total of any Disposals resulting from the disposals of assets and liabilities and the related temporary differences. The detail amounts are available from Disposal details on the Temporary Differences form.
Balance Sheet Total	The total of Acquisitions and Disposals are displayed under Balance Sheet Total.
Equity Adjustments	The equity transactions based on the nonprovision adjustments the deferred tax rollforward. These amounts are automated from the deferred tax rollforward.
Equity Adjustments Total	The total regional equity adjustments.
TAR Accounts	Net to zero

Working with Current Tax Payable Regional Forms

The Current Tax Payable Regional form enables you to capture a breakdown of provisions for each year to ensure they have been cleared by payments and refunds, or adjustments such as RTA. The Current Tax Payable Regional Analysis can capture up to seven prior years ending balances that, when added, agree with the ending balance in the TAR Regional form. As you add new years to the form, years past the 7 year limit are accumulated into the total in the Historic Year.

There are three Current Tax Payable forms:

- Current Tax Payable Regional
- Current Tax Payable Regional Automated
- Current Tax Payable Regional Details

Note that the Current Tax payable form is available by default, see [Entering Current Tax Payable Regional Form](#).

However, if you want to use Current Tax Payable Automated and Current Tax Payable Detail forms, you must enable the automation feature. For more information, see [Managing Current Tax Payable Regional Automated and Detail Forms](#).

Entering Current Tax Payable Regional Form

The Current Tax Payable Regional form is available for both GAAP and IFRS reporting standards.

The last year ending balance data in Current Tax Payable is the current year opening balance. You can add details in the columns that you require under the following headings:

- CY P&L Charge
- CY OCI/Equity
- Payments
- Refunds
- RTA (P&L)
- Transfers
- Foreign Exchange - Opening Balance
- Foreign Exchange - Current Year
- Ownership
- Ownership - Opening Balance
- Ownership - Current Year
- Current Payable Foreign Exchange (available for multicurrency applications only)

To enter details on the Current Tax Payable Regional form:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision Regional**, and then **TAR Regional**.
2. Select the **Current Tax Payable Regional** tab.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Account	Currency							
Actual	FY15	P1	San Jose(USD)	Entity Input	Alabama	Local GAAP	RCurPayRegional	USD							
		Year Of Origination	Opening Balance	Opening Balance Adjustment	Beginning Balance as Restated	CY P&L Charge	CY OCI / Equity	Payments	Refunds	Total Payments and Refunds	RTA (P&L)	Transfers	Foreign Exchange - Opening Balance		
		Historic Year													
		Current Year Minus 6	FY09												
		Current Year Minus 5	FY10												
		Current Year Minus 4	FY11												
		Current Year Minus 3	FY12												
		Current Year Minus 2	FY13												
		Current Year Minus 1	FY14												
		Prior Years Total													
		Current Year	FY15												
		Current Payable Total													

3. **Optional:** Modify the POV as required.
If you are starting a new Year, select that year for the POV. Note that data from the existing **Current Year** moves to **Current Year Minus 1**, and data for the previous **Current Year Minus 6** is accumulated into the total value shown under **Historic Year**.

Based on the selected year in the POV, the actual Financial year is displayed under **Year of Origination** , such as FY17, FY18, FY19.

4. Enter detail amounts for any of the following columns:
 - CY P&L Charge
 - CY OCI/Equity
 - Payments
 - Refunds
 - RTA (P&L)
 - Transfers

- Foreign Exchange - Opening Balance
 - Foreign Exchange - Current Year
 - Ownership
 - Ownership - Opening Balance
 - Ownership - Current Year
 - Current Payable Foreign Exchange (available for multicurrency applications only)
5. Under **Actions**, click **Consolidate**.
 6. Review results under **Payable Closing Balance**.

Managing Current Tax Payable Regional Automated and Detail Forms

Enable Tax Automation

You can enable Current Tax Payable Automation in two ways:

1. Select the checkbox next to **Current Tax Payable Automation > Enable** while creating the application.

The screenshot shows the 'Features' configuration screen. At the top, there is a progress bar with four steps: General, Details, Features (current step), and Review. Below the progress bar, there is a list of features with checkboxes to enable them. The 'Current Tax Payable Automation' feature is highlighted with a red box.

Feature	Enable
IFRS Enable IFRS to calculate Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR), and report on the Consolidated Effective Tax Rate (CETR) in an IFRS format.	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
CbCR Enable CbC Reporting to calculate analyses which assess risk as a result of transfer pricing strategies.	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Interim Provision Enable interim provision to calculate monthly or quarterly tax provision using an annualised estimated effective tax rate("AEETR") plus discrete tax amounts	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Weighted Average Enable weighted average to calculate the average foreign currency translation rate for the net income before tax for each base entity	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Ownership Management Enable Ownership Management to assign parent-child percentages, consolidation methods and account for changes overtime.	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Current Tax Payable Automation Enable Current Tax Payable Automation to automate the data flow from current provision to current tax payable	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable

2. Navigate to the **Tax Reporting – Enable Features** screen after you create the application. Select **Current Tax Payable Automation**, and click **Enable**.

Tax Reporting - Enable Features

IFRS

Deferred Tax Not Recognized (DTNR)

Consolidated Effective Tax Rate Reconciliation

Country by Country Reporting (CbCR)

Interim Tax Provision (Applications created prior to 18.08)

Interim Tax Provision

Total AEETR

Detailed AEETR(Current and Deferred)

Weighted Average

Dynamic Calc Jurisdiction

Ownership Management

Current Tax Payable Automation

Enable **Close**

Access the Automation Forms

To access the Current Tax Payable Automation form:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision Regional**, and then **TAR**.
2. Select the **Current Tax Payable Regional Automated** tab.

Current Tax Payable Regional Automated

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P1	Entity San Jose(USD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Alabama	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account RCuPLyRegional	Currency USD	CY P/L Charge Automated	CY P/L Charge Total	CY OCI / Equity	CY OCI / Equity Automated	CY OCI / Equity Total	Payr Payr Debt Total	Refu Refunds Detail	Refunds Total	Total Payments and Refunds	RTA (P/L)	RTA (P/L) Automated
Historic Year																			
	Current Year Minus 6																		
	Current Year Minus 5																		
	Current Year Minus 4																		
	Current Year Minus 3																		
	Current Year Minus 2																		
	Current Year Minus 1																		
	Prior Years Total																		
	Current Year																		
	Current Payable Total																		

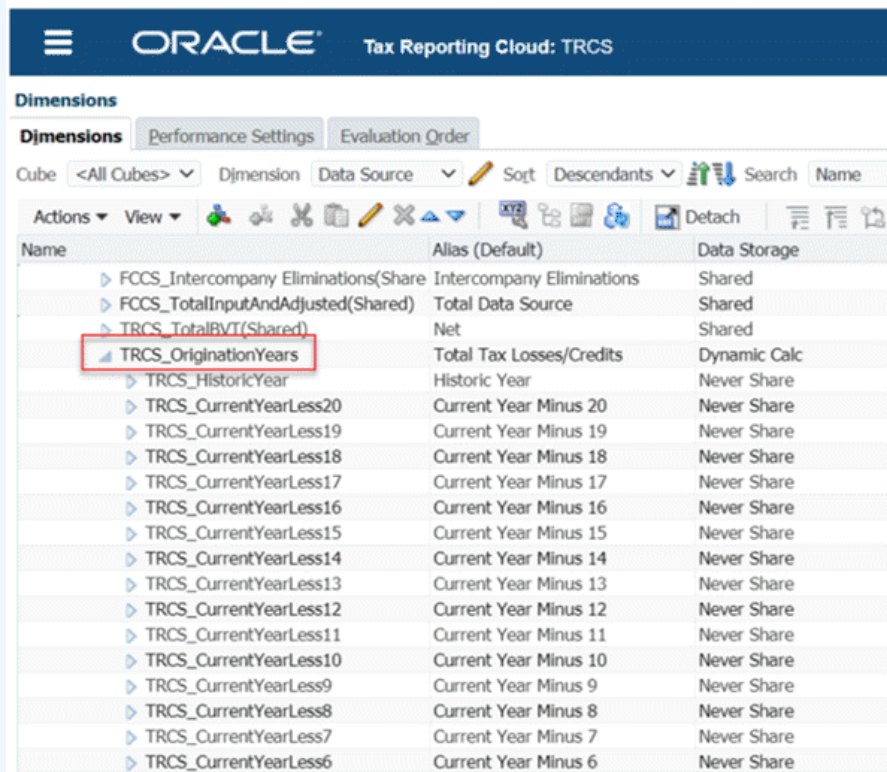
The Current Tax Payable form is a data entry form used for capturing payments, refunds and others. If you want to move data from current provision to current tax payable, you have to enter data manually. For single intersection this is not a problem, but if you want it for all the years that is, from P1 to P12 it will be a huge effort to manually enter the data. In such cases, you can use the Current tax Payable Automated feature.

It is similar to the Current Tax Payable form but there are three additional columns. Automation is provided for these three movement members:

- CYPL Charge Automated
- CY OCI /Equity Automated
- RTA (P/L) Automated

 **Note:**

- For payments and refunds automation feature is not applicable.
- You can add new rows in the current tax payable automated form by using the members under TRCS_OriginationYears as shared members, since members till Current Year Minus 20 are present under TRCS_OriginationYears.



Name	Alias (Default)	Data Storage
▶ FCCS_Intercompany Eliminations(Share)	Intercompany Eliminations	Shared
▶ FCCS_TotalInputAndAdjusted(Shared)	Total Data Source	Shared
▶ TRCS_TotalBVT(Shared)	Net	Shared
▶ TRCS_OriginationYears	Total Tax Losses/Credits	Dynamic Calc
▶ TRCS_HistoricYear	Historic Year	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess20	Current Year Minus 20	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess19	Current Year Minus 19	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess18	Current Year Minus 18	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess17	Current Year Minus 17	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess16	Current Year Minus 16	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess15	Current Year Minus 15	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess14	Current Year Minus 14	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess13	Current Year Minus 13	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess12	Current Year Minus 12	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess11	Current Year Minus 11	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess10	Current Year Minus 10	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess9	Current Year Minus 9	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess8	Current Year Minus 8	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess7	Current Year Minus 7	Never Share
▶ TRCS_CurrentYearLess6	Current Year Minus 6	Never Share

Note that to specify the source account from where to pull the data into these automation columns, you need to create mappings. See [Creating Mappings for Current Tax Payable Automation](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*.

3. Select the **Current Tax Payable Detail** tab to access the Detail form. Note that you can track the refunds or payment details of a particular year from the Current Tax Payable Detail form. You can enter data periodic wise in this form.

Current Tax Payable Detail	Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Account	Currency	
Payments Detail	Actual	FY15	P1	San Jose(USD)	Entity Input	Alabama	Local GAAP	RCurPayRegional	USD	
	Current Year	Current Year Minus 1	Current Year Minus 2	Current Year Minus 3	Current Year Minus 4	Current Year Minus 5	Current Year Minus 6	Historic Year	Prior Years Total	Current Payable Total
Year Of Origination	FY15		FY14	FY13	FY12	FY11	FY10	FY09		
P1 Payments										
P2 Payments										
P3 Payments										
P4 Payments										
P5 Payments										
P6 Payments										
P7 Payments										
P8 Payments										
P9 Payments										
P10 Payments										
P11 Payments										
P12 Payments										
Payments Detail										

Note:

- If you want to change the order of columns or if you have additional columns to add in the Current Tax Payable Detail form, see [Managing Current Tax Payable Details Form](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*.
- You can also hide this form manually if you do not want to work on this form. To do so, you need to create a new navigation flow and create a new card without the form.

Customizing Regional Tax Account RollForward (TAR)

Companies that have a different General Ledger account structure than the Tax Reporting out-of-the-box accounts can now configure a customized TAR Automation report in which the company can add columns to the Regional TAR Automation report, and map the data to the columns.

The TAR Automation report contains all the columns and rows available on the out-of-the-box TAR report, but also enables you to customize the report to:

- Add additional G/L accounts in the columns to be consistent with the company's General Ledger Chart of Accounts.
- Add additional Movement member rows to breakdown the composite details for each Movement total.


If mappings are defined by the user for a specific POV, that mapping will be considered for Consolidation. If a mapping has not been customized, default mapping will be used.

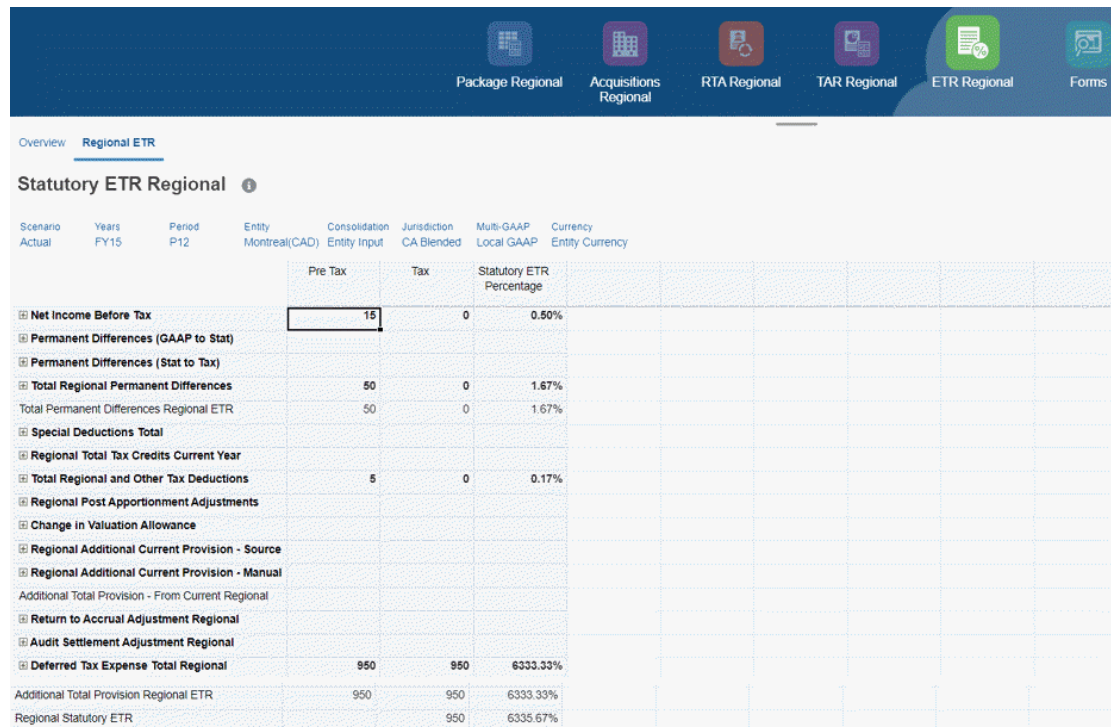
To customize your TAR Automation report, see [Configuring TAR Automation](#).

Working with the Regional Statutory Effective Tax Rate

Tax Reporting calculates the Effective Tax Rate (ETR) reconciliation automatically at the statutory rates.

The statutory tax rate is the product of the current year statutory tax rate times the current year apportionment rate.

The rate reconciliation automatically calculates the tax impact of reconciling items as a percentage of pretax net income before taxes as adjusted. Click  to expand entries to drill down to the lowest level of detail of each of the above reconciling items to view the contribution of each item to the overall effective tax rate, depending on the level of information that is entered.



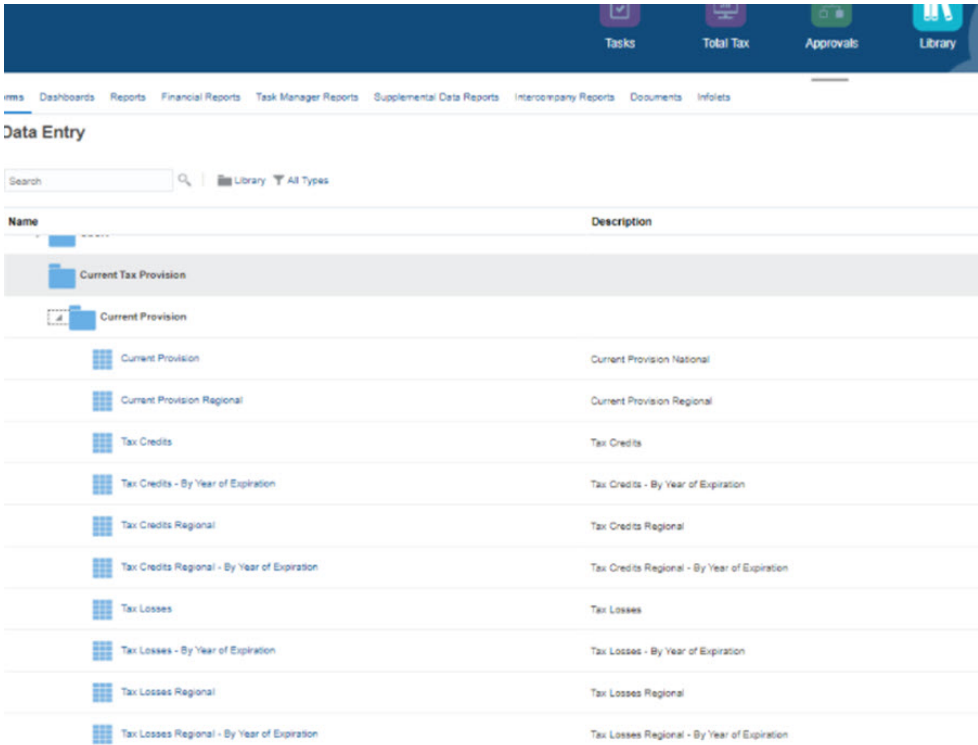
The screenshot shows the Oracle Tax Reporting interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for Package Regional, Acquisitions Regional, RTA Regional, TAR Regional, ETR Regional (highlighted), and Forms. Below the navigation bar, the 'Regional ETR' section is active. The main content area displays a table titled 'Statutory ETR Regional' with a table icon and a help icon. The table has columns for Scenario, Years, Period, Entity, Consolidation, Jurisdiction, Multi-GAAP, and Currency. The data is organized into a grid with columns for Pre Tax, Tax, and Statutory ETR Percentage. The table includes various reconciliation items such as Net Income Before Tax, Permanent Differences, Special Deductions, and Deferred Tax Expense.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Pre Tax	Tax	Statutory ETR Percentage
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	CA Blended	Local GAAP	Entity Currency			
								15	0	0.50%
								50	0	1.67%
								50	0	1.67%
								5	0	0.17%
								950	950	6333.33%
								950	950	6333.33%
									950	6335.67%

Overview **Regional ETR**

Statutory ETR Regional i

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	CA Blended	Local GAAP	Entity Currency
				Pre Tax	Tax	Statutory ETR	Percentage
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Audit Settlement Adjustment Regional							
Other Adjustments (Deferred Only)							
Transfers (Deferred Only)							
Prior Year Adjustment (Deferred Only)							
Contingency (Deferred Only)							
Deferred Tax Override Rate Adjustment							
Rate Change - Open							
Rate Change - CY				3950	3950	26333.33%	
Rate Change - Acquisitions				-3000	-3000	-20000%	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rate Change - Total				950	950	6333.33%	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deferred Tax Expense Total Regional				950	950	6333.33%	
Additional Total Provision Regional ETR				950	950	6333.33%	
Regional Statutory ETR					950	6335.67%	



See also: "Enabling Tax Loss/Credit By Year of Expiration" in *Administering Tax Reporting*

Working with Tax Losses/Credits Expiration Forms

You can enter the details of the tax losses/credits schedule using the Tax Losses/Credits forms, where each Closing Carryforward has a corresponding Year of Expiration. You can view the Closing Carryforward details by Year of Expiration in the forms.

Tax Losses

Tax Losses/Credits Currency	Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local/GAAP	Account Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Other Adjustments	Available Losses/Credits	CY Utilization	Adjusted	Expiration	Closing Carryforward (A)	
		Year Of Origination	Year Of Expiration	Opening Carryforward	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits	Opening as Adjusted	Created Losses/Credits	Return to Accrual Adjustment							
		Historic Year													
		Current Year Minus 20	FY00												
		Current Year Minus 19	FY01												
		Current Year Minus 18	FY02												
		Current Year Minus 17	FY03												
		Current Year Minus 16	FY04												
		Current Year Minus 15	FY05												
		Current Year Minus 14	FY06												
		Current Year Minus 13	FY07												
		Current Year Minus 12	FY08												
		Current Year Minus 11	FY09												
		Current Year Minus 10	FY10	No Expiration						800	800	800		800	
		Current Year Minus 9	FY11												
		Current Year Minus 8	FY12 2023								-4000	-4000	1000	-4000	
		Current Year Minus 7	FY13	No Expiration										1000	
		Current Year Minus 6	FY14 2023					5000		5000		5000		5000	
		Current Year Minus 5	FY15												
		Current Year Minus 4	FY16	No Expiration							-500	-500		-500	
		Current Year Minus 3	FY17	No Expiration				6000		6000		6000		6000	
		Current Year Minus 2	FY18												
		Current Year Minus 1	FY19 2025								2000	2000		2000	
		Current Year	FY20 2040							7000	7000	7000		7000	
		Total Tax Losses/Credits								11000	7800	18800	-2500	16300	17300

For example, in the screenshot above you can see that there are 8 rows with Year of Expiration and corresponding closing carryforward data. 4 rows of Year of Expiration as No Expiration, and 2 rows of 2023 and 1 row 2025 and 1 row of 2040 as the Year of

Expiration and each have their own closing carryforward values. The Tax Loss/Credits By Year of Expiration forms (both national and regional) help you to group diverse data by the year of expiration.

Users can view the Year Of Expiration not only by the Tax Loss/Credit account but also by Parent Account, Parent Multi-GAAP, and Parent Entity. See also: [Accessing Tax Losses/Credits Expiration Forms](#) and [Example Use Cases](#).

To view the Closing Carryforward based on the Year of Expiration for Losses/Credits accounts, see the following forms:

- Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration**

Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration

Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Currency Entity Currency
		Carryforward by Expiration Year						
	2025		6000					
	No Expiration		1000					
	Uncategorized		9000					
	Total Carryforward		16000					

- Tax Credits - By Year of Expiration**

Tax Credits - By Year of Expiration

TRCS_TaxCredits > TRCS_TaxCreditsByYearOfExpiration

Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account Tax Credit	Currency Entity Currency
		Carryforward by Expiration Year						
	2025		6000					
	No Expiration		1000					
	Uncategorized		9000					
	Total Carryforward		16000					

- Tax Losses Regional - By Year of Expiration**

Tax Losses Regional - By Year of Expiration

TRCS_TaxLossesRegional > TRCS_TaxLossesRegionalByYearOfExpiration

Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction CA Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account State NOL	Currency Entity Currency
		Carryforward by Expiration Year						
	2025		6000					
	No Expiration		1000					
	Uncategorized		9000					
	Total Carryforward		16000					

- Tax Credits Regional - By Year of Expiration**

Tax Credits Regional - By Year of Expiration

Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction CA Blended	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account State Tax Credit	Currency Entity Currency
		Carryforward by Expiration Year						
	2025		6000					
	No Expiration		1000					
	Uncategorized		9000					
	Total Carryforward		16000					

Example Use Cases

The use cases with data are for Tax Losses, but the same applies to Tax Credits for both National and Regional.



Note:

For the use case examples below, the start year of application = 2020.

Use Case 1: Year of Expiration as No Expiration

No Expiration has Closing Carryforward values = $800 + 1000 - 500 + 6000 = 7300$.

Tax Losses

Tax Losses/Credits Currency	Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated							
Entity Currency		Year Of Origination	Year Of Expiration	Opening Carryforward	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits	Opening as Adjusted	Created Losses/Credits	Return to Actual Adjustment	Other Adjustments	Available Losses/Credits	CY Utilization	Adjusted	Expiration	Closing Carryforward (A)	
Historic Year															
Current Year Minus 20		FY00													
Current Year Minus 19		FY01													
Current Year Minus 18		FY02													
Current Year Minus 17		FY03													
Current Year Minus 16		FY04													
Current Year Minus 15		FY05													
Current Year Minus 14		FY06													
Current Year Minus 13		FY07													
Current Year Minus 12		FY08													
Current Year Minus 11		FY09													
Current Year Minus 10		FY10	No Expiration						800	800		800		800	
Current Year Minus 9		FY11													
Current Year Minus 8		FY12 2023									-4000	-4000		-4000	
Current Year Minus 7		FY13	No Expiration										1000	1000	
Current Year Minus 6		FY14 2023						5000		5000		5000		5000	
Current Year Minus 5		FY15													
Current Year Minus 4		FY16	No Expiration								-500	-500		-500	
Current Year Minus 3		FY17	No Expiration					6000		6000		6000		6000	
Current Year Minus 2		FY18													
Current Year Minus 1		FY19 2025									2000	2000		2000	
Current Year		FY20 2040								7000	7000			7000	
Total Tax Losses/Credits									11000	7800	18800	-2500	16300	1000	17300

The **Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration** form will show **No Expiration** with CarryForward by Expiration Year as 7,300.

Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration

Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Currency Entity Currency
		Carryforward by Expiration Year						
	2023	1000						
	2025	2000						
	No Expiration	7300						
	Uncategorized	7000						
Total Carryforward		17300						

Use Case 2: Year of Expiration with a Year < (start year of application + 20 years)

2023 has Closing Carryforward values = $-4000 + 5000 = 1000$

2025 has Closing Carryforward values = 2000

Tax Losses

Tax Losses/Credits Currency	Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Year Of Origination	Year Of Expiration	Opening Carryforward	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits	Opening as Adjusted	Created Losses/Credits	Return to Accrual Adjustment	Other Adjustments	Available Losses/Credits	CY Utilization	Adjusted	Expiration	Closing Carryforward (X)				
Historic Year																									
Current Year Minus 20			FY00																						
Current Year Minus 19			FY01																						
Current Year Minus 18			FY02																						
Current Year Minus 17			FY03																						
Current Year Minus 16			FY04																						
Current Year Minus 15			FY05																						
Current Year Minus 14			FY06																						
Current Year Minus 13			FY07																						
Current Year Minus 12			FY08																						
Current Year Minus 11			FY09																						
Current Year Minus 10			FY10	No Expiration						800	800								800			800			
Current Year Minus 9			FY11																						
Current Year Minus 8			FY12	2023															-4000	-4000		-4000			
Current Year Minus 7			FY13	No Expiration																1000		1000			
Current Year Minus 6			FY14	2023						5000									5000			5000			
Current Year Minus 5			FY15																						
Current Year Minus 4			FY16	No Expiration															-500	-500		-500			
Current Year Minus 3			FY17	No Expiration						6000									6000			6000			
Current Year Minus 2			FY18																						
Current Year Minus 1			FY19	2025															2000	2000		2000			
Current Year			FY20	2040															7000	7000		7000			
Total Tax Losses/Credits																			11000	7800	18800	-2500	16300	1000	17300

The **Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration** form will show **2023** and **2025** with CarryForward by Expiration Year as 1000 and 2000 respectively.

Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration

TRCS_TaxLosses > TRCS_TaxLossesByYearOfExpiration

Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Currency Entity Currency
		Carryforward by Expiration Year						
	2023	1000						
	2025	2000						
	No Expiration	7300						
	Uncategorized	7000						
Total Carryforward		17300						

Use Case 3: Year of Expiration with a Year > (start year of application + 20 years)

Start of the Year = 2020 + 20 years = 2040

2040 has Closing Carryforward values = 7000 that is, **Uncategorized** = 7000

Tax Losses

Tax Losses/Credits Currency	Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Available Losses/Credits	CY Utilization	Adjusted	Expiration	Closing Carryforward (\$)	
			Year Of Expiration	Opening Carryforward	Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits	Opening as Adjusted	Created Losses/Credits	Return to Actual Adjustment	Other Adjustments					
Historic Year														
Current Year Minus 20		FY00												
Current Year Minus 19		FY01												
Current Year Minus 18		FY02												
Current Year Minus 17		FY03												
Current Year Minus 16		FY04												
Current Year Minus 15		FY05												
Current Year Minus 14		FY06												
Current Year Minus 13		FY07												
Current Year Minus 12		FY08												
Current Year Minus 11		FY09												
Current Year Minus 10		FY10	No Expiration						800	800	800		800	
Current Year Minus 9		FY11												
Current Year Minus 8		FY12	2023								-4000	-4000	-4000	
Current Year Minus 7		FY13	No Expiration									1000	1000	
Current Year Minus 6		FY14	2023					5000		5000	5000		5000	
Current Year Minus 5		FY15												
Current Year Minus 4		FY16	No Expiration								-500	-500	-500	
Current Year Minus 3		FY17	No Expiration					6000		6000	6000		6000	
Current Year Minus 2		FY18												
Current Year Minus 1		FY19	2025							2000	2000		2000	
Current Year		FY20	2040						7000	7000	7000		7000	
Total Tax Losses/Credits									11000	7800	18800	-2500	16300	1000

The **Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration** form will show **Uncategorized** with CarryForward by Expiration Year as 7000.

Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration

TRCS_TaxLosses > TRCS_TaxLossesByYearOfExpiration

Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Currency Entity Currency
		Carryforward by Expiration Year						
	2023	1000						
	2025	2000						
	No Expiration	7300						
	Uncategorized	7000						
Total Carryforward		17300						

Use Case 4: Year of Expiration for Parent Account

The Closing CarryForward for **Account Tax Losses – Carryforward Automated** with Year of Expiration 2025 is 26000.

Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration

TRCS_TaxLosses > TRCS_TaxLossesByYearOfExpiration

Scenario Actual	Years FY20	Period P12	Entity Montreal(CAD)	Consolidation Entity Input	Jurisdiction Canada	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Account Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Currency Entity Currency
		Carryforward by Expiration Year						
	2025	26000						
	No Expiration	11000						
	Uncategorized	29000						
Total Carryforward		66000						

The Closing CarryForward for **Account Capital Tax Losses – Carryforward Automated** with Year of Expiration 2025 is 6000.

Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration ⓘ

TRCS_TaxLosses > TRCS_TaxLossesByYearOfExpiration

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Account	Currency
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Capital Losses - Carryforward Automated	Entity Currency
							Carryforward by Expiration Year	
	2025						6000	
	No Expiration						1000	
	Uncategorized						9000	
	Total Carryforward						16000	

The **Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration** form for the Parent Account will show **2025** with CarryForward by Expiration Year as 32000 (26000+6000).

The same calculation also applies for **No Expiration** and **Uncategorized** too.

Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration ⓘ

TRCS_TaxLosses > TRCS_TaxLossesByYearOfExpiration

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Account	Currency
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Local GAAP	Total National Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Entity Currency
							Carryforward by Expiration Year	
	2025						32000	
	No Expiration						12000	
	Uncategorized						38000	
	Total Carryforward						82000	

Use Case 5: Year of Expiration for Parent Multi-GAAP

The Closing CarryForward for Multi-GAAP **MultiGaap1**:

- No Expiration = 30000
- Uncategorized = 20000

Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration ⓘ

TRCS_TaxLosses > TRCS_TaxLossesByYearOfExpiration

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Account	Currency	Product
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	MultiGaap1	Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Entity Currency	Product1.2
							Carryforward by Expiration Year		
	2023						10000		
	No Expiration						30000		
	Uncategorized						20000		
	Total Carryforward						60000		

The Closing CarryForward for Multi-GAAP **MultiGaap2**:

- No Expiration = 10000
- Uncategorized = 60000

Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration ⓘ

TRCS_TaxLosses > TRCS_TaxLossesByYearOfExpiration

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Account	Currency	Product
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Multi-GAAP MultiGaap2	Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Entity Currency	Product1.2
		Carryforward by Expiration Year							
		No Expiration							
		Uncategorized							
		Total Carryforward							

The **Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration** form for the **ParentMultiGaap**, will show **No Expiration** with CarryForward by Expiration Year as 20000 (30000 -10000). The same calculation also applies for **Uncategorized** as 80000 (60000+20000).

Tax Losses - By Year of Expiration ⓘ

TRCS_TaxLosses > TRCS_TaxLossesByYearOfExpiration

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Account	Currency	Product
Actual	FY20	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Input	Canada	Multi-GAAP ParentMultiGaap	Tax Losses - Carryforward Automated	Entity Currency	Product1.2
		Carryforward by Expiration Year							
	2023	10000							
		No Expiration							
		Uncategorized							
		Total Carryforward							

Working with Filing Groups

Related Topic:

[Working with Unitary, Combined, Consolidated, and Separate US Federal and State Provision Configuration](#)

Working with Unitary, Combined, Consolidated, and Separate US Federal and State Provision Configuration

Follow the configuration steps below:


1. Establish a filing group parent for the US federal and state provision. This hierarchy should be part of the consolidated group provision hierarchy so as to roll-up to the ultimate reporting parent. You can create an alternate hierarchy (see, [Creating Alternate Hierarchies](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*) by filing group, but it may not correctly roll-up to the ultimate reporting parent.
2. Configure **Allow Upper-Level Entity Input** by selecting the checkbox. This allows you to enter data including tax attributes (for example, Tax Losses, Credits, and others), Tax Rates (see, [Entering Tax Rates](#)), etc. For more information on Tax Loss/Credits, see [Managing Tax Loss/Credit by Year of Expiration](#).

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Member : North America' configuration page. The 'Member Properties' tab is active. The 'Allow Upper-Level Entity Input' checkbox is highlighted with a red box. Other visible settings include:

Property	Value
Name	North America
Description	
Alias Table	Default
Alias	North America
Base Currency	USD
Data Storage	Never Share
Twin Pass Calculation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allow Upper-Level Entity Input	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consol	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ignore
Rates	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ignore
Plan Type	
CbCR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ignore
Config	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ignore
Data Type	Unspecified
Smart Lists	<None>
Enable for Dynamic Children	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of Possible Dynamic Children	10
Access Granted to Member Creator	Inherit

3. Configure parent tax calc attribute on the filing group parent entity to calculate tax at the parent level using all pre-tax data from the base entities and data entered at the parent. For more information, see [Parent Tax Calculation for National and Regional](#).

4. Configure a domicile property for the parent entity.

 **Note:**
You must enter the tax rates, tax data, etc.

5. Calculate tax based on the following options:
 - a. Calculate tax at the parent using one National tax rate. Enter tax rates at the parent level. For additional information, see:
 - [Working with National Tax Process](#)
 - [Working with Tax Rates](#)
 - b. Calculate tax at the parent using one Regional tax rate and one Regional apportionment rate. In the Tax Rates form, set the **Active Region Flag** to "Active" at the parent level.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity								
Actual	FY15	P1	North America(USD)								
				Prior Year Current Tax Rate	Current Year Current Tax Rate	Opening Deferred Tax Rate - Non Current	Closing Deferred Tax Rate - Non Current	Opening Regional Tax Apportionment	Current Year Regional Tax Apportionment	Closing Regional Tax Apportionment	Active Region Flag
United States											
Alabama											Active
Alaska											
California											
Connecticut											
Illinois											
Minnesota											
Nevada											
Ohio											
US Blended											

For additional information, see:

- [Working with Regional Tax Process](#)
 - [Entering Tax Rates](#)
- c. Calculate tax at the base entity and re-calculate tax at the parent using the parent's tax rate and base entity pre-tax data. Enter tax rates for the base and parent entities and set the **Active Region Flag** to "Active" at the base and at the parent.

- d. Calculate tax at the base entity and roll-up the tax effect (separate filing) to the parent. Set the **Active Region Flag** to "Active" at the base only.

 **Note:**

Do not set the **Active Region Flag** at the parent level.

Related Topics:

[Setting Up Tax Rates](#) and [Working with Dimensions](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*

Working with Interim Tax Provisioning

Related Links:

- [Interim Tax Provisioning Overview](#)
- [Calculating Annualized Estimated Effective Tax Rate \(AEETR\)](#)

Interim Tax Provisioning Overview

A tax rate is generated at the beginning of the year for summary periods, such as Quarterly or Yearly. An Administrator or Power User can also create interim tax periods, for example, monthly or non-year end, to estimate the current and deferred taxes for the interim period, based on the Annualized Estimated Effective Tax Rate (AEETR).

You must enable Interim Provision Total AEETR and Detailed AEETR in order to use the features. If you have not already enabled Interim Provision, enable the feature using one of the following methods:

- If you are creating a new application, see [Creating an Application](#).
- If your application has been already been created, you can still enable Interim Tax Provision. See [Enabling Applications Features](#).

In the Application Creation Wizard, when the Interim Provision feature is enabled, you can select either **Total AEETR** or **Detailed AEETR** or both. Selection of the AEETR calculation type is mandatory to enable Interim. Enabling this feature also creates the `TRCS_InterimForecast` Scenario member, which will be used for forecasting in interim provision.

Before provisioning Interim Tax, the user must enter NIBT data in the Current Provision form. After you enable Annualized Estimated Effective Tax Rate, the estimated tax rate is automatically pulled from the `TRCS_InterimForecast` member in the Scenario dimension. `TRCS_InterimForecast` is used in the following forms:

- Current Provision Forecast
- Deferred Tax Forecast
- Consolidated ETR Forecast

You also need to enter the tax rate for Current and Deferred taxes manually for the `TRCS_InterimForecast` scenario. The system calculates the taxes using effective tax rates.

You can select the way AEETR is calculated, based on which options are selected:

- **Total AEETR** - Select this option to get the value of the Total Tax AEETR from the Consolidated Effective Tax Rate for the Forecast Scenario. You have the option to make an Adjustment at the Total AEETR.
Total Tax AEETR(%) = Consolidated Effective Tax Rate for the Forecast Scenario
- **Detailed AEETR** - Select this option to display Total Tax for the Forecast Scenario by adding Current Tax and Deferred Tax. You have the option to make Adjustments to Current and Deferred Tax.

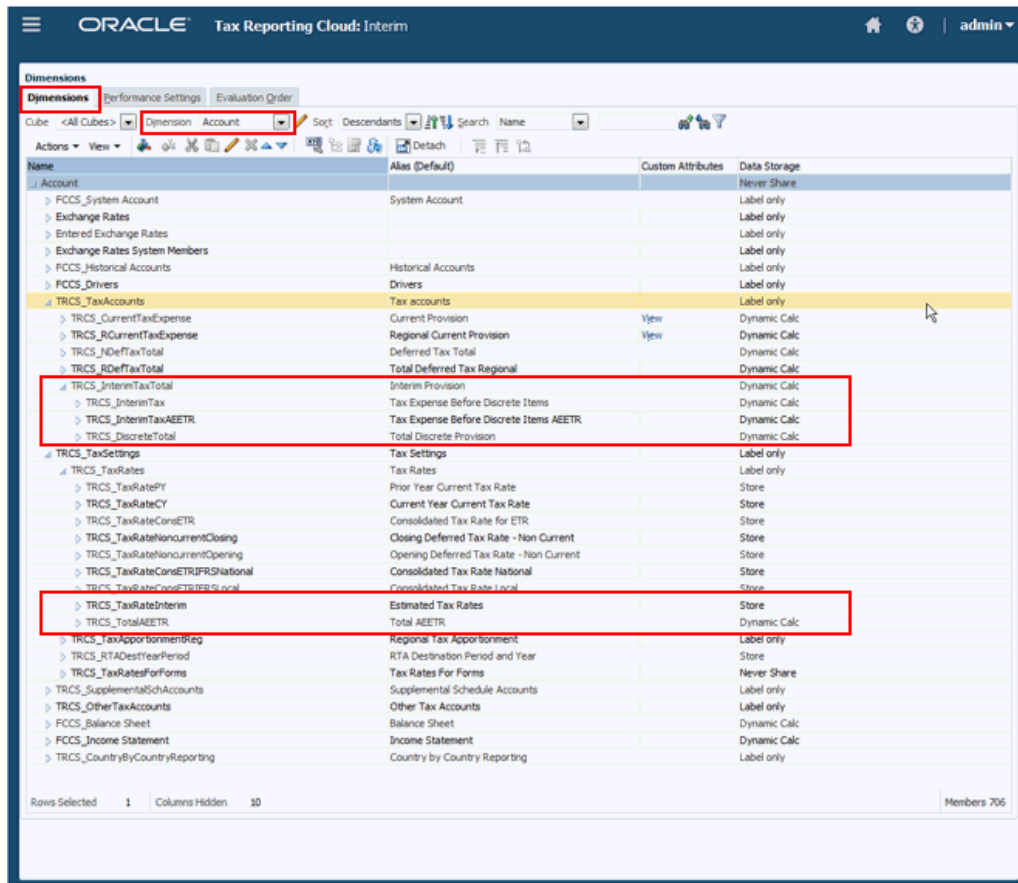
$$\text{Current Tax (\%)} = \frac{\text{Total Current Tax Expense}}{\text{Pre-Tax Net Income after book Adjustments (NIBT)}}$$

$$\text{Deferred Tax (\%)} = \frac{\text{Total Deferred Tax Expense}}{\text{Pre-Tax Net Income after book Adjustments (NIBT)}}$$

$$\text{Total Tax (\%)} = \text{Current Tax} + \text{Deferred Tax}$$

You can select Total, Detailed, or both.

The Interim Tax Provision accounts from the Application Creation Wizard (ACW) or Enable features for Interim Provision are stored under the Account Dimension, as shown below:



Interim Tax Provisioning applies to both Tax Provision National and Regional. The Annualized Estimated Effective Tax Rate (AEETR) is taken from the Consolidated Rate Reconciliation, and takes into account the Regional Tax and Federal Benefit of Regional Taxes, where appropriate. All entities participate in the calculation.

You can enter additional discrete adjustments on a tax affected basis.

If required, you can exclude loss entities from participating in the calculation for Interim Provision. See [Excluding Loss Entities from Interim Provision](#).

The Net of the calculated tax and discrete items is considered the interim provisioned tax amount. After all information has been entered, you run Consolidation for the Interim Provision form to calculate the Total Interim Tax Provision.

Generate the interim tax provision as outlined in [Generating Interim Tax Provision](#).

Calculating Annualized Estimated Effective Tax Rate (AEETR)

Tax Reporting provides interim provisioning based on the total estimated annualized effective tax rate as determined through the full year forecast. The forecast scenario is provided to perform the calculation of the estimated annualized effective tax rate.

To calculate AEETR:

- Apply Global AEETR: After calculating the forecasted AEETR in the Interim provision forecast scenario, the Global AEETR now can be applied to **all Entities** NIBT in the Actual scenario on the Interim Provision form. See [Identifying Global AEETR Entity](#)
- Automate the AEETR from any Scenario into any target Scenario by selecting:
 - Interim scenario where AEETR is being calculated
 - Actual scenario where the AEETR is being pushed. See [Identifying Interim Scenario](#)
- Mapping data to the Tax Account Rollforward (TAR) from the Interim Provision is supported using TAR Automation. See [Setting up TAR Automation Journal Entry](#)

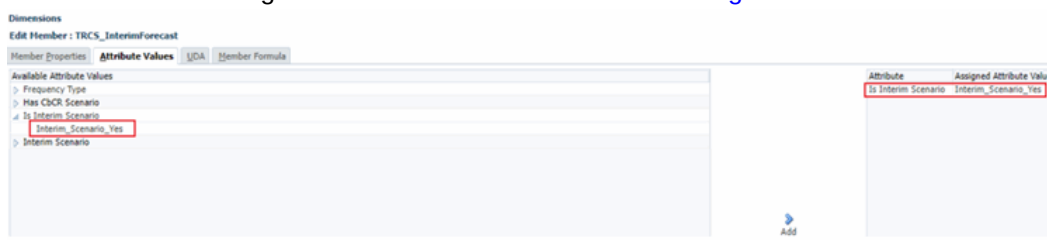
Managing AEETR

Related Topics:

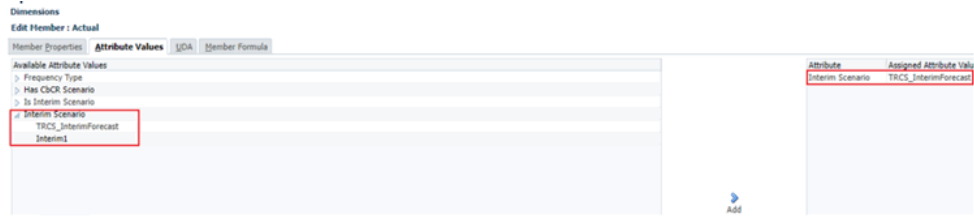
- [Identifying Interim Scenario](#)
- [Identifying Global AEETR Entity](#)
- [Example Use Case](#)

Identifying Interim Scenario

1. Specify the **Is Interim Scenario** attribute to identify Interim Scenario(s). For more information on working with Dimension attributes see: [Working with Dimensions](#)



2. **Interim Scenario** attribute is updated with the Scenario(s) having **Is Interim Scenario** attribute specified.



- Once the Interim Scenario(s) are available under **Interim Scenario** attribute then the Scenario can be assigned to one or more actual Scenario(s). Note that, only one Interim Scenario can be specified to actual scenario.



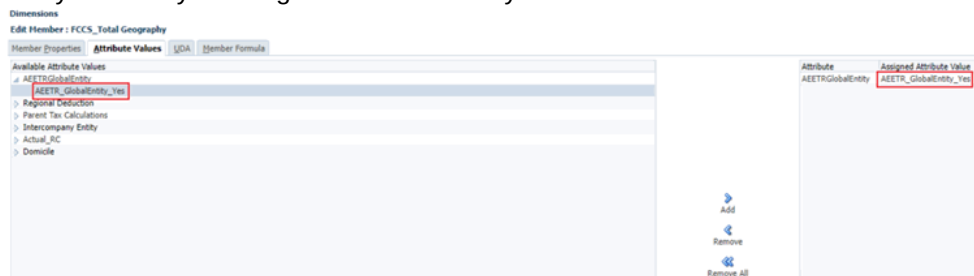
Note:

By default Actual Scenario is associated with **TRCS_InterimForecast** Scenario.

Identifying Global AEETR Entity

The Global AEETR Entity can be specific to each Interim forecast scenario. To identify Global AEETR entity:

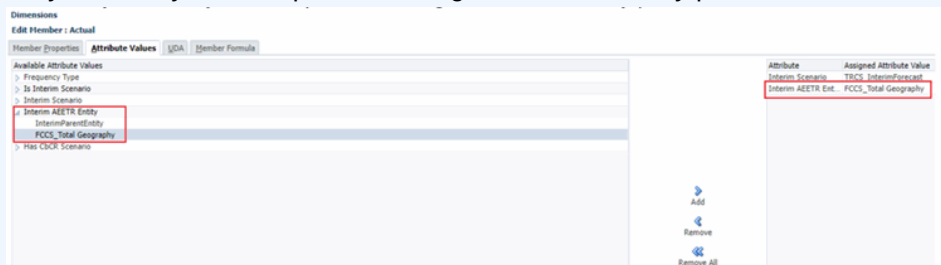
- Assign attribute **AEETR_GlobalEntity_Yes** under **AEETRGlobalEntity** to the entity to identify it as a global AEETR Entity.



- Once an entity(s) is/are attributed with **AEETR_GlobalEntity_Yes**, those entities are available to use as a global AEETR Entity for the Scenario.
- Interim AEETR entity attribute lists all entities with attribute **AEETR_GlobalEntity_Yes**.
- You can choose the entity based on the Interim forecast scenario.

 **Note:**

Only one entity can be specified as a global AEETR entity per Actual scenario.



- Entity with the attribute specified will be used to calculate the Consolidated AEETR Adjustment in the Actual scenario.

Example Use Case

The Interim provision forecast is always pre loss data exclusion and Actual is always post loss data exclusion. See the example below:

Loss forecast (TRCS_InterimForecast)	Pre Loss				Loss Entity	Post loss		
	NIBT	Taxable income	CETR			NIBT Adjusted	CETR	
Montreal	120000	108000	40700	33.92%		120000	40700	33.92%
Toronto	100000	100000	40000	40.00%		100000	40000	40.00%
Calgary	151000	151000	60400	40.00%	Yes	0	0	
Total Canada	370000	358000	140700	38.03%		220000	80700	36.68%
ROW	296800	287200	112880	38.03%		176000	64560	36.68%
Total Geography (InterimTaxAEETRGlobalRateEntity attribute assigned)	296800	287200	112880	38.03%		176000	64560	36.68%

Actual scenario will be using **36.68%** AEETR rate to calculate Consolidated AEETR Adjustment for all the Entities.

					Total		
Actual		NIBT Adjustment	AEETR Automated	Total expense	Consolidated AEETR Adjustment (i.e. NIBT Adjusted * (Global Entity's AEETR - Entity's AEETR))		
	Montreal	120000	33.92%	40700	120000 * (36.68% - 33.92%) = 3312		
	Toronto	100000	40.00%	40000	100000 * (36.68% - 40%) = -3320		
	Calgary	0	0.00%	0	0%		

 **Note:**

Calgary is a loss entity hence there is no pre-tax net income is calculated.

Sample Calculation at Parent Entity

The example below shows how the data is calculated in the Interim scenario as well as in Actual scenario.


Scenario	Ch1	Ch2	ParentEntity
InterimForecast			
NIBT	100	200	300
Expense	20	30	50
AEETR	20%	15%	16.67%
Actual			AEETR Calc Parent
NIBT	500	600	1100
	100 (500*20%)	90 (600*15%)	190 Sum of (Child1 + Child2)
AEETR	20%	15%	17.27% (190/1100)

Generating Interim Tax Provision

Before you can generate Interim Tax Provision, the following conditions must be met:

- Interim Tax Provision must be enabled for the application
- NIBT data must be entered on the Current Provision form

To generate the Interim Provision:

1. From the Home page, select **Tax Provision Interim**, then **Package Forecast**, and then **Tax Rates Forecast**. Enter the Current and Deferred Tax rates on the Tax Rates screen, and then click **Save**.
2. On the **Package Forecast**, select the **Current Provision Forecast** tab.
3. On the **Current Provision Forecast** tab, click Edit  to select the required POV. Ensure that the **Scenario** is set to **Interim Provision Forecast**.
4. Expand **NIBT** (Net Income Before Tax).
5. For **Book Adjustments to NIBT**, enter any adjustment to the NIBT amount under **Adjustment**, and then click **Save**.

Note:

The NIBT data is defaulted from the Current Provision form.

6. Click **Consolidate**, and then view the calculated results.
7. Select the **ETR Forecast** tab, to review calculated results for the Consolidated ETR. The interim ETR is expressed as a percentage of the net income before tax for the Consolidated ETR percentage.
8. Select the **Interim** tab to display the following screens, depending upon your selections, and select the **Actual** scenario:
 - **Interim Total** - Review the Interim Total for the Actual Scenario
 - **Interim Detail** - Review the Interim Detailed for the Actual Scenario
9. **Optional:** In **Adjusted AEETR**, enter any required adjustments to the Total Tax, and then click **Save**.

10. **Optional:** Enter the value of the **Total Discrete Provision**, and then click **Save**. You can add multiple discrete items. Automated entries do not apply for discrete items.
11. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**.
The Current Tax Interim Provision plus the Deferred Tax amount equals the Total Tax Interim Provision.

The value of any discrete items is added to the **Tax Expense Before Discrete Items AEETR** to calculate the Current Tax Interim Provision.
12. Review the results for Current Tax, Deferred Tax, and Total Tax for the following:
 - Estimated Tax Rates
 - Tax Expense Before Discrete Items
 - Discrete items
 - Interim Provision

Excluding Loss Entities from Interim Provision

Interim Tax Provisioning applies to both Tax Provision National and Regional. The Annualized Estimated Effective Tax Rate (AEETR) is taken from the Consolidated Rate Reconciliation, and takes into account the Regional Tax and Federal Benefit of Regional Taxes, where appropriate. All entities participate in the calculation; however, there may be instances when you need to exclude Loss Entities from the Effective Tax Rate calculation.

You use the Loss Entities Forecast form to mark the loss entities that are to be excluded, and then consolidate the form. The results can be checked on the Interim Provision form, and then use the Rollover form to copy the exclusion forward.

The following considerations apply:

- The Interim Provision feature must be enabled during the initial creation of the application, or using the Enable Features option. See *Creating the Application*.
- The Loss Entities form and Rollover of Loss Entities considers only the Interim Forecast Scenario.

To exclude loss entities from Interim Provision:


1. From the Home page, click **Tax Provision Interim**, then click **Package Forecast**, and then **Loss Entities Forecast**. The Pre Tax and post Tax values for Net Income Before Tax, Consolidated ETR and Consolidated ETR Percentage are the same on both sides of the form.

Loss Entities																	
Loss Entities	Currency	Multi-GAAP	Scenario	Years	Period												
Total Geography(USD)	Entity Currency	Local GAAP	Interim Provision Forecast	FY22	P5												
Total					Effective Tax Rate Total	No Movement	Movement	No Movement	Movement	Total	Effective Tax Rate Total	Current Tax	Deferred Tax	No Movement			
Net Income Before Tax	Taxable Income Before Loss	Taxable Income	Consolidated ETR	Consolidated ETR	Loss Entity	Net Income Before Tax (Post Loss)	Consolidated ETR (Post Loss)	Automated AEETR (Post Loss)	Automated AEETR (Post Loss)	Consolidated ETR (Post Loss)							
Pre Tax	Pre Tax	Pre Tax	Tax Effect	Consolidated ETR Percentage	No Data Source	Pre Tax	Tax Effect	Pre Tax	Pre Tax	Consolidated ETR Percentage							
San Jose(USD)	-194700	-181700	-181700	-38940	20%						0	0					
Western USA(USD)	-194700	-181700	-181700	-38940	20%						0	0					
Atlanta(USD)	1053000	1273000	1273000	265750	27.14%						1053000	265750	30.22%	-3.09%	27.14%		
Stamford(USD)																	
New York City(USD)																	
Eastern USA(USD)	1053000	1273000	1273000	265750	27.14%						1053000	265750	30.22%	-3.09%	27.14%		
United States of America(USD)	858300	1091300	1091300	246810	28.76%						1053000	265750	30.22%	-3.09%	27.14%		
Montreal(CAD)	484000	498000	498000	148650	30.71%						484000	148650	30.67%	-0.15%	30.71%		
Toronto(CAD)																	
Calgary(CAD)																	
Total Canada(CAD)	484000	498000	498000	148650	30.71%						484000	148650	30.87%	-0.15%	30.71%		
London(GBP)	10650	12850	12850	1733	16.27%						10650	1733	18.10%	-1.83%	16.27%		
Liverpool(GBP)																	
Leeds(GBP)																	
Total UK(GBP)	10650	12850	12850	1733	16.27%						10650	1733	18.10%	-1.83%	16.27%		
Switzerland(CHF)																	
Germany(EUR)																	
France(EUR)																	
Rest of the World(USD)	421080	433260	433260	129326	30.71%						421080	129326	30.87%	-0.15%	30.71%		
Total Geography(USD)	1279300	1524560	1524560	376136	29.40%						1474080	415676	30.41%	-2.25%	28.16%		

- For the Entity that you want to exclude from the calculation, under **Loss Entity**, select **Yes** from the drop-down list.

 **Note:**

You can only set the loss entity on the Base Entity.

- Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate**. When the consolidation is complete, view the **Post Loss** values for Net Income Before Tax, Consolidated ETR and Consolidated ETR Percentage.
- Click the **Interim** icon, and then **Interim Total** to review the Interim Total form. Post Loss, the Automated AEETR row is blank because it was set to a Loss Entity.
- From the Home page, click **Applications**, then **Configuration**, and then select **Rollover**.
- On the **Rollover** screen, click the selection icon  to select the **Scenario**, **Year** and **Period** to which the Loss Entity applies.
- Under **Select Task**, select **Loss Entities**, and then click **Run**. Under **Status**, a message indicates when the action has been completed. Only data from the selected Scenario, Year, and Period is copied and rolled over.

 **Note:**

- Consolidation using AEETR rule** allows you to consolidate the **Interim Total** and/or **Interim Detail** web forms with the latest AEETR while ignoring the Data Status (for example, **OK**). One benefit of this rule is that it avoids manually impacting entities to get the latest AEETR.
- This specific rule is not available in the Rules card but is available in the **Interim Total** and **Interim Detail** web forms via a right click.

Setting up TAR Automation Journal Entry

You can create TAR automation mappings to pull current or deferred Interim provision.

Configuring Use Case

Interim current tax is mapped to TAR automated column.

TAR Automation

Scenario	Years	Period	Account
Actual	FY15	P12	Interim_Current

Interim_Current							
	Source Account National	Exclude Account National	Source Account Regional	Exclude Account Regional	Data Source	Movement	Switch Sign
Automated	Interim Provision				Pre Tax Input	Current Tax	<input type="checkbox"/>

Interim deferred tax is mapped to TAR automated column.

TAR Automation

Scenario	Years	Period	Account
Actual	FY15	P12	Interim_Deferred

Interim_Deferred							
	Source Account National	Exclude Account National	Source Account Regional	Exclude Account Regional	Data Source	Movement	Switch Sign
Automated	Interim Provision				Pre Tax Input	Deferred Tax	<input type="checkbox"/>

Compare automated values between Interim Detail and TAR forms. You can see source and target values are in sync.

Interim Detail Form

Interim Detail

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity Total Geography(USD)	Consolidation Entry Total	Jurisdiction All National	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entry Currency						
Actual	FY15	P12						Automated	Adjustment	Total	Current Tax	Deferred Tax	Total Tax
NIBT			102180	126830	229010								
Book Adjustment 1													
Book Adjustment 2				3900	3900								
Book Adjustment 3				1560	1560								
Book Adjustments to NIBT				5460	5460								
Book Reclassification 1				936	936								
Book Reclassification 2				234	234								
Book Reclassification 3				780	780								
NIBT Total Book Reclass				1950	1950								
Net Income Before Tax			102180	134240	236420								
Automated AEETR											48.90%	-3.34%	45.57%
Adjustment to AEETR											10%	10%	20%
Total AEETR											58.90%	6.66%	65.57%
Tax Expense Before Discrete Items AEETR											115617	-7887	107730
Consolidated AEETR Adjustment											-13558	-14834	-28392
Consolidated AEETR											43.17%	-9.61%	33.56%
(i) Total Discrete Provision											780	3900	4680
Interim Provision											102840	-18821	84019
ETR After Discrete Items											43.50%	-7.96%	35.54%

TAR Form

TAR ⓘ

Scenario Actual	Years FY15	Period P12	Entity Total Geography(USD)	Consolidation Entity Total	Jurisdiction All National	Multi-GAAP Local GAAP	Currency Entity Currency	
				Current Expense	Interim_Current	Deferred Expense	Interim_Deferred	Total Provision
Net Opening Balance								
Opening Balance Adjustment								
Prior Year Adjustment - NBR								
Prior Year Adjustment - Losses And Credits								
Beginning Balance - Adjusted								
☑ Total Payments								
☑ Total Refunds								
Total Payments and Refunds								
Automated Total				36533	102840	14834	-18821	135386
Adjustment Total				53399		-9512		43887

Applying Forecasted AEETR in Interim Provision

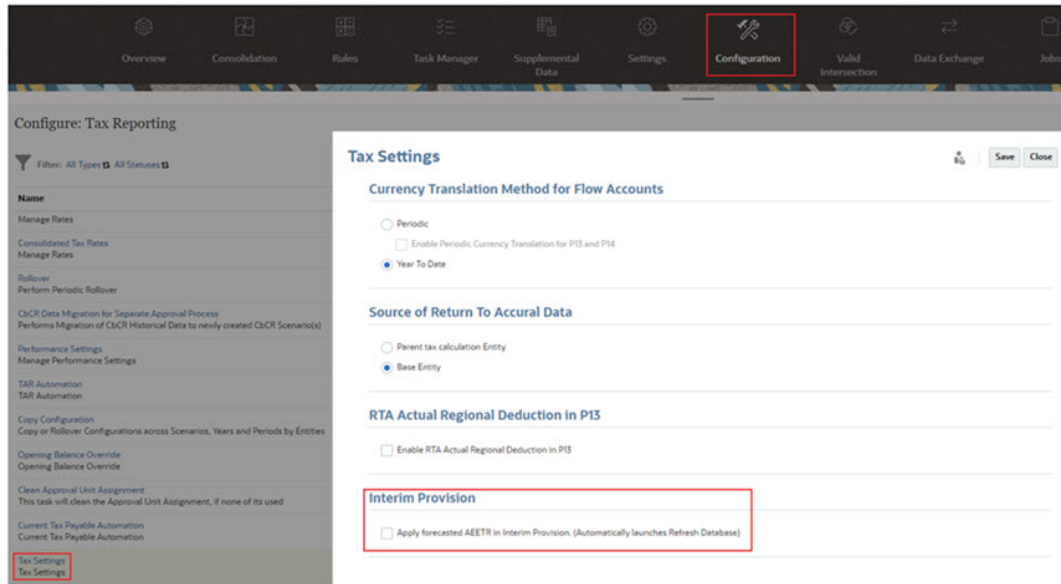
This setting provides AEETR calculated in the interim provision forecast to be applied in the interim tax provision at each parent level. The result is to squeeze to the AEETR rate when calculating tax on the year-to-date net profit or loss.

Example Calculation

Scenario	InterimForecast Child1	Child2	ParentEntity
NIBT	100	200	300
	20	30	50
AEETR	20%	15%	16.67%
Actual			AEETR Squeeze at Parent
NIBT	500	600	1100
	100 (500*20%)	90 (600*15%)	183.33 (1100*16.67%)
AEETR	20%	15%	16.67%

To apply forecasted AEETR in Interim Tax Provision:

1. Go to **Navigator**.
2. Select **Application -> Configuration**.
3. Click on **Tax Settings**.
4. Select the checkbox **Apply forecasted AEETR in Interim Provision**.
(Automatically launches Refresh Database) under Interim provision section of the popup window.



5. Click on **Save**. This process will run refresh database.
6. Wait for the refresh database to complete (refer to the Jobs console) and then verify the Interim provision forms.

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Configuring Tax Analytics

Related Link:

[Analyzing Constant Currency](#)

Analyzing Constant Currency

You use constant currencies as fixed exchange rates to completely remove the effect of currency fluctuations when you are calculating financial performance numbers in financial statements.

In Tax Reporting, let's consider the following scenario in order to create a constant currency analysis between the current year rate and the prior year rate.

For example, if you want to create a constant currency analysis between current year (FY21) rate and prior year (FY20) rate:

1. Create a scenario (for example, `PriorYearConstantCurrency`).
2. Copy data from `FY20 - Actual` into `FY20 - PriorYearConstantCurrency`.
3. Copy exchange rate from `FY21 - Actual` into `FY20 - PriorYearConstantCurrency`.
4. Run the consolidation on `FY20 - PriorYearConstantCurrency` to get the difference in constant currency.

Working with Country-by-Country Reporting (CbCR)

Country-by-Country Reporting enables large multinational corporations to provide an annual return detailing key elements of the financial statements by jurisdiction. The report provides local tax authorities visibility to revenue, income, tax paid and accrued, employment, capital, retained earnings, tangible assets and activities.

Tax Reporting enables you to collect and assemble the required data for the CbCR reports.

The CbCR report consists of three sections:

- **Data Entry** - Table 1, 2, Constituent Entity Information and Further Information
- **Summary** tables for the entire corporate entity
- **Filing** report detailing the specific contact and corporate information required to file the report to the local tax authority

When you select the CbCR option to create your new CbCR application, a separate CbCR cube is created, although both the Consol and Rates cubes are still available. The CbCR cube contains all forms and dimensions required to perform country by country reporting. Data can be pulled between the Consol and CbCR cubes, but the CbCR information is not in the Consol cube. All dimensions are mirrored in the Consol cube, with the following differences:

- **Accounts** dimension in the CbCR cube only has CbCR accounts under TRCS_CountryByCountryReporting. There are no book accounts.
- **Movements** dimension includes the information required for Filing the reports.
- **Data Source** dimension includes a more limited selection for CbCR.

Note:

The Consol cube is used to report provisioning, and the CbCR cube is used to collect and assemble data for CbCR reports, pulling its data from the Consol cube.

Because the data resides in two different cubes, any changes to the Consol cube must be transferred to the CbCR cube. You must automate the movement of data between the Consol cube and the CbCR cube by setting up CbCR Automation. See *Working with CbCR Automation*.

For information on creating the CbCR application, see *Creating a New Application in Administering Tax Reporting*.



Note:

Ownership is not currently supported in Country by Country Reporting (CbCR). Instead, you will see 100% rollup.

The Country-by-Country Reporting accounts may be computed and booked during different periods depending on the entity. For example, during a calendar year, all available data can be calculated for the Country-by-Country-Reporting accounts, while reporting of CbCR is at the discretion of the company.

When the report is ready, you generate the following files:

- Official XML file that will be submitted to the tax authority
- Validation .TXT file that lists any errors.

You must correct all errors before the report can be submitted.

Watch the following overview videos for information on Country by Country Reporting:



[Overview: Country by Country Reporting with Oracle EPM Cloud.](#)



[Setting Up Country By Country Reporting in Tax Reporting Cloud.](#)

Setting the CbCR Parent Entity

By default, the CbCR Summary and Risk Assessment forms show data for all Entities under FCCS_Total Geography (Total Geography).

For users that prefer to analyze data for a specific geographic area, you can set a User Variable that points to a selected CbCR Parent Entity from which you can run analysis for all CbCR Summary and Risk Assessment forms. For example, rather than using Total Geography, you could set the CbCR Parent Entity to United States.

Preferences			Save
General	User Variables		
Display	Dimension	User Variable	Member
Notifications	Entity	CbCR Parent Entity	Total Geography
Ad Hoc Options	Currency	Currency	Entity Currency
User Variables	Years	Current Year	FY19
Reports	Account	Fixed Assets/Liabilities	Total Fixed Assets
Form Printing	Entity	Loss Entities	Total Geography
	Multi-GAAP	Multi-GAAP	Local GAAP
	Years	PMYear	FY19
	Account	Tax Automation Target Account	Current Provision
	Account	Tax Automation Target Account Regional	Regional Current Provision
	Currency	Tax Losses/Credits Currency	Entity Currency

After the CbCR Parent Entity is set, data for the following reports is populated for the selected CbCR Entity parent:

- Under **CbCR**, then **Summary**:
 - **Table 1**
 - **Table 1 by Jurisdiction**
 - **Table 2**
- Under **CbCR**, then **Risk Assessment**:
 - **Employee Ratios**
 - **Revenue Ratios**
 - **Profit Ratios**
 - **Income Tax Paid Ratios**
 - **Income Tax Accrued Ratios**
 - **Asset Ratios**
 - **Equity Ratios**

For detailed instructions on setting the CbCR Entity, see [Setting User Variables](#).

CbC Reporting Data Entry Tables

The Data Entry tables are used to enter financial and details about the entity:

- **Table 1** includes base-level financial data for the individual entity. See [Preparing Data Entry Table 1](#).
- **Table 2** requires you to select the business lines that the entity is involved with, such as Research and Development or Manufacturing and Development. If none of the categories match your entity, you must complete Table 3 to explain what type of business you are involved in. See [Preparing Data Entry Table 2](#).
- **Constituent Entity Information** supplies details of the entity, including country and address of the constituent entity. [Preparing the Constituent Entity Information](#).
- **Further Information** is only completed if you selected **Other** on Table 2, and enables you to provide a free-form description of the business type. See [Entering Further Information](#).

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consideration	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Revenue	Profit (Loss)	Profit (Loss)	National	Regional	Total	National	R
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Total	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency	Revenue	Before	Before	Income Tax	Income Tax	Income Tax	Income Tax	Inc
								Related	Unrelated	Unrelated	Unrelated	Unrelated	Unrelated	Unrelated	Accrued
								Parties -	Parties -	Parties -	Parties -	Parties -	Parties -	Parties -	(Current
								Entity	Entity	Entity	Entity	Entity	Entity	Entity	Year)
															(Cu
)
Automated		Mapped Data									30135	1006	31141	30885	
		Managed Data													
		Supplemental Data													
		Data Input													
		Total Data Source									30135	1006	31141	30885	
Adjustment		Data Input		15432	15432	98765	98765	114197							
Total		Total Data Source		15432	15432	98765	98765	114197			30135	1006	31141	30885	

Watch the following video to learn more about creating a Country by Country Report in

Tax Reporting:  [Creating a Country By Country Report in Tax Reporting Cloud.](#)

Preparing Data Entry Table 1

The CbCR Table 1 - Data Entry displays a detailed breakdown of Country-by-Country financial details for the base level entity. Tax authorities use this information to assess transfer pricing risks and make determinations on how they allocate tax audit resources. Any data that cannot be automatically integrated from source financial systems may be manually collected using the Tax Reporting native data collection functionality. It is important that the financial information can be traced back to its source.

On the Table 1 report, Automated data is imported from the following locations:

- **Mapped Data** contains the CbCR value from the mapped data in the Data Source dimension.
- **Managed Data** is pushed from Data Management.
- **Supplemental Data** is not currently supported.
- **Data Input** is entered manually. This may be entered through Oracle Smart View for Office.

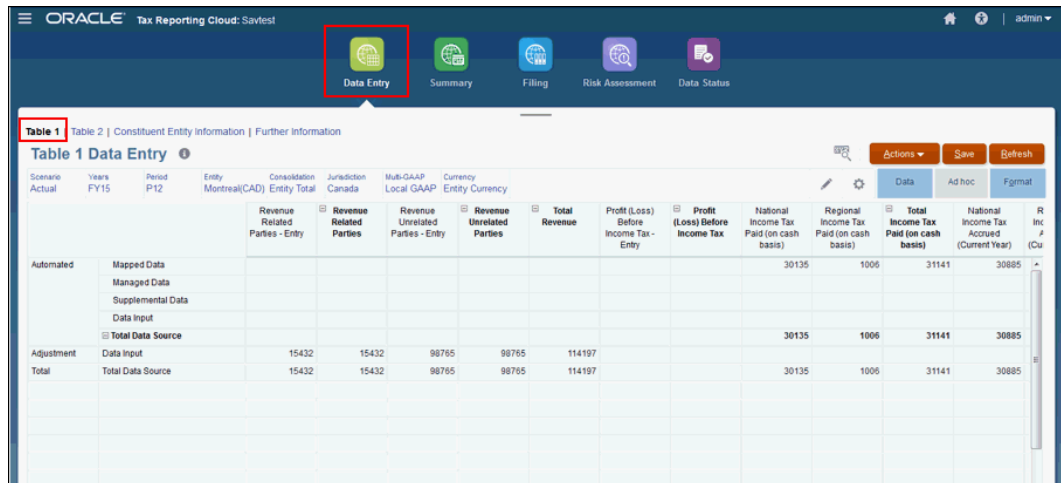
Note:

Before running the CbCR Table 1 reports, you can decide whether you want to import data automatically for certain columns on the report, or whether you would prefer to enter adjustments manually. To control the automation of financial information, see [Working on Automated Entries in CbC Reporting](#).

For each account on CbCR Table 1 (with the exception of the Number of Employees), all Revenue/Expense columns use the Average Rate to perform currency translations and Asset/Liability columns use the Ending Rate. The Number of Employees is not translated. In order to use a rate other than the default Average or Ending Rate, use the CbCR FX Rates Override form to enter different rates. See [Entering CbCR FX Override Rates](#).

To complete the Table 1 Data Entry:

1. From the Home page, select **CbCR**, and then **Data Entry** to open the CbCR Table 1 form to view data for the entity.



2. **Optional:** Edit the Point of View and Currency, if required.
3. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate CbCR** to populate Automated values.
4. **Optional:** Under **Actions**, select **Translate CbCR**.
5. Review the automated entries.
6. Under **Adjustments**, enter adjustments, as required.
7. Review the **Total**, and adjust data, if required.
8. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate CbCR** if adjustments have been made.

Working on Automated Entries in CbC Reporting

For information on how to setup and add rules for CbCR automation, see [Working with CbCR Automation](#) in *Administering Tax Reporting*.

Entering CbCR FX Override Rates

For each account on CbCR Table 1 (with the exception of the Number of Employees), all Revenue/Expense columns use the Average Rate to perform currency translations and Asset/Liability columns use the Ending Rate. The Number of Employees is not translated. In order to use a rate other than the default Average or Ending Rate, use the CbCR FX Rates Override form to enter different rates.

The override rate for each CbCR column also enables you to adjust the rate for either VAL or PVA translation methods. By default, Tax Reporting uses the VAL method.

Under **Dimensions**, the CbCR Table 1 Accounts are created as Shared under TRCS_CBCR Override FX Rate Accounts. These accounts mirror those specified under TRCS_Table1.

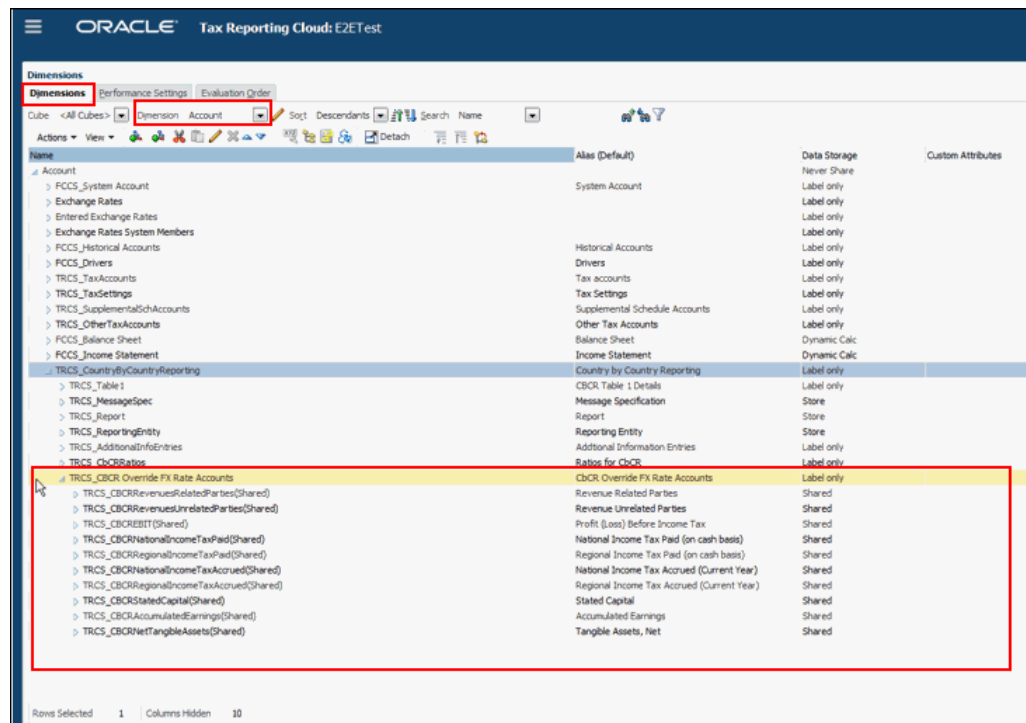
Using the CbCR cube, the following hierarchy is automatically created to specify the average rates for translations:

Table 17-1 TRCS_CBCR Override FX Rate Accounts

Account	Default Alias
TRCS_CBCRRevenuesRelatedParties(Shared)	Revenue Related Parties

Table 17-1 (Cont.) TRCS_CBCR Override FX Rate Accounts

Account	Default Alias
TRCS_CBCRRevenuesUnrelatedParties(Shared)	Revenue Unrelated Parties
TRCS_CBCREBIT(Shared)	Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax
	Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT) is a measure of a company's profit that includes all expenses except interest and income tax expenses. The value represents the difference between operating revenues and operating expenses. EIBT FX Override rates can only be entered in the CbCR cube.
TRCS_CBCRNationalIncomeTaxPaid(Shared)	National Income Tax Paid (on cash basis)
TRCS_CBCRRegionalIncomeTaxPaid(Shared)	Regional Income Tax Paid (on cash basis)
TRCS_CBCRNationalIncomeTaxAccrued(Shared)	National Income Tax Accrued (Current Year)
TRCS_CBCRRegionalIncomeTaxAccrued(Shared)	Regional Income Tax Accrued (Current Year)
TRCS_CBCRStatedCapital(Shared)	Stated Capital
TRCS_CBCRAccumulatedEarnings(Shared)	Accumulated Earnings
TRCS_CBCRNetTangibleAssets(Shared)	Tangible Assets, Net



Translation rates can be applied at the following levels:

- Account
- Entity

- Global Assumption


If a translation rate is not available, no translation will occur.

 **Note:**

For the **Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax** column (TRCS_CBCREBIT), if no Account level rate is applied, the NIBT override rate will be applied.

To enter the CbCR FX Override Rate:

1. From the Home page, select **Library**, then under **Forms**, expand **Tax Administration**, and then select **TRCS_CbCR FX Rates Override**.
The screen displays all columns from the CbCR Table 1 Accounts, except the Number of Employees.

2. Click Edit , and select the POV and Entity Currency that you want to use.

TRCS_CbCR FX Rates Override ⓘ					
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Currency	
Actual	FY16	P12	Operations	USD	
			Entity Input		
Revenue Related Parties			1		
Revenue Unrelated Parties				1	
Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax				1	
National Income Tax Paid (on cash basis)				2	
Regional Income Tax Paid (on cash basis)				2	
National Income Tax Accrued (Current Year)				1	
Regional Income Tax Accrued (Current Year)				1	
Stated Capital				2	
Accumulated Earnings				1.5	
Tangible Assets, Net				2	

3. Under **Entity Input**, enter the CbCR FX override rate for the selected account, and then click **Save**. Repeat for each required account. You can click **Save** after all the rates are entered.

 **Note:**

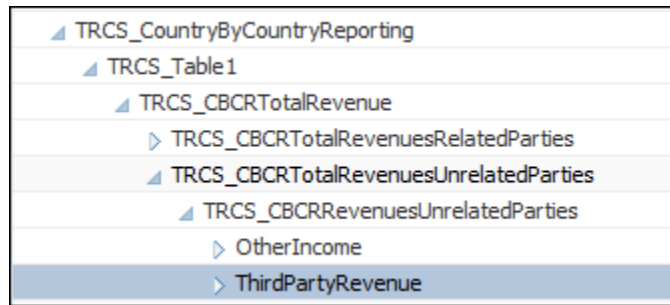
If no override rate is specified for the Asset/Liability account, the Ending Rate is used. If no override rate is specified for the Revenue/Expense account, the Average rate is used.

4. From the Home page, select **CbCR**, then **Data Entry**, and then **Table 1** to open the Table 1 Data Entry form.
5. Under **Edit**, select the reporting currency.
6. From **Actions**, select **Translate CbCR**.
The values are translated using the CbCR FX override rates as outlined below:
 - For CbCR:
 - Account level override rates will be applied.
 - *If not available*, use the default rates, based on the Exchange rate as set in the account property, Revenue/Expense accounts against Average rate, Asset/Liabilities against Ending rate at Entity level
 - *If not available*, use the default rates, based on the Exchange rate as set in the account property, Revenue/Expense accounts against Average rate, Asset/Liabilities against Ending rate at Global Assumptions
 - *If not available*, there is no translation.
 - For EBIT column (TRCS_CBCREBIT - Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax):
 - Account level override rates will be applied.
 - *If not available*, use NIBT override rate
 - *If not available*, use the default rates, based on the Exchange rate as set in the account property, Revenue/Expense accounts against Average rate, Asset/Liabilities against Ending rate at Entity level,
 - *If not available*, use the default rates, based on the Exchange rate as set in the account property, Revenue/Expense accounts against Average rate, Asset/Liabilities against Ending rate at Global Assumptions
 - *If not available*, this is no translation.
7. Review the results on the CbCR Table 1 Data Entry form.

Customizing CbCR Table 1

You can customize CbCR Table 1 to enhance reporting for your organization by adding details or grouping columns to manage data at a more granular level. You might divide columns to report on jurisdictions and regions, or extend columns to display additional details for selected accounts. For example, for the Total Unrelated Party Revenue column, you could create items such as Third Party Revenue, Other Income, and so on to suit your organization's requirements.

For each account on CbCR Table 1, you can customize any of the Total tables under TRCS_Table 1 by adding child accounts for your organization. These are added using the Dimension Editor. You must assign the newly created child to a book account, so when you run Consolidation, the assigned member is automatically populated under Mapped Data.



You can add children only to the following parent members:

- TRCS_CBCRTotalRevenuesRelatedParties
- TRCS_CBCRTotalRevenuesUnrelatedParties
- TRCS_CBCRTotalEBIT
- TRCS_CBCRTotalTax
- TRCS_CBCRCurrentProvisionTotal
- TRCS_CBCRTotalStatedCapital
- TRCS_CBCRTotalAccumulatedEarnings
- TRCS_CBCRTotalNumberOfEmployees
- TRCS_CBCRTotalNetTangibleAssets

The following hierarchy is automatically created for TRCS Table 1.



Table 17-2 TRCS_Table 1 Total Accounts

Total Account	Parent Account	Default Alias
TRCS_CBCRTotalRevenue		Total Revenue
	TRCS_CBCRTotalRevenuesRelatedParties	Revenue Related Parties
	TRCS_CBCRTotalRevenuesUnrelatedParties	Revenue Unrelated Parties
TRCS_CBCRTotalEBIT		Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax
	TRCS_CBCREBIT	Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT) is a measure of a company's profit that includes all expenses except interest and income tax expenses. The value represents the difference between operating revenues and operating expenses.
TRCS_CBCRTotalTax		Total Income Tax Paid (on cash basis)
	TRCS_CBCRNationalIncomeTaxPaid	National Income Tax Paid (on cash basis)

Table 17-2 (Cont.) TRCS_Table 1 Total Accounts

Total Account	Parent Account	Default Alias
	TRCS_CBCRRegionalIncomeTaxPaid	Regional Income Tax Paid (on cash basis)
TRCS_CBCRCurrentProvisionTotal		Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year
	TRCS_CBCRNationalIncomeTaxAccrued	National Income Tax Accrued (Current Year)
	TRCS_CBCRRegionalIncomeTaxAccrued	Regional Income Tax Accrued (Current Year)
TRCS_CBCRTotalStatedCapital		Stated Capital
	TRCS_CBCRStatedCapital	Stated Capital - Entry
TRCS_CBCRTotalAccumulatedEarnings		Accumulated Earnings
	TRCS_CBCRAccumulatedEarnings	Accumulated Earnings - Entry
TRCS_CBCRTotalAccumulatedEarnings		Accumulated Earnings
	TRCS_CBCRAccumulatedEarnings	Accumulated Earnings - Entry
TRCS_CBCRTotalNumberOfEmployees		Number of Employees
	TRCS_CBCRNumberOfEmployees	Number of Employees - Entry
TRCS_CBCRTotalNetTangibleAssets		Tangible Assets, Net
	TRCS_CBCRNetTangibleAssets	Tangible Assets, Net - Entry

To add customized accounts for CbCR Table 1:

- From the Home page, click the Navigator .
- Under **Create and Manage**, select **Dimensions**.
- Under **TRCS_CountryByCountryReporting**, expand **TRCS_Table1**.
- Select the Total parent member to which you want to add a child, and then click Add Child .
- On the **Member Properties** tab, enter a **Name** and **Alias** for the new member, then set the default properties, and then click **Save**.
When you add children to a parent member, the child members are also automatically added in the following locations:
 - All CbCR Tax Automation forms, such as Table 1 Data Entry.
 - Under TRCS_CbCR Override Rate Accounts as a Shared member so users can directly enter an FX override rate on the TRCS_CbCR FX Rates Override form. For more information, see [Entering CbCR FX Override Rates](#).
 - A Custom attribute with the same name as the new member is created so that new member can be mapped to pull book data. For example, when an EBIT1 member under TRCS_TotalEBIT is added, a new custom attribute member named "EBIT1" is created under the CBCR custom attribute parent so that the column can be mapped to source book Account.

- Review the added columns on the CbCR Table 1 Data Entry form.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Revenue	Profit (Loss)	National Income Tax	Regional Income Tax	Total Income Tax	National Income Tax	R Inc /
Actual	FY15	P12	Montreal(CAD)	Entity Total	Canada	Local GAAP	Entity Currency		Before Income Tax - Entry	Paid (on cash basis)	Paid (on cash basis)	Paid (on cash basis)	Accrued (Current Year)	(Cu)
Automated														
Adjustment														
Total														

Preparing Data Entry Table 2

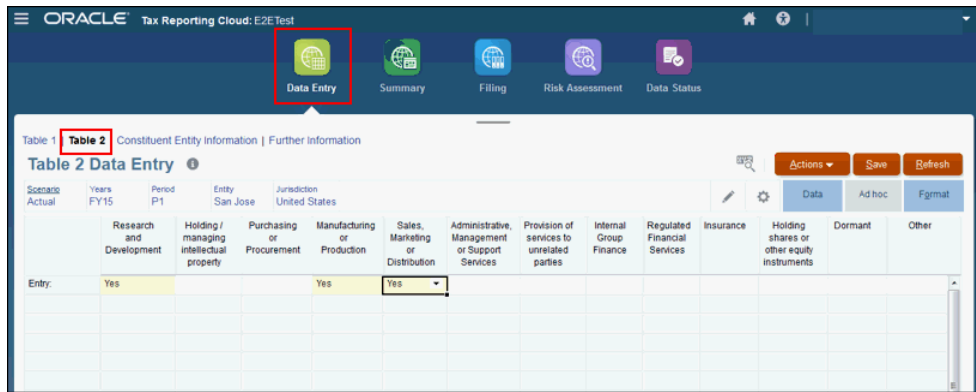
On the Table 2 report, you specify the business activities associated with the entity. Multiple business activities may apply.

The following activities are available:

- Research and Development
- Holding/Managing Intellectual Property
- Purchasing or Procurement
- Manufacturing or Production.
- Sales, Marketing or Distribution
- Administrative, Management or Support Services
- Provision of Services to Unrelated Parties
- Internal Group Finance
- Regulated Financial Services.
- Insurance
- Holding Shares or Other Equity Instruments
- Dormant
- Other

To complete the Table 2 Data Entry report:

1. From the Home page, select **CbCR**, and then **Data Entry**.
2. Select **Table 2**.



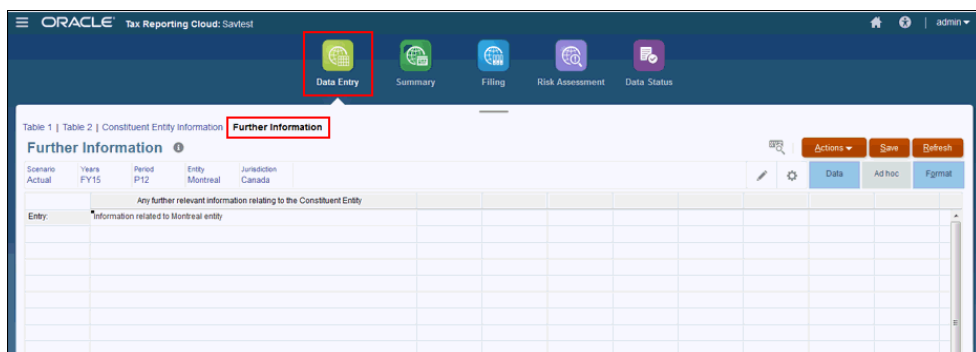
3. **Optional:** Edit the Point of View, if required.
4. Under the associated activities, select **Yes** from the drop-down for every activity that applies.
5. If no activities apply to the entity, select **Other**, and then complete **Further Information**. See [Entering Further Information](#).
6. Click **Save**.

Entering Further Information

You only have to complete **Further Information** if there is no suitable business activity for the entity listed on Table 2. The Further Information Report gives you the opportunity to enter a free-form description of the business activities for the selected entity, or other pertinent information.

To complete the Further Information report:

1. From the Home page, select **CbCR**, and then **Data Entry**.
2. Select **Further Information**.



3. **Optional:** Edit the Point of View, if required.
4. Under **Any further relevant information relating to the Constituent Entity**, click the row for the Entry, and then enter a free-form description of any pertinent information or additional detail that applies for the selected entity.
5. Click **Save**.

Preparing the Constituent Entity Information

The Constituent Entity Information provides detailed information on the name and address for the constituent entity for the report that is being submitted.

To prepare the Constituent Entity Information report:

1. From the Home page, click **CbCR**, and then **Data Entry**.
2. Select **Constituent Entity Information**.

Constituent Entity Information ⓘ								
Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Jurisdiction				
Actual	FY21	P1	San Jose(USD)	United States				
	Entry:	Entry 2:	Entry 3:	Entry 4:	Entry 5:	Entry 6:	Entry 7:	Entry 8:
Country Code/Tax Jurisdiction								
TIN Code								
TIN Issued By								
IN Code								
IN Issued By								
Full legal name of the Constituent entity								
Address Type								
Country Code								
Street								
Building Identifier								
Suite Identifier								
Floor Identifier								
District Name								
POB								
Post Code								
City								
Country Subentity								
Role								
Incorp Country code								

3. Select the POV for the report.
4. Under **Country Code/Tax Jurisdiction**, select the country code for the tax jurisdiction associated with the selected constituent entity.
5. In **TIN Code**, enter the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN).
6. Under **TIN Issued By**, select the name of the country or jurisdiction that issued the TIN.
7. In **IN Code**, enter the IN Code (Entity or Organization Identity Number). This data element can be provided (and repeated) if there are other INs available, such as a company registration number or a Global Entity Identification Number (EIN).
8. Under **IN Issued By**, select the name of the country or jurisdiction that issued the IN.
9. In **Full Legal Name of the Constituent Entity**, enter the full legal name of the constituent entity as indicated in its articles of incorporation.
10. Under **Address Type**, select the type from the drop-down list:
 - Residential or Business
 - Residential
 - Business
 - Registered Office
 - Unspecified

11. Under **Country Code**, select the country code associated with the business address of the selected entity.
12. Under **Street**, enter the complete street address.
13. **Optional:** In **Building Identifier**, enter the name of the building.
14. **Optional:** In **Suite Identifier**, enter the suite number.
15. **Optional:** In **Floor Identifier**, enter the floor number for the office.
16. **Optional:** In **District Name**, enter the name of the District, if applicable.
17. **Optional:** In **POB**, enter a Post Office Box number, if applicable.
18. **Optional:** In **Post Code**, enter the associated postal code, if applicable.
19. In **City**, enter the name of the city.
20. In **Country Subentity**, enter the name of any associated country subentity, such as a state, county, province, and so on.
21. Under **Role**, select the role from the drop-down list:
 - Ultimate Parent Entity
 - Reporting Entity
 - Both (Ultimate Parent Entity and Reporting Entity)
22. In **Incorp Country Code**, select the country code for the Tax Jurisdiction under whose laws a Constituent Entity of the MNE Group is organized or incorporated, if the Tax Jurisdiction is different from the Tax Jurisdiction of residence of the Constituent Entity.
23. Click **Save**.

CbC Reporting Summary

The following Summary screens display different views of the data that has already been entered, and they cannot be modified:

- **Table 1** includes corporate-level financial data for the corporate or country entity. See [Generating the Summary Table 1](#).
- **Table 1 Details By Jurisdiction** includes financial data for each jurisdiction with the corporate entity. See [Preparing Summary Table 1 Details by Jurisdiction](#).
- **Table 2** - select the business lines that the entity is involved with, such as Research and Development or Manufacturing and Development.

Generating the Summary Table 1

The CbCR Table 1 - Summary displays a detailed breakdown of Country-by-Country financial details for the corporate level entities.

Table 1 data must be reported in the reporting currency of the group.

To complete the Table 1 Summary:

1. From the Home page, select **CbCR**, and then **Summary** to open the CbCR Table 1 Summary form to view data for the corporate level entity.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud: TRCS interface. The 'Summary' tab is selected and highlighted with a red box. Below the navigation bar, the 'Table 1' report is displayed. The report title is 'Table 1 by Jurisdiction | Table 2'. The report header includes 'Scenario Actual', 'Years FY16', 'Period P12', 'Multi-GAAP Multi-GAAP', and 'Currency Parent Currency'. The report columns are: Revenue Related Parties, Revenue Unrelated Parties, Revenue Related Parties - Entry, Revenue Unrelated Parties - Entry, Total Revenue, Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax - Entry, National Income Tax Paid (on cash basis), Regional Income Tax Paid (on cash basis), Total Income Tax Paid (on cash basis), National Income Tax Accrued (Current Year), Regional Income Tax Accrued (Current Year), and Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year. The report rows list various jurisdictions: United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Ukraine, Netherlands, Germany, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Thailand, Taiwan, and All National. A red box highlights the 'Table 1' label in the top left corner of the report area.

2. **Optional:** Edit the Point of View and Currency, if required.
3. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate CbCR** to populate Automated values.
4. Review the Total, and adjust data, if required.
5. Under **Actions**, select **Translate CbCR** to translate the Table 1 data to the reporting currency of the group.

Preparing Summary Table 1 Details by Jurisdiction

The Table 1 Details by Jurisdiction report displays summary results by jurisdiction and entity for the selected point of view. The jurisdictions are aggregated to a corporate-level total.

This data can be automatically populated by assigning CbCR attribute values to your book and tax accounts in Navigator under **Dimensions**.

The Table 1 Details by Jurisdiction report must be reported in the reporting currency of the group.

To review the Table 1 Details by Jurisdiction:

1. From the Home page, select **CbCR**, and then **Summary**.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud: TRCS interface. The 'Summary' tab is selected and highlighted with a red box. Below the navigation bar, 'Table 1 by Jurisdiction' is also highlighted with a red box. The table displays financial data for various jurisdictions, including the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada. The columns include Revenue (Related and Unrelated Parties), Total Revenue, Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax, National Income Tax Paid, and Re-Income Paid.

Scenario	Years	Period	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Revenue Related Parties - Entry	Revenue Unrelated Parties	Revenue Related Parties - Entry	Revenue Unrelated Parties - Entry	Total Revenue	Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax - Entry	National Income Tax Paid (on cash basis)	Re-Income Paid (on cash basis)
Actual	FY16	P12	Multi-GAAP	Parent Currency								
United States	Operations(USD,USD)				24,170		185,727,373		185,751,543	30,124,550		9,582,577
	Distribution(USD,USD)				12,479		6,992,631		7,005,110	4,003,705		1,416,206
	Vision MRC(USD,USD)				22,500		11,279,250		11,301,750	5,490,900		2,990,557
	Education Ltd(USD,USD)				721,147		361,200,973		361,922,120	280,416,780		98,977,358
	Vision Consulting(USD)				366		93,603		93,969	(650,558)		(225,984)
	Vision Construction(USD,USD)				3,076		785,905		788,981	(5,462,174)		(1,896,488)
	Vision Leasing(USD,USD)				358,044		91,484,760		91,842,804	74,591,655		26,284,872
	Operations Elimination(USD,USD)				2,318,002		10,161,252		12,479,254	3,736,545		1,491,092
	Corporation (Vision Consolidation)(USD,USD)				4,838		1,236,280		1,241,118	427,237		159,482
	Operations(USD,USD)				24,170		185,727,373		185,751,543	30,124,550		9,582,577
	Distribution(USD,USD)				12,479		6,992,631		7,005,110	4,003,705		1,416,206
	Vision MRC(USD,USD)				22,500		11,279,250		11,301,750	5,490,900		2,990,557
	Education Ltd(USD,USD)				721,147		361,200,973		361,922,120	280,416,780		98,977,358
	Vision Construction(USD,USD)				3,076		785,905		788,981	(5,462,174)		(1,896,488)
	Vision Leasing(USD,USD)				358,044		91,484,760		91,842,804	74,591,655		26,284,872
	Operations Elimination(USD,USD)				2,318,002		10,161,252		12,479,254	3,736,545		1,491,092
	Corporation (Vision Consolidation)(USD,USD)				4,838		1,236,280		1,241,118	427,237		159,482
	Operations(USD,USD)				24,170		185,727,373		185,751,543	30,124,550		9,582,577
	Distribution(USD,USD)				12,479		6,992,631		7,005,110	4,003,705		1,416,206
	Vision MRC(USD,USD)				22,500		11,279,250		11,301,750	5,490,900		2,990,557
United Kingdom	Vision UK(EUR,GBP)				208,412		116,779,793		116,988,205	67,134,156		10,957,529
	Vision UK(USD,GBP)				208,412		116,779,793		116,988,205	67,134,156		10,957,529
Canada	Vision Canada(USD,CAD)											

2. Select **Table 1 Details by Jurisdiction**.
3. **Optional:** Edit the Point of View, if required.
4. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate CbCR** to update the Details Summary.
5. Run **Consolidation CbCR**, if required.
6. Under **Actions**, select **Translate CbCR** to translate the Table 1 data to the reporting currency of the group.

Preparing Summary Table 2

On the Table 2 report, you specify the business activities associated with the country or corporate level. Multiple business activities may apply .

The following activities are available:

- Research and Development
- Holding/Managing Intellectual Property
- Purchasing or Procurement
- Manufacturing or Production
- Sales, Marketing or Distribution
- Administrative, Management or Support Services
- Provision of Services to Unrelated Parties

- Internal Group Finance.
- Regulated Financial Services.
- Insurance
- Holding Shares or Other Equity Instruments
- Dormant
- Other

To complete the Table 2 Summary report:

1. From the Home page, select **CbCR**, and then **Summary**.
2. Select **Table 2**.

Scenario	Years	Period	Research and Development	Holding / managing intellectual property	Purchasing or Procurement	Manufacturing or Production	Sales, Marketing or Distribution	Administrative, Management or Support Services	Provision of services to unrelated parties	Internal Group Finance	Regulated Financial Services	Insurance
United States	Actual	FY16	P12									
	Operations		Yes			Yes						
	Distribution			Yes	Yes							
	Vision MRC					Yes						
	Education Ltd							Yes				
	Vision Consulting						Yes					
	Vision Construction								Yes			
	Default			Yes								
	Vision Leasing				Yes							
	Operations Elimination			Yes				Yes				
	Corporation (Vision Consolidation)		Yes		Yes							
	Operations		Yes			Yes						
	Distribution			Yes	Yes							
	Vision MRC					Yes						
	Education Ltd							Yes				
	Vision Construction								Yes			
	Default			Yes								
	Vision Leasing				Yes							
	Operations Elimination			Yes				Yes				
	Corporation (Vision Consolidation)		Yes		Yes							
	Operations		Yes			Yes						
	Distribution			Yes	Yes							
	Vision MRC					Yes						

3. **Optional:** Edit the Point of View, if required.
4. Under the associated activities, select **Yes** from the drop-down for every activity that applies.
5. Click **Save**.

Filing CbC Reports

You need to file an annual report for Country by Country (CbC) reporting for the entire entity and for each tax jurisdiction in which the entity operates. The report provides local tax authorities visibility to revenue, income, tax paid and accrued, employment, capital, retained earnings, tangibles assets and activities.

The Filing tabs include all additional information that needs to be included in the XML file that is not collected at the base entity level. The Country by Country Filing tabs ensure you

include all required information for submitting the reports apart from financial information, such as Document IDs, jurisdictions, specific contacts and addresses to track submissions and any changes to the original report.

See the following sections to prepare the report for validation and submission:

- [Preparing the Message Specification](#)
- [Preparing the Reporting Entity Information](#)
- [Preparing the Jurisdictional Document Specification](#)
- [Preparing Table 3 for Filing](#)

Preparing the Message Specification

The Message Specification is used to identify the sender and receiver for the message, and provides details of the message that is being sent, including the period covered by the information, and the status for the report (original, correction, supplemental data, and so on).

To prepare the message specification:

1. From the Home page, click **CbCR**, and then **Filing**.
2. Select **Message Specification**.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Data Entry', 'Summary', 'Filing', 'Risk Assessment', and 'Data Status'. The 'Filing' menu item is highlighted with a red box. Below the navigation bar, the 'Message Specification' form is displayed. The form has a header with 'Message Specification' and a search icon. Below the header, there are tabs for 'Scenario', 'Years', and 'Period'. The 'Scenario' tab is selected, showing 'Actual'. The 'Years' tab is selected, showing 'FY15'. The 'Period' tab is selected, showing 'P12'. The form contains a table with columns for 'Entry 1' through 'Entry 6'. The 'Entry 1' column is highlighted in yellow. The 'Sending Entity Identification Number' field is highlighted in yellow. The 'Transmitting Country' field is set to 'Bahamas'. The 'Receiving Country' field is set to 'Azerbaijan'. The 'Message Type' field is set to 'CBC'. The 'Language' field is set to 'No Warning'. The 'Free text expressing the restrictions for use of the information' field is set to 'Mr. C. Smith, Mgr Tax, Bay Street, Nassau, Bahamas'. The 'Sender's unique identifier for this message' field is set to 'MessageID1230'. The 'Type of message sent' field is set to 'The message contains new information'. The 'Sender's unique identifier that has to be corrected' field is set to 'CorrMessageRet0123'. The 'Reporting Period' field is set to '6/30/16'.

3. Select the POV for the report.
4. In **Sending Entity Identification Number**, enter the Sending Entity Identification Number.
5. Under **Transmitting Country**, select the name of the country or jurisdiction from which the report is being sent. Only one country may be selected.
6. Under **Receiving Country**, select the name of the receiving country or jurisdiction to which the report is being sent. Each jurisdiction in which the entity is resident, as described on the report, should be selected.

 **Note:**

If you need to enter more than 10 countries, you must update the metadata to accommodate the required number.

7. Under **Message Type**, select **CBC** as the only available type.
8. Under **Language**, select the language in which the report has been prepared. The language is determined by the local laws of the sending jurisdiction.
9. **Optional:** Under **Free text expressing the restrictions for use of the information**, enter any free-form warnings or considerations that may apply to clarify circumstances about the report creation or contents.
10. Under **Contact info about persons responsible/involved in the processing of the data**, enter the complete contact information for the message sender, in case there are any questions from the regional tax authority concerning the report.
11. Under **Sender's unique identifier for this message**, enter the unique ID created by the sender for the report.
12. Under **Type of message sent**, select the applicable text from the drop-down list:
 - The message contains new information.
 - The message contains corrections for previously sent information.
13. **Optional:** Under **Sender's unique identifier that has to be corrected**, enter the Correcting Message Reference ID.

 **Note:**

Because the Document Reference ID is unique in space and time, this element is not used for CbC Reports at the DocSpec level.

14. Under **Reporting Period**, enter the last date of the reporting period (for example, the fiscal year). You can enter the date in your locale format, but the date is automatically converted during creation of the XML file to the required date format (YYYY-MM-DD)

 **Note:**

If the length of the reported period is not a full 12-month period, enter a comment under Warning to explain the reason.

15. Click **Save**.
16. Under **Actions**, select **Business Rules**, and then run both of the following business rules:
 - **Consolidate_CbCR**
 - **Translate_CbCR**

Preparing the Reporting Entity Information

The Reporting Entity Information provides detailed information on the name and address for the reporting entity for the report that is being submitted.

To prepare the Reporting Entity Information:

1. From the Home page, click **CbCR**, and then **Filing**--.
2. Select **Reporting Entity Information**.

Reporting Entity Information ⓘ

Scenario	Years	Period								
Actual	FY21	P1								
	Entry:	Entry 2:	Entry 3:	Entry 4:	Entry 5:	Entry 6:	Entry 7:	Entry 8:		
IN Issued By										
Full legal name of the Constituent entity										
Address Type										
Country Code										
Street										
Building Identifier										
Suite Identifier										
Floor Identifier										
District Name										
POB										
Post Code										
City										
Country Subentity										
Name of the MNE Group										
Reporting Role										
Reporting Period - Start Date										
Reporting Period - End Date										
This element specifies the type of data being submitted										
Sender's unique identifier of this document										
Sender's unique identifier that has to be corrected.										
Reference id of the document referred to if this is correction										

3. Select the POV for the report.
4. Under **Country Code/Tax Jurisdiction**, select the country code for the tax jurisdiction associated with the selected reporting entity.
5. In **TIN Code**, enter the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN).
6. Under **TIN Issued By**, select the name of the country or jurisdiction that issued the TIN.
7. In **IN Code**, enter the IN Code (Entity or Organization Identity Number). This data element can be provided (and repeated) if there are other INs available, such as a company registration number or a Global Entity Identification Number (EIN).
8. Under **IN Issued By**, select the name of the country or jurisdiction that issued the IN.
9. In **Full Legal Name of the Constituent Entity**, enter the full legal name of the constituent entity as indicated in its articles of incorporation.
10. Under **Address Type**, select the type from the drop-down list:
 - Residential or Business
 - Residential
 - Business
 - Registered Office
 - Unspecified

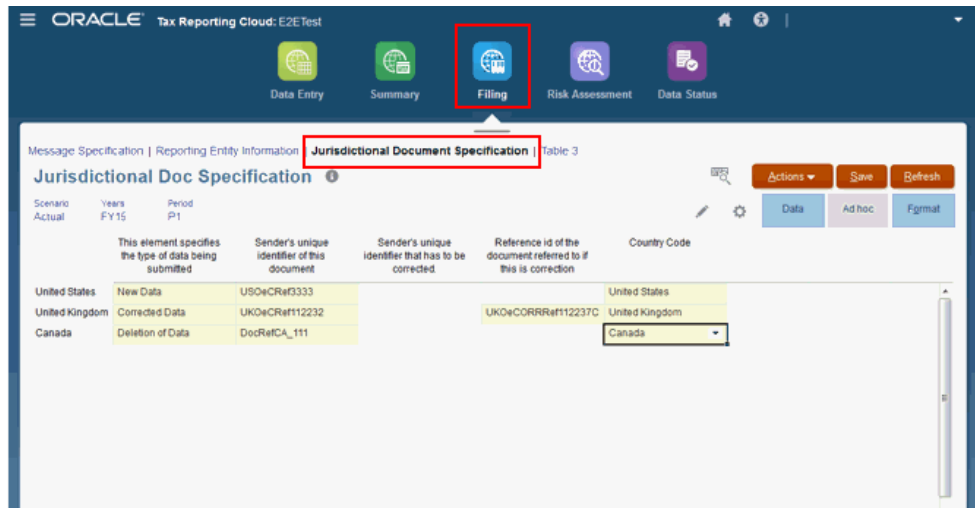
11. Under **Country Code**, select the country code associated with the business address of the selected entity.
12. Under **Street**, enter the complete street address.
13. **Optional:** In **Building Identifier**, enter the name of the building.
14. **Optional:** In **Suite Identifier**, enter the suite number.
15. **Optional:** In **Floor Identifier**, enter the floor number for the office.
16. **Optional:** In **District Name**, enter the name of the District, if applicable.
17. **Optional:** In **POB**, enter a Post Office Box number, if applicable.
18. **Optional:** In **Post Code**, enter the associated postal code, if applicable.
19. In **City**, enter the name of the city.
20. In **Country Subentity**, enter the name of any associated country subentity, such as a state, county, province, and so on.
21. In **Name of the MNE Group**, enter the name of the multinational enterprise (MNE) group. It is a free-hand text field so you can enter what you want here.
22. Under **Reporting Role**, select the reporting role from the drop-down list:
 - Ultimate Parent Entity
 - Surrogate Parent Entity
 - Local Filing in the framework of an international exchange
 - Local Filing with Incomplete Information
23. In **Reporting Period - Start Date**, enter the start date of the reporting period.
24. In **Reporting Period - End Date**, enter the end date of the reporting period.
25. Under **This element specifies the type of data being submitted**, enter a description of the type of data being submitted.
26. Under **Sender's unique identifier of this document**, enter an identifier for the document.
27. Under **Sender's unique identifier that has to be corrected**, enter the Correcting Message Reference ID. .
28. Under **Reference ID of the document referred to if this is correction**, enter a unique ID created for the selected report.
29. Click **Save**.

Preparing the Jurisdictional Document Specification

The Jurisdictional Document Specification identifies the particular report within the CbC message being transmitted. It permits the identification of reports requiring correction.

To prepare the Jurisdictional Document Specification:

1. From the Home page, click **CbCR**, and then **Filing**.
2. Select **Jurisdictional Document Specification**.



3. Select the POV for the report.
4. Under **This element specifies the type of data being submitted** for each affected Jurisdiction, select the type of information that is being included in the report:
 - Resent Data (Not To Be Used In the CbC XML Schema)
 - New Data
 - Corrected Data
 - Deletion of Data
 - Resent Test Data (Not To Be Used In the CbC XML Schema)
 - New Test Data
 - Corrected Test Data
 - Deletion of Test Data
5. Under **Sender's unique identifier of this document**, enter a unique ID created for the selected report.
6. **Optional:** Under **Sender's unique identifier of this document**, enter the Correcting Message Reference ID.
7. **Optional:** In **Sender's unique identifier that has to be corrected**, create a unique ID for the Sender of the corrected report.
8. In **Reference ID of the document referred to if this is correction**, create a unique ID created for the corrected report.
9. Under **Country Code**, select the country associated with the selected constituent entity.
10. Click **Save**.

Preparing Table 3 for Filing

The Filing Table 3 screen is used to provide details on each submission that is filed for the report. For example, you can identify a submission as test data, or perhaps a

correction. Every time you submit, or resubmit the report, you add the appropriate details to ensure the correct material is being evaluated for the correct reasons.

To complete Table 3:

1. From the Home page, click **CbCR**, and then **Filing**.
2. Select **Table 3**.

3. Select the POV for the report.
4. For each **Table 3 Element** (Element 1, Element 2, and so on), complete information for the following fields:
 - Under **The element specifies the type of data being submitted**, select the type of information that is being included in this version of the report:
 - Resent Data (Not To Be Used In the CbC XML Schema)
 - New Data
 - Corrected Data
 - Deletion of Data
 - Resent Test Data (Not To Be Used In the CbC XML Schema)
 - New Test Data
 - Corrected Test Data
 - Deletion of Test Data
 - Under **Sender's unique identifier of this document**, enter a unique ID created for this version of the report.
 - Under **Sender's unique identifier that has to be corrected**, enter the Correcting Message Reference ID.
 - **Optional:** In **Reference id of the document referred to if this is correction**, enter a unique ID created for the corrected report.
 - In **Further Information, facilitating the understanding of the information provided**, enter the details that apply to this version of the report. For example, you

may enter a note to say this is another correction, or that an adjustment was made to a specific field.

- Under **Country Code**, select the country to which this report applies.
 - Under **List of Summary Elements**, select the type of information that is being highlighted:
 - Revenues - Unrelated
 - Revenues - Related
 - Revenues - Total
 - Profit or Loss
 - Tax Paid
 - Tax Accrued
 - Capital
 - Earnings
 - Number of Employees
 - Assets
5. Click **Save**.

CbCR Risk Assessment Dashboards

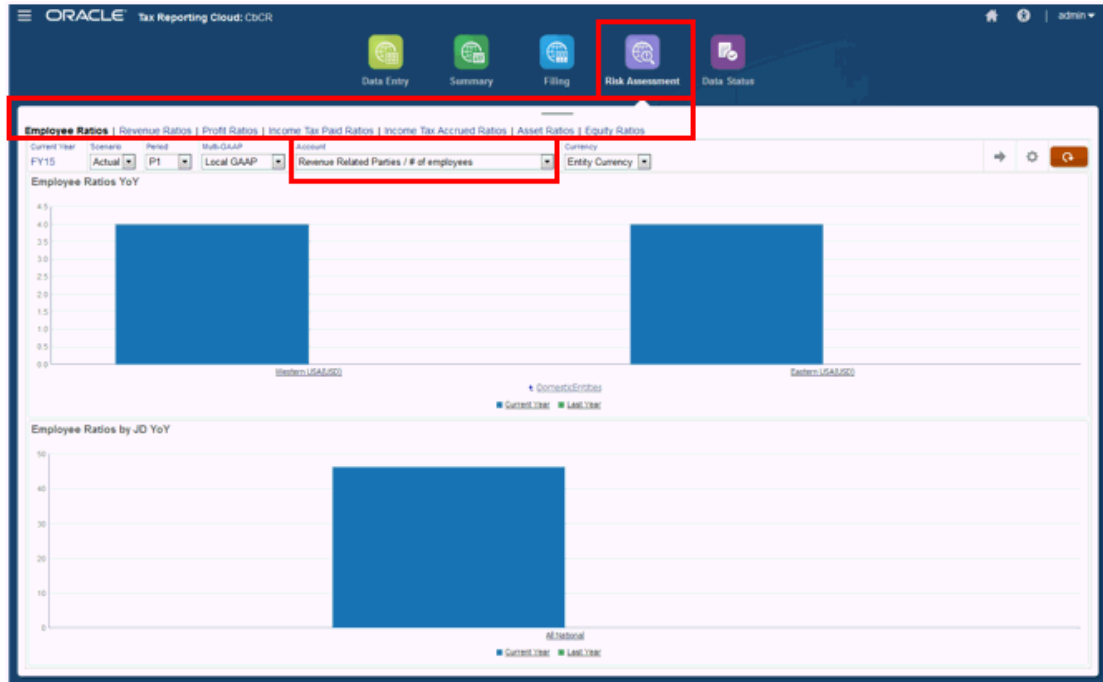
Related Topics:

- [Using the Risk Assessment Dashboard](#)
- [Reviewing Risk Assessment Ratios](#)
- [Available Risk Assessment Ratios](#)

Using the Risk Assessment Dashboard

The Risk Assessment dashboards provide analysis of all financial and non-financial data captured in CbCR Table 1 Data Entry in the CbCR cube.

Reviewing the dashboards provides you with insight into the data reported by the operating companies. Hover over the dashboard for general information. If you notice unexpected spikes or breaches in the data, and you want to view more detail on the results, select the form from the Library and drill down in the associated forms to examine the original data, potentially enabling you to identify audit flags or anticipate questions from tax authorities.



The values for the ratios are pulled from the Table 1 Data Entry form. To view the values, open Table 1 Data Entry, and select the **Total** row and the column headings for the selected ratio (for example, **Revenue Related Parties** and **Number of Employees**).

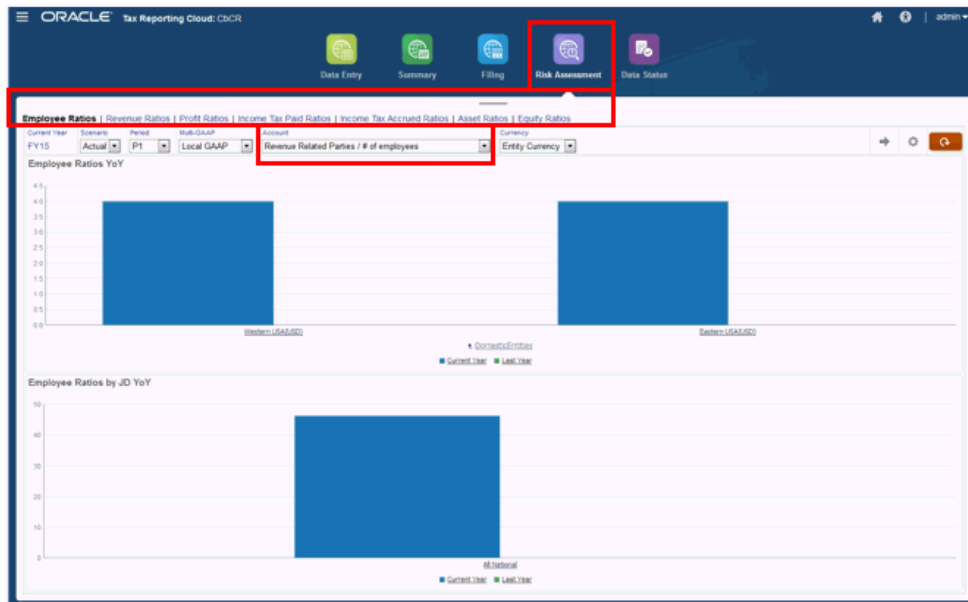
The screenshot shows the Oracle Tax Reporting Cloud: CbCR 'Table 1 Data Entry' form. The 'Data Entry' tab is selected. The table displays data for 'Revenue Related Parties' and 'Number of Employees' across different data sources and adjustments. The 'Total' row shows a value of 205,200 for 'Revenue Related Parties' and 28,510 for 'Number of Employees'.

Scenario	Years	Period	Entity	Consolidation	Jurisdiction	Multi-GAAP	Currency	Revenue Related Parties	Revenue Unrelated Parties	Total Revenue	Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax	Total Income Tax Paid (on cash basis)	Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year	Stated Capital	Accumulated Earnings	Number of Employees
Automated	Actual	FY15	P12	Total Geography(USD)	Entity Total	United States	Local GAAP	189000		189000		3400	-3600	210000	-190030	27010
								189000		189000		3400	-3600	210000	-190030	27010
Adjustment								16200	18100	34300	20080	-7950	-1320	25000	18300	1500
Total								205200	18100	223300	20080	-4550	-4920	235000	-171730	28510


Reviewing Risk Assessment Ratios

To review the Ratios dashboard:

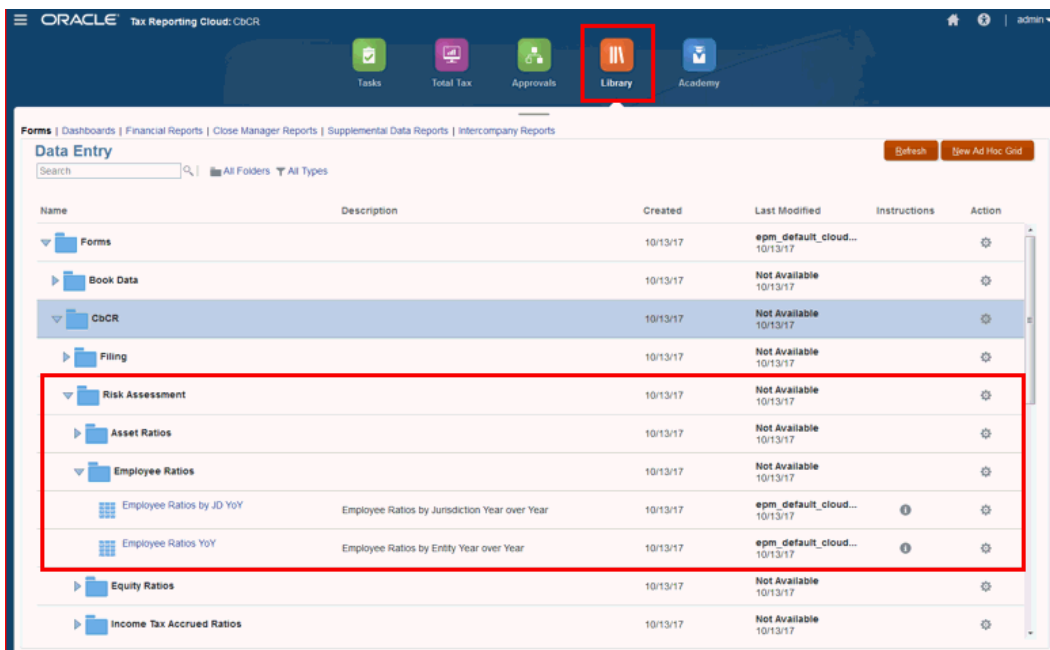
1. From the Home page, click **CbCR**, and then **Risk Assessment**.
2. Select the POV, including Current Year, Scenario, Period, Multi-GAAP, and Currency.
3. From **Risk Assessment**, select the tab of the Ratio Dashboard that you want to review:
 - Employee Ratios
 - Revenue Ratios
 - Profit (or Loss) Ratios
 - Income Tax Paid Ratios
 - Income Tax Accrued Ratios
 - Asset Ratios
 - Equity Ratios



4. Under **Account** on the selected Ratio Dashboard, select the ratio that you want to review, such as **Revenue Related Parties / Number of Employees**. The calculation for any ratio divides the first value in the ratio by the second value. For example, to generate the ratio for **Revenue Related Parties / Number of Employees**, the Total of Revenue Related Parties on Table 1 Data Entry is divided by Number of Employees on Table 1 Data Entry. For a complete list of available ratios, see [Available Risk Assessment Ratios](#).

5. Click Run  to generate the dashboard.

6. Review the dashboard, looking for anomalies, peaks or breaches.
7. If you want to view more detail on the results, from the Home page, click **Library**, and then the **Forms** tab.
8. Under **Forms**, select **CbCR**, and then **Risk Assessment**.



9. Expand the Ratios form you want to view, such as **Asset Ratios** or **Employee Ratios**, and then select the form you want to examine:
 - **Ratios by JD YOY** (Jurisdiction, Year Over Year)
 - **Ratios YOY** (Year Over Year)

Current Year	Scenario	Period	Multi-GAAP	Account	Currency				
FY15	Actual	P12	Local GAAP	Revenue Related Parties / # of employees	Entity Currency				
			United States of America(USD)	Total Canada(CAD)	Total UK(GBP)	Rest of The World(USD)	Total Geography(USD)		
Current Year			7,197,474,570,329	0,1788,392,113,30	4,545,454,545,454	0,1407,598,254,24	1,837,723,626,609		
Last Year									

10. Under **Actions**, select **Consolidate CbCR** and consolidate to Total Geography..

11. Review the figures on the report.

- Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax / Total Revenue
- Total Income Tax Paid (on cash basis) / Revenue Related Parties
- Total Income Tax Paid (on cash basis) / Revenue Unrelated Parties
- Total Income Tax Paid (on cash basis) / Total Revenue
- Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year / Revenue Related Parties
- Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year / Revenue Unrelated Parties
- Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year / Total Revenue
- Tangible Assets, Net / Total Revenue
- Stated Capital + / Accumulated Earnings / Total Revenue

Profit Ratios

Select the appropriate Account/Ratio:

- Stated capital / Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax
- Accumulated Earnings / Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax
- Stated Capital + / Accumulated Earnings / Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax
- Total Income Tax Paid (on cash basis) / Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax
- Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year / Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax
- Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax / Total Revenue minus Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax

Income Tax Paid Ratios

Select the appropriate Account/Ratio:

- National Income Tax Accrued (Current Year) / Total Income Tax Paid
- Regional Income Tax Accrued (Current Year) / Total Income Tax Paid
- Total Income Tax Accrued (Current Year) / Total Income Tax Paid
- Stated Capital / Total Income Tax Paid
- Accumulated Earnings / Total Income Tax Paid
- Stated Capital + / Accumulated Earnings / Total Income Tax Paid
- Tangible Assets, Net / Total Income Tax Paid

Income Tax Accrued Ratios

Select the appropriate Account/Ratio:

- National Income Tax Accrued (Current Year) / Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year
- Regional Income Tax Accrued (Current Year) / Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year
- Total Income Tax Paid / Total Income Tax Accrued
- Stated Capital / Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year
- Accumulated Earnings / Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year
- Stated Capital + / Accumulated Earnings / Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year
- Tangible Assets, Net / Total Income Tax Accrued - Current Year

Asset Ratios

Select the appropriate Account/Ratio:

- Asset Turnover (Revenue / Assets)
- Stated Capital + / Accumulated Earnings / Tangible Assets, Net
- Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax / Tangible Assets, Net

Equity Ratios

Select the appropriate Account/Ratio:

- Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax / Stated Capital
- Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax / Stated Capital + Accumulated Earnings
- Total Revenue / Stated Capital
- Total Revenue / Stated Capital + Accumulated Earnings

Reviewing CbCR Data Status

You can review the processing status for each process unit (scenario, year, entity, period) by accessing the Data Status CbCR form.




Note:

Data in this form cannot be modified.

To review Calculation Status:

1. From the Home page, click **Data Status** to open the **Data Status CbCR** report.

Scenario Actual	Year FY15	Currency Entity Currency	P1		P2		P3		P4		P5	
			Approval Status	Calculation Status	Approval Status	Calculation Status	Approval Status	Calculation Status	Approval Status	Calculation Status	Approval Status	Calculation Status
		San Jose(USD)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Western USA(USD)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Atlanta(USD)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Stamford(USD)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		New York City(USD)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Eastern USA(USD)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		United States of America(USD)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Montreal(CAD)	Locked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Toronto(CAD)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Calgary(CAD)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Total Canada(CAD)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		London(GBP)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Liverpool(GBP)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Leeds(GBP)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Total UK(GBP)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Switzerland(CHF)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Germany(EUR)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		France(EUR)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Rest of The World(USD)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data
		Total Geography(USD)	Unlocked	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data	Not Started	No Data

2. **Optional:** Click  to select the POV you want to view.
3. Select the row that contains the entity you want to view.
4. For the required period (P1, P2, and so on), under **Approval Status** view the status for the approval of the item, such as:
 - **Not Started**
 - **Unlocked**
 - **Locked**
5. For the required period (P1, P2, and so on), under **Calculation Status**, view the current status, such as:
 - **Not Started**
 - **System Changed**
 - **No Data**
 - **Impacted**
 - **OK**

See also: [Differentiating Between Data Status of Hybrid and Non-Hybrid Applications](#)

Validating and Submitting CbC Reports

You must file an annual report for Country by Country (CbC) reporting for the entire entity and for each tax jurisdiction in which the entity operates.

Using Tax Reporting to assemble the required financial data and additional filing information for the CbC Reports, you need to perform additional tasks to extract the CbCR data from your

Tax Reporting application, and transform it into a CbCR XML file that can be filed with your local tax authorities.

Using Narrative Reporting, you need to generate the following files:

- The XML file for submission to the local tax authority
- A .TXT validation file that contains any errors or omissions.



Note:

All errors must be corrected and validated before the XML file will be accepted by the tax authority.

From [Oracle Cloud Marketplace](#), download the "Populate and Validate the Country by Country Reporting XML File" application for Oracle Enterprise Performance Reporting Cloud. The application contains a readme that describes the import of the Data Source and the Report Template.

In order to submit the XML and .TXT validation files, you must contact the local tax authority. Each tax authority has its own mechanism for submissions, so follow the guidance provided by the local tax authority.

18

Reviewing and Approving Data

Related Topics

- [About Approvals](#)
- [Viewing Approval Units](#)
- [Approval Unit Actions by Template](#)
- [Approval Users and Available Actions](#)
- [Approval Unit Status](#)
- [Validating Approval Units](#)
- [Changing Approval Unit Status](#)
- [Approval Unit Ownership](#)
- [Adding or Viewing Approval Unit Annotations](#)
- [Setting Up Email for Approvals Notification](#)
- [Selecting an Alternate Reviewer](#)

About Approvals

Administrators can set up an approval process to transfer ownership of data, provide review control, and ensure data privacy. Service Administrators, Power Users and Users automatically have access to the Approvals card.

For the purpose of review, data is organized into approval units. An approval unit is the combination of data for a specific Scenario, Year, Period, and Entity. For example:

- Actual/FY18/Jan/Massachusetts
- Budget/FY19/Feb/New York

The administrator defines an Approval Unit Hierarchy to show the promotional path for the review process, and assigns Owners and Reviewers. When the approval process is started, the approval unit moves from one reviewer to another until the review process is completed. At the end of the review process, the approval unit changes to Approved status. After an approval unit is Approved, no more changes can be made.

You can access data in an approval unit based on a combination of these items:

- Your assigned security role
- The current review level of the approval unit
- Your access rights and reviewer role for the approval unit

From **Approvals** on the Home page:

- Review and approve data
- Track the progress of the data

- View the promotional path of the data
- View reviewers' remarks through annotations
- Identify issues in the review process





Viewing Approval Units

From the Approvals page, you can view the approval units assigned to you. You can easily view the approvals status information, and can switch between a List view or a Graphical view.

If you are the Administrator, you have access to all approval units and all entities within the approval unit hierarchy, and can perform all approval actions.

If you are a Power User or User, the system displays only the entities which have either Read or Write access. Additionally, Power Users and Users can perform all approval actions.

To view approval unit status:

1. On the Home page, click **Approvals**.
2. To filter the list, click **Filter** , then filter by Scenario, Year, Period, Approval Status, or Approval Unit and click **Apply**.
 - To see only your approval units, click **Display My Approval Units** 
 - To filter approval units by other properties, click **More** at the bottom of the dialog box, and then select filter options.
3. From the **View** drop-down menu at the top right of the page, select how to display the information about the approval unit:
 - List View 
 - Graphical View 
4. **Optional:** From the **Sort By** drop-down list on the right, select an option to sort entities:
 - Approvals Status
 - Current Owner
 - Approval Unit
 - Hierarchy Order

Approval Unit Actions by Template

Depending on the approval template assigned to the Approval Unit Hierarchy, the review path and actions will vary.

- **Consolidation** – used only for Locking
- **Consolidation Bottom Up** – used for Process Management

**Note:**

For both approval templates, the final state will always be **Locked**.

Table 18-1 Locking Only

Action	Status
<before any action>	Not Started
Start	Unlocked
Lock	Locked
Unlock	Unlocked
Exclude	Not Started

Table 18-2 Consolidation Bottom Up


Action	Status
<before any action>	Not Started
Start	Under Review
Promote	Under Review
Reject/Reject Single	Not Signed Off
Sign Off	Signed Off
Approve	Approved
Reopen/Reopen Single	Under Review
Delegate	Under Review
Lock	Locked
Unlock	Under Review
Originate	Under Review
Exclude	Not Started
Take Ownership	Under Review

Approval Users and Available Actions

The actions available for an approval unit depend on its ownership, status and the security rights assigned to the user.

Table 18-3 Approval Users and Available Actions

User	Available Actions
Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start • Exclude
<Current Owner>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign Off • Promote • Originate • Delegate
Any user in the promotional path higher than the <Current Owner>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take Ownership • Delegate
<Current Owner> or any user in the promotional path higher than the <Current Owner>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reject • Reject Single • Delegate
Administrator, Power Users, or the Last owner in the promotional path	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve • Reopen • Lock • Unlock

 **Note:**
The Administrator can perform all approval actions. Power Users have the same security rights for approvals as Administrators and can also perform all approval actions except Start and Exclude.

Approval Unit Status

Approval units pass through a number of levels during the approval process and can have one of the following statuses:

Table 18-4 Approval Unit Status

Level	Description
Not Started	Initial status of all approval units. A Service Administrator begins the approval process by starting an approval unit using the Start action, which changes the status to Under Review.
Under Review	Occurs after a Promote or Submit action, and indicates that a user is reviewing the approval unit. Only the current owner or Service Administrator can modify data on approval units with the Under Review status.
Not Signed Off	Occurs when Reject is selected. Only the current owner or a Service Administrator can modify data or perform an action on an approval unit that is Not Signed Off.
Approved	Occurs when Approve is selected. The last user in the promotional path (the owner of the approval unit) becomes the owner, regardless of whether they are an owner or reviewer. Only the Owner of the entity with Write access can modify the data when the data is promoted, and they can perform the Approve action. No other users can modify the data, but they can view the data if they have either Write or Read access to the entity, and can perform the Approve action. After all approval units are approved, the approval process is complete.
Locked	When an approval unit is locked, no further process review actions are available. The approval unit must first be Approved. The entity's calculation status must be OK, No Data, or System Change. You cannot lock an entity with Impacted calculation status. The prior period data must be locked. For example, you can only lock an entity in the February period if it is locked in January. Also, if you try to lock January 2018, and periods were defined for 2017, then all periods in 2017 must be locked before you can lock January 2018.

Notes:

For all levels except the Not Started status, users with Read access can view the data, approval status, and history.

The review process can be managed at a higher level with parent approval units.

Validating Approval Units

An administrator can set up data validation rules that apply to approval units. The validation process runs all data validation rules defined for the approval unit, and reports data errors or changes in the promotional path.

In the approval process, validation is run only for these actions:

- Promote
- Approve
- Lock
- Unlock
- Exclude (Administrator action; checks to ensure that the current period is not locked)

Validation is not run when these actions are performed:

- Sign Off
- Reject
- Reopen
- Originate
- Take Ownership
- Start (administrator action)

To validate approval units:

1. On the Home page, click **Approvals**.
2. Select an approval unit.
3. Click **Validate** to run all data validation rules associated with the approval unit.

If the conditions in all associated data validation rules are met, the message **No Additional Approval Needed** is displayed in **Sub-Status**. This indicates that the approval unit can be promoted.

 **Note:**

You cannot validate an approval unit that has not been started.

Selecting **Promote** also runs the validation rules defined for the approval unit. If the conditions in all associated data validation rules are met, the approval unit is promoted to the next owner defined in the promotional path.

Changing Approval Unit Status

Approval units change status each time reviewers transfer the data to another reviewer. Approval units are assigned a status based on what action a reviewer takes to transfer the data to another reviewer.

 **Note:**

If the status of a parent approval unit changes, all its children change too, unless they were excluded or were approved.

Service Administrators, Power Users, and Users who have been assigned as Owner or Reviewers can perform approval actions. Service Administrators can also perform all approval actions whether or not they are in the promotional path.

To change approval unit status:

1. On the Home page, click **Approvals**.
2. Select an approval unit.
3. From **Action**, select an action:
 - **Originate**: Changes the ownership of all selected approval units (including all descendants) to the first owner defined for that approval unit in the hierarchy.
 - **Start**: Begins the approval process. This action is available in **Tree View**.
 - **Promote**: Passes the approval unit to another user to review. This action assigns ownership of an approval unit the first time, and thereafter transfers ownership of the approval unit from one reviewer to another. **Promote** causes an implicit signoff by the current owner and changes the approval unit status to **Under Review**.
 - **Exclude**: Excludes an approval unit from the approval process. This action is available in **Tree View**.
 - **Reject**: Indicates that the approval unit requires more work from the previous owner. Reject typically requires the previous owner to create another iteration. By default, **Reject** returns approval unit ownership to the previous owner, but you may select the next owner. Reject changes the status to **Not Signed Off**.
 - **Approve**: Approves the approval unit and changes its status to **Approved**.
 - **Take Ownership**: Become the owner of the approval unit and units under the selected parent unit. Available to the current user and users above the current approval unit owner in the hierarchy.
 - **Delegate**: Passes ownership to a user whether or not they are on the promotional path. The delegated user can promote, reject, sign off or originate approval units. A delegated user can select Promote when done to return the process unit to the user who selected Delegate. They can also select Reject to return the process unit to any previous user in the promotional path. This action is only allowed on entities that are in Under Review, Sign Off, or Not Signed Off status. Delegate changes the process unit status to Under Review.
 - **Sign Off**: Signs off on an approval unit. **Sign Off** does not transfer ownership of the approval unit, but changes its state to **Signed Off**.
 - **Reopen**: Reopen an approved approval unit.
4. Click the **Change Status** button.
5. From **Owner**, select a user from the list of users in the promotional path, or select **Automatic** to automatically pass the unit to the next reviewer in the path.

Approval Unit Ownership

The actions available for an approval unit depend on its ownership, status and the security rights assigned to the user.

Promoting Entities

You can only promote a parent entity when you promote its children to its level. When you promote all the child entities to have the same owner as the parent, then you can promote the parent, which will also promote all its children.

When promoting a parent entity along with its children, all entities must pass validation before any are promoted to the next level. If any entity fails validation, none will be promoted.

Taking Ownership of Entities

Unless you are the Owner or Reviewer at the same level of the entity within the promotional path, you cannot perform any approval action except to take ownership.

If you are in the promotional path above the current entity, you can take ownership to bring the entity to your level so that you can then take approval action for the entity.

If you take ownership of a parent entity, you can also take ownership of its children, if they are all at the same level.

Approval Users not in the Promotional Path

If you are not in the promotional path for an approval unit, you can view the list of entities on the Approvals page for which you have Read or Write access, but you cannot perform any approval actions for any of the entities.

No Owner

If the entity has no assigned Owner, no users can take ownership, even if they are in the promotional path above the entity. Only the Administrator can take ownership of the approval unit.

Rejecting Entities

If you reject a parent entity, all of its children are also rejected and their status changes to "Not Signed Off". They return to the previous owner in the path and have the same owner as the parent entity.

If you want to reject a parent entity but not its children, then you can select **Reject Single**. The parent entity will be rejected with its status changed to "Not Signed Off", and ownership will return to the previous owner, but there will be no action performed for its children. The children retain the same "Under Review" status and stay with the same Owner.

The default Owner when you reject an approval unit is "Automatic", which means that it automatically returns to the previous Owner. When you reject an approval unit, you can select a different Owner from the list of available Owners in the promotional path before you.

Originating Entities

If necessary, you can choose to have the review return to the original owner when it was first started. When you perform the **Originate** action, the ownership returns to the original Owner, and the status is "Under Review". The system does not clear any of the review process history. The **Originate** action only affects a base entity and does not affect the parent. If you originate the parent entity, it will also originate all of its children and they return to the original Owner of the promotional path.

 **Note:**

The **Originate** action is different from the **Exclude** and **Start** action, which can only be performed by an Administrator. The **Exclude** action clears all review process history, and the **Start** action sets the Owner to the first Owner of the promotional path.

Approving Entities

You can only approve the entity when it reaches the end of the promotional path. When you approve an entity, its status changed to "Approved", but does not change ownership.

If you approve only a base entity, it does not affect the status of the parent entity.

If you approve a parent entity, all of its children are included as part of the review process. If any fail validation, none will be approved.

Reopening Entities

After an entity has been approved, you can either lock the entity or reopen it for review. When you reopen an entity, the status changes to "Under Review" and the ownership returns to the previous Owner in the promotional path.

The default Owner when you reopen an approval unit is "Automatic", which means that it automatically returns to the previous Owner. When you reopen an approval unit, you can select a different Owner from the list of available Owners in the promotional path before you.

Locking Entities

The final state in the approval process is "Locked". The system ensure that all prior periods are locked before locking the current period. Only the last Owner in the promotional path can change the entity from "Approved" to "Locked".

Unlocking Entities

After an entity is locked, if you need to modify additional data or review the entity, you must first unlock the entity. The system checks to ensure that all future periods are not locked prior to unlocking the current period.

If you unlock a parent entity, all children will also be unlocked as part of the process. If you want to unlock only a parent entity, you can select **Unlock Single**, so that the system unlocks only the selected entity.

Signing Off on Entities

This action allows you to acknowledge that you have reviewed and signed off on the entity's data. The status is changed to "Signed Off".

Adding or Viewing Approval Unit Annotations

Annotations are comments about the data in a started approval unit. You must have at least Read access to the approval unit to view or add an annotation.

To add an approval unit annotation:

1. On the Home page, click **Approvals**.

2. Select an approval unit.
3. Click **Add Annotation**.
4. Enter an annotation, and then click **Post**.

The annotation displays under the link. You can respond to an annotation by clicking **Reply**.

 **Note:**

You can enter a URL that displays as a hyperlink when the annotation is viewed.

5. Click **Done**.

Setting Up Email for Approvals Notification

Owners and reviewers must enable approvals notifications if they want to receive an email notice when there's a change in approvals status or approvals ownership. Approvals notifications are enabled on the Application Settings page.

Approvals notification emails contain the following information:

- URL to Check Status
- Application Name
- Approval unit
- Current Owner
- Previous Owner
- Last Action
- Current Status
- Time
- Annotation Title
- Annotation Text

To enable approvals notifications:

1. On the Home page, click **Application**, and then click **Settings**.
2. Under **Notifications**, select **Approvals**.
3. In **Email Address**, enter your email address.
4. Click **Save**.

Selecting an Alternate Reviewer

When a reviewer is out of the office during the approval process, you can select an alternate reviewer to handle review responsibilities while the user is away. Use the **Out of Office Assistant** to return the review responsibilities to users when they return.

To select an alternate reviewer:

1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then **User Preferences**.
2. Select the **General** tab.
3. Under **Approvals**, select **I am currently out of the office**.
4. Set what action to take when you're out:
 - **Promote**: Promote the approval unit.
 - **Reject**: Reject the approval unit.
 - **Submit**: Submit the approval unit.
 - **Delegate**: Select to designate an alternate reviewer to handle your review responsibilities while you're away. You can delegate to the next reviewer or to a specific user. You can also include a message for the reviewer in the **Message** text box.
5. Click **Save**.

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Working with the Library

Related Links:

- [Using the Library](#)
- [Accessing Forms](#)
- [Accessing Dashboards](#)
- [Assigning Permission to Forms and Dashboards](#)
- [Working with Reports](#)

Using the Library

The Library provides a central location for you to directly access different forms and reports within Tax Reporting.

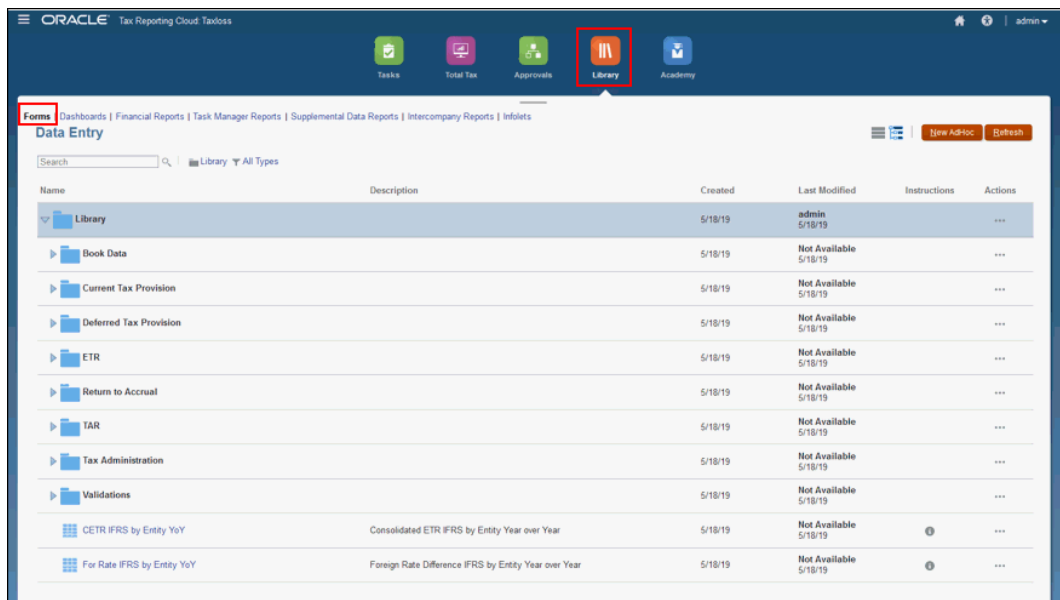
From the Library you perform a number of tasks, such as assigning permission to forms and dashboards, editing and generating reports.


Accessing Forms

You can access all forms for the application from the Library, and assign permission to authorized users.

To access a form from the Library:

1. From the Home page, select the **Library**.
2. Select the **Forms** tab.



3. Click the caret  beside the form that you want to view to expand the list.
4. Click the name of the form you want to view to open it directly. You can work on the form as usual.

Accessing Dashboards

You can access all dashboards for the application from the Library, and assign permission to authorized users.

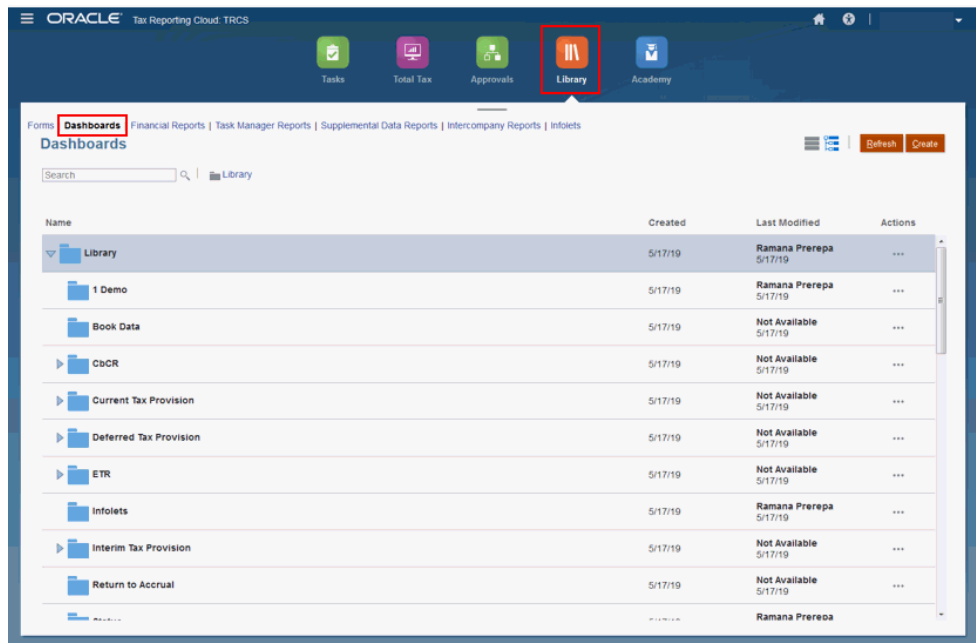
To access a form from the Library:

1. From the Home page, select the **Library**.

 **Note:**

Only administrators can add files (for example, dashboards, infolets, forms, reports, and so on) to the **Library** root folder.

2. Select the **Dashboards** tab.



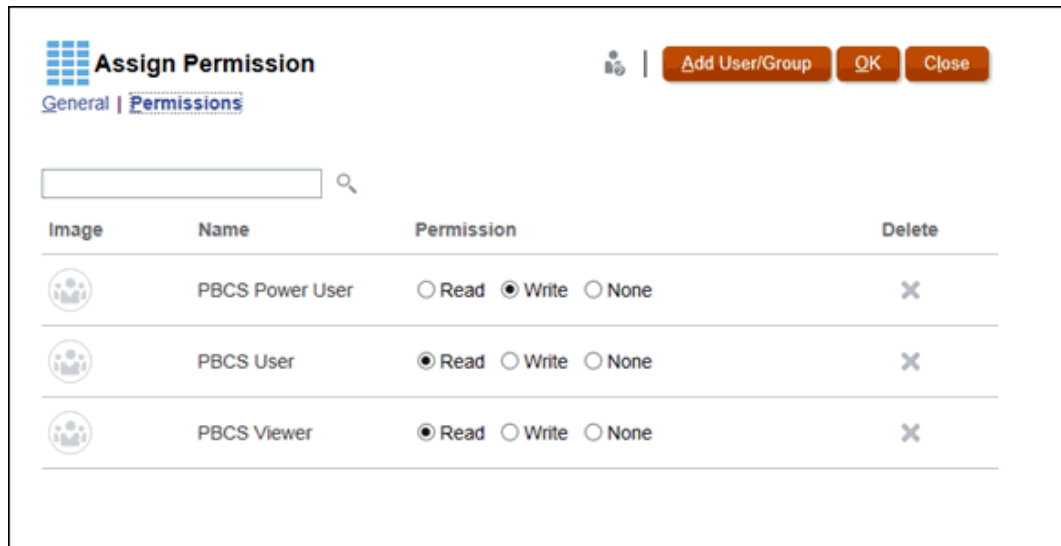
3. Click the name of the dashboard that you want to view to open it directly. You can work on the dashboard as usual.

Assigning Permission to Forms and Dashboards

You can assign access to authorized users to forms and dashboards from the Library.

To assign permission:

1. From the Home page, select the **Library**.
2. Select the **Forms** or **Dashboards** tab.
3. Select the form or dashboard to which you want to assign permission.
4. Under **Actions**, select **Assign Permission**.
5. On the Assign Permission dialog box, click **Permissions**.



6. **Optional:** Click **Add User/Group** to add a new user or group to the list of available users, and then click **OK**.
7. Select the level of Permission you want to apply to the selected user or group, and then click **OK**:
 - Read
 - Write
 - None
 - Delete

Working with Reports

These types of reports are available in Tax Reporting:

- Reports. See Overview of Management Reporting in *Designing with Reports for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud* and Overview of Management Reporting in *Working with Reports for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud*.
- Financial Reporting. See *Administering Financial Reporting for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud*.
- Documents, which you can add to Books in Reports. You can view or open documents for Books. You can also open CSV for Bursting, and Word and PDF documents for Books. See [Working with Reports Solution](#).
- Supplemental Data reports, which display details about supplemental data. See [Creating Supplemental Data Reports](#).




- Overview of Reports in olink:DMEPR-GUID-4109AFEC-7496-49B4-8DD2-718CF6DBCFD2 *Designing with Reports for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud*

Managing Folders and Reports

You can manage Reports from the **Library** card on the Home page and select how you want to view the list of reports. Under **Documents**, you can access and maintain 3rd party documents used and generated with Books and Bursting. For example, MS Word and PDF documents inserted in Books and CSV files used in a bursting definition, along with PDF files generated by a bursting definition.

Reports and Documents are grouped in folders. When viewing the Reports and Documents listings you can:

- Search by a report artifact or document
- Filter by a folder. For report artifacts, you can filter by the type (**Report, Snapshot, Book, Bursting Definition**).


- Switch between a folder tree view  or a flat list view 
Report designers can perform the following folder, report and document management tasks by clicking the  icon for folders or for individual reports:

- For folders:
 - **Upload file** (Documents only)
 - **Create Folder**
 - **Delete**
 - **Rename**
 - **Move to**
 - **Assign Permissions**
- For reports, books and bursting definitions:
 - **Open** (reports and books only)
 - **Edit**
 - **Rename**
 - **Copy As**
 - **Delete**
 - **Move to**
 - **Assign Permissions**
- For documents:
 - **Properties**
 - **Copy As**
 - **Delete**
 - **Move to**
 - **Assign Permissions**

The **Documents** listing supports the following file types and extensions. The default file size limit is 5mb, except for PDF which supports 100mb.


- Word (.DOC, .DOCX)
- Excel (.XLS, .XLSX)
- Comma Separated Values (.CSV)
- PDF (.PDF)
- Text (.TXT)
- PowerPoint (.PPT, .PPTX)

To upload a third-party file in **Documents**:

1. In the **Documents** listing, select a destination folder, then either:
 - Click **Upload** in the top right of the **Documents** panel.
 - Click the  icon and select **Upload File**.
2. In **Upload File**, select a file to upload from your local file system. Click **OK**. The file will be uploaded to the selected folder.

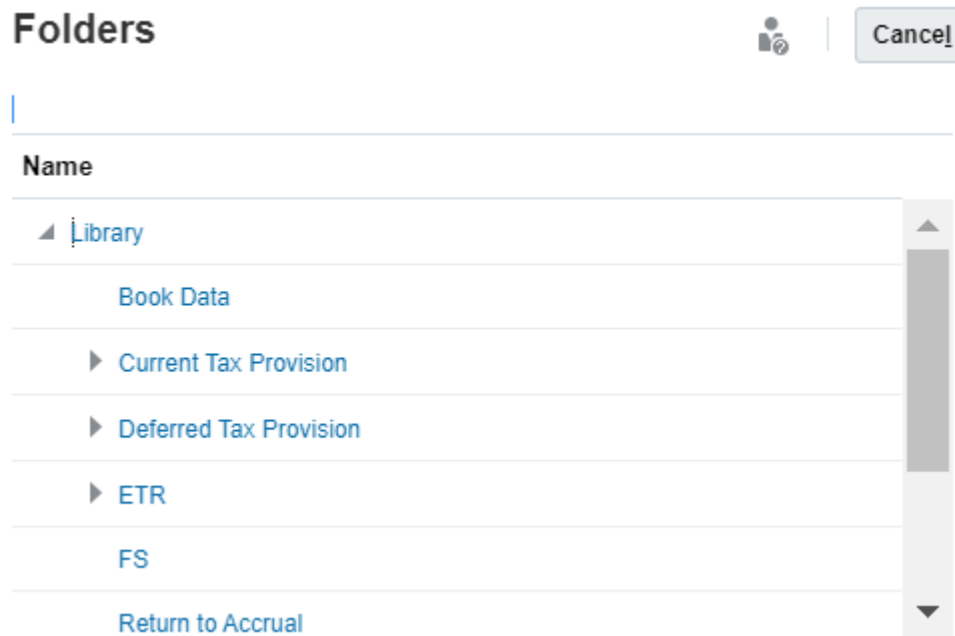
To download a third-party file in **Documents**, in the **Documents** listing, browse to the desired file location and click on the file name to download it.




Searching for Folders or Reports in EPM Cloud

1. To search for a folder or Reports , enter search text in the Search Text box at the top of the pane and select the search  icon.
2. Search results are displayed in the content area.
3. Select




to refine your search of folders.

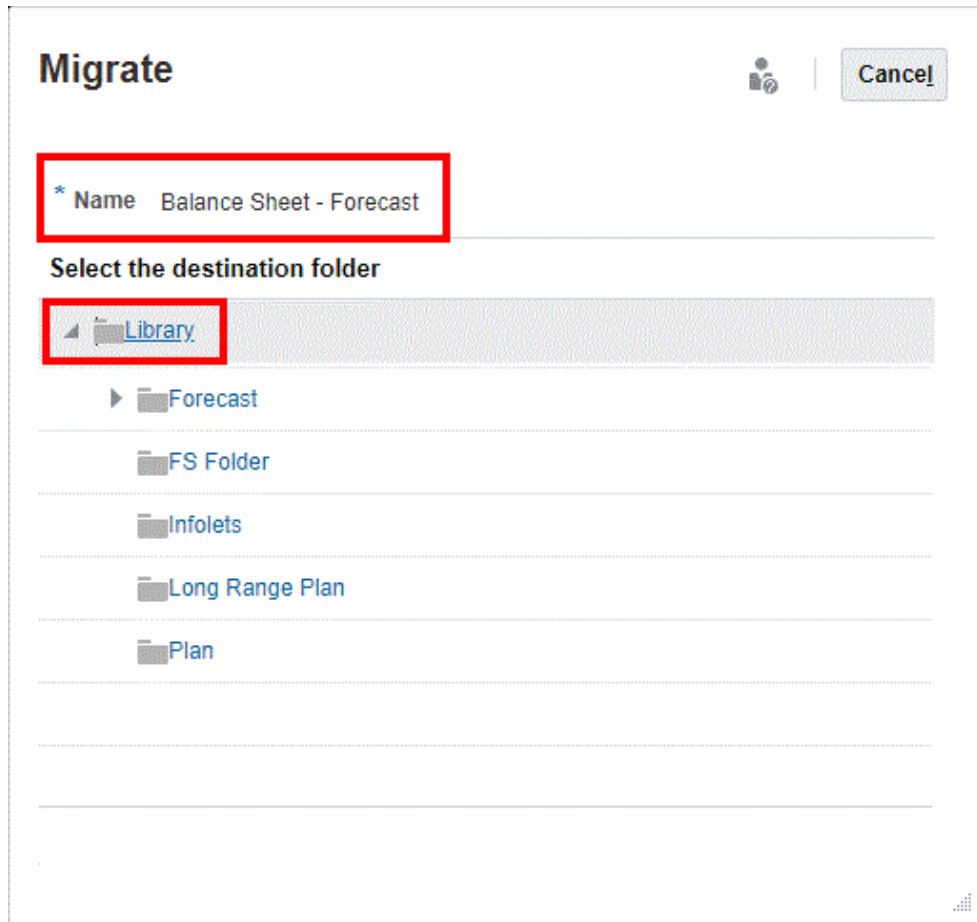


4. Search by Reports or snapshots by selecting  **All Types**.
5. Select between a  or  for display purposes.

Migrating Reports from Financial Reporting

To migrate Reports from Financial Reporting:

1. From an Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud service, select **Library** card, and then select **Financial Reports**. Explore Repository to view the Financial Reporting reports that are available to be migrated.
2. From the repository, select the report that you want to migrate and then click  **Migrate Financial Report** icon.
3. From the **Migrate** dialog, enter a file name, and select the destination folder to save the file, and then click **OK**.



The migrated reports are saved in the respective location.

Viewing Financial Reports

The Financial Reports tab in the Library provides a selection of default financial reports that you can use for data entry.

If you want to create customized reports, you can download an application from Oracle marketplace to use these reports as a starting point for creating custom-tailored reports. See **Using TRCS Reports for Multi-Currency Applications Templates** below.

To access Reports:

1. On the Home page, click **Library**.
2. Select **Financial Reports**.



3. **Optional:** To choose a POV for a report that has a POV, clear **Show POV Options**. This check box is selected by default. When the report is launched, a

POV member selector window is displayed. The POV that you set affects all reports in the list that have a POV.

4. Select the viewing icon to display the reports:
 - Flat View
 - Tree View
5. Review the reports in PDF, HTML or XLS formats.

Using TRCS Financial Reports for Multi-Currency Applications Templates

To facilitate the creation of more than thirty customized multi-currency Financial Reports, you can download an application from Oracle Marketplace to create customized Financial Reports.

To download the report templates:

1. Select [Oracle Cloud Marketplace](#) to display the **TRCS Reports for Multi-Currency Applications** page.
2. On the **Standard Reports for TRCS** page, click **Get App**.
3. Under **Details**, follow the instructions to download the patch, and use these reports as a starting point for creating custom-tailored reports. The patch contains the TRCS FR Reports, Importing instructions, and Readme files.

Note:

The dimensionality and members are not exactly the same in Tax Reporting Cloud (TRCS) and Hyperion Tax Provisioning (HTP), so you will need to adjust custom reports from HTP for those changes. Only the standard reports are provided in the download from Oracle Marketplace.

Displaying the POV Member Selector for a Report

Selecting the **Show POV Options** option on the **Reports** page enables you to select different members in reports that have a POV.

When you click **Reports** on the Home page, the **Reports** page displays, where you select the report to display. If you select the **Show POV Options** check box on the page and select a report that has a POV, a POV member selector window is displayed. See [Working with Members](#).

Your selection for this check box applies to all reports in the list that have a POV and persists for the current session, until you log out.

If you clear the **Show POV Options** check box (it's selected by default), the report launches directly, without displaying the POV member selector window. The POV members in the report are the most recently used members on the form, or the dimension's root if there are no most recently used members.

Even if you launch a report directly and bypass the POV member selector window, when the report is displayed, you can still change the members in the POV by clicking a link in the POV and selecting different members.

Generating Task Manager Reports

You can generate Task Manager reports to report on business process activity. These report format types are available: CSV, XLSX, HTML, and PDF.

To generate a report:

1. On the Home page, click **Reports**.
2. Click **Task Manager Reports**.
3. Click **Generate**.
4. Enter a name for the report.
5. From the **Schedule** drop-down list, select a schedule for the report.
6. From **Period**, select a period.
7. Select the **From Date** and **To Date** for the report.
8. **Optional:** To include tasks changed by users, click the selector next to **Changed By**, and select users.
9. **Optional:** To include other changes, from **Field Changed**, select a field, for example, **Alert**.
10. **Optional:** For **Task ID**, enter a task ID for a specific task.
11. Click **Generate**.

When done, the system displays a "Completed Successfully" status message.

The report generation process uses a backend job framework that runs report jobs in the background. If the report has an error, for example, if the size is greater than the recommended size, you see a message stating the error in the Generate Report dialog before the report is generated. For reports with very large number of records, it is recommended to use filtering to break the report down to fewer records.

Note:

You can run the standard report **Task Comments** for a particular Period or Schedule to display all the comments entered on a task. The report displays the following information:

- Task ID
- Task Name
- Task Status
- Comment Text
- User
- Comment Date

Creating Supplemental Data Reports

You can create Supplemental Data reports to report on details of supplemental data. These report format types are available: CSV, XLSX, HTML, and PDF.

To create Supplemental Data reports, you must be a Service Administrator or Power User.

To create a report:

1. On the Home Page, click **Reports**.
2. Click **Supplemental Data Reports**.
3. Select the **Output Format**:
 - **XLSX** - not supported for graphs.
 - **HTML** - not supported for graphs and charts.
 - **PDF**
 - **CSV** - does not use a template and is better at faster data retrieval.

 **Note:**

For reports that contain more than 10,000 records, it is recommended to use the CSV format.

- **CSV (Formatted)** - is best suited for a simple data table with formatted data and does not support images, graphics, or styling in the template.

 **Note:**

The **CSV (Formatted)** format takes additional time to generate the report to honor template formatting when compared to the **CSV** format. Therefore, you can select **CSV** to generate the data quickly or **CSV (Formatted)** to generate formatted template based data.

4. Click **Generate**.
5. Enter a **Name** for the report.
6. Click **Generate**.
When done, the system displays a "Completed Successfully" status message.

The report generation process uses a backend job framework that runs report jobs in the background. If the report has an error, for example, if the size is greater than the recommended size, you see a message stating the error in the Generate Report dialog before the report is generated. For reports with very large number of records, it is recommended to use filtering to break the report down to fewer records.

Managing Intercompany Reports

Intercompany Matching reports help you track intercompany transactions for analysis and auditing purposes. They show matches for entities and intercompany partner dimensions that have been set up with the Intercompany attribute enabled.

As part of the consolidation process, a company eliminates transactions between related entities and partners. Intercompany Matching reports help you ensure that these Entity and Partner intercompany transactions are matched correctly.

When you run an Intercompany report, you can display or suppress dimension members, and data cells associated with a specific variance.

You must be a Service Administrator to run an Intercompany report.

See the following topics:

- [Setting Up Intercompany Reports](#)
- [Creating Intercompany Reports](#)

Setting Up Intercompany Reports

To set up Intercompany reports, you select the POV members, accounts, and matching accounts that you want to display. You can also select whether to suppress display of dimension members and data cells associated with a specific variance.

Selecting the Point of View for Intercompany Reports

The Point of View dimensions are displayed in the header section of the generated report. You can select one member for each of the following dimensions:

- Scenario
- Year
- Period
- View
- Consolidation
- Currency (Must be a Reporting Currency)

Selecting Accounts for Intercompany Reports

You determine the account and matching accounts for which you want to match transactions by selecting Plug accounts.

A plug account is an account that, when eliminations are complete, stores the difference between two intercompany accounts. When you select the plug account for a report, the system uses the account and matching account that the administrator specified when defining the plug account.

For each plug account, the accounts that are associated with it and that have the same Account type are displayed. For example, Asset and Expense account types are associated, and Liability, Revenue and Equity account types are associated.

Selecting Suppression Dimensions

The Data Source, Movement and Custom-defined dimensions are considered suppression dimensions. With these dimensions, you can select multiple members, using either the Member Selector or by specifying member names in text, with member names delimited by a comma. The Suppression dimensions are listed in the generated report header.

The Member Selector provides these member categories:

- Ancestors
- Children
- Descendants
- Siblings (All, Left, Right, Previous, Next)
- Parents
- Level 0 Descendants (All, Previous, Next)
- Left Siblings
- Generation (Previous, Next)

You can select one of the following Suppression options:

- **Not Suppressed**—This is the default selection. The dimension is included as a column in the Report Grid. There is a row of all combinations of outer-dimensions (dimensions to the left) members against each member of the Not Suppressed dimension.
- **Suppressed**—The dimension is not included as a column in the Report Grid. Each row data point implies a summation of all the members selected for the specified suppression dimension. All dimensions suppressed are treated as though they were at the end (right-most inner) dimensions in the grid.
- **Group**—This is the same as Not Suppressed, with the addition of summation rows. All outer-dimensions (dimensions to the left), together with the grouped dimension, form a group. When a group is displayed against all of its inner dimension members (all members to the right of the grouping), a summation of values will be added as the next row.

 **Note:**

The Group option limits the dimension selection members to base members only. The Intercompany dimension (Partner dimension) is automatically grouped, and a summation of values is derived for each Entity/Partner combination.

Selecting Suppression Matches

In Intercompany reports, you can suppress the display of data cells associated with a specific variance, as well as the variance itself, if a set of conditions are met. Suppressing the data in a data cell means that the system shows no value (a blank value) in that cell. If both variances are suppressed in the row, the system does not display the entire row.

You can suppress data by specifying a tolerance value (amount) or percentage. For example, if an Entity has an amount of 299 and the Partner Entity has 200, the difference is 99. If the matching tolerance is 100 and the difference between the Entity and Partner is less than 100 as in this example, the system suppresses the transactions because it is within the matching tolerance.

If you select not to suppress the Entity/Partner transactions, the system does not suppress them even if the Entity and Partner amounts are within the matching tolerance amount or percentage. Using the previous example, even if the difference amount is 99 and if it is within the matching tolerance, the system does not suppress the transactions. The matching tolerance is displayed in units.

You can suppress matches using one or both of these options:

- **Tolerance Value** - You can enter a Tolerance value. The value must be a positive number. If the absolute value of a specified variance is less than or equal to the Tolerance value, the system suppresses the variance, accounts, and matching account data cells for the specified variance in that row. By default, the Tolerance value is 0.
- **Tolerance Percent** - You can enter a Tolerance percent. The value must be a positive number less than or equal to 100. Determine the absolute value of the portion of the variance that was accounted by the Accounts. Determine the absolute value of the portion of the variance that was accounted by the Matching Accounts. Take the minimum of these two values (if there are no Matching Accounts, then just use the portion from Accounts only), and apply the Tolerance Percent. This is the Tolerance Percent Value. If the Tolerance Percent Value is greater than the absolute value of the variance, then the Variance, Accounts, and Matching Account data cells for the specified Variance in that row are suppressed.

 **Note:**

A row that has no data for both transactions is automatically suppressed, regardless of whether any of the suppression options are enabled.

The Suppression options are displayed in the header section of the generated report.

Selecting Display Options

You can modify these default display options for the report:

- **Scale Factor** - You can enter a value between 0 and 9. The default value is 0. The scale factor is applied to each data cell. For example, if the value is 1000 and the scale factor is 3, the value will be displayed as 1. All unsuppressed data cells are multiplied by the Scale Factor. The system performs the calculation and suppression operations prior to applying the Scale Factor.
- **Decimal Override** - You can specify the number of digits shown in the fractional portion of a decimal. You can enter an integer between 0 -6. The default value is 0.
- **Member Display** - Specify whether to display members using their Name, Description, or both.
- **Report Type** - You can generate reports in HTML, PDF, XSL, or XSLX format.
- **Report Title** - You can enter a report title. The default title is *Intercompany Report*.

Run the report as outlined in [Creating Intercompany Reports](#).

Creating Intercompany Reports


To create an Intercompany report:

1. On the Home page, click **Library**.
2. Click **Intercompany Reports**.

- From the **Point of View**, select a single member for each of the following dimensions: **Scenario**, **Years**, **Period**, **View**, **Consolidation**, and **Currency**. The Currency must be a Reporting Currency. The dimension members that you select will be displayed in the header section of the generated report.

 **Tip:**

The Dimension names (Consolidation, View, and so on) are displayed by default. To hide the Dimension names and display only the members, click the

Actions icon , and then select **Hide Dimension Names**.

- For **Entity** and **Partner**, enter an entity name, or click the Member Selector and select an entity. Entities can be both ICP and non-ICP enabled.
- For **Plug Accounts**, select the accounts to include, or select **All**.
- For **Suppression Dimensions**, select members and then select a suppression option:
 - Not Suppressed**
 - Suppressed**
 - Group**
- For **Suppression Options**, make selections:
 - Suppress Matches** - click to select this check box.
 - Tolerance Value** - enter a value.
 - Tolerance Percent** - enter a percentage. The value must be a positive number less than or equal to 100.

For details on suppression options, see [Setting Up Intercompany Reports](#).
- Select **Display Options**:
 - Report Title** - enter a report title or use the default.
 - Scale Factor** - enter a value between 0 and 9.

- **Decimal Override** - enter an integer between 0 and 6.
 - **Member Display** - select **Name**, **Description**, or **Both**.
9. From **Report Type**, select the format you want to use:
- **HTML**
 - **PDF**
 - **XLS**
 - **XLSX**
10. Click **Run Report** and select to open or save the report.

Working with Task Manager

Related Topics

- [Task Manager Overview](#)
- [Working with Tasks](#)


Task Manager Overview

Task Manager helps to define, execute, and report the interdependent activities of a business process. It provides centralized monitoring of all tasks and provides a visible, automated, and repeatable system of record for running a business process.

You can:

- Define the tasks and schedule to ensure the most efficient task flow.
- Automate the business process, track status, and provide notifications and alerts.
- Notify users by email for delinquencies, due dates, and status changes.
- Monitor business process status from a dashboard.
- Act quickly to fix errors and delays.
- Analyze the effectiveness of the business process.

Example 20-1 Video

Your Goal	Watch This Video
Learn the features of Oracle Cloud EPM Task Manager, common terms used, and a typical Oracle Cloud EPM Task Manager process flow.	 Overview: Task Manager in Oracle Cloud EPM

Working with Tasks

Related Topics:

- [Accessing Tasks](#)
- [Updating Task Information](#)
- [Managing Tasks](#)
- [Working with Tasks in Smart View](#)

Example 20-2 Video**Your Goal**

Learn the features of Oracle Cloud EPM Task Manager by navigating through the sections of a task.

Watch This Video

[Overview: Navigating Tasks in Oracle Cloud EPM Task Manager](#)

Accessing Tasks

Related Topics:

- [Viewing Tasks from the Home Page](#)
- [Viewing Tasks from the Schedule Tasks Page](#)
- [Viewing the Worklist for Task Manager and Supplemental Data Manager](#)

Viewing Tasks from the Home Page

The Home page displays a summary of tasks assigned to you and their status, such as **Open**, **Late**, **Due Today**, or **Due in 7 Days**. A number to the left of the status indicates the number of tasks with that status. If your administrator has enabled the **Upcoming Tasks** option, you can also see items in the upcoming workflow, as well as tasks currently available. When you click a link in the Tasks summary panel, the Tasks page opens, where you can further filter the list of tasks.

You can filter the list of tasks by **Year** and **Period**, or you can select **All**, to display items from any year or period in the Worklist.

From **Tasks** on the Home page, you can view these tasks and their details:

- **Worklist** displays all tasks for a specified POV that you're authorized to view. Alerts and their status are also displayed at the top of the list on the Worklist page and in the Summary panel.
- **Supplemental Data Tasks** displays tasks for Supplemental Data Manager.
- **Schedule Tasks** displays tasks for Task Manager.
- **Alerts** displays an Alerts List and enables you to create and work with alerts.

Viewing Tasks from the Task Actions Page

You can also view and update tasks from the Task page, which you can launch from a link in your email notification.

The Task page shows a status icon with a description that indicates the current task status. The Alert page shows a status icon with a description of the current status of an alert.

Viewing the Worklist for Task Manager and Supplemental Data Manager

The Worklist displays all tasks for a selected schedule or template for a specified POV which you're authorized to view, including tasks for Task Manager and Supplemental Data Manager. The tasks are listed, and can be easily filtered to display only the ones in which you are interested.

A schedule containing the selected dates for the task is created by the Administrator.

A Summary of the status for All Tasks/Forms or My Tasks/Forms is displayed, as well as a dashboard for the source of the tasks/forms.

From Worklist, you can perform the following tasks:



- Export to Excel
- Open Tasks
- Submit Tasks
- Force Close or Abort a Task
- Reassign a Task

Search and Filter Capability

An easy way to filter the items within your list is to use the **Search** field. It will search across any of the displayed columns in the list, excluding dates and icon based columns. For example, you could search for a user to see all items where the user has been assigned as the Assignee or Approver (in case of Task Manager) and Preparer or Approver (in case of Supplemental Data Manager). The search will return any item where the search term is found in any displayed column.


You can also use the specific filtering capability to access particular items using the **Filter** bar or click **Add a Filter** and then set the filters you want per attribute.

To view the Worklist:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**. Click **Worklist**.
2. **Optional:** In **Search**, perform the following steps to locate a task:
 - Click the Tasks icon  to toggle the display between All Tasks or My Tasks.
 - Type the name of the required task. You can search on any field (text or numeric) on the Worklist, except for **Date**.
3. **Optional:** Click the **Filter** icon next to **Search** to hide or show the filter bar. Click  on the right side of the filter bar to clear all filters.
4. **Optional:** Use the drop-down on the upper right side of the screen to select any filters you want to use to manage the worklist:
 - **Type**
 - **Name**
 - **Description**
 - **Status (Detailed)**
 - **Status**
 - **My End Date**
5. **Optional:** Click the following dimension names to modify the POV:
 - **Year**
 - **Period**
 - **Due:** (None Selected, Late, Seven Days, or Today)
 - **Status:** (None Selected, Closed, Open, or Pending)
 - **Source:** (Alerts, Tasks, Forms, Journals, or Reassignment Request)

 **Note:**

Click multiple entries to add multiple options. Click the selected entry again to remove it from the list.

6. **Optional:** Click  next to a task to open a selected task and view its details. Select the icons to add or modify options, such as **Properties**, **Instructions**, **Alerts**, and so on.
7. Under **Actions**, you can perform one of the following actions:
 - **Submit Task.** See [Submitting Tasks](#).
 - **Abort Task:** Cancel a task, as opposed to performing a forced close, to prevent successors from continuing and to keep the process moving:
 - When a Finish-to-Start or Finish-Error-to-Start predecessor is canceled, its successors remain as Pending. To keep the process moving, you must edit the successors to remove the canceled predecessor and to start the successors.
 - When a Finish-to-Finish or Finish-Error-to-Finish predecessor is canceled, to keep the process moving, the task owner, schedule owner, or administrator must force a close of the successor.
 - **Force Close Task:** **Force** a task with a status of **Open** or **Error** to have a status of **Close**.
 - **Request Reassignment:** Temporarily or permanently reassign a task to another user.
 - **Refresh**

Viewing Tasks from the Schedule Tasks Page


From the Schedule Tasks page, you can search and filter the tasks. You can change views to display a visual representation of the data or display the data as rows and columns.

To view tasks from the Schedule Tasks page:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**, then click the **Schedule Tasks** tab on the left.
2. **Optional:** In **Search**, type the name of the required task. It will search across the columns in the list, except for dates and any icon-based columns.
3. Select a **Schedule** for the task.
If you select multiple schedules that are using the same POV, all tasks from all schedules for that POV are displayed.
4. **Optional:** Create a filter to view the tasks. See [Working with Filters](#).
5. **Optional:** Change the POV by clicking the selection under the dimension name to display valid values.

 **Note:**

Click multiple entries to add multiple options. Click the selected entry again to remove it from the list.

6. **Optional:** On the right side of the screen, click the  icon and select a view. See [Working with Views](#)
7. Review the selected tasks.

Updating Task Information

You can update information for tasks with the Open status. You can answer questions, add comments, and attach references. You can also view status, priority, owner, assignee, schedule, start and end date, instructions, supporting documents or Web links, and workflow. The workflow shows the approval chain of the task and displays the user name, access role (assignee or approver), status, and dates on which users performed their actions. If an administrator has included instructions with references for which there are links, you can link directly to the task.

Related Topics:

- [Viewing Task Properties](#)
- [Viewing Instructions](#)
- [Viewing Task Alerts](#)
- [Viewing Team Workflow for a Task](#)
- [Viewing Task Attributes](#)
- [Viewing Task Questions](#)
- [Adding Comments for Tasks](#)
- [Viewing Related Tasks](#)
- [Viewing Parameters](#)
- [Viewing Task History](#)

Viewing Task Properties

To view the task properties of a particular task:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Double-click a task to open it.
3. Click the **Properties** tab on the right.

Properties

Name 01 Consolidation Process Kick Off
Task ID 01_Admin
Status Open
Schedule June close
Schedule Status Open
Priority Medium
Task Type Parent Task

Owner  Casey Brown

Start Date Apr 10, 2020 7:00 PM
End Date Apr 30, 2020 8:00 PM
Duration 20 days, 1 hour

Actual Start Date Jun 15, 2020 9:38 PM

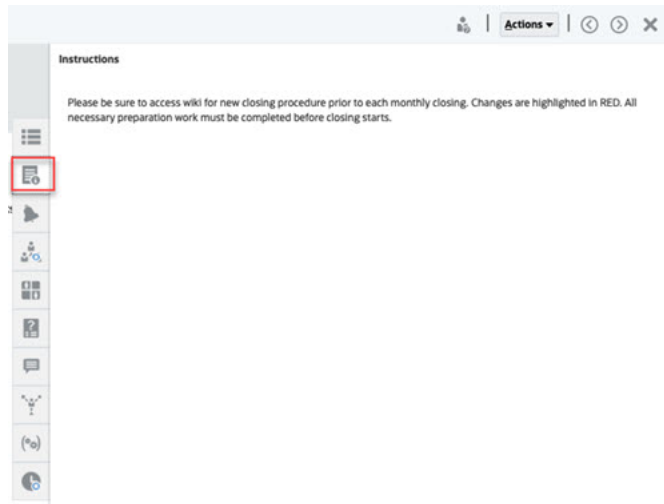
Actual End Date

Actual Duration

Viewing Instructions

To view task instructions on a particular task:

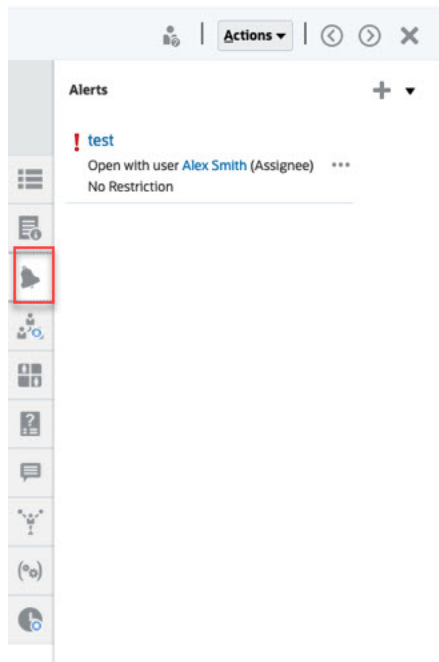
1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Double-click a task to open it.
3. Click the **Instructions** tab on the right.



Viewing Task Alerts

To view the alerts on a particular task:

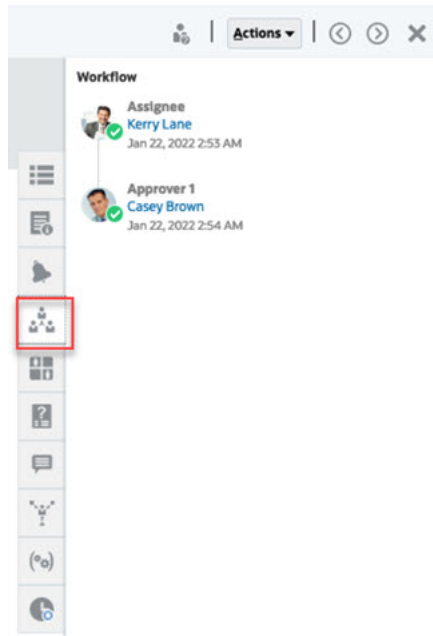
1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Double-click a task to open it.
3. Click the **Alerts** tab on the right.
See also: [Working with Alerts](#)



Viewing Team Workflow for a Task

To view the workflow on a particular task:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Double-click a task to open it.
3. Click the **Workflow** tab on the right.



Teams are lists of members defined in Task Manager. After you assign a team to a task role, any user in the team can perform the role for that task.

Claiming Tasks

When a team is assigned the **Assignee** role, any member of the team can work on and submit the task, but only after a member has claimed the task. Prior to the claim, a member will have implicit Viewer access.

When a team is assigned the **Approver** role, any member of the team can approve the task without first claiming it. However, any team member can claim the task, which prevents other team members from approving it until it is released.

Once a task has been claimed, other members of the team still have the ability to claim the task. Doing so will cause the initial user's claim to terminate, thus revoking that user's ability to perform the role functions and granting the ability to the member with the most recent claim. The ability to claim a task away from another team member is required to accommodate cases where a claim has occurred; however, the user with the claim is unavailable to complete the role functions (for example, due to an unexpected absence).

Require Action By

When you assign the Assignee or Approver roles, you can use the **Required Action By** option to specify the sign-off requirement for the tasks. You can request that all team members sign off on the task before the task is submitted or approved, or you can allow any team member to submit or approve the task.

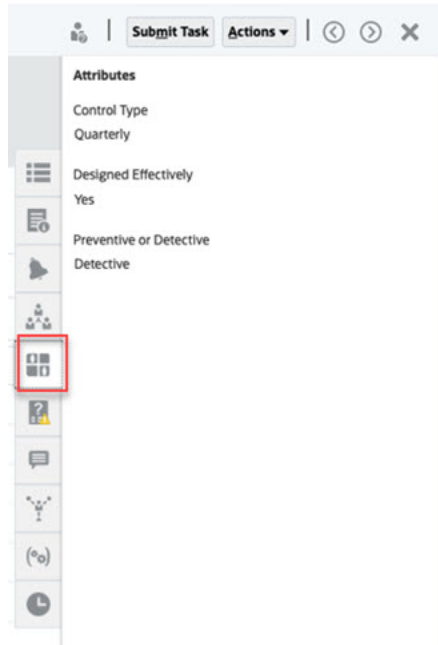
Primary Users

You can optionally assign one team member as the primary user for the team. If you assign a primary user, that user is by default granted the claim to tasks to which the team is assigned as assignee or approver.

Viewing Task Attributes

To apply an attribute on a particular task:

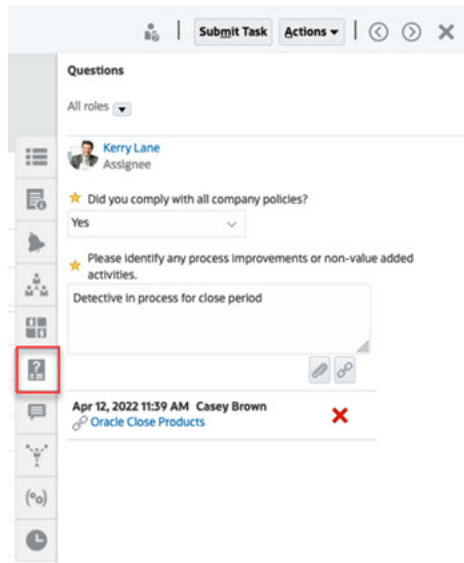
1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Double-click a task to open it.
3. Click the **Attributes** tab on the right.



Viewing Task Questions

To view or answer questions on a particular task:

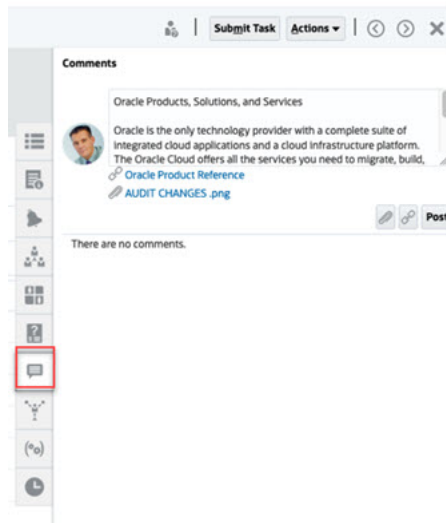
1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Double-click a task to open it.
3. Click the **Questions** tab on the right.



Adding Comments for Tasks

To view comments on a particular task:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Double-click a task to open it.
3. Click the **Comments** tab on the right.



Adding Comments

From the **Tasks** page, you can add comments for any task and also attach references. You can also add a reference file or URL to multiple tasks at one time from the **Tasks** page and create comments.

Here's a table that describes the activities you can perform based on the status of the activity and your role:

 **Note:**

Users with the same access role on a task can create, delete, and manage each other's comments.

Table 20-1 Permissions Based on Role and Status

Role	Status: Open with Assignee	Status: Open with Approver	Status: Closed
Assignee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments at their level • Can delete Comments that they created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments that they created 	Can add comments
Approver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments that they created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments at their level • Can delete Comments that they created 	Can view comments
Administrator, Schedule Owner, or Task Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete any Comment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete any Comment 	Can add comments
Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete comments that they created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments that they created 	Can view Comments

 **Note:**

- Bulk upload of a local file or URL to multiple tasks creates a comment since an attachment must be associated with a comment in Task Manager.
- For users to be able to delete their own comments, an Administrator must have allowed this by turning on the **Allow Comment Deletion** setting. Users with the same role on a Task can create, delete, and manage each other's comments.
See Allowing Comment Deletions in *Administering Tax Reporting*.

To Add Comments

Here are the steps to add comments:

1. From the **Home** page, select **Tasks**, to view the tasks and their details.

2. Select a task from your Worklist or from within Schedule Tasks. Click **Actions**, and then either select **Open** or double-click the task in the list page.

 **Note:**

The selected task must be in the **Open** status not in **Pending** status.

3. Click the **Comments** tab.
4. In the text box, enter a comment.

 **Note:**

To delete a comment, select it and click **Delete** or select **Actions**, and then click **Delete Comment**.

5. **Optional:** To add an attachment to an external document or a web page to the comment, select one of the following options:
 - Click **Attach a File** (paperclip icon) to browse to select a file as the attachment.
 - Click **Attach a Link** (link icon) to add the URL and Name of the attachment.
6. Click **OK**.

 **Note:**

If you want to add an attachment (file or URL) to multiple tasks at one time, you can perform this action from the **Schedule Tasks** view. Highlight more than one row or select the tasks using the Shift key to select the ones you want. Then click **Actions**, then **Add Reference**, and then choose either **File** or **URL**.

Viewing Related Tasks

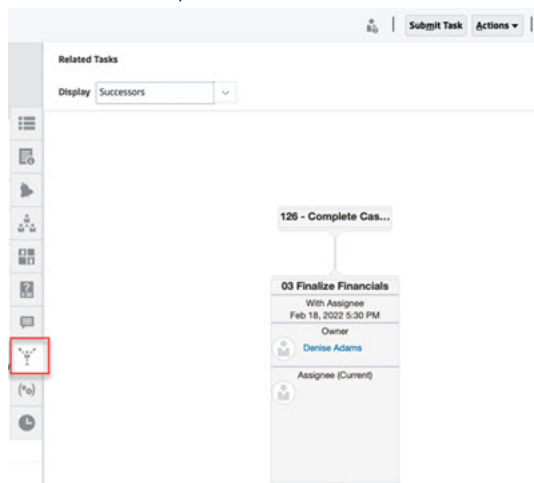
The **Related Tasks** section enables you to view the predecessor and successors for a task. The predecessor/successor tasks show the Task Assignees and Task Owners for the dependent tasks.

Related Tasks also displays prior runs of the task in other schedules. This enables you to view comments or references from the prior task, which may help you complete the current task run. From the **Prior Tasks** list, you can click on a task name to launch the Task Actions dialog box for that task and you can reassign a task to another user.

To view related tasks:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Double-click a task to open it.
3. Click the **Related Tasks** tab on the right.
4. From **Display**, select **Predecessors** or **Successors**.

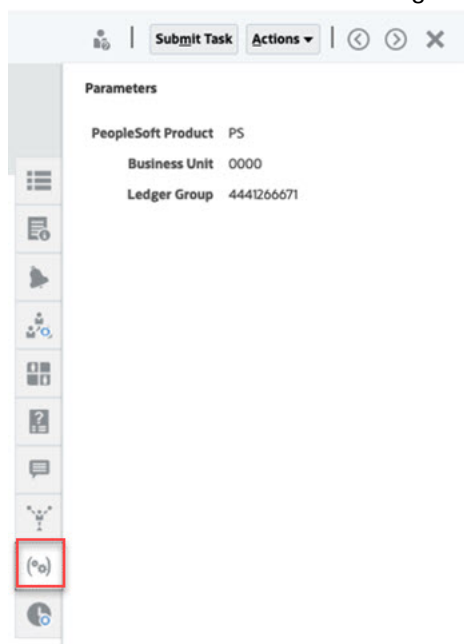
5. Optional: To view information on a prior run of the task, click a task in the **Prior Task** list.
6. Optional: To reassign the task, click **Reassign** and select the user to whom you want to assign the task.
7. When finished, click **Close**.



Viewing Parameters

To view the parameters of a particular task:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Double-click a task to open it.
3. Click the **Parameters** tab on the right.





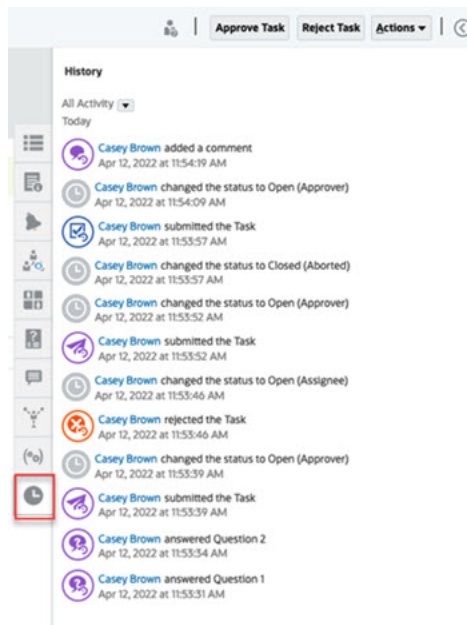
Viewing Task History

The system maintains a history of task activities, which you can view from the History page. Task history displays the components that were updated, the modification type such as

added, created, or changed, the old and new values, the user who made the change, and the change date. This information is read-only.

To view task history of a particular task:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Double-click a task to open it.
3. Click the **History** tab on the right.
4. From the top right of the page, select a **View** for the history: a **List View** displays a timeline of the history which only lists the basics, , or the **Table View**,  to see all values.
5. Select **Timeframe** to view history of **All Activity**, **Today**, or **Last 7 Days**.
6. When finished, click **Close**.



Managing Tasks

Related Topics:

- [Submitting Tasks](#)
- [Approving or Rejecting Tasks](#)
- [Reassigning Tasks](#)
- [Canceling Tasks](#)
- [Setting Tasks to Force Close Status](#)

Submitting Tasks

When you complete the actions required for the task, you submit the task to be moved through the workflow to the next assignee.

To submit tasks:

1. Select the tasks that you need to submit.
To select multiple tasks, press **Ctrl** and select multiple tasks, or press **Shift** while you click the first and last rows in a range.
2. Click **Submit**, or select **Actions**, then **Submit**.
3. Click **Yes** to confirm the submission. After it is submitted, you can no longer edit the task.
4. Review any errors, and click **OK**.

Approving or Rejecting Tasks

To approve or reject tasks:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Double-click a task to open it.
3. Do one of these task actions:
 - Right-click and select **Approve** or **Reject**.
 - Actions panel: From **Set Status**, select **Approve** or **Reject**.
 - Actions menu: Click **Approve** or **Reject**.Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog box.
4. Review any errors, and click **OK**.

Claiming or Releasing Tasks

You can claim and release a single task or multiple tasks at a time in Task Manager. Users who are associated with tasks through a group or team assignment can claim or release tasks.

After a task is claimed, other members of the team can still claim the task but doing this causes the initial user's claim to terminate, thus revoking that user's ability to perform the role functions and granting the ability to the user with the latest claim.

The ability to claim a task from another user is required to accommodate cases where a claim has occurred; however, the user with the claim can't complete the role functions (for example, because of an absence).

When a task is claimed, the Assignee changes from the team or group to the person who claimed.

When a task is released, the Assignee changes from the person who released to the team or group.

Before any member of the team has claimed the task, email notifications go to the whole team. Once a team member has claimed the task, emails go to the active user instead of all team members.



Note:

If the Service Administrator has enabled the bulk update feature, you can claim or release multiple tasks at a time.

Claiming or Releasing a Task Using Task Actions Menu

To claim or release a task from the task **Actions** menu:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Click the task that you want to claim or release or select the task and click the **Open** icon.
3. From the **Actions** menu, click **Claim** or **Release**.
A pop-up message asking for confirmation is displayed.
4. Click **Yes**.
A confirmation message is displayed indicating the task was claimed or released successfully.
5. Click **Close** to close the dialog box.
6. Review and fix the errors, and then perform the same steps again to claim or release the tasks.

Claiming or Releasing Task from Task List

To claim or release tasks from the Task List:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Select the task that you want to claim or release.
To multiselect, press **Ctrl** for random selection or press **Shift** while you click the first and last row in a range. The selected tasks are highlighted.
3. From **Actions**, click **Update**, and then click **Claim** or **Release**.
A pop-up message asking for confirmation is displayed.
4. Click **Yes**.
The Task Action Results dialog box displays information about the status, number of tasks selected, tasks considered, tasks processed successfully, and tasks that were unsuccessful. The status are:
 - Processing
 - Completed Successfully
 - Completed with ErrorsA visual indicator shows the completion percentage. For tasks processed unsuccessfully, the dialog box displays the errors. You can click the **Export to Excel** icon and export the displayed errors to an excel file.
5. Click **Close** to close the dialog box.
6. Review and fix the errors, and then perform the same steps again to claim or release the tasks.

Reassigning Tasks

Task assignees can reassign their tasks to other users. For example, if an assignee has planned to be out of the office for vacation, then the assignee can reassign their tasks to another user.

When tasks are reassigned, email notifications are sent immediately to reassigned users.

 **Note:**

Request Reassignment isn't available for Administrators or Task Owners because they can edit the task to assign it to another assignee or approver.

To reassign a task:

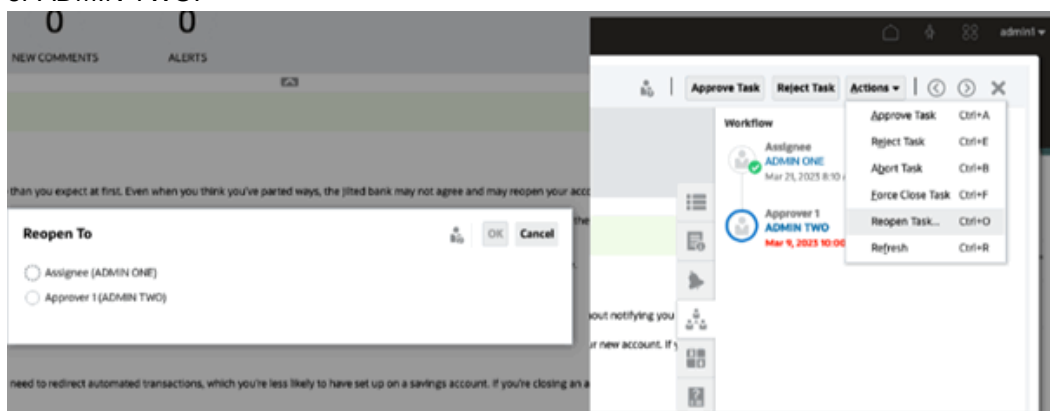
1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click **Worklist**.
2. On the Worklist, select the task for which responsibility is to be reassigned.
3. On the selected Task page, select **Actions**, and then click **Request Reassignment**.
4. From **To User**, click **Select User** to select the user who is assuming responsibility for the task.
5. Under **Reassign**, select the appropriate option:
 - **Selected Tasks** only
 - **Selected and Future Tasks** to permanently transfer responsibility.
 - Enter the **Justification** for the transfer of responsibility, such as vacation, transfer of roles, and so on.
6. Click **OK**.

Reopening Tasks

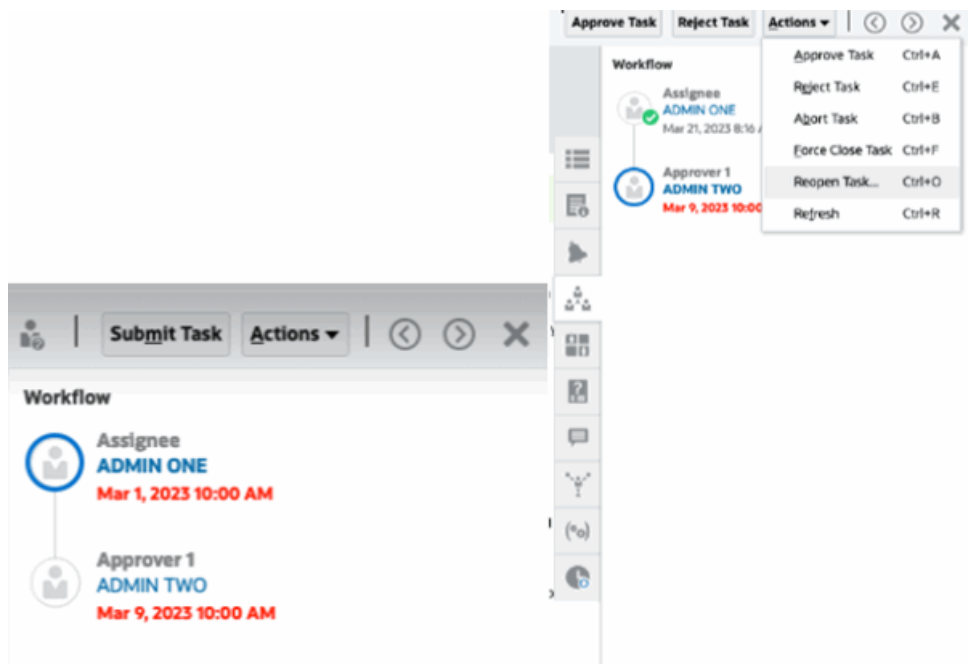
The Administrators and Power Users can reopen closed and open tasks. If the Administrator provides permission, the other users for example, the Assignees and Approvers can also reopen tasks that are in their workflow. See, [Managing Task Manager System Settings](#) in *Administering Financial Consolidation and Close*.

For Administrators and Power Users:

- If the task is closed, you will be given the option of which workflow level to open the task. For example, if you reopen a task where the Assignee is ADMIN ONE and the Approver 1 is ADMIN TWO, you will get the option of returning the workflow to either ADMIN ONE or ADMIN TWO.



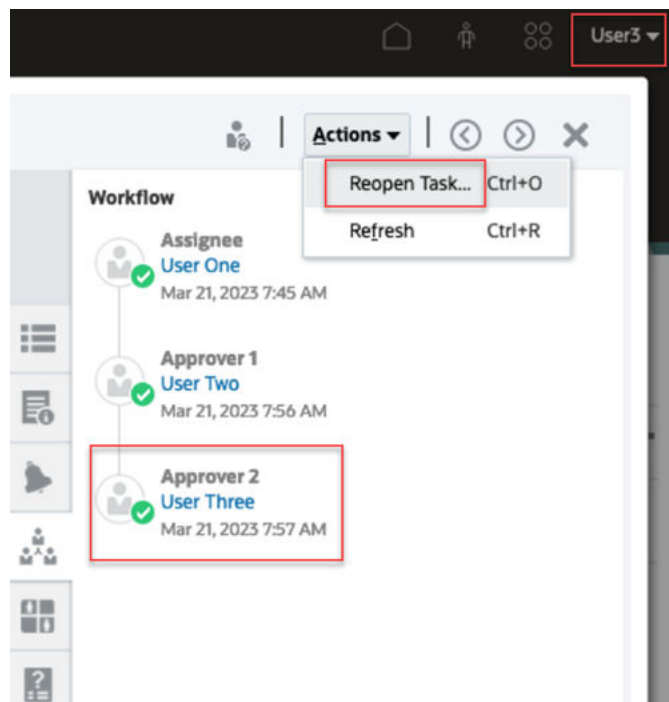
- If the task is open, it will be reverted one level in the workflow. For example, if the task is open to ADMIN TWO and then if you reopen it, it will be reverted to ADMIN ONE.



See also, [Reopening Tasks](#) and [Reopening Manual and Automated Tasks](#) in *Administering Financial Consolidation and Close*.

For Users:

Whether the task is closed or open to a later workflow stage, it will be reopened to the user's workflow. For example, if the task is open and currently with Approver 2 and User Two reopened it, it would revert to Open with Approver 1. If User One reopened it, it would revert to Open with Assignee.



Canceling Tasks

Task owners and the Service Administrator can stop a running task at any time. When you cancel a task, the task status changes to Closed. Pending tasks with the task as a predecessor can't run. If you've a sequence of tasks and you want to cancel the entire sequence, you can cancel the first task in the sequence.

To cancel a running task:

1. From your task list, select a task that you want to stop.
2. From the **Properties** tab, select **Actions**, then **Abort**.

Setting Tasks to Force Close Status

To stop a task but allow other tasks to run, if you're the task owner or Service Administrator, you can force a task with a **Open** or **Error** status to **Closed** status. For example, if you've an automated task with an error, and you've reviewed the error for that task, but want subsequent tasks to run, you can force the **Closed** status.



Tip:

If you don't want the subsequent tasks to start, remove the predecessor links before force closing the tasks.

To set a task to Force Close status:

1. From your task list, select the task that you want to close.
2. From the **Properties** page, select **Actions**, then click **Force Close Task**.

The status of the task changes to **Closed**.

Working with Tasks in Smart View

Related Topics:

- [Creating Connections to the Smart View Extensions](#)
- [Updating Tasks from Smart View](#)

Creating Connections to the Smart View Extensions

You can use Oracle Smart View for Office to connect to your worklist and update Task Manager, and Supplemental Data Manager tasks within Excel.

You must create private connections to use with the extensions.

 **Note:**

Before you begin, ensure that you have installed Smart View, and the Smart View Extensions for Task Manager, and Supplemental Data Management. See the "Downloading and Installing Clients" section in *Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Administrators*.

To create connections to the extensions:

1. In the Smart View panel, select **Private Connections**, and then, at the bottom of the panel, select **Create new connection**.
2. When prompted, select **Smart View HTTP Provider** to display the **Add Connection** wizard.
You can create one connection at a time in the wizard.
3. In **Add Connection - URL**, use the following syntax for the private connection, and then click **Next**.
 - For Task Manager:
`http(s)://serviceURL/HyperionPlanning/cm/svp`
 - For Supplemental Data Manager:
`http(s)://serviceURL/HyperionPlanning/sdm/svp`
 - When prompted, provide your login credentials: domain name, user name, and password to sign in.
 - In **Add Connection - Application/Cube**, navigate to the application and database to work with, select it, and then click **Next**.
 - In **Add Connection - Name/Description**, enter a name for the connection and an optional description.
 - Click **Finish**.
 - Repeat these steps to create another connection.
See these topics:
 - [Updating Tasks from Smart View](#)
 - [Updating Supplemental Data Forms in Smart View](#)

Updating Tasks from Smart View

Using Oracle Smart View for Office, you can work directly with Task Manager tasks and schedules.

Your schedules and tasks for the selected period are displayed. You can only see those tasks and schedules for which you're authorized. This is the **Display My Tasks** view of the worklist, so not all the tasks that you've visibility to see will be shown. Depending on your current role (example, Assignee, Preparer, or Approver), the options such as **Approve** or **Reject** will change to match the associated role. If you've different roles, then you may need to log in as the specific role to perform different operations.

 **Note:**

Before you begin, you must install Smart View and the Smart View Extension for Task Manager, and create a private connection to use with the extension. See the "Downloading and Installing Clients" section in *Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Administrators* and "Creating Connections to the Smart View Extensions".

When you click a schedule from the list, the system displays a list of the tasks that you're currently working on. After a task has been submitted or approved, it's no longer displayed on the list.

The available actions depend on your user role:

- **Assignee:** Submit Task
- **Approver:** Approve and Reject Task
- **Assignee or Approver:** Reassign Task

If you submit a task that is incomplete, for example, you must answer questions first, a validation error displays when you submit the task. You can double-click on the task or row to open the task and finish completing it.

For information on working with Smart View, see *Oracle Smart View for Office User's Guide*.

To update tasks from Smart View:

1. Launch Excel, then select the **Smart View** tab, and then select **Panel**.
2. In the Smart View panel, select **Private Connections**.
3. In the **Private Connections** panel, select the **Task Manager** connection from the drop-down menu.
4. When prompted, provide your login credentials: domain name, user name, and password to sign in.
5. Under **Private Connections**, select a schedule.
6. You can open the task in the following ways:
 - Under **Name**, double-click the task that you want to view and open the **Task** dialog.
 - Use the following options from the **Task Manager** ribbon or from the new **Quick Actions** column in a schedule sheet:
 - **Open:** Open the task details in the Task dialog. You can use this open as an alternative to double-clicking a task row in the schedule sheet to launch the **Task** dialog.
For integrated tasks, use the embedded task links available in the task details within the **Task** dialog to navigate to the relevant tasks.
 - **Open in Browser:** Open the integrated tasks in the web application within a browser. If you've not logged in to the web application in the current session, you will be prompted to establish a connection and log in as a one-time requirement. Thereafter, you can open the integrated tasks directly in the browser, view the task details, and take necessary actions.

- **Open in Excel:** Open the embedded artifacts such as forms and dashboards in Excel. Forms open in a new worksheet within the same workbook and dashboards open in a new workbook.
7. Select the appropriate option for the selected task:
- **Submit Task**
 - **Approve**
 - **Reject**
 - **Reassign Task**

Working with Supplemental Data

Related Topics

- [Supplemental Data Process Overview](#)
- [Working with Supplemental Data Forms](#)
- [Viewing Data in the Supplemental Data Analysis Dashboard](#)
- [Bulk Loading of Data into Collections](#)

Supplemental Data Process Overview

Supplemental Data Manager helps you organize, update, edit, and manage supplemental data, typically financial transactions. It is a robust ad hoc data collection process useful for footnotes, disclosures, and supporting details.

1. The User can start opening the form from worklist (**Home** page -> **Tasks** -> **Worklist**) and then performs the following tasks:
 - Loads data manually once the period is open or uses a CSV file to import form data. Users can also act on any actions to be done, for example, entering comments and answering questions.
 - Performs validation and ensures correctness of data.
 - Submits data for approval.
2. The User assigned as the approver reviews and approves or rejects the data (may have multiple levels of approval).
3. The User views summarized data after the data is approved (depends on the workflow option), and posts data.

You can also manage the data collection process and work with supplemental data forms using the Supplemental Data option in Oracle Smart View for Office. You must first install the Smart View Extension for Supplemental Data Management. To install the extension, see "Downloading and Installing Clients " in the *Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Administrators* guide.

Working with Supplemental Data Forms

Related Topics:

- [Accessing Supplemental Data Forms](#)
- [Updating Supplemental Data Forms](#)
- [Managing Supplemental Data Forms](#)
- [Working with Supplemental Data Forms in Smart View](#)

Accessing Supplemental Data Forms

Related Topics:

- [Viewing Supplemental Data Forms from the Home Page](#)
- [Viewing the Worklist for Task Manager and Supplemental Data Manager](#)
- [Viewing Forms from the Supplemental Data Tasks](#)

Viewing Supplemental Data Forms from the Home Page

The Home page displays a summary of forms assigned to you and their status, such as **Open**, **Late**, **Due Today**, or **Due in 7 Days**. A number to the left of the status indicates the number of tasks with that status.

You can filter the list of forms by **Year** and **Period**, or you can select **All**, to display items from any year or period in the Worklist.

From **Tasks** on the Home page, you can view these tasks and their details:

- **Worklist** displays all tasks for a specified POV that you're authorized to view. Alerts and their status are also displayed at the top of the list on the Worklist page and in the Summary panel.
- **Supplemental Data Tasks** displays tasks for Supplemental Data Manager.
- **Schedule Tasks** displays tasks for Task Manager.
- **Alerts** displays an Alerts List and enables you to create and work with alerts.

Viewing the Worklist for Task Manager and Supplemental Data Manager

The Worklist displays all tasks for a selected schedule or template for a specified POV which you're authorized to view, including tasks for Task Manager and Supplemental Data Manager. The tasks are listed, and can be easily filtered to display only the ones in which you are interested.

A schedule containing the selected dates for the task is created by the Administrator.

A Summary of the status for All Tasks/Forms or My Tasks/Forms is displayed, as well as a dashboard for the source of the tasks/forms.

From Worklist, you can perform the following tasks:

- Export to Excel
- Open Tasks
- Submit Tasks
- Force Close or Abort a Task
- Reassign a Task





Search and Filter Capability

An easy way to filter the items within your list is to use the **Search** field. It will search across any of the displayed columns in the list, excluding dates and icon based columns. For example, you could search for a user to see all items where the user has been assigned as the Assignee or Approver (in case of Task Manager) and Preparer

or Approver (in case of Supplemental Data Manager). The search will return any item where the search term is found in any displayed column.

You can also use the specific filtering capability to access particular items using the **Filter** bar or click **Add a Filter** and then set the filters you want per attribute.

To view the Worklist:


1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**. Click **Worklist**.
 2. **Optional:** In **Search**, perform the following steps to locate a task:
 - Click the Tasks icon  to toggle the display between All Tasks or My Tasks.
 - Type the name of the required task. You can search on any field (text or numeric) on the Worklist, except for **Date**.
 3. **Optional:** Click the **Filter** icon next to **Search** to hide or show the filter bar. Click  on the right side of the filter bar to clear all filters.
 4. **Optional:** Use the drop-down on the upper right side of the screen to select any filters you want to use to manage the worklist:
 - **Type**
 - **Name**
 - **Description**
 - **Status (Detailed)**
 - **Status**
 - **My End Date**
 5. **Optional:** Click the following dimension names to modify the POV:
 - **Year**
 - **Period**
 - **Due:** (None Selected, Late, Seven Days, or Today)
 - **Status:** (None Selected, Closed, Open, or Pending)
 - **Source:** (Alerts, Tasks, Forms, Journals, or Reassignment Request)
-  **Note:**
Click multiple entries to add multiple options. Click the selected entry again to remove it from the list.
6. **Optional:** Click  next to a task to open a selected task and view its details. Select the icons to add or modify options, such as **Properties**, **Instructions**, **Alerts**, and so on.
 7. Under **Actions**, you can perform one of the following actions:
 - **Submit Task.** See [Submitting Tasks](#).
 - **Abort Task:** Cancel a task, as opposed to performing a forced close, to prevent successors from continuing and to keep the process moving:

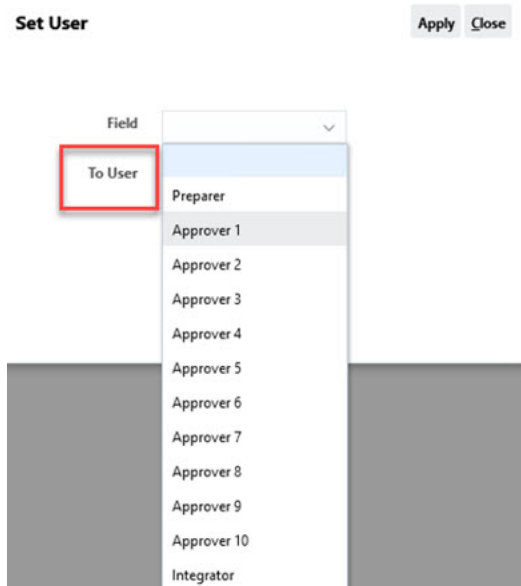
- When a Finish-to-Start or Finish-Error-to-Start predecessor is canceled, its successors remain as Pending. To keep the process moving, you must edit the successors to remove the canceled predecessor and to start the successors.
- When a Finish-to-Finish or Finish-Error-to-Finish predecessor is canceled, to keep the process moving, the task owner, schedule owner, or administrator must force a close of the successor.
- **Force Close Task:** Force a task with a status of **Open** or **Error** to have a status of **Close**.
- **Request Reassignment:** Temporarily or permanently reassign a task to another user.
- **Refresh**

Viewing Forms from the Supplemental Data Tasks

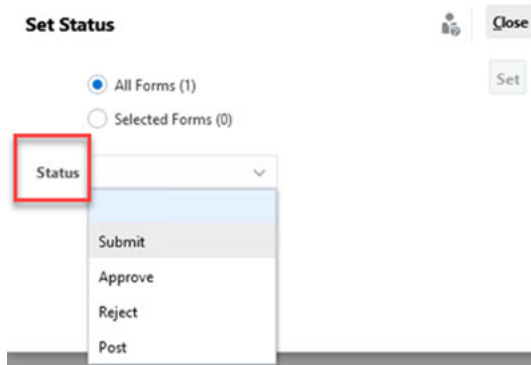
From the Supplemental Data Tasks page, you can search and filter the tasks. You can change views to display a visual representation of the data or display the data as rows and columns.

To view forms from the Supplemental Data Tasks page:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click the **Supplemental Data Tasks** tab on the left.
3. **Optional:** In **Search**, type the name of the required form. It will search across the columns in the list, except for dates and any icon-based columns.
4. Select the **Collection Interval**, **Year**, **Period**, and **Template** for the form. If you select multiple values in these items that are using the same POV, all forms from all templates for that POV are displayed.
5. **Optional:** Create a filter to view the forms. See [Working with Filters](#).
6. **Optional:** On the right side of the screen, click the  icon and select a view. See [Working with Views](#).
7. **Set User:** Set the User for each workflow levels as: **Preparer**, **Approver**, or **Integrator** (**Supplemental Data Tasks** → **Actions** → **Set User**)



8. **Set Status:** Set the status of the form as: **Submit, Approve, Reject, or Post** (**Supplemental Data Tasks** → **Actions** → **Set Status**)



See also: [Viewing Supplemental Data Forms](#)

Updating Supplemental Data Forms

Related Topics:

- [Viewing Form Properties](#)
- [Viewing Instructions](#)
- [Viewing Alerts](#)
- [Viewing Workflow](#)
- [Viewing Form Questions](#)
- [Viewing and Adding Comments into Forms](#)
- [Viewing Form History](#)

Viewing Form Properties

To view form properties:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click the **Supplemental Data Tasks** tab on the left.
3. Double-click a form to open it.
4. Click the **Properties** tab on the right.

The screenshot shows a web interface with a top bar containing 'Submit', 'Actions', and navigation icons. Below this is a 'Properties' section. On the left, a vertical sidebar contains several icons, with the top icon (a list) highlighted by a red box. The main content area displays the following details:

- Name:** Prod_Custom_Form
- Description:** Prod_Custom_Form
- Data Collection Period:** 2021 Dec FCCCS_Contribution FCCCS_Total
- Data Source:** Data Source
- Status:** Open with Preparer
- Start Date:** Dec 30, 2021
- End Date:** Jan 4, 2022
- Actual Start Date:** Dec 30, 2021
- Actual End Date:**

Viewing Instructions

To view instructions on a particular form:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click the **Supplemental Data Tasks** tab on the left.
3. Double-click a form to open it.
4. Click the **Instructions** tab on the right.

The screenshot shows a web interface with a top bar containing 'Submit', 'Actions', and navigation icons. Below this is an 'Instructions' section. On the left, a vertical sidebar contains several icons, with the second icon (a document) highlighted by a red box. The main content area displays the following details:

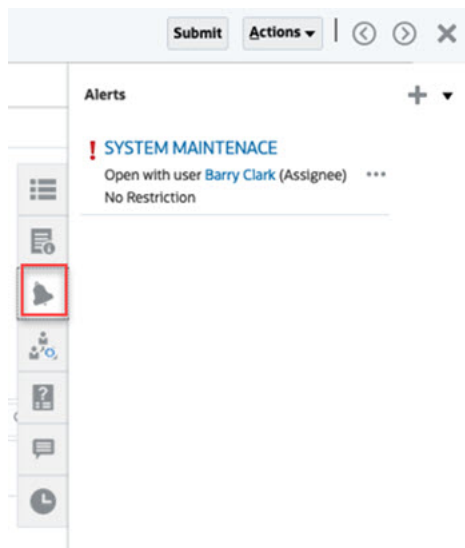
- Instructions:** Experience the benefits of being an Oracle reference As an Oracle customer, your organization leads the way in leveraging cloud technologies to discover new ways to adapt, anticipate, and unlock new strategies for thriving in an ever-changing world. Now, more than ever, your peers want to learn from the experiences of others just like them—and you.
- References:**
 - AUDIT CHANGES .png
 - Oracle References

Viewing Alerts

To view alerts on a particular form:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click the **Supplemental Data Tasks** tab on the left.
3. Double-click a form to open it.

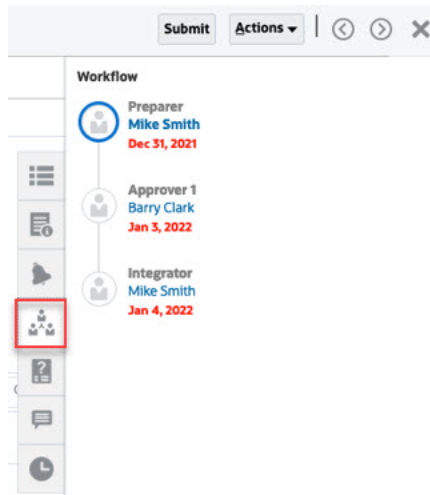
4. Click the **Alerts** tab on the right.
See also: [Working with Alerts](#)



Viewing Workflow

To view the workflow of a particular form:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click the **Supplemental Data Tasks** tab on the left.
3. Double-click a form to open it.
4. Click the **Workflow** tab on the right.

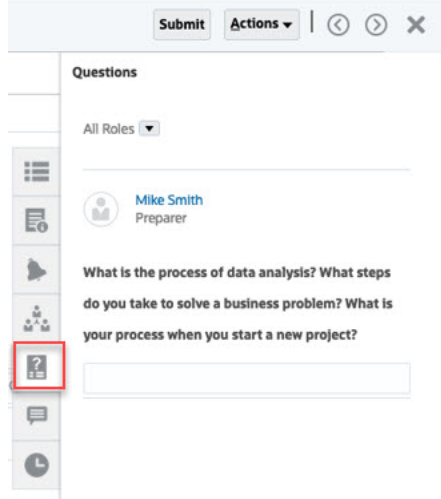


Viewing Form Questions

To view questions on a particular form:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click the **Supplemental Data Tasks** tab on the left.
3. Double-click a form to open it.

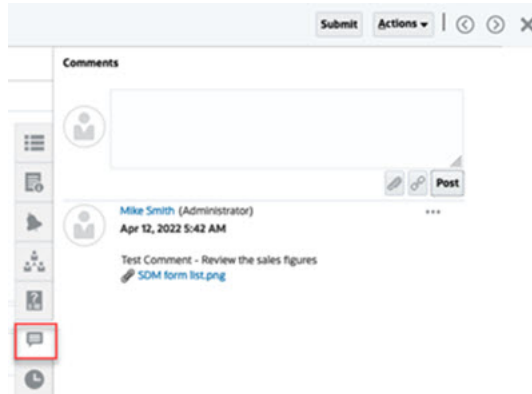
4. Click the **Questions** tab on the right.



Viewing and Adding Comments into Forms

To view comments on a particular form:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click the **Supplemental Data Tasks** tab on the left.
3. Double-click a form to open it.
4. Click the **Comments** tab on the right.



Adding Comments

From the **Tasks** page, you can add comments about any supplemental data form and also attach references. You can also add a reference file or URL to multiple forms at one time from the **Tasks** page and create comments.

Note:

You can also access the Supplemental Data Forms from **Home Page** → **Tasks** → **Supplemental Data Tasks**.

Here's a table that describes the activities you can perform based on the status of the activity and your role:



Note:

Users with the same access role on a form can create, delete, and manage each other's comments.

Table 21-1 Permissions Based on Role and Status

Role	Status: Open with Preparer	Status: Open with Approver/Integrator	Status: Closed
Preparer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments at their level • Can delete Comments that they created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments that they created 	Can add comments
Approver/Integrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments that they created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments at their level • Can delete Comments that they created 	Can view comments
Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete any Comment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete any Comment 	Can add comments
Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete comments that they created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments that they created 	Can view Comments

To add Comments:

1. From the **Home** page, select **Tasks**.
2. Select a Supplemental Data Form from your worklist or from within the Supplemental Data Tasks.
3. Click the **Comments** tab.
4. In the text box, enter a comment.



Note:

To delete a comment, select it and click **Delete** or select **Actions**, then **Delete Comment**.

5. **Optional:** To add an attachment to an external document or a web page to the comment, select one of the following options:
 - Click **Attach a File** (paperclip icon) to browse to select a file as the attachment.
 - Click **Attach a Link** (link icon) to add the URL and Name of the attachment.
6. Click **OK**.

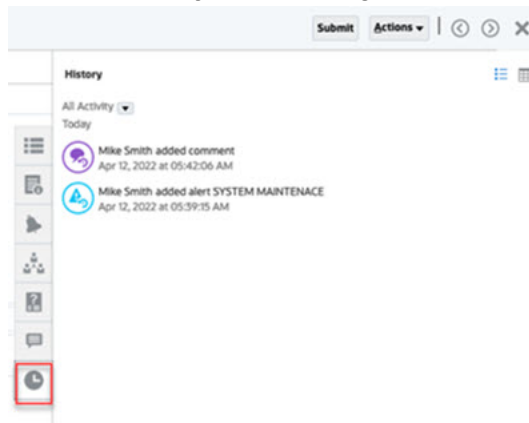
Viewing Form History

The system maintains a history of form actions, which you can view in the Form dialog box. History displays the user, date, action, and the difference of the changes to the form.

To view form history:

To view the history of a particular form:

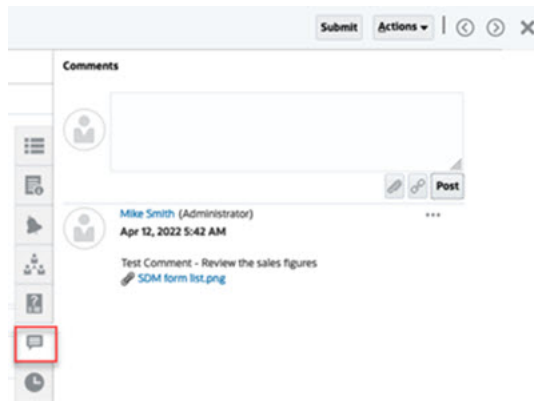
1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click the **Supplemental Data Tasks** tab on the left.
3. Double-click a form to open it.
4. Click the **History** tab on the right.



Viewing and Adding Comments into Forms

To view comments on a particular form:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click the **Supplemental Data Tasks** tab on the left.
3. Double-click a form to open it.
4. Click the **Comments** tab on the right.



Adding Comments

From the **Tasks** page, you can add comments about any supplemental data form and also attach references. You can also add a reference file or URL to multiple forms at one time from the **Tasks** page and create comments.

 **Note:**

You can also access the Supplemental Data Forms from **Home Page** → **Tasks** → **Supplemental Data Tasks**.

Here's a table that describes the activities you can perform based on the status of the activity and your role:

 **Note:**

Users with the same access role on a form can create, delete, and manage each other's comments.

Table 21-2 Permissions Based on Role and Status

Role	Status: Open with Preparer	Status: Open with Approver/Integrator	Status: Closed
Preparer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments at their level • Can delete Comments that they created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments that they created 	Can add comments

Table 21-2 (Cont.) Permissions Based on Role and Status

Role	Status: Open with Preparer	Status: Open with Approver/Integrator	Status: Closed
Approver/Integrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments that they created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments at their level • Can delete Comments that they created 	Can view comments
Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete any Comment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete any Comment 	Can add comments
Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete comments that they created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add Comments • Can delete Comments that they created 	Can view Comments

To add Comments:

1. From the **Home** page, select **Tasks**.
2. Select a Supplemental Data Form from your worklist or from within the Supplemental Data Tasks.
3. Click the **Comments** tab.
4. In the text box, enter a comment.

 **Note:**

To delete a comment, select it and click **Delete** or select **Actions**, then **Delete Comment**.

5. **Optional:** To add an attachment to an external document or a web page to the comment, select one of the following options:
 - Click **Attach a File** (paperclip icon) to browse to select a file as the attachment.
 - Click **Attach a Link** (link icon) to add the URL and Name of the attachment.
6. Click **OK**.

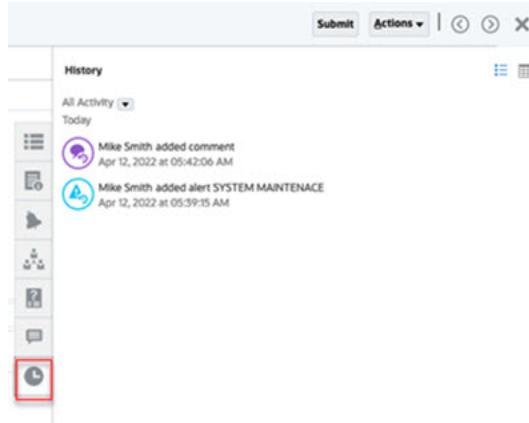
Viewing Form History

The system maintains a history of form actions, which you can view in the Form dialog box. History displays the user, date, action, and the difference of the changes to the form.

To view form history:

To view the history of a particular form:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click the **Supplemental Data Tasks** tab on the left.
3. Double-click a form to open it.
4. Click the **History** tab on the right.



Managing Supplemental Data Forms

Related Topics:

- [Creating Supplemental Data Ad-Hoc Forms](#)
- [Submitting, Approving, Rejecting, or Posting Supplemental Data Forms](#)
- [Viewing Supplemental Data Forms](#)
- [Saving Supplemental Data Views](#)
- [Entering Data into Supplemental Data Forms](#)
- [Searching for Records in Supplemental Data Forms](#)
- [Deleting All Records in Detail Sections](#)

Creating Supplemental Data Ad-Hoc Forms

When creating Supplemental Data Form templates, administrators can specify whether the template can be used for creating Ad-Hoc forms, and then select the users, groups, or teams who are allowed to create the forms. Users who have been assigned the proper security rights can then create Supplemental Data Forms from the template as needed.



Note:

The template must be deployed before you can create an Ad-Hoc Form.

To create a Supplemental Data Ad-Hoc Form:

1. From **Tasks**, select **Supplemental Data Tasks**.
2. Select the **Collection Interval**, and then select members for the POV. The POV dimensions depend upon the collection interval that is selected.

3. For **Template**, select the template for which the Ad-Hoc Form needs to be created.
4. Click the **Create Ad-Hoc Form (+)** icon to create an Ad-Hoc Form. The Create Ad-Hoc Form page is displayed.

The **Period** and the **Template Name** is displayed as selected from the Forms list and is read-only. The **Level of Approval** and the number of approver rows are displayed based on the levels and the approver paths that was predefined in the template by the administrator.

5. Highlight the approver path you want and click **OK**. If an approval path has not been defined, you can select the respective approvers and integrators. If a single approval path is defined for you on a template, that approval path is selected by default and cannot be modified. If multiple approval paths are configured for you, then select the applicable one for ad-hoc form you are creating.

 **Note:**

The Form Preparer and Approver can't be the same for Ad-Hoc Form creation.

6. Click **OK**.

The Ad-Hoc Form is created and opened for data entry.

Submitting, Approving, Rejecting, or Posting Supplemental Data Forms

After entering data for the form, you can select an available action, for example, **Submit**, **Approve**, or **Reject**. You can also multi-select forms within the Supplemental Data Tasks list using the **Set Status** option in **Actions**, perform one action on the selection, and have all the selected forms updated.

To select an action for forms:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Select a Supplemental Data Form from your worklist or from within the Supplemental Data Tasks.
3. Select an available action. For example, **Submit**, **Approve**, or **Reject**.

To select an action using the **Set Status** option:

1. Select a form from Supplemental Data Tasks.
To select multiple forms, press **Ctrl** and select multiple forms, or press **Shift** while you click the first and last rows in a range.
2. From the **Actions** drop-down, select **Set Status**.
3. From the **Status** drop-down, select the required status. The available status are **Submit**, **Approve**, **Reject**, and **Post**.
4. Click **Set**.

The Form Action Results dialog box displays the status results.

- If there are no errors, the status **Completed Successfully** displays.

- If there are errors, the status **Completed With Errors** displays with the error messages.

Viewing Supplemental Data Forms

When Supplemental Data Forms have multiple sections, each section displays as a tab within the form header. Sub-collections display in horizontal tabs. Sub-collection names display up to 30 characters followed by **ellipsis (...)**. You can hover over the text to view the complete name. You can also expand or collapse the header or detail section for better real estate usage.


Here's is an example of a form with multiple sections and sub-collections.

The screenshot shows the 'Loan Collection FORM' interface. At the top, there are navigation buttons: 'Submit', 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Close'. Below the header, there are tabs for 'LOAN DATA ENTRY' and 'LOAN SUMMARIZATION'. The 'LOAN SUMMARIZATION' tab is active, showing a form with fields for 'Customer Name' (CENTRAL INVESTMENT E), 'Loan Account' (LEBN34567891231), and 'Category' (Housing). Below the form, there are five tabs for 'LOAN SUMMARIZATION_Details 1' through '5'. The first tab is selected, showing a 'Summary' table and a 'Detail' table.

Account Type	Auto Deduction	Premium	Paid Amt	Balance Amount
Overdraft	N	30000.00	31250.00	-1250.00
Savings	Y	61000.00	63750.00	-2750.00
Savings	N	63000.00	66250.00	-3250.00
Corporate	Y	31000.00	32500.00	-1500.00
Overdraft	Y	51000.00	51250.00	-250.00
Corporate	N	24000.00	23750.00	250.00

Inex	Premium	Paid Amt	Balance Amount	Account Type	Auto Deduction	Description
1	23000.00	22500.00	500.00	Personal	True	A specified date each calendar month. Equated monthly installments
2	24000.00	23750.00	250.00	Corporate	False	Mortgages, auto loans, and student loans
3	23000.00	22500.00	500.00	Current	True	Real estate mortgages, auto loans, and student loans
4	24000.00	23750.00	250.00	Current	True	EMIs differ from variable payment plans, in which the borrower is able to pay
5	25000.00	25000.00	0.00	Overdraft	True	EMI reducing-balance method is calculated using the formula
6	26000.00	26250.00	-250.00	Overdraft	True	Assume a property investor takes out a mortgage of \$500,000, which is the principal loan amount
7	27000.00	27500.00	-500.00	Personal	False	Note that in the EMI flat-rate calculation, the principal loan amount remains constant
8	28000.00	28750.00	-750.00	Savings	True	Yield maintenance is a prepayment premium that allows investors to attain the same yield as if the borrower made all scheduled
9	29000.00	30000.00	-1000.00	Savings	False	SmartAsset's free tool matches you with fiduciary financial advisors
10	30000.00	31250.00	-1250.00	Overdraft	False	A loan is money, property, or other material goods given to another party
11	31000.00	32500.00	-1500.00	Corporate	True	Capitalized cost reduction is any upfront payment that reduces the cost of financing
12	32000.00	33750.00	-1750.00	Current	True	The interest, typically expressed as a percentage, can be either simple or compounded
13	33000.00	35000.00	-2000.00	Savings	True	Simple interest is calculated only on the principal amount of a loan or deposit
14	34000.00	36250.00	-2250.00	Savings	False	Simple interest vs. Compound interest
Total	389000.00	388750.00	-9750.00			

To view Supplemental Data Forms:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Select a Supplemental Data Form from your worklist or from within the Supplemental Data Tasks.
3. If the form has multiple sections, each section displays as a tab within the form header. Click on a section tab to see the form contents.
4. Expand or collapse the header or detail section.
 - Click the  icon on the right of the header section to expand or collapse the section.
 - Click the arrows to expand or collapse the detail section.

See also: [Viewing Forms from the Supplemental Data Tasks](#)

Saving Supplemental Data Views

When you work with Supplemental Data, you can apply filters, specify and sort columns, and then save your adjusted view. From the **Manage Views** menu, you can see all the saved views.

An Administrator or Power User can also publish a view to make the private version available to other users. The saved view is duplicated, which results in a private and public version. The public version displays a check mark in the Public column.

For a published saved view, an Administrator or Power User can also set that view as the Default view, so the saved view is available to all users of that view type, and selected by default when a user opens that view type.

To save and manage views:

1. On the Home page, click **Application**, and then click **Supplemental Data**.
2. Adjust the view to see the data you would like. To save a view, click **Save View** at the top of the dialog.
3. In the **Save View** dialog, enter a **Name**, a description (optional), and click **OK**.
4. To see all saved views, select the **Manage Views** tab.
5. To publish a view and make the private version available to users, click **Publish**, or select **Actions**, and then **Publish**.
6. To set the view as the default, click **Set Default**, or select **Actions**, and then **Set Default**.

Entering Data into Supplemental Data Forms

You can enter data into Supplemental Data forms using these methods:

- Input it manually
- Import it from a file
- Enter it using Excel

Data is stored in its base format as per the input details. For example, if you enter \$123,456.789 in a currency field formatted with two decimal digits and no thousands separator, the number is stored as 123456.789 but redisplayed as \$123456.79.

Form columns and rows are displayed in data entry mode. You can select the entry in the POV bar for data entry. If multiple data entry sections are defined in the form template, a corresponding data entry tab is displayed for each section.

If you import data, you can use either the **Replace** or **Update** options.

- **Replace** - Clears any data within the form and replaces it with the values from the source file. Any fields absent in the source file will be blank in the form after the import process.
- **Update** - Updates only the values that are included in the source file. Other values are not affected.

To enter data in Supplemental Data forms:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**.

2. Select a Supplemental Data Form from your worklist or from within the Supplemental Data Tasks.
3. Enter data for the form:
 - If the form has a header section, you can enter data into the fields in the header.
 - If the form has detail sections, click **Add (+)** to add detail rows and enter data.
4. **Optional:** Click **Refresh** to refresh the form data.
5. After you've completed entering the data,, select an available action. For example, **Submit**, **Approve**, or **Reject**.
6. **Optional:** From the **Actions (...)** drop-down in the detail section, select **Print** to print the form.
7. **Optional:** From the **Actions (...)** drop-down in the header section, select **Import** to import form data.
 - a. Click **Browse**, and then navigate to the file you want to import.
 - b. Select one of these options: **Replace** to clear all data and replace it with the data from the source file, or **Update** to update only the data that is included in the source file.
 - c. Select a **Date Format** from the drop-down list of allowed date formats.
 - d. Select a **File Delimiter** for the import file: **Comma**, **Tab**, or **Other**. If you select **Other**, specify the delimiter in the text box.
 - e. Click **Import**, and then from the Results screen, click **OK**.

To clear the information and select another file to import, click **Reset**.
8. **Optional:** To export the form data, from the **Actions (...)** drop-down in the detail section, select **Export to Excel** and follow the prompts.

**Note:**

The search control in dimension reference dialog is partially visible as the horizontal scroll is not working in any versions of Mozilla. Use Chrome or Safari as a workaround.

Searching for Records in Supplemental Data Forms

You can use the Search field to quickly search for records in the detail collection and sub-collection sections in Supplemental Data forms. You can search on any field (Text, List, or Number) on the data grid, except for Date and Time. For example, you can search the word "Interest" to see all records that have Interest in the value, such as Simple Interest or Interest Payable.

To search for records:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Select the Supplemental Data form from your Worklist or from within Supplemental Data Tasks.
3. In the Detail section, enter search criteria in the **Search** field, and press **Enter**.

To reset the list to display all records, delete the search criteria.

Deleting All Records in Detail Sections

You can delete all records in the detail section or in sub-collections in Supplemental Data forms.

To delete all records:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Select the Supplemental Data form from your Worklist or from within the Supplemental Data Tasks.
3. From the **Actions** drop-down in the **Details** section, click **Delete All**.

A **Delete Confirmation** message displays: "This will delete the data of this form section. Do you want to continue?".

4. Click **Yes**.

All records in the grid are deleted and the form is saved.

Working with Supplemental Data Forms in Smart View

Related Topics:

- [Creating Connections to the Smart View Extensions](#)
- [Updating Supplemental Data Forms in Smart View](#)

Creating Connections to the Smart View Extensions

You can use Oracle Smart View for Office to connect to your worklist and update Task Manager and Supplemental Data Manager tasks within Excel.

You must create private connections to use with the extensions.



Note:

Before you begin, ensure that you have installed Smart View, and the Smart View Extensions for Task Manager and Supplemental Data Management. See the "Downloading and Installing Clients" section in *Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Administrators*.

To create connections to the extensions:

1. In the Smart View Panel, select **Private Connections**, and then, at the bottom of the panel, select **Create new connection**.
2. When prompted, select **Smart View HTTP Provider** to display the **Add Connection** wizard.
You can create one connection at a time in the wizard.
3. In **Add Connection - URL**, use the following syntax for the private connection, and then click **Next**.
 - For Task Manager:
`http(s)://serviceURL/HyperionPlanning/cm/svp`

- For Supplemental Data Manager:
`http(s)://serviceURL/HyperionPlanning/sdm/svp`
- When prompted, provide your login credentials: domain name, user name, and password to sign in.
- In **Add Connection - Application/Cube**, navigate to the application and database to work with, select it, and then click **Next**.
- In **Add Connection - Name/Description**, enter a name for the connection and an optional description.
- Click **Finish**.
- Repeat these steps to create another connection.
See these topics:
 - [Updating Tasks from Smart View](#) in *Working with Financial Consolidation and Close*
 - Working with Supplemental Data in Smart View in *Working with Financial Consolidation and Close*

Updating Supplemental Data Forms in Smart View

Using Oracle Smart View for Office, you can work directly with Supplemental Data Manager forms.

Your schedules and tasks for the selected period are displayed. You can only see those forms for which you are authorized. Depending on your current role, the available options such as Save Data, Approve, or Reject will change to match the associated role. If you have different roles, you may need to log on as each role to perform different operations.

Note:

Before you begin, you must install Smart View and the Smart View Extension for Supplemental Data Manager, and create a private connection to use with the extension. See the "Downloading and Installing Clients" section in *Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Administrators* and "Creating Connections to the Smart View Extensions".

Note:

For non-English locales, the **Default** option on the Language drop-down list in Smart View is not supported in Smart View extension for Supplemental Data.

You can perform these Supplemental Data tasks in Smart View:

- View a Worklist of the forms that you need to act upon for preparation, approval, and posting.
- View a list of the Collections in the system for which you have View security rights.
- Apply filters on the data collected as part of the data collection process.

Any filters or lists that you previously created for Supplemental Data are available in Smart View.



Note:

You will see only the forms and options that are available for your security access rights.

Working with Supplemental Data Forms

To work with Supplemental Data Manager using Smart View:

1. Launch Excel, then select the **Smart View** tab, and then select **Panel**.
2. In the Smart View Panel, select **Private Connections**.
3. In the Private Connections panel, select the **Supplemental Data Manager** connection from the drop-down.
4. When prompted, provide your login credentials: domain name, user name, and password to sign in.

5. Select the **Supplemental Data** ribbon, and then click **Refresh**.

The **Worklist** and **Collections** nodes display.

6. Under **Worklist**, select a form from the list of forms.

- Each form is a parent node in the format, <Form Name> - <Workflow Dimension: Member 1>| <Workflow Dimension: Member 5>.

Example: Debt Details Form – New York

- Hover over the form to see additional details in the format, <Form Name> - <Workflow Dimension: Member 1>| <Workflow Dimension: Member 5> (<Responsible role> - <Due Date>), <Frequency Dimension: Member 1>| <Frequency Dimension: Member 4>.

Example: Loan Detail – Entity: LE101 | Account: Sales (Preparer – Jan 10, 2020), Year: 2020 | Period: Jan | Scenario: Actual

- a. Double-click the leaf node to view the form header or summary section. Each section is a leaf node in the format, <Section name>.

Example: Loan Collection Data Entry

- b. Click the header section to view the detail section in Excel. You can view or modify forms, answer questions, and enter comments.

Each detail section or sub-collections display in a separate worksheet.

7. Under **Collections**, select the interval from the list of collection intervals.

Each leaf node lists the collection interval first and then the collections and sub-collections.



Note:

Only collections that contain data display for each data collection period.

8. After you've completed, select the appropriate option for the selected form:
 - **Save Data**
 - **Submit Data**
 - **Approve**
 - **Reject**
 - **Post Data**

Viewing Data in the Supplemental Data Analysis Dashboard

The Supplemental Data Analysis dashboard contains the details of collections and sub-collections, making it easy to view and filter the information. You can also select and sort columns, and save lists.


To view Collections in the Data Analysis dashboard:

1. On the Home page, click **Data**.
2. From the left, click **Supplemental Data Analysis**.
3. From the **Collection** dropdown list, select a collection/subcollection and the data collection period (frequency dimension member combination) for which you want to access and analyze data.

For example:

Collection Name: Debt Details

Data Collection Period parameters: Year: 2020, Period: April, Scenario: Actual

4. **Optional:** Click **Add a Filter**, then enter a filter value. Available filters are based on the collection you selected. See [Working with Filters](#).
5. **Optional:** To export data from the Collection, from **Actions**, select **Export**, and select **Export to Excel** or **Export to CSV**.
6. **Optional:** From **Actions**, select **Import** to import data into the Collection.
Click **Browse** to select the file, select to **Replace** or **Update** the existing file, select a date format, and then click **Import**.
7. **Optional:** On the right side of the screen, click the  icon and select a view. See [About Views](#).

Bulk Loading of Data into Collections

Administrators and Power Users can import data for a specific data collection period and a specific collection. This feature is useful for Administrators and Power Users to bulk populate forms using source data from another system, or to prepopulate a few columns so that the preparer only has to input data values. Data loading is allowed for forms with the following workflow status:

- Pending
- Open with Preparer
- Open with Approver



Note:

Data loading isn't allowed for forms that are in the Closed workflow status.

You can use either the **Replace** or **Update** options.

- **Replace** - Clears any data within the form and replaces it with the values from the source file. Any fields absent in the source file will be blank in the form after the import process.
- **Update**- Updates only the values that are included in the source file. Other values are not affected.

To load data:

1. On the Home page, click **Data**, and then **Supplemental Data Analysis**.
2. Select the collection and populate the POV members and then from **Actions**, select **Import**.
3. Browse to the CSV file that you want to load. Here's an example of a load file for a collection with Entity as the workflow dimension.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Entity	ID	Employee ID	Employee Name	Meal Type	Amount
2	US	301	101	Samson John	Breakfast	34
3	India	1	102	Nancy Clark	Breakfast	510
4	India	2	104	Santosh Kumar	Breakfast	3500
5	Europe	201	103	Nancy Clark	Breakfast	35
6	Germany	12	105	Bill Jones	Lunch	57
7						

4. Select **Replace** to clear all data and replace it with the data from the source file, or **Update** to update only the data that is included in the source file.
5. Select the date format, and then click **Import**.
The status displays indicating whether there are any errors or warnings along with the the **Total Entities**, **Entities Updated**, and the **Total Rows Created** or **Updated**.

Working with Alerts

During the course of running a business process, you may encounter roadblocks that affect your progress. For example, you may encounter a hardware or system failure, or software or data issues. You can create an alert to indicate problems in the process, attach it to a task or schedule, and assign a quick workflow to deal with it. You can approve or reject alerts for which you're assigned as the Approver.

You can view alerts from tasks on the Worklist, or from the Alerts List, and drill into alerts to display the alert details. You can edit and delete alerts that you no longer need.

See these topics:

- [Creating Alerts](#)
- [Updating Alerts](#)
- [Alert Actions](#)
- [Viewing Alerts from Alert List](#)
- [Deleting Alerts](#)

Creating Alerts

You can create an alert from an object in Task Manager or Supplemental Data Manager such as a task, schedule, or form if you've access to it, or you can create it from the Alert List. You specify an Alert Type and other information, and the alert is created when you submit it from the Actions dialog box.

If needed, you can create alerts on alerts. For example, you can create sub-alerts for a "System Down" issue to work separately on network and power issues.

When you create an alert on an object, only **Alert Types** specific to that object, and generic **Alert Types** are available (for example, **Basic Alert**). When you create an alert directly from the Alert List, only generic Alert Types are available.

When you create an alert, it will initially be in **Open with Owner** status.

 **Note:**

Alerts can remain in the **Open** status even if they're associated with locked objects (periods, schedules, and so on).

Here's the table that provides the Alerts workflow.

Table 22-1 Alerts Workflow

Role	Actions
Owner (user who initiated the alert)	Submit Reopen (sends alert back to Owner)
Assignee	Submit Request Information (sends alert back to Owner)
Approver1	Approve Reject (sends alert back to Assignee)
ApproverN	Approve Reject (sends alert back to Assignee)

To create an alert:

- Use one of these methods:
 - Navigate to the artifact (task or alert), open the artifact, and then click the **Alerts** tab.
 - For Schedules, edit the Schedule, and then click the **Alerts** tab.
 - For Supplemental Data Forms, edit the form, and then click the **Alerts** tab.
 - Raise a general alert from the Alert List, which is only associated with a year and period.
- Click **New (+)**.
- Enter a unique **Name** for the alert, for example, Data Corrupted. You can enter a maximum of 80 characters.
- From **Type**, select an Alert Type from the list of administrator-defined Alert Types, for example, Data Issue.

When you select an Alert Type, your alert will inherit any instructions, workflow users, attributes, questions, and viewers defined in that Alert Type.

The **Owner** is the name of the user creating the Alert.

The **Assignee** is the person responsible for resolving the alert. This may be a user, group, or team. The default assignee is inherited from the **Alert Type**.

The **Approver** is also inherited from the **Alert Type**.
- From **Year**, select a year. If the alert is created from an object that already has a **Year** associated with it, this value can't be changed.
- From **Period**, select a period. If the alert is created from an object that already has a **Period** associated with it, this value can't be changed.
- For **End Date**, specify a due date for the alert. This is usually populated based on the object the alert was created on. You must set an End Date.
- From the **Priority** list, select a priority for the alert: **High**, **Medium**, or **Low**.

For **Instructions**, the system displays any instructions that were included in the Alert Type. These are read-only.

The Basic Alert does not have instructions.

9. For **Description**, enter a description for the alert, for example "Data has been corrupted". You can enter a maximum of 255 characters.
10. **Optional:** To add references to support the alert description:
 - a. Click **Attach a file**, select and attach a file, and then click **OK**.
 - b. Click **Attach a link**, enter a URL name, then enter the URL; for example: Oracle, <http://www.oracle.com>, and then click **OK**.
11. To create the alert, click **OK**.

When you click **OK** in the **Create Alert** dialog box, the Alert Actions dialog box will open in the **Open with Owner** status. The Owner can then click **Submit** to change it to **Open with Assignee** status, or **Close (X)** the dialog box.

Updating Alerts


When you open an alert from the Alerts list, you can view the instructions, answer any required questions, and add comments or viewers.

If needed, you can create alerts on alerts. For example, this would allow you to create sub-alerts for a "System Down" issue to work separately on network and power issues.

After you've completed updating the alert information, you can perform actions on the alert, depending on your role and the alert status. See [Alert Actions](#).


To update alert information:


1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click the **Alerts** tab on the left to open the **Alerts** main page.
2. From the Alert list, select and open an alert.


3. **Optional:** To update the alert properties, select the **Properties** drawer  on the right, and edit the properties as needed.


If you are the Owner, you can edit the **Name**, **Priority**, **Owner**, **End Date**, and **Description**.

If you are the Approver, you can edit the **Name** and **Priority**.

4. **Optional:** Select the **Instructions** drawer  on the right, and if any instructions are attached to the alert, perform the required instructions.


5. **Optional:** Click the **Workflow** drawer  on the right to view the current progress of the task as it is worked on by the assigned users.


6. **Optional:** Select the **Associated Objects** drawer  on the right to view any objects that are associated with the alert, such as a task, schedule, or an associated alert.

7. **Optional:** Click the **Alerts** drawer  on the right to create or select an existing alert.


- To create a new alert for the alert, click **Create Alert** and enter the alert information. See [Creating Alerts](#).
- To associate an existing alert with the object, click **Existing Alert** and select an alert from the Alert list.

By default, the alerts from the current period are displayed. You can change the filter to select alerts from any period.

8. **Optional:** Click the **Attributes** tab  on the right to view the attributes relevant to your role on the alert. If an attribute list is available, you can select an attribute for the alert.

9. **Optional:** Click the **Questions** tab  on the right to view and answer any questions required for the alert.

If you're the Owner (the user who created the alert), you can also be asked questions. This allows key details to be gathered from the user experiencing the issue.


10. **Optional:** Click the **Comments** tab  on the right to enter a new comment, and then click **Post**.


If there are saved comments, they are displayed in chronological order under the entry area, with the latest comments first. If there are more than three comments, the system displays a **Show All Comments** link.

To attach a file or link to a URL as a reference:

- Click **Attach a file**, select and attach a file, and then click **OK**.
- Click **Attach a link**, enter a URL, and click **OK**.

11. **Optional:** Click the **Viewers** tab  on the right to add viewers to the alert.

- To select viewers from the Member Selector, click **Add** , enter or select the name of the user, group, or team that will have view access to the alert, and then click **OK**.
- To add a user outside the system who must be notified about the alert, click

Add External User . Enter a user's **Email Address**, select a **Notification Priority**, and then click **OK**.

 **Note:**

An external user won't have any visibility or access to the alert, they'll only receive notifications about it.

Notifications will be sent for the priority level or higher. For example, if set to **High**, the notification will only be sent when the alert is set to **High**. If set to **Low**, then they will be notified for all priority levels (**Low**, **Medium**, and **High**).



12. **Optional:** Click the **History** tab to view all actions performed since the alert was created. This is a read-only tab.
13. To select an action for the alert, see [Alert Actions](#).

Creating an Alert on a Schedule

When you're working with schedules, you may encounter an issue that affects your progress, and you can create an alert.

To create an alert on a schedule, you must have Edit capabilities on a schedule as either the Owner or System Administrator.

To create an alert on a schedule:

1. On the Home page, click **Application**, and then click **Task Manager**.
2. Click the **Schedules** tab on the left.
3. Select the schedule and click **Edit**.
If you don't have edit rights, the **Properties** icon is displayed instead of an **Edit** icon.
4. Click the **Alerts** tab.
5. Click **Create Alert** to create an alert, or click **Existing Alert** to associate an existing alert from the Alert List.
See [Creating Alerts](#).

Creating an Alert on a Supplemental Data Form

When you're working with forms, you may encounter an issue that affects your progress, and you can create an alert.

To create an alert on a Supplemental Data Form, you must have edit capabilities on a form as either the Owner or System Administrator.

To create an alert:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Select the Supplemental Data Form from your Worklist or from within **Supplemental Data Tasks**.
3. Click the **Alerts** tab on the right side of the form.

- Click **Create Alert** to create an alert, or click **Existing Alert** to associate an existing alert from the Alert List.
See [Creating Alerts](#).

Alert Actions

The actions available for an alert depend on its ownership, status, and the security rights assigned to the user. For example, you can request information, submit, approve, claim, or reassign an alert, depending on your role and access.

Here's the table that lists the actions available and the required roles.

Table 22-2 Alert Actions and Available Roles

Action	Description	Role
Request Information	Allows the Assignee to send the alert back to the Owner to request more information	Assignee
Submit Alert	Allows the Owner or Assignee to submit the alert	Owner, Assignee
Approve Alert	Allows the Approver to approve the alert	Approver
Reject Alert	Allows the Approver to reject the alert	Approver
Claim Alert	Allows a team member assigned to the alert to claim it. Only available when the alert Assignee or Approver is assigned to a team instead of an individual. Claiming may be done even if the alert is claimed by another team/group member.	Assignee team member
Release Alert	Allows a team member to release a currently claimed alert	Current claimed assignee team member
Reassign	Allows an Administrator to reassign the alert to another user	Administrator
Force Close Alert	Allows an Administrator to change an alert status to Closed, regardless of the current status	Administrator
Refresh	Updates the alert with latest comments, status, and so on	All

To perform an action on an alert:

- On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click the **Alerts** tab on the left to open the **Alerts** main page.
- From the Alert list, select and open an alert and make sure the required information is completed.
- From the **Actions** menu, select an available action.

- **Request Information**
- **Submit**
- **Approve**
- **Claim**
- **Release**
- **Reassign**
- **Request Reassignment**
- **Force Close**
- **Refresh**

Viewing Alerts from Alert List

You can view and work with alerts from the Alerts list. The list displays the alert name, status, priority, end date, alert type, and other information.

To access the Alerts list:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**.
2. Click **Alerts** from the left navigation.
The Alerts page displays any existing alerts for the specified period. You can open and work with the alert.

You can filter the list and select the columns that you want to display.



Note:

- Alerts and their status are also displayed at the top of the list on the **Worklist** tab.
- If you've previously accessed the Alerts list, the filters that you had selected, including the **Year** and **Period** filter, are displayed. However, you've the option to remove the **Year** and **Period** filter bar and add any other filters. If you're accessing the Alerts list for the first time, you'll not see the **Year** and **Period** within the filter bar. Instead, the **Status** filter is displayed by default. This enables you to view all alerts that you need to work on, regardless of the period with which the alerts are associated.
- The Alert Actions banner shows a status icon with a description that indicates the current status of the alert.

When you open an alert, the system displays the alert information and a work area. The top bar displays the object name. The Alert name is displayed above the parent object (task, schedule, and so on). The **Actions** menu contains available action options depending on your role and the workflow for the alert. See [Alert Actions](#).

If one of these actions is available, it's displayed as a separate button in the top bar:

- **Submit**
- **Approve**

- **Reject**
- **Claim**
- **Release**
- **Request Information**
- **Reopen**

The Summary board displays a graphic summary of the alert status. The items displayed depend on the workflow.

- **Days Left** - Indicates the days left before the alert is due to be resolved. If a user is currently working on a alert, it will show the days remaining for their part of the workflow. Otherwise, it will show the overall days remaining.

If there are only hours left, this is displayed as **Hours Left** or **Minutes Left**. If it's beyond the **End Date** value, then it displays **Days Past Due**.

- **Priority** - Displays the current priority of the alerts.
- **New Comments** - Displays the number of comments that you've not yet viewed.
- **Questions** - Displays the number of questions that you are required to answer before submitting or approving the alert.
- **Attributes** - Displays the number of attributes you're required to set before submitting or approving the alert.
- **Alerts** - Displays the number of open alerts associated with this alert.

To view alerts:

1. From a task, click the **Alerts** tab on the right side.
2. Click an alert name to drill down and view additional detail about the alert, or select an alert and click **Open**.
3. **Optional:** To search for an alert, in the **Search** box, enter search criteria.
4. **Optional:** To select columns to display, from **Actions** in the **Alerts** tab, click **Select Columns**, and select the columns to display, or select **Show All**.
5. **Optional:** To export alerts, from the **Actions** menu, click **Export to Excel**.
6. To create an alert, see [Creating Alerts](#).
7. To perform an action on the alert, see [Alert Actions](#).
8. To refresh the alert list, click **Refresh**.

Deleting Alerts

You can delete alerts that you no longer need if you're an Administrator or Alert Owner. You must also have access to the object associated with the alert.

You can delete multiple alerts at the same time.

To delete an alert:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click the **Alerts** tab on the left to open the **Alerts** main page.
2. From the Alerts list, select and open an alert.

3. Select **Actions**, and then click **Delete**, or select **Delete** from the row **Actions** menu.
4. From the confirmation prompt, click **Yes**.

Working with Views and Filters

This chapter describes how to create, manage, and use views and filters.

Related Topics

- [Working with Filters](#)
- [Working with Views](#)

Working with Filters

Use filters to limit the records displayed in your views and reports.

Related Topics

- [About Filters](#)
- [Viewing the Existing Saved Filters](#)
- [Creating a New Filter](#)
- [Using the Filter Bar to Adjust Your View](#)
- [Clearing Filter Conditions](#)
- [Removing a Filter](#)
- [Editing a Filter](#)
- [Duplicating a Filter](#)
- [Saving a Filter](#)
- [Applying a Saved Filter](#)
- [Deleting a Filter](#)
- [Displaying Columns for Filters](#)
- [Reordering Columns for Filters](#)

About Filters

Filters control the records that you see in list views and reports.

You can provide values for the attributes that you want to filter on and the operator to use for filtering. Typical operators include the following: equal to, not equal to, starts with, ends with, contains, greater than, less than, and so on. The available operators depends on the attribute's data type. For example, operators for filtering text values are different than the operators for filtering numeric values. Filters are combined together using and logic, which means only those records that meet all filter criteria are displayed.

You can also create more complex filters using and as well as or logic and grouping logic to determine the order in which filters are applied.

You can save a filter for future use. However, for setting up your views, saved lists can be used. See "*Working with List Views*".

Service Administrators and power users can publish filters so that they are accessible to other users and these are then marked as Public. Service Administrators and power users can use saved filters to test rules.

Where Are Filters Used in Task Manager

There are many locations within Task Manager where filters can be used.

The filters functionality remains consistent throughout these different areas:

- Schedule Tasks
- Templates
- Schedules
- Task Types
- Alert Types
- Views
- Attributes

Where Are Filters Used in Supplemental Data Manager

There are many locations within Supplemental Data Manager where filters can be used.

The filters functionality remains consistent throughout these different areas:

- Supplemental Data Tasks
- Views
- Data Collection Periods

Viewing the Existing Saved Filters

Filter definitions that were saved are available in the Filters tab of Configuration.

To view saved filters:

1. From **Home**, click **Application**, and then **Task Manager**.
From **Home**, click **Application**, and then **Supplemental Data**.
2. Click **Filters** to see existing filters.
Public filters are marked with a green check mark.

Creating a New Filter

You create a new filter to control the display of rows as per your requirement.

To create a new filter:

1. From **Home**, click **Application**, then **Task Manager**, and then **Filters**. You can also go to any of the following pages to create a filter:
 - **Tasks > Schedule Tasks**. Click ... on the right side and then **Manage Filters**.

- **Tasks > Supplemental Data Tasks.** Click ... on the right side and then **Manage Filters**.
- **Tasks > Alerts.** Click ... on the right side and then **Manage Filters**.


From **Home**, click **Application**, then **Supplemental Data**, and then **Filters**.

2. Click New (+) to add a new filter. The New Filter dialog appears.
3. In **Name**, enter a unique name for the filter.
4. In **Description**, enter a description (optional) for the filter.
5. In **Type**, select the type of filter being created.
6. In the Filter Definition section, click **Create Condition** to create a condition that will be used to filter data. You can specify multiple conditions and condition groups. For each condition, specify the following:
 - (Condition Groups only) **Conjunction:** Select And or Or. These state how this condition or group relate to prior sibling conditions or groups. This field is enabled only if the selected node is not the first child of its parent node.
 - **Attribute:** An attribute is a field or value that a condition will be comparing to a value for inclusion in the result set of a filter. However, for the case of a filter, an attribute denotes more than the list of user-defined attributes.
 - **Operator:** States what kind of evaluation to perform against the attribute. For example, Equals, Between, Does not Equal, Greater than, Is blank, Is not blank, Less than, Not between.
 - **Value:** Specifies what values to compare the attribute against. The type of attribute determines what input field is available.

Using the Filter Bar to Adjust Your View

The filter bar works across many different areas to filter data displayed in a list. You can add multiple filters to a list.

Here's an example of the filter bar on the Filter configuration. Note that the default of All is used. This means that all objects are displayed unless you choose to make a selection of filter attributes.

Name	Description	Public	Type	
No Condition	No Condition	All	All	 Add a Filter

To add a filter to your list:

1. Click **+ Add a Filter** to display a list of attributes that you can use to filter data. The list of attributes is different, depending on the list page on which you are adding the filter.
2. Select the filter attribute you'd like to add. The selected attribute appears on the filter bar.

Using a Date Range

Some filter attributes have a date range. For example, if you want to add another filter attribute to the filter bar, such as **Created On**, you can use the date range feature. Narrow your view by using a date value and then use the **Operator** field to set the conditions for dates values that meet this criteria.

Created On
No Condition

+ Add a Filter

Operator: Equals

Value: mmm dd, yyyy h:mm a

Calendar: September 2022, 21st selected

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	1

Clearing Filter Conditions

When you clear a filter, the conditions applied by this filter on the displayed data are removed.

After adding the filter to the Filter bar, you can do one the following to clear the filter conditions:

- Hover on each filter, click the ******* icon, and click **Clear** to clear and reset the condition for the specific filter.
- Click the ******* icon on the right side of the Filter bar and select **Clear All Filters**. The conditions for all the filters in the Filter bar are cleared and reset.

Removing a Filter

You can remove a filter from the Filter bar.

Removing a filter also clears the conditions applied by the filter on the listed data.

To remove a filter from the filter bar:


1. Click the icon ******* adjacent to the filter.
2. Click **Remove** to remove the filter from the Filter bar.

On a few pages, you can't remove the default filters.

Editing a Filter

Edit a filter to modify its definition.


To edit a filter:

1. Open the Filters page.
From the Home page, click **Application > Task Manager > Filters**.
From the Home page, click **Application > Supplemental Data > Filters**.
You can also edit filters when you click ... > **Manage Filters** on a page.
2. Select the filter you want to edit and click the  icon.
The Edit Filter dialog is displayed.
3. Update the required information.
4. Click **OK**.
The filter details are updated.

Duplicating a Filter

You duplicate a filter to create a copy of an existing filter.

To duplicate a filter:

1. On the Filters page, select the filter you want to duplicate and click the  icon.
A copy of the filter is displayed on the page.
2. Click the copied filter.
The Edit Filter window is displayed.
3. Update the required information.
4. Click **OK**.
The filter details for the copied filter are updated.

Saving a Filter

Saving a filter definition enables you to easily reuse these filter settings when required (instead of manually setting up filters when required).

By default, filters are saved as private filters. To enable other users to use the same saved filters, you can publish the filters.

To save a filter:

1. Use the **Add a Filter** to create a filter for the required attributes.
2. From the Actions menu, select **Save Filter**.
The Save Filter dialog appears.
3. In **Name**, enter a unique name for the filter.
4. In **Description**, enter an optional description for the filter.
Notice that the Filter Definition section displays the selected filter conditions.
5. Click **OK**.


Applying a Saved Filter

You can apply saved filters to restrict the displayed data. All the saved filters are displayed when you click the ... icon on the top-right side of a page. Click any of these filters to apply it for the data. The data will be displayed based on the defined filter conditions.

Deleting a Filter

Delete a filter to remove its definition from the system.

To delete a filter:

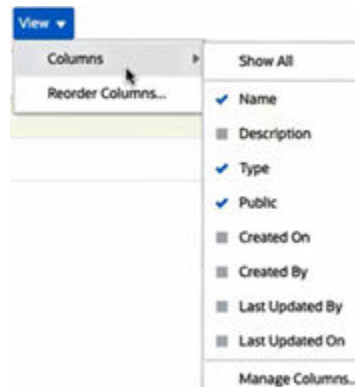
1. On the Filters page, select the filter you want to delete and click the  icon. A message is displayed asking for confirmation.
2. Click **Yes**. The filter is deleted.

Displaying Columns for Filters

To display the columns for the filters:





1. On the Filters page, click **View** and then **Columns**.
2. Select the columns you want to display or click **Show All** to display all the columns.

You can click **Manage Columns** and hide or show the columns that are displayed in **View > Columns**.



Reordering Columns for Filters

To reorder the columns:

1. On the Filters page, click **View** and then click **Reorder Columns**.
2. Select the column name that you want to reorder and use the following icons to move it to the required position:
 -  : Move selected items to top of the list
 -  : Move selected items up one in the list
 -  : Move selected items down one in the list
 -  : Move selected items to bottom of the list
3. Click **OK**.

The columns are displayed based on the specified order.

Working with Views

Views provide multiple ways to visualize and analyze your data.

Related Topics:

- [About Views](#)
- [Working With List Views](#)
- [Working with Pivot Views](#)
- [Working with Chart Views](#)
- [Working With Gantt Chart Views](#)
- [Working With Calendar Views](#)
- [Saving Views](#)
- [Editing Saved Views](#)
- [Setting a Default View](#)

About Views

Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud products provide you with great flexibility in the ways in which you can visually view your data.

Types of Views

- **List view:** Provides a table display of information in columns and rows for the objects which meet the filter conditions on the page.
- **Gantt chart:** Displays a timeline for a schedule that graphically represents the duration of tasks and the dependencies between them. You can use the Gantt chart to see the status of predecessor tasks to other tasks.
- **Calendar:** Displays schedule tasks in traditional calendar format by Month, Week, or Day. After you select the Calendar View, use the calendar icons to select Month, Week, or Day. In the Calendar View, you can also see the Day Label in the Day header.
- **Pivot view:** Allows you to create summaries of numeric attribute data by attribute value.
- **Chart view:** Displays data in the form of charts.

Use the View selector () to move between views.

Choosing the Compact Display of Views

When you're viewing items in a List, Gantt, or Pivot view, you've the ability to view the data in a compact format. The **Compact** option works as a toggle switch and displays more rows of information. Click **Compact** from the **View Selector** to display the records in a compact format.

If you save a view, your choice of Compact will also be saved.

Objects for Which Views are Available

Views are available for the following objects in Task Manager:

- **Schedule Tasks:** Contains the list of scheduled tasks for Task Manager
- **Alerts:** Contains the list of alerts and provides drill-down to the alert details

Views are available for the following objects in Supplemental Data Manager:

- **Supplemental Data Tasks:** Contains tasks for Supplemental Data Manager
- **Supplemental Data Analysis:** Contains details of collections and sub-collections

About Filtering Data in Views

You can use filters to restrict the data displayed in the views. Filters can be created at run time (after the data is displayed), or when designing the chart or pivot view.

You can filter data in the following ways:

- **Filter bar in a view**

Using filters from the Filter bar enables users to dynamically decide the criteria that must be applied to the view data. The specified filter condition is applied at run time, after the view is generated and the display is updated to reflect the applied condition. See [Using the Filter Bar to Adjust Your View](#).

For example, add a filter to the Filter bar in the Tasks list with the Assignee column selected. You can use this filter to dynamically filter the chart data by selecting one or more assignees.

For example, add a filter to the Filter bar in the Forms list with the Preparer column selected. You can use this filter to dynamically filter the chart data by selecting one or more preparers.

- **Filter** in the **Layout** tab of the Edit Pivot or Edit Chart dialogs
This filter is added by the view designer. The specified conditions are applied on the data before the data is included in the pivot view or chart view. You can create a filter for each data set listed in the **Legend (Series)** section. See [Setting the Chart Layout](#).

For example, if you create a filter condition for a data set with Status set to Open, only open tasks are included when charting that data set.

For example, if you create a filter condition for a data set, with Status set to Open, only open forms are included when charting that data set.

Working With List Views

Use list views to display records in a simple tabular form.

Related Topics

- [About List Views](#)
- [Customizing the List View](#)
- [Task Manager Example: Customizing the List View for Schedule Tasks](#)
- [Supplemental Data Manager Example: Customizing the List View for Supplemental Data Tasks](#)

About List Views

List views present records for on screen viewing and provide drill-down capabilities to the record details. They display objects in a vertical list, in the form of rows and columns.

To see more rows displayed in the list view, use **Compact** from the **View Selector** at the right hand side.

List views provide the following reporting features:

- Columns can be added to or removed from the view and re-ordered.
- Filters can be applied to limit the records included in the list.
- List views can be printed or exported to Excel for ad-hoc reporting.

Customizing the List View

The list view displays with the default columns selected. You can easily change the default columns to customize your view.

To customize a list view:

1. Display the list view for the required object.
2. In the **Actions** drop-down, select **Select Columns**.
The Select Columns dialog appears. The columns that are currently displayed are listed in the **Selected** section.
3. In the **Available** section, select the attributes that must be included in the list view and use the arrow keys to move them to the **Selected** section.
4. Click **OK**.

Task Manager Example: Customizing the List View for Schedule Tasks

Assume that you want to see more information such as when was the task created.

Use the following steps:

1. From **Home**, click **Tasks** and then click **Schedule Tasks**.
2. From the **Actions** drop-down, click **Select Columns**.
The Select Columns dialog appears. Use this to add additional columns to view information about the tasks.
3. In **Available**, scroll down the list, select **Created On**, and use the arrow keys to move it to **Selected** on the right side.
4. Click **OK**.

The Schedule Tasks page displays the **Created On** column for the tasks.

Name	Task ID	Status (Icon)	Start Date	End Date	Task Type	Created On
01 Planning Process	01_Plan	🟢	Jun 19, 2023 9:00 AM (Day 6) EST	Jun 21, 2023 5:00 PM (Day 8) EST	Parent Task	Jun 6, 2023 10:47 AM
001 - Set Strategic Goals	001_Plan	🟢	Jun 19, 2023 9:00 AM (Day 6) EST	Jun 19, 2023 5:00 PM (Day 6) EST	Basic Task	Jun 6, 2023 10:47 AM
002 - Allocate Targets	002_Plan	🟢	Jun 19, 2023 9:00 AM (Day 6) EST	Jun 19, 2023 5:00 PM (Day 6) EST	Enter Form Data	Jun 6, 2023 10:47 AM
003 - Expand Services Product Line	003_Plan	🟢	Jun 20, 2023 9:00 AM (Day 7) EST	Jun 20, 2023 5:00 PM (Day 7) EST	Basic Task	Jun 6, 2023 10:47 AM
004 - Complete Bottom-Up Operating Plan	004_Plan	🟢	Jun 19, 2023 9:00 AM (Day 6) EST	Jun 21, 2023 5:00 PM (Day 8) EST	Enter Form Data	Jun 6, 2023 10:47 AM

Supplemental Data Manager Example: Customizing the List View for Supplemental Data Tasks

Assume that you want to see more information such as when was the supplemental data task last updated.

Use the following steps:

1. From **Home**, click **Data** and then click **Supplemental Data Tasks**.

From the **Actions** drop-down, click **Select Columns**.

The Select Columns dialog appears. Use this to add additional columns to the list view.

2. In **Available**, select **Last Updated On**, and use the arrow keys to move it to **Selected** on the right side.

3. Click **OK**.

The Supplemental Data Tasks list now displays an additional column called **Last Updated On**.

Template	Sales Channel	Status (Detailed)	Start Date	End Date	Last Updated On
Regional Sales Channel	Direct Field Sales	With Preparer	Aug 31, 2022	Sep 26, 2022	Nov 14, 2022
Regional Sales Channel	Partner Channel Sales	Closed	Aug 31, 2022	Sep 26, 2022	Nov 14, 2022
Regional Sales Channel	Indirect Sales	With Approver Level 1	Aug 31, 2022	Sep 26, 2022	Nov 14, 2022

Working with Pivot Views

Use pivot views to summarize your data.

Related Topics

- [About Pivot Views](#)
- [Customizing a Pivot View](#)
- [Example: Viewing Organizational Units Based on Task Status](#)
- [Example: Grouping Templates to Display Supplemental Data Forms Based on Status](#)

About Pivot Views

A pivot view enables you to create summaries of the attribute data.

There is a default layout for each object that supports pivot views. However, you can customize the pivot view based on your requirement.

Click each summary value displayed in the pivot view to drill down and view the records that comprise the total.

Customizing a Pivot View

You can customize a pivot view to summarize the data based on your business requirement. Data can be grouped by a maximum of two attributes.

To customize a pivot view:

1. Display the pivot view for the required object.
2. Click the **Edit** icon at the top-right.
The Edit Pivot dialog appears. It contains three tabs: **Properties**, **Layout**, and **Columns**.
3. In the **Properties** tab, enter the basic view properties. See [Setting Pivot View Properties](#).
4. In the **Layout** tab, specify the details of how data must be grouped. See [Setting Pivot View Layout](#).
5. In the **Columns** tab, enter the data labels and the sorting order for the data. See [Specifying Pivot View Columns](#).
6. Click **OK**.



Note:

If you drill down into a record, update one or more details, save it, and return to the pivot view, these changes are not visible. You must refresh the pivot view to see the latest updates.

Setting Pivot View Properties

Use the **Properties** tab of the Edit Pivot dialog to set the basic properties of a pivot view.

To set the pivot view properties:

1. In **Background**, select one of the following:
 - **No Fill**: No background color is used
 - **Solid**: Select the color to be used as the background color. You can optionally select a color in **Gradient**.
2. In **Header Color** and **Header Size**, select a color and font size for the pivot view header.
3. In **Data Color** and **Data Size**, select a color and font size for the data displayed in the pivot view.
4. Select **Missing Values as Zero** to display a zero when data values are missing.

This includes missing data values and values that are missing because of an applied filter.

5. In **Period**, select one of the following:
 - **Selection**: Use the selection from the Period filter as-is.
 - **Latest in Selection**: Use the latest Period chronologically in the filter.
 - **Prior from Selection**: Create a new filter of the prior X periods based on the latest period in the filter.

The Period selection allows you to fine tune the list of Periods for the particular pivot view. This can be done so that pivot views sharing the same global period filter can display different amounts of data, or to make it easier to show a distribution of period data based on a single local period selection.

Setting Pivot View Layout

The **Layout** tab specifies how data in the pivot view must be summarized. Filters can also be applied on the data that is considered for summarizing.

Specify the following layout details:

1. In the **X Axis** section, specify details about the primary grouping to use in the view.
 - In **Type**, select one of the following: None, Attribute, Date, User, Yes/No, or True/False.

If you set the **Type** to Attribute, in **Attribute 1**, select the attribute that must be used to group data. For example, Organizational Unit.

Optionally, you can create another subgroup, within the **Attribute 1** group, by selecting another attribute in **Attribute 2**.
 - In **Sort**, select the attribute and the order on which data must be sorted.
 - Select **Swap Rows and Columns** to swap the display of rows and columns in the grid.
2. In the **Legend (Series)** section, click the **Add** icon to create one row for each attribute for which you want to summarize data. This summary is created within the specified **Type**. There must be at least one row in this section.

For each row, specify the following details:

- In **Value**, select the attribute whose data must be summarized. For example, Approvers (Count).
- In **Aggregation**, select the aggregation operation to be performed on the summarized data. It will default to the aggregation method specified on the attribute that you selected.

Note:

If you select a non-numeric attribute in **Value**, the only **Aggregation** available is **Count**.

- In **Categories**, optionally select the attribute by which the data is summarized, within the **Value** group.

- In **Group By**, select an attribute from the list. This is applicable only when **Type** is set to a value other than Attribute.
- Click **Filter** to apply a filter on the data that is included in the pivot view. This filter is first applied on the data and then the data is summarized using the specified criteria.
By default, the first clause in a filter condition is displayed as the label for this filter.

3. Click **OK**.

Considerations When Using Aggregation

For Task Manager example, see [Example: Viewing Organizational Units Based on Task Status](#)

For Supplemental Data Manager example, see [Example: Grouping Templates to Display Supplemental Data Forms Based on Status](#)

Specifying Pivot View Columns

Use the **Columns** tab to customize the labels and order of data displayed in the pivot view.

Each row in this tab will be displayed as a column in the pivot view. The number of rows is determined by what is specified in **X Axis** and **Categories** in the **Layout** tab.

To customize the display of the pivot view:

- In **Label**, enter the label that must be displayed for this column.
- Select **Sort** to sort the pivot data by this column. Click the icon next to this option to sort in ascending or descending order.
- Use the arrows on the right to change the order in which the columns are displayed. This list of columns are displayed from left to right in the pivot view.


Example: Viewing Organizational Units Based on Task Status

This example describes how to create a pivot view that groups organizational units based on the status of the tasks. The following image displays the Pivot view.

The screenshot shows a web interface for 'Schedule Tasks'. At the top, there is a 'View' dropdown menu. Below it, a table header shows 'Schedule', 'Year', 'Period', and 'Status', each with a dropdown set to 'All'. There is an 'Add a Filter' button. Below the header, there is an 'Actions' dropdown menu. The main table has the following data:

Organizational Unit	Closed	Open	Pending
EMEA	17	23	4
North America	17	23	4
APAC	16	23	4
Corporate	19	25	4

Use the following steps to create the above Pivot view:

1. In the Home page, click **Tasks** to display the Schedule Tasks page.
2. Click the  icon and select **Pivot View**.
3. Click the **Edit** icon to configure the Pivot view as per your requirement.
4. On the **Properties** tab:
 - **Background:** No Fill
 - **Header Size:** 13


- **Data Size:** 14
 - **Period:** Selection
5. On the **Layout** tab:
 - In **X-Axis**:
 - In **Type**, select **Attribute**.
 - In **Attribute1**, select **Organizational Unit**.
 - In **Sort**, select **Organizational Unit** from the first drop-down list and then select **Descending** from the second drop-down list.
 - In **Legend (Series)**:
 - In **Value**, select **Task**.
 - In **Categories**, select **Status**.
 6. On the **Columns** tab, select the displayed labels.
 7. Click **OK**.

Example: Grouping Templates to Display Supplemental Data Forms Based on Status

This example describes how to create a pivot view that groups templates and displays the supplemental data forms based on status. The following image displays the Pivot view.

Template	Status (Detailed)	Count
Regional Sales Chan...	With Preparer	1
Regional Sales Chan...	With Approver	1
Regional Sales Chan...	Closed	1

Use the following steps to create the above Pivot view:

1. In the **Home** page, click **Data**, and then click **Supplemental Data Analysis**.
2. Click the  icon and select **Pivot View**.
3. Click the **Edit** icon to configure the Pivot view as per your requirement.
4. On the **Properties** tab:
 - **Background:** No Fill
 - **Header Size:** 13
 - **Data Size:** 14
 - **Period:** Selection
5. On the **Layout** tab:
 - In **X-Axis**:
 - In **Type**, select **Attribute**.
 - In **Attribute1**, select **Template** and in **Attribute 2**, select **Status (Detailed)**.

- In **Sort**, select **Template** and then **Descending**.
 - In **Legend (Series)**:
 - In **Value**, select **Form**.
 - In **Categories**, select **None**.
6. On the **Columns** tab, select the displayed labels.
 7. Click **OK**.

Working with Chart Views

Chart views enable you to visualize your data.

Related Topics

- [Overview of Chart Views](#)
- [Creating Chart Views](#)
- [Example: Creating a Chart to Display Task Status by Month](#)
- [Example: Creating a Chart to Display Plan versus Actual End Date](#)
- [Example: Creating a Chart to Display Task Execution by Organization Unit](#)
- [Example: Creating a Chart to Display Forms and their Status](#)
- [Example: Creating a Chart to Display Period and Status \(with Description\) of the Form Template](#)

Overview of Chart Views

Related Topics

- [About Chart Views](#)
- [About Chart View Properties](#)
- [Types of Chart Views](#)

About Chart Views

A chart provides a visual representation of data.

Charts are generated dynamically based on your business process data. Click an area within a chart, for example, an area within a pie chart, to drill-down and view details about the information summarized by that area. The chart and pivot view layouts are linked, allowing you to quickly switch between the chart or pivot view.

When you configure settings for a chart view, the system remembers these settings. If you close the chart view, perform other actions in your business process, and then return to the chart view, the chart is displayed using the previous settings.

Multiple types of chart views are available to provide a graphical representation of your tasks. See [Types of Chart Views](#).

Multiple types of chart views are available to provide a graphical representation of your supplemental data.

About Chart View Properties

Chart properties include basic details such as the type of chart, chart orientation, and background. The properties that you can set for a chart depend on the type of chart.

Chart Property	Applicable Chart Types	Description
Type	All	Type of chart See Types of Chart Views .
Background	Area, Bar, Column, Combination, Doughnut, Line, Pie, Tile	Background color used in chart This color applies to the entire chart area, from border to border. You can choose not to use a background color, in which case a white background is used for the chart. If you specify a background color, an optional gradient also can be specified.
Label Position	Area, Bar, Column, Combination, Line	Location of the data labels in relation to the elements The options available depend on the type of chart. For example, bar charts have the following label options: No Label, Center, Inside Edge, or Outside Edge.
Bar Label Position	Combination	Location of the data labels in the bar chart
Grid Lines	Area, Bar, Column, Combination, Line	Grid lines used to divide the chart area
Orientation	Area, Bar, Column	Orientation of the chart - Vertical or Horizontal
Missing Values as Zero	Area, Combination, Line, Tile	Displays a zero (instead of a blank) when the data for a particular element is missing When you select this option, all missing values are displayed as zero. This includes missing data values and values that are missing because of an applied filter.

Chart Property	Applicable Chart Types	Description
Dual-Y Axis	Area, Bar, Column, Combination, Line	<p>Appears on the opposite side of the chart from the primary Y-axis</p> <p>The scale of the secondary Y-axis reflects the values for the associated data series. While the secondary Y-axis can be used with any line and bar chart type, it is more commonly used with the combination chart type, which helps to distinguish the data series that are plotted on the secondary Y-axis. For example, select Bar for the primary Y-axis and Line for the secondary Y-axis.</p> <p>When the data values in a chart vary widely from data series to data series, or when you have mixed types of data (for example, currency and percentages), you can plot one or more data series on a secondary (vertical) Y axis.</p> <p>You can also plot the secondary Y-axis as a split dual chart, where the secondary Y-axis appears with its data series below the original chart. In this case you can use any bar or line chart type.</p>
Line Weight	Combination, Line	<p>Width of the line in the chart</p> <p>The default is 5 pixels.</p>
Bar Label Position	Combination	Position of the label for the data set displayed as a bar chart
Display as Percentage	Doughnut, Pie	Values for each data set displayed in terms of percentages (instead of as a numerical value)
3D chart	Pie, Tile	3-dimensional chart format

Types of Chart Views

You can create the following types of chart views:

- **Area**
Displays a shaded area to represent each data set

- **Bar**
Displays a graphical summary of multiple data values for comparison purposes
Bar charts can be plotted vertically or horizontally
 - **Column**
Displays stacked bars that represent different data sets on top of each other
The height of the resulting bar shows the combined result of the data sets.
 - **Combination**
Provides a visualization that lets you merge into one chart any combination of bar, line, and area charts.

Use this type when you have two different sets of data that are plotted on the y-axis. You can add a secondary Y-axis on the opposite side from the primary Y-axis. Adding a secondary Y-axis lets you display the scale for one measure that doesn't scale appropriately with the other measures on the chart; for example, showing a percentage measure and a currency measure on the same chart.
 - **Doughnut**
Displays a circular graph which is divided into segments to compare data sets to one another

The blank center displays the sum of all data sets.
 - **Line**
Enables users to visualize a trend in data over intervals of time
 - **Pie**
Displays a circular graph which is divided into slices to compare data sets with one another
 - **Tile**
Enables users to select specific values from a data set, to display in separate tiles

It emphasizes a small number of data points or an individual data point.
- The default chart view is a Bar chart. You can customize your chart display and change the default chart view.

Creating Chart Views

Create charts to portray your application's data graphically.

To create a chart view:

1. Display the chart view for the required object.
2. From the **View Selector** at the top-right of the page, select **Chart View**.
If this is the first time you're accessing the chart view, the default chart view layout is displayed.
3. Click **Edit** at the top-right to display the Edit Chart dialog. It contains three tabs: **Properties**, **Layout**, and **Legend**.
4. In the **Properties** tab, specify the required chart properties, as described in [About Chart View Properties](#).

5. Enter the information required to create the chart, as described in the following topics:
 - [Setting the Chart Layout](#)
 - [Setting the Chart Axis](#)
 - [Setting the Chart Legend](#)
6. Click **OK** to save the chart definition and then display the chart.

Click any area within the chart view to drill-down and display all the records that are aggregated by the selected area. The records are displayed in the Details dialog. You can click any link within this dialog to access the details of that individual record.

**Note:**

If you drill down into an individual record, update one or more details, save it, and return to the chart view, these changes are not visible. You must refresh the chart view to see the latest updates.

Setting the Chart Layout

Use the **Layout** tab to specify the data sets that must be plotted on the x-axis and y-axis of the chart.

To set the chart layout:

1. Open the **Layout** tab of the Edit Chart dialog.
2. In the **X Axis** section, specify the data that must be plotted on the x-axis of the chart.
 - In **Type**, select the type of data. Options include None, Attribute, Date, User, Yes/No, and True/False.
 - If you set the **Type** to **Attribute**, you must specify at least one attribute that is plotted on the x-axis. You can specify a maximum of two attributes.

In **Attribute 1**, select the first attribute to plot on the x-axis. Optionally, in **Attribute 2**, select the second attribute to plotted on the X axis. The various combinations of Attribute 1 and Attribute 2 values are plotted.
 - In **Sort**, select **Ascending** or **Descending** to sort your X axis data.
3. In the **Legend (Series)** section, specify one or more data sets that must be plotted along the Y axis of the chart view.

For example, if you define three data sets, then three values are plotted on the y-axis.

Within each data set, you can perform aggregation operations or group data. Optionally, you can apply a filter to restrict the data that is selected when computing the aggregation on the data set.

For each data set in this section, specify the following:

- In **Value**, select the value that must be plotted. For example, Amount or Status.
- In **Aggregation**, select the aggregation that must be performed on the selected value. See "Considerations When Using Aggregation" at the end of this topic.
- (Optional) In **Categories**, select the attribute that must be used to categorize data within the data set. Use Categories to break your graph into more smaller details.
- (Optional) In **Group By**, select the attribute by which Date type data is grouped.

If **Group By** is set to a date, a new column **Date Aggregation** is displayed.

- (Optional) In **Filter**, click the Filter icon to add a filter condition. This condition further refines the data shown for the data set within the chart view. It is applied before the data is included in the chart view. For example, if your **Value** is set to Tasks, you can create a filter to only plot tasks with a status of Open.

By default, the first clause in a filter condition is displayed as the label for this filter.

4. Click **OK** to save the chart view settings.

Examples

For Task Manager, see:

- [Example: Creating a Chart to Display Task Status by Month](#)
- [Example: Creating a Chart to Display Plan versus Actual End Date](#)
- [Example: Creating a Chart to Display Task Execution by Organization Unit](#)

For Supplemental Data Manager, see:

- [Example: Creating a Chart to Display Forms and their Status](#)
- [Example: Creating a Chart to Display Period and Status \(with Description\) of the Form Template](#)

Setting the Chart Axis

Chart Axis properties affect the visual display of the chart's axis labels. You can create a title and label for the X axis, and the primary and secondary Y axis of the chart. You can also edit the text and number format of the Y axis, and define a custom range for both Y axes.



Note:

This tab doesn't display for chart views with **Type** set to Doughnut, Pie, or Tile.

To define the chart axis:

1. Open the **Axis** tab of the Edit Chart dialog.
2. Select **X Axis** and specify the following (only for chart views with **Type** set to Date in the **Layout** tab):
 - **Interval:** Select **Auto**, **Daily**, **Monthly**, or **Yearly**.
 - **Maximum:** Select **Auto** or **Fixed**. For **Fixed**, select a date.
 - **Minimum:** Select **Auto** or **Fixed**. For **Fixed**, select a date.
3. Click **Y Axis** and specify **Auto** or **Fixed** for the following: **Minimum**, **Maximum**, **Major Unit**, and **Minor Unit**.
4. If **Dual Y Axis** is selected for the chart in the **Properties** tab, click **Dual-Y Axis** and specify the **Minimum**, **Maximum**, **Major Unit**, and **Minor Unit**.

- Click **OK** to save the chart view settings.

Setting the Chart Legend

Legend properties affect the visual display of the chart's legend.

You can change the position of the legend, as well as display a title for the legend, change the background and border colors, and edit the font and format of chart labels.

For a Combination chart, the **Legend** tab contains one new column named **Type**. You can select the type for each configured legend (series). For example, **Type = Bar** for one legend and **Type = Line** for the other.

To define the chart legend:

- Open the **Legend** tab of the Edit Chart dialog.
- In **Legend Position**, select the position of the data labels in relation to the elements in a chart.

The available options are **No Legend**, **Left**, **Right**, **Top**, or **Bottom**.

- In **Palette**, select the color palette used when displaying the chart view.
- In the **Series** table, one row is displayed for each legend specified in the **Layout** tab.

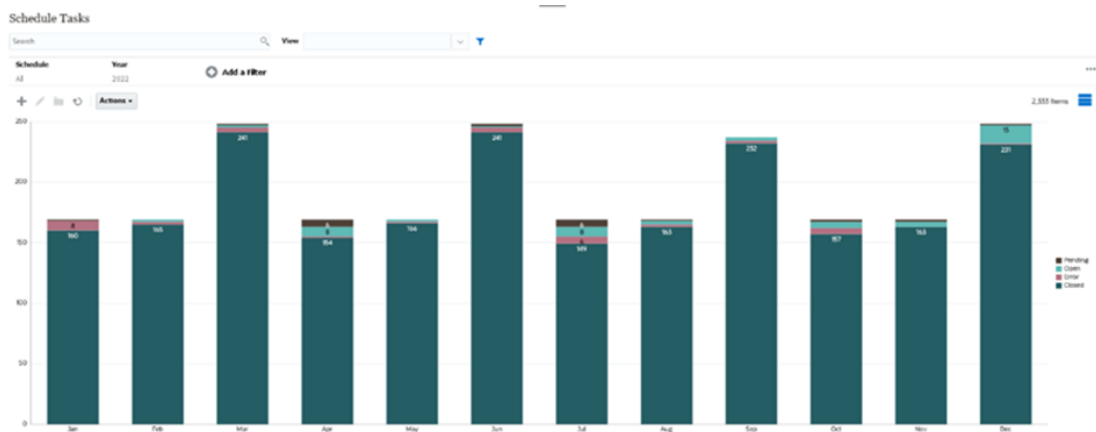
For each data set:

- In the **Label**, enter the label that must be displayed for this data series in the chart.
 - Select **Dual-Y** for the data series that must be displayed on the secondary Y axis.
- Click **OK** to save the chart view settings.

Example: Creating a Chart to Display Task Status by Month

This example creates a chart which summarizes the completion status of all tasks by period. This can help identify if there are certain tasks which are not completed period over period.

The generated chart is displayed below. Click any area within the chart to drill down and view of the individual records that comprise that aggregated area.



To create this chart:

- From the Home page, click **Tasks**. Click **Schedule Tasks** to display the Task List.
- From the **View Selector** at the top-right of the page, select **Chart View**.

The Chart view appears, with a default chart displayed.

3. Click **Edit** at the top-right to display the Edit Chart dialog.
4. In the Properties tab, specify the following:
 - In Type, select **Column**.
 - Deselect **Grid Lines**.
 - In Period, select **Selection**.
5. In the **Layout** tab, specify the following:

Edit Chart OK Cancel

Properties **Layout** Axis Legend

X Axis

Type: Attribute Attribute 1: Period Attribute 2:

Legend (Series)

+ ×

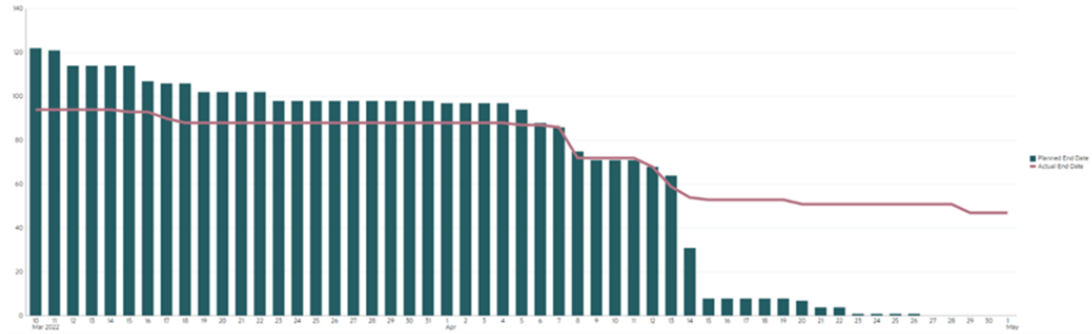
Value	Aggregation	Categories	Group By	Filter
Task <input type="text"/>	Count <input type="text"/>	Status <input type="text"/>		

- In the **X-Axis** section:
 - In **Type**, select **Attribute**.
 - In **Attribute1**, select **Period**.
 - In the **Legend (Series)** section:
 - In **Value**, select **Task**.
 - In **Categories**, select **Status**.
6. In the **Axis** tab, leave the default settings as is.
 7. In the **Legend** tab, specify the following:
 - In **Legend Position**, select **Right**.
 - In **Palette**, select **Redwood**.
 8. Click **OK**.

Example: Creating a Chart to Display Plan versus Actual End Date

This example visualizes Tasks planned vs actual completion over time - allowing you to see if your schedules are running ahead or behind schedule. The chart shows all of the tasks end dates that fall on or after a certain date. This will show a large number of tasks within the beginning of the schedule and gradually go down until the final task in the schedule.

The generated chart is displayed below. Click any area within the chart to drill down and view of the individual records that comprise that aggregated area.



To create this chart:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click **Schedule Tasks** to display the Task List.
2. From the **View Selector** at the top-right of the page, select **Chart View**. The Chart view appears with a default chart displayed.
3. Click the **Edit** icon at the top-right to display the Edit Chart dialog.
4. In the **Properties** tab, specify the following:

Edit Chart [Task Burndown - Plan vs Actual End Date] OK Cancel

Properties | Layout | Axis | Legend

Title: Task Burndown - Plan vs

Type: **Combination**

Background: No Fill Solid Gradient

Label Position: No Label Center Above Point Below Point Before Point After Point

Bar Label Position: No Label Center Inside Edge Outside Edge

Line Weight: 5

Grid Lines:

Missing Values as Zero:

Dual Y Axis:

Period: Selection Latest in Selection Prior from Selection

- In **Type**, select **Combination**.
 - In **Background**, select **No Fill**.
 - In **Label Position**, select **No Label**.
 - In **Bar Label Position**, select **No Label**.
 - Select **Line Weight** as **5**.
 - Select **Grid Lines**.
 - Deselect **Dual Y Axis**.
 - In **Period**, select **Selection**.
5. In the **Layout** tab, specify the following:

Properties **Layout** Axis Legend

X Axis

Type: Date

Legend (Series)

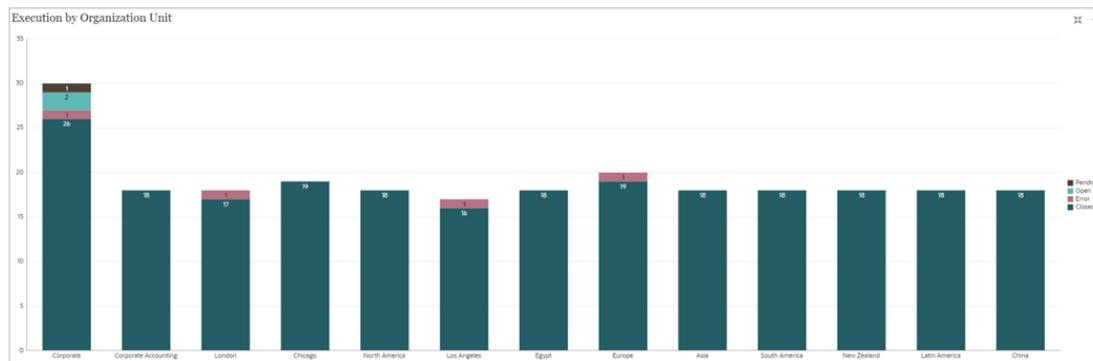
Value	Aggregation	Categories	Group By	Date Aggregation	Filter
Task	Count	None	End Date (Assigned, I	On or After	
Task	Count	None	End Date (Actual, Local)	On or After	

- In the **X-Axis** section, for **Type**, select **Date**.
- In the **Legend (Series)** section, enter 2 values:
For the first entry:
 - In **Value**, select **Task**.
 - In **Categories**, select **None**.
 - In **Group By**, select **End Date (Assigned)**
 - In **Date Aggregation**, select **On or After**.
 For the second entry:
 - In **Value**, select **Task**.
 - In **Categories**, select **None**.
 - In **Group By**, select **End Date (Actual, Local)**
 - In **Date Aggregation**, select **On or After**.
- 6. In the **Axis** tab, leave the default settings as is.
- 7. In the **Legend** tab, specify the following:
 - In **Legend Position**, select **Right**.
 - In **Palette**, select **Redwood**.
- 8. Click **OK**.

Example: Creating a Chart to Display Task Execution by Organization Unit

This example creates a chart which shows task completion by organization unit allows you to monitor how each organization is doing completing their tasks.

The generated chart is displayed as shown. Click any area within the chart to drill down and view of the individual records that comprise that aggregated area.



To create this chart:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**. Click **Schedule Tasks** to display the task list.
2. From the **View Selector** at the top-right of the page, select **Chart View**.
The Chart view appears, with a default chart displayed.
3. Click **Edit** at the top-right to display the Edit Chart dialog.
4. In the **Properties** tab, specify the following:

- In **Type**, select **Column**.
- Deselect **Grid Lines**.
- In **Period**, select **Selection**.

5. In the **Layout** tab, specify the following:

Edit Chart [Execution by Organization Unit] OK Cancel

Properties **Layout** Axis Legend

X Axis

Type: Attribute
 Attribute 1: Organizational Unit
 Attribute 2:

Legend (Series)

Value	Aggregation	Categories	Group By	Filter
Task	Count	Status		

- In the **X-Axis** section:
 - In **Type**, select **Attribute**.
 - In **Attribute1**, select **Organizational Unit**.
 - In the **Legend (Series)** section:
 - In **Value**, select **Task**.
 - In **Categories**, select **Status**.
6. In the **Axis** tab, leave the default settings as is.
 7. In the **Legend** tab, specify the following:
 - In **Legend Position**, select **Right**.

- In **Palette**, select **Redwood**.
8. Click **OK**.

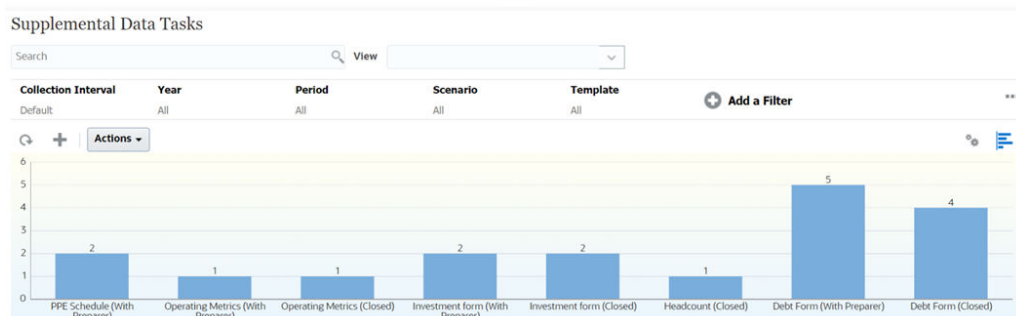
Example: Creating a Chart to Display Forms and their Status

This example creates a chart that displays the statuses of a particular supplemental data form.

Note:

This is a general example based on application-specific data explaining how you can set up a similar chart on your data. You cannot replicate this example.

The generated chart is displayed as shown. Click any area within the chart to drill down and view of the individual records that comprise that aggregated area.



To create this chart:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**. Click **Supplemental Data Tasks** to display the Supplemental Data Task List.
2. From the **View Selector** at the top-right of the page, select **Chart View**.
The Chart view appears, with a default chart displayed.
3. Click **Edit** at the top-right to display the Edit Chart dialog.
4. In the **Properties** tab, specify the following:

Properties **Layout** Axis Legend

Type

Background No Fill Solid Gradient

Label Position No Label Center Inside Edge Outside Edge

Orientation Vertical Horizontal

Grid Lines

Missing Values as Zero

Dual-Y Axis

Period Selection Latest in Selection Prior from Selection

- In **Type**, select **Bar**.
 - In **Background**, select **Solid**. Select the color of your preference from the drop down.
 - Select the **Gradient** checkbox. Select the color of your preference.
 - In **Label Position**, select **Outside Edge**.
 - In **Orientation**, select **Vertical**.
 - Select **Grid Lines**.
 - Deselect **Missing Values as Zero**.
 - Deselect **Dual Y Axis**.
 - In **Period**, select **Selection**.
5. In the **Layout** tab, specify the following:

Properties **Layout** Axis Legend

X Axis

Type Attribute 1 Attribute 2

Sort

Legend (Series)

+ ×

Value	Aggregation	Categories	Group By	Filter
<input type="text" value="Form"/>	<input type="text" value="Count"/>	<input type="text" value="None"/>		

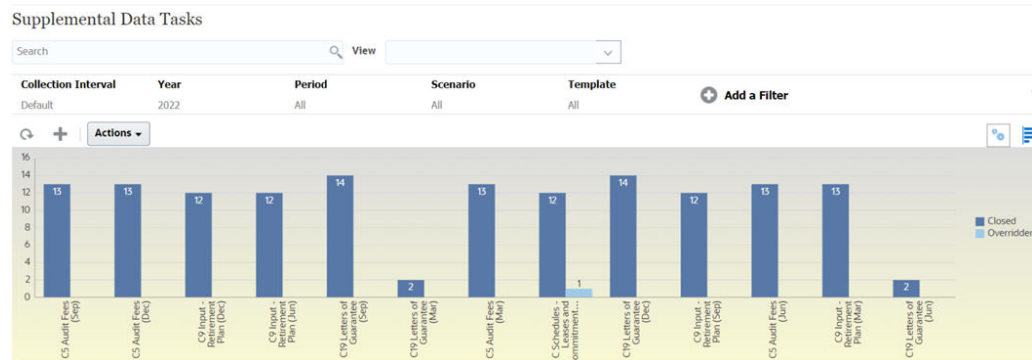
- In the **X-Axis** section, for Type, select **Date**.
- In the **Legend (Series)** section, enter 2 values:
 - In **Value**, select **Form**.
 - In **Categories**, select **None**.

6. In the **Axis** tab, leave the default settings as is.
7. In the **Legend** tab, specify the following:
 - In **Legend Position**, select **Right**.
 - In **Palette**, select **Redwood**.
8. Click **OK**.

Example: Creating a Chart to Display Period and Status (with Description) of the Form Template

This example creates a chart that displays the period and detailed statuses of a particular supplemental data form.

The generated chart is displayed as shown. Click any area within the chart to drill down and view of the individual records that comprise that aggregated area.



To create this chart:

1. From the Home page, click **Tasks**. Click **Supplemental Data Tasks** to display the supplemental data task list.
2. From the **View Selector** at the top-right of the page, select **Chart View**.
The chart view appears, with a default chart displayed.
3. Click **Edit** at the top-right to display the Edit Chart dialog.
4. In the **Properties** tab, specify the following:

Edit Chart OK Cancel

Properties | Layout | Axis | Legend

Type: Bar

Background: No Fill Solid Gradient

Label Position: No Label Center Inside Edge Outside Edge

Orientation: Vertical Horizontal

Grid Lines:

Missing Values as Zero:

Dual-Y Axis:

Period: Selection Latest in Selection Prior from Selection

- In **Type**, select **Bar**.

- In **Background**, select **Solid**. Select the color of your preference from the drop down.
 - Select **Gradient**. Select the color of your preference from the drop-down menu.
 - In **Label Position**, select **Inside Edge**.
 - In **Orientation**, select **Vertical**.
 - Select **Grid Lines**.
 - Deselect **Missing Values as Zero**.
 - Deselect **Dual Y Axis**.
 - In **Period**, select **Selection**.
5. In the **Layout** tab, specify the following:

Edit Chart OK Cancel

Properties **Layout** Axis Legend

X Axis

Type: Attribute (dropdown) Attribute 1: Template (dropdown) Attribute 2: Period (dropdown)

Sort: Template (dropdown) Ascending (dropdown)

Legend (Series)

Value	Aggregation	Categories	Group By	Filter
Form (dropdown)	Count (dropdown)	Status (Detailed) (dropdown)		

- In the **X-Axis** section, for Type, select **Attribute**. For **Attribute 1**, select **Template**. For **Attribute 2**, select **Period**.
 - In the **Legend (Series)** section, enter two values:
 - In **Value**, select **Form**.
 - In **Categories**, select **Status (Detailed)**.
6. In the **Axis** tab, leave the default settings as is.
7. In the **Legend** tab, specify the following:
- In **Legend Position**, select **Right**.
 - In **Palette**, select **Redwood**.
8. Click **OK**.

Working With Gantt Chart Views

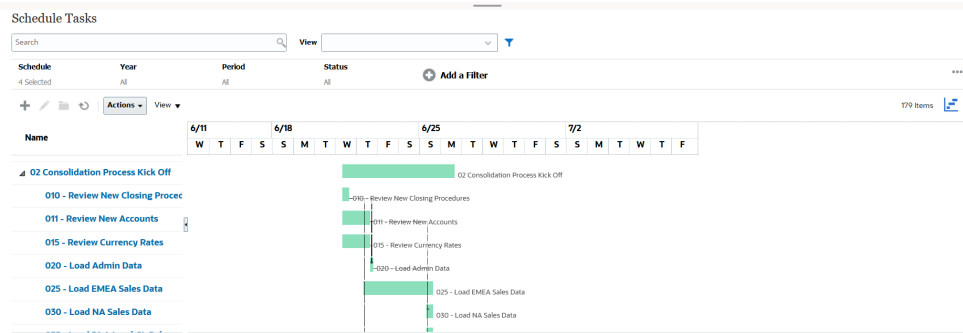
Gantt charts displays a timeline for a schedule that graphically represents the duration of tasks and the dependencies between them. You can view the predecessor relationships between tasks. Bars represent duration, and arrows represent dependencies. You can also see the parent-child task relationships in the hierarchy.

You might choose to use the Gantt Chart view when you create a template to see the predecessor relationships between the tasks, or to verify the precedence order after adding tasks to a schedule.

Gantt Chart view is available for **Scheduled Tasks**.

To view the data in a Gantt Chart:

1. On the Home page, click **Tasks**, and then click **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Click the **View Selector** icon and choose **Gantt Chart**.
The schedule tasks data is displayed in the Gantt Chart view as shown.



Working With Calendar Views

Calendar views display all the scheduled tasks in a traditional calendar format based on month, week, or day.

The Month view displays the days in standard calendar format.

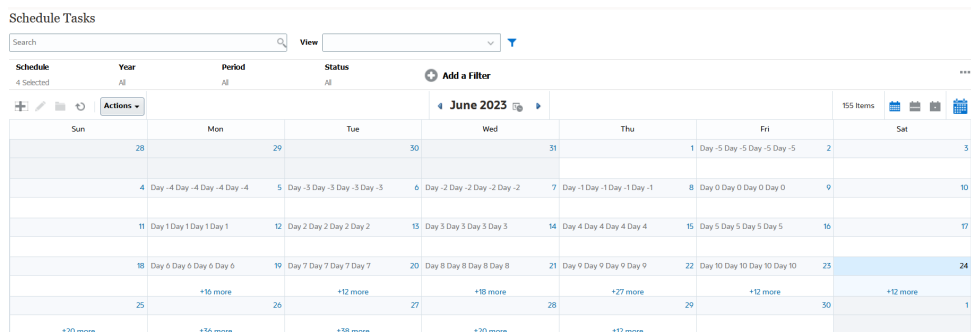
The Week view displays the tasks of the specified week. The top section displays tasks that span multiple days. The second section displays tasks that are contained within one day. The tasks are displayed vertically, spanning the hours of the day.

The Day view is focused on one 24-hour day.

To view the scheduled tasks in Calendar View:

1. On the **Home** page, click **Tasks**, and then click **Schedule Tasks**.
2. Click the **View Selector** icon and choose **Calendar View**.
The schedule tasks data is displayed in the Calendar view. Use the calendar icons to select Month, Week, or Day. In the Calendar View, you can also see the Day Label in the Day header.

The following image shows the scheduled tasks in a Calendar View for a month.



Saving Views

Saving a view enables you to save your view definition and settings. When you need to display data in the format set by this view, you can use the saved view, instead of again setting the required view properties.

The scope of a saved view is limited to the object on which it is based. For example, if you create a saved view with Tasks, you can't use it with journals. A saved view on a particular supplemental data set can't be used with a different data set. So, you can only use it with certain forms or within a collection.

To save a view:

1. Adjust the view to see the data you would like by adjusting filters, columns or sorting on your list. See [Using the Filter Bar to Adjust Your View](#).
2. From **Actions**, click **Save View**.
3. In the Save View dialog, enter a Name (can enter a maximum of 80 characters) and an optional description (can enter a maximum of 255 characters).
4. Click **OK**.

You can see all the saved lists by clicking the **View** drop-down selector.

Editing Saved Views

Edit a saved list view, pivot view, or chart view to modify its name and definition.

To edit a view:

1. From the Home page, click **Application**, **Task Manager**, and then **Views**.
A list of available views is displayed.
2. Select a particular view and click the **Edit** icon. You can also click the ... icon for a view and select **Edit**.
3. Update the required information and click **OK**.

To edit a view:

1. From the Home page, click **Application**, **Supplemental Data**, and then **Views**.
A list of available views is displayed.
2. Select a particular view and click the **Edit** icon. You can also click the ... icon for a view and select **Edit**.
3. Update the required information and click **OK**.

Setting a Default View

A Service Administrator or Power User can set a published, saved, view as the default view.

The first time a user opens a view, the default view is displayed. The system then remembers the view settings that were used. So, when you open a view subsequently, it is displayed with the settings that were used most recently.

To set a default view:

1. From the Home page, click **Application**, then **Task Manager**.
2. Click the **Views** tab to display the Views page.
3. Select the view that you want to set as default and then click the **Set Default** icon. Or, click the **Actions** menu for the view that you want to set as default and select **Set Default**.

To set a default view:

1. From the Home page, click **Application**, then **Supplemental Data**.
2. Click the **Views** tab to display the Views page.
3. Select the view that you want to set as default and then click the **Set Default** icon. Or, click the **Actions** menu for the view that you want to set as default and select **Set Default**.

 **Note:**

You can use the **Set Default** action for a published list view. The Administrator or Power User sets the view as the default so that the saved list view will not only be available to all users of that view type, but it will also be selected by default when a user opens that view type.

Working with Dashboards

Related Topics

- [Dashboard Overview](#)
- [Task Overview Dashboard](#)
- [Compliance Dashboards](#)
- [Financial Dashboard](#)
- [Working With Operational Dashboards](#)

Dashboard Overview

You can monitor Task Manager , Supplemental Data Management information using the following dashboards:

- **Task Overview**
- **Compliance Overview**
- **Financial Dashboards**

The Dashboards feature is enabled if you've access to at least one of these dashboards.

Watch the following video for an introduction to Dashboards.



[Dashboards Overview](#)

Task Overview Dashboard

The Task Overview Dashboard contains the Status dashboards for Overall status, Task Manager, Supplemental Data status.

Total Overview

To view the Total Overview status:

1. On the Home page, from **Dashboards**, click **Task Overview**.
2. On the left, click **Total Overview**.
3. From the POV, select a **Year** and **Period**.

The system displays the number of **Open Tasks**, **Late**, and **On Time** tasks.

4. Click on a status to drill down into the list of tasks with that status.

From the list of tasks, if you've access rights to a task, you can click the task name to directly open and work with the task.

5. **Optional:** Sort the list of tasks using one of these methods:

- **Count (Ascending)**
- **Count (Descending)**
- **Alphabetic (Ascending)**
- **Alphabetic (Descending)**

Task Manager Overview

To view the Task Manager Overview status:

1. On the Home page, from **Dashboards**, click **Task Overview**.
2. From the POV, select a **Year** and **Period**.
3. From the **Tasks** drop-down list, select a task, or select **All** to view all tasks.
The system displays the number of **Open Tasks**, **Late**, and **On Time** tasks.
4. Click on a status to drill down into the list of tasks with that status.
From the list of tasks, if you've access rights to a task, you can click the task name to directly open and work with the task.
5. Filter the tasks by selecting **View By**, then select an option:
 - **Priority**
 - **Schedule**
 - **Task Type**
 - **Organizational Unit**
6. **Optional:** Sort the list of tasks using one of these methods:
 - **Count (Ascending)**
 - **Count (Descending)**
 - **Alphabetic (Ascending)**
 - **Alphabetic (Descending)**
 - **Attribute Order (Ascending)**
 - **Attribute Order (Descending)**

Supplemental Data Overview

To view the Supplemental Data status overview dashboard:

1. On the Home page, from **Dashboards**, click **Task Overview**.
2. On the left, click **Supplemental Data Overview**.
3. From the **Collection Interval** drop-down list, select a collection interval.
4. Select members for the POV.
The POV dimensions are based on the frequency dimension selection for the selected **Collection Interval**.
5. From the **Forms** drop-down list, select a form, or select **All** to view all forms.
The system displays the number of **Open Forms**, **Late**, and **On Time** forms.
6. Click on a status to view the list of forms with that status.

From the list of forms, if you've access rights to a form you can click the form name to directly open and work with the form.

7. Filter the tasks by selecting **View By**, then select an option:
 - **Workflow Dimensions**
 - **Form**
 - **Collection**
 - **Frequency**
8. **Optional:** Sort the list of tasks using one of these methods:
 - **Count (Ascending)**
 - **Count (Descending)**
 - **Alphabetic (Ascending)**
 - **Alphabetic (Descending)**

Compliance Dashboards

Compliance Dashboard provides metrics on how well the company achieved their compliance objectives, distinguishing those tasks that were completed on time from those that were late, and providing a count of those that were approved or rejected. You can view user performance metrics based on user and organizational unit.

Task Manager Compliance Dashboard

To view the Task Manager Compliance dashboard:

1. On the Home page, from **Dashboards**, click **Compliance**.
2. On the left, click **Task Manager Compliance**.
3. From the Point of View, select a **Year** and **Period**.
4. From the **Tasks** drop-down list, select a task, or select **All** to view all tasks.

The pie charts display the following status for tasks: number of Completed Tasks, Percentage of tasks Prepared On Time, Percentage of tasks Approved On Time, number of Rejected Tasks, and number of Alerts.

5. Click on one of the status charts to view the list of tasks with that status.

From the list of tasks, if you've access rights to a task, you can click the task name to directly open and work with the task.

6. Filter the tasks by selecting **View By**, then select an option:
 - **User:** You can click on a user name to view User Details.
 - **Organizational Unit**
7. From **Performance**, select task performance metrics:
 - **Preparation**
 - **Approval**
8. **Optional:** To change the order of tasks listed, from **Order By**, select:
 - **User**

- **On Time**
- **Late**
- **Rejections**

Supplemental Data Compliance Dashboard

To view the Supplemental Data Compliance dashboard:

1. On the Home page, click **Dashboards**, then click **Compliance Overview**.
2. On the left, click **Supplemental Data Compliance**.
3. From the **Collection Interval** drop-down list, select a collection interval.
4. Select members for the POV.
The POV dimensions are based on the frequency dimension selection for the selected **Collection Interval**.
5. From the **Forms** drop-down list, select a form, or select **All** to view all forms.
The pie charts display the following status for forms: number of Completed Forms, Percentage of forms Prepared On Time, Percentage of forms Reviewed On Time, Percentage of forms Posted On Time, and number of Rejected forms.
6. Click on one of the status charts to drill down into the list of forms with that status.
From the list of forms, if you have access rights to a form, you can click the form name to directly open and work with the form.
7. From **Performance**, select form performance metrics:
 - **Preparation**
 - **Review**
 - **Posting**
8. **Optional:** To change the order of forms listed, from **Order By**, select:
 - **User**
 - **On Time**
 - **Late**
 - **Rejections**

Financial Dashboard

The Financial dashboard provides a graphical depiction of the results for the company. For example, you can view a Balance Sheet dashboard, Cash Flow dashboard, or Income dashboard. From any dashboard, you can view further details.

Financial Consolidation and Close provides a predefined dashboard named **FCCS_Income Statement Dashboard** with the following data:

- Key Income Accounts, which displays data from the FCCS_Income Dashboard Tile Chart form
- Quarterly Sales by Entity, which displays data from the FCCS_Quarterly Sales by Entity form

- Monthly Sales by Entity, which displays data from the FCCS_Monthly Sales by Entity form
- Quarterly Net Income by Entity, which displays data from the FCCS_Quarterly Net Income by Entity form
- Monthly Net Income by Entity, which displays data from the FCCS_Monthly Net Income by Entity form

Administrators can create dashboards by selecting data forms, external artifacts, and specifying chart types. See "Designing Dashboards" in *Administering Financial Consolidation and Close*.

To view a Financial dashboard:

1. On the Home page, from **Dashboards**, click **Financial Dashboards**.
2. To search for an existing dashboard, enter text in the search box, and click **Search**.

Working With Operational Dashboards

Related Topics

- [Overview of Operational Dashboards](#)
- [Viewing and Opening Operational Dashboards](#)

Overview of Operational Dashboards

Dashboards provide enhanced reporting capabilities. They enable users to chart, evaluate, and (in some cases) even change key business data.

About Operational Dashboards

Operational dashboards provide greater visibility into your business process.

Each dashboard can have a maximum of four views. This includes list views, pivot views, or chart views. You can open a maximum of 10 dashboards at a time. Service Administrators, or any user who is granted the Operational Dashboards - Manage role, can create dashboards. The dashboard creator can also control access to the dashboard by granting permissions to one or more users, groups, or teams. Users who have been granted access to a dashboard can run the dashboard and view its data. The access only allows a user to view the dashboard. It doesn't extend their access to the underlying data. Therefore, a user can only view records based on their own access within the service.

Features of Operational Dashboards

Dashboards provide the following features:

- Visualize data interactively with a wide variety of chart types
- Obtain both high-level and detailed insights into the performance of your business processes
- Create filters at the dashboard level and at the individual view level
Filters created at the dashboard level are applied to all the views within the dashboard. After this, filters defined at the view level (if any) are applied.
- Control access to viewing dashboards



Note:

For Supplemental Data, modifying the calculation definition of an attribute after deployment, affects the results in Operational Dashboard and other grouped views (pivot, chart view and reports). Dashboard always use the latest calculation definition defined for the attribute.

Viewing and Opening Operational Dashboards

Viewing Existing Dashboards

To view the dashboards, from **Home**, click **Library**, then **Operational Dashboards**. The Operational Dashboards page appears with the list of existing dashboards.



Opening a Dashboard

To open a dashboard:



1. Access the Operational Dashboards page. This page displays the list of existing operational dashboards
2. (Optional) Use the **Search** box to search for a particular dashboard.
3. Click the name of the dashboard that must be opened.

The dashboard opens within a new dynamic tab next to the Operational Dashboard tab.

You can perform the following actions on the dashboard:

- Click any area or total, in any view, to drill down into the individual records that comprise that area or total.
- Edit the dashboard settings using the  icon.
- Refresh all the views in the dashboard using the  icon (at the dashboard level).

On each view in the dashboard, you can:

- Refresh a view in the dashboard using the  icon (at the dashboard level).
- Expand or collapse a view in the dashboard using the  icon.

The following image shows the options available when you open a dashboard.

