# **Orbit**

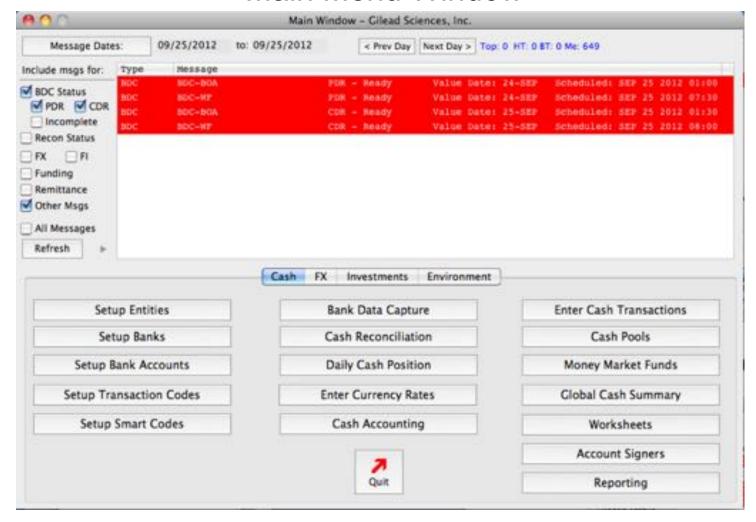
Cash Position Using Worksheets

### Introduction

This presentation is describes using Orbit Cash Worksheets to provide a highly customizable Cash Positioning view in Orbit.

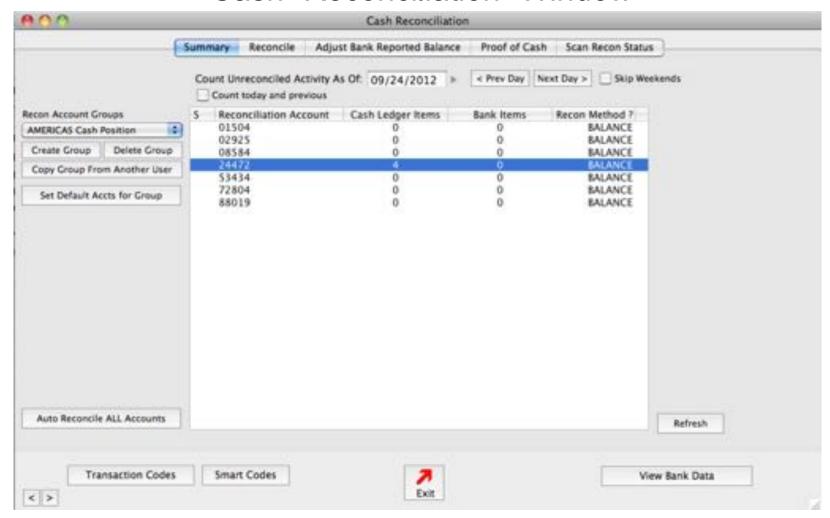
The setting of our narrative is that today is 9/25/2012. We will first look at the state of the system as it would be at 5:00am, before any bank data capture has occurred. We will then examine how things change as first the PDR is reported followed by the CDR sometime later in the morning.

#### Main Menu Window



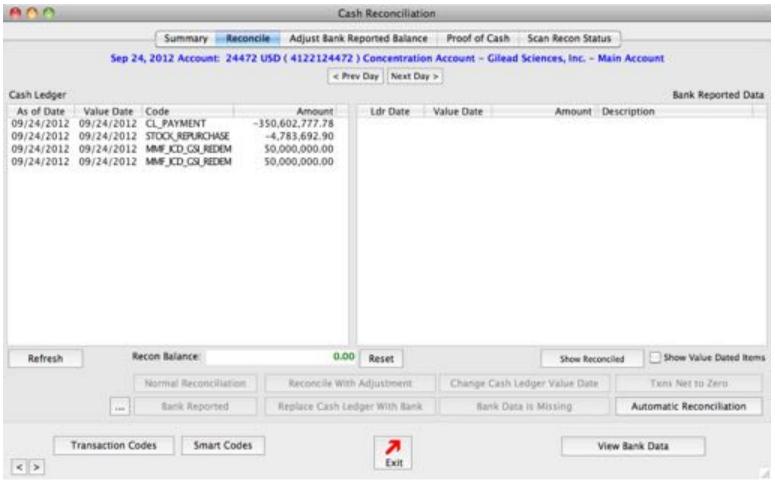
- Login to Orbit and press the "Exit" button on the "Login" window. The "Main Menu Window" opens
- Click on the "Message Dates" button. Set the starting and ending dates to 9/25/2012
- Click the check-boxes that control the "Message Board" and select "BDC Status", "PDR" and "CDR"
- The red lines represent events that are expected, but have not yet occurred. Note that none of the morning activity for 9/25 has occurred

#### Cash "Reconciliation" Window



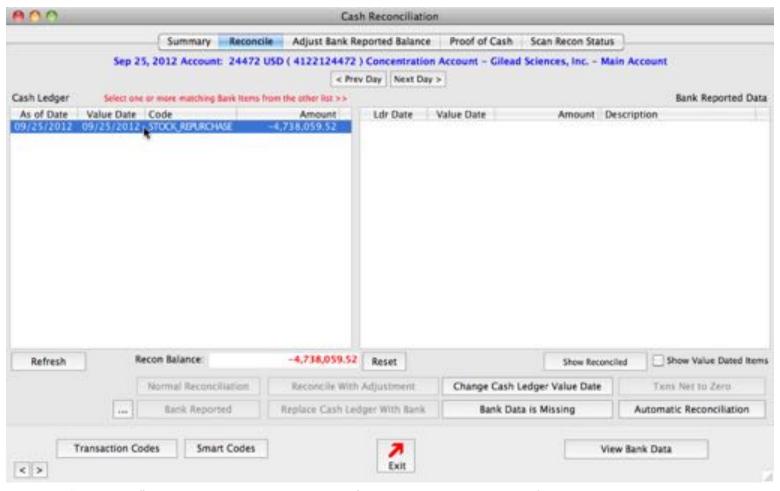
- Click the "Cash Reconciliation" button on the "Cash" tab of the "Main Menu" window
- On the morning of 9/25, the bank will report Previous Day Activity (PDR). In our example, that reporting has not yet occurred
- We can see the reconciliation status for our concentration account (24472)
- The are 4 un-reconciled cash ledger items and no reported, un-reconciled bank items

#### Cash "Reconciliation" – 9/24



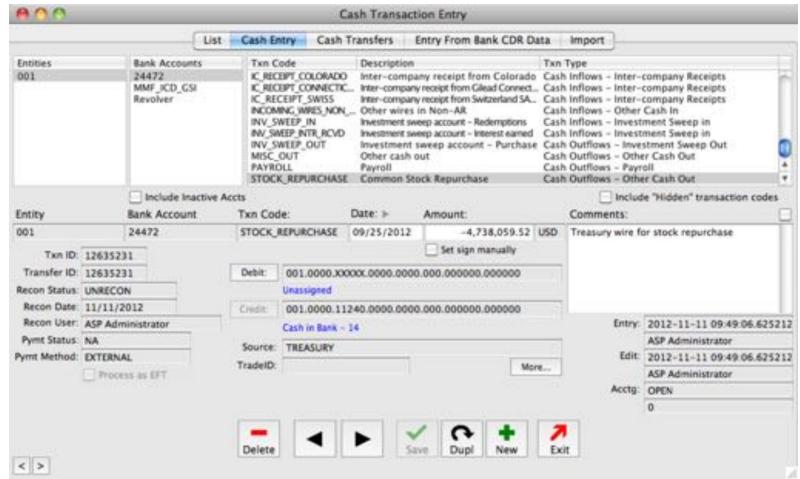
- Double-click on the 24472 account line to view the "Reconcile" tab
- We see Cash Ledger items listed on the left side
- These items have been created in the Cash Ledger through various activities Treasury performs in Orbit
- For example, the MMF\_ICD\_GSI\_REDEM transactions were created automatically by Orbit when Treasury initiated a redemption through the ICD portal. Similarly, the CL\_PAYMENT item was created by operations on the Orbit Credit Line window
- The "STOCK\_REPURCHASE" item was a Treasury wire entered on the Orbit "Cash Transaction Entry" window
- Cash Ledger items are cash movements that Treasury initiated, or are forecasting, or have been informed by others to expect

#### Cash "Reconciliation" – 9/25



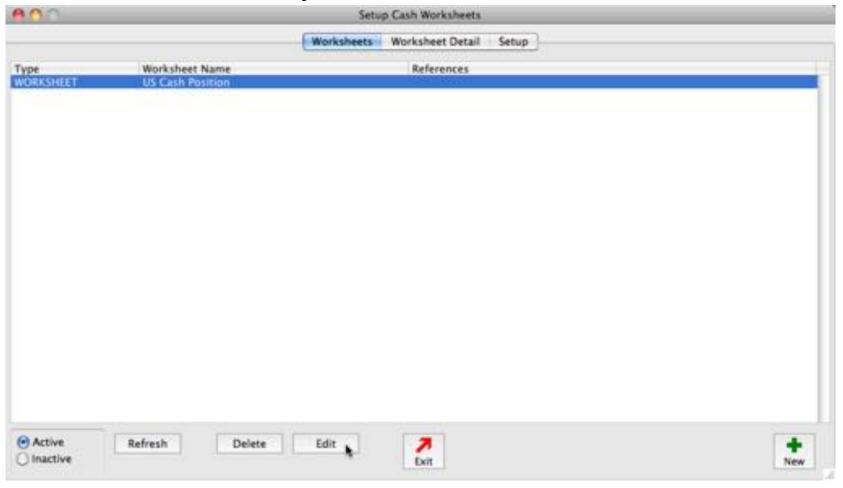
- We press the "Next Day" button and move to view the Cash Reconciliation state for 9/25 (today)
- We see a STOCK\_REPURCHASE Cash Ledger item. This would be a wire Treasury initiated (entered) on 9/25 for value today
- Treasury will enter Cash Ledger transactions as soon as they are aware of them. Items with future value dates, can be entered into the Cash Ledger at any time. The Cash Ledger is the Treasury view of cash for both today and the future
- We can "drill" down into the details of Cash Ledger items by double-clicking the line in the Cash Ledger list
- Double-clicking moves us to the "Cash Transaction Entry" window with the details of the double-clicked item displayed

# Cash Transaction Entry – STOCK\_REPURCHASE for 9/25



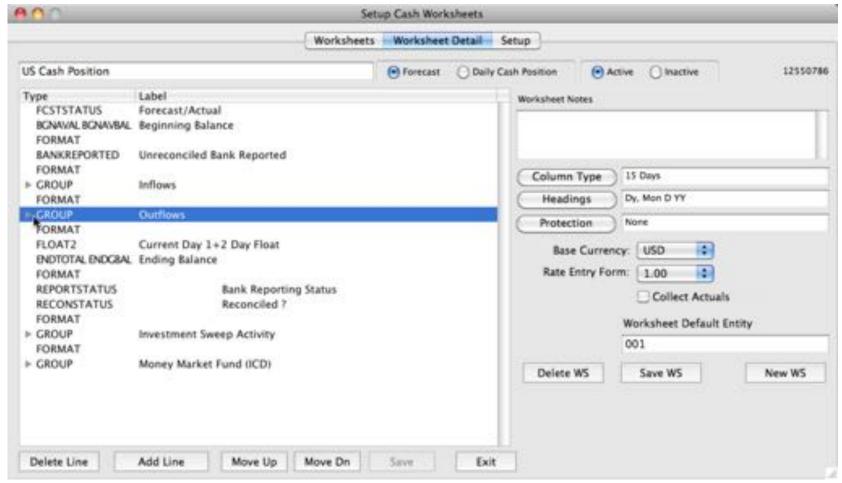
- This screen shows us the details of the Cash Ledger entry. It is "Un-reconciled", which means it has not been matched to a bank-reported item
- We can see who entered the item and who the last person to touch the item was
- We see the debit/credit currently associated with the item. Accounting information comes from the items Transaction Code

# Daily Position Worksheet



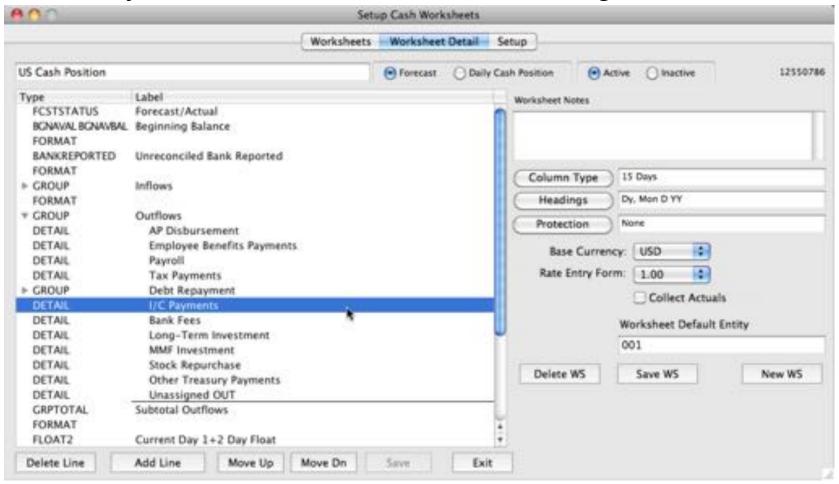
- Next we look at how we might use Orbit Cash Worksheets to create a custom Cash Position view
- Press the "Worksheet" button on the "Cash" table of the "Main Menu Window"
- The worksheets you or others have created are listed on the "Worksheets" tab
- To open a worksheet for data viewing and/or entry, double-click it. To edit the structure of a worksheet, select it and then press the "Edit" button
- Before we view the worksheet's data, we will take a short detour and explore how the worksheets are built/changed
- Select a worksheet and press the "Edit" button

# Daily Position Worksheet – Edit/Change Structure



- Worksheets are composed of lines known as "elements"
- Elements come in various types (FCSTSTATUS, BGNAVAL, FORMAT, GROUP, ENDTOTAL...)
- The element type determines the basic behavior, capabilities of the worksheet line
- The GROUP type represents a sub-total grouping and typically contains other DETAIL elements
- DETAIL elements are where Cash Ledger data gets pulled into the worksheet
- The main data sources for a worksheet are: Cash Ledger, Bank Reported data, Account Balances and other worksheets

# Daily Position Worksheet – Edit/Change Structure



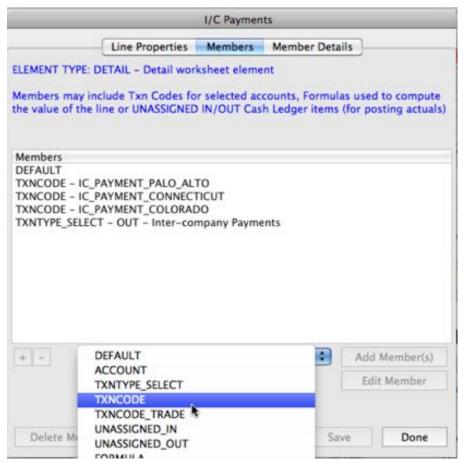
- GROUP elements may be expanded (click the disclosure control next to the item)
- Expanding the "Outflows" GROUP, we see that it contains DETAIL elements and another GROUP element
- Elements themselves are composed of one or more "members"
- Members are the fundamental level of detail in the worksheet
- The main job of members is to tell Orbit which, specific data should be included on the worksheet line
- Double-click on the DETAIL element named: "I/C Payments". This opens the "Element" editor

# Daily Position Worksheet – Element (Line Properties)



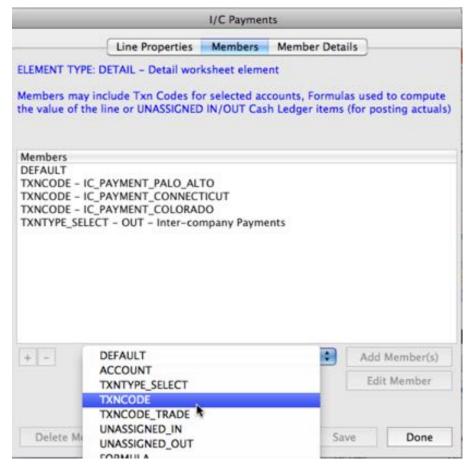
- The element editor lets us set a number of options for the element. Many of the options are a bit obscure, but they contribute to our ability to customize the appearance and function of each worksheet line
- Whatever you type in the text box at the top of the editor is what appears as the row label on the worksheet
- The "Is Cash Position Element" tells Orbit that, if there is data in the Cash Ledger that maps to this line, that data should appear here
- If there is no Cash Ledger data for this line, then you may enter forecast data in this line and the worksheet will save it. However, as soon as data appears in the Cash Ledger, that data will replace your forecast. Cash Ledger data is considered to be closer to reality than any forecast numbers entered on the worksheet

# Daily Position Worksheet – Element Members



- An element contains one or more members.
- Members come in various type
- Most elements have a "DEFAULT" member which gathers detail values from other element members for display on the
  worksheet. You can think of an element as a kind of sub-total grouping. Element members make up the detail and the
  DEFAULT member acts as the sub-total for the group
- The main job of member types is to specify what operations to perform pull in data from the Cash Ledger (or other data sources)
- Through members, we map specific pieces of Cash Ledger data into a line (element) on the worksheet

# Daily Position Worksheet – Element Members

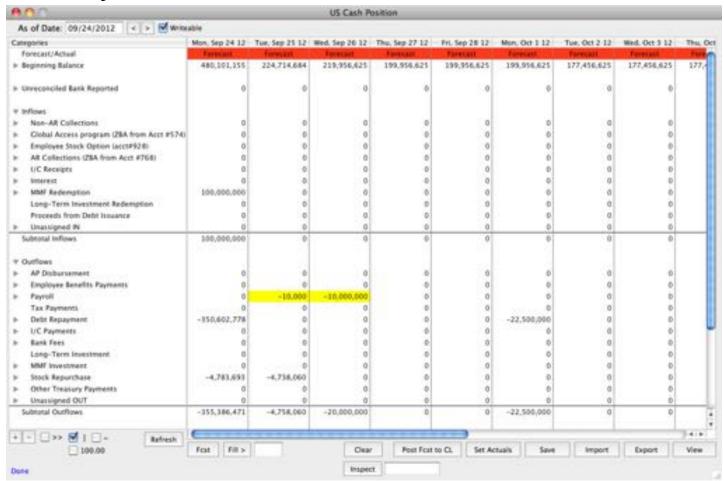


- In this example, the "I/C Payments" line on the worksheet will pull Cash Ledger data for 3 specific transaction codes (IC PAYMENT PALO ALTO, IC PAYMENT CONNECTICUT and IC PAYMENT COLORADO)
- Besides these 3 specific codes, the worksheet will pull data from any Transaction Code that belongs to the Transaction
  Type group called "OUT Inter-company Payments" (every transaction code belongs to a group called a Transaction
  Type)
- This arrangement means that the worksheet will provide details for the 3 specific codes and then report all other "Intercompany Payment" data into the TXNTYPE SELECT member

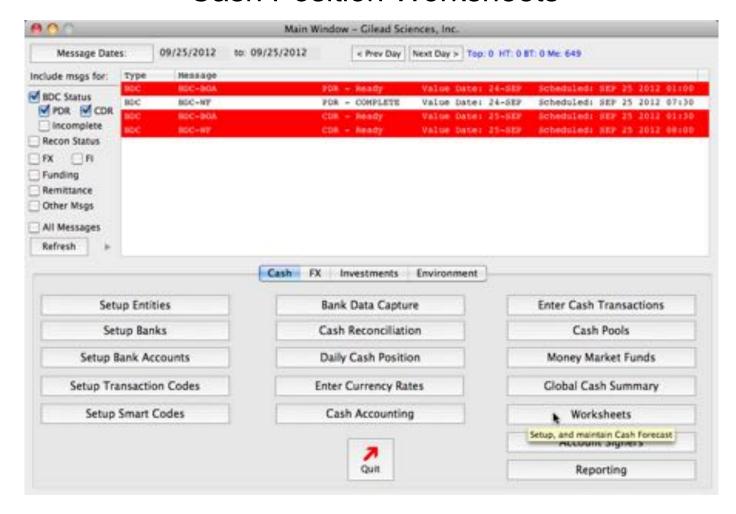
### **Daily Position Worksheet**

- There is a lot more that can be said about worksheet mechanics. We won't go into that further here. Suffice it to say that you can think of a worksheet as a very specialized kind of spreadsheet that is made up of rows and columns.
- Unlike Excel, you don't have much control over the columns in a worksheet. Worksheet columns are time values: days, weeks, months or quarters. Worksheet columns are managed by Orbit
- You do have more control over rows that are included in the worksheet. Worksheet rows (through element members)
  can be mapped to specific Cash Ledger transaction codes and/or transaction types
- Rows may be FORMULA lines that will execute arithmetic expressions that reference other lines
- Rows may be references to account balances
- Rows may be references to lines on other worksheets
- Lets proceed now to look at worksheet data for 9/25. In the next slide we have double-clicked on the "US Cash Position" worksheet. The worksheet opens in a new window.
- In our exercise we are preparing for cash positioning for the workday of 9/25. That means we will open our worksheet starting at 9/24. This will let us see the previous day (9/24) as well as today (9/25). Both days play a part in positioning for today and in the bank reporting process that will occur the morning of the 9/25

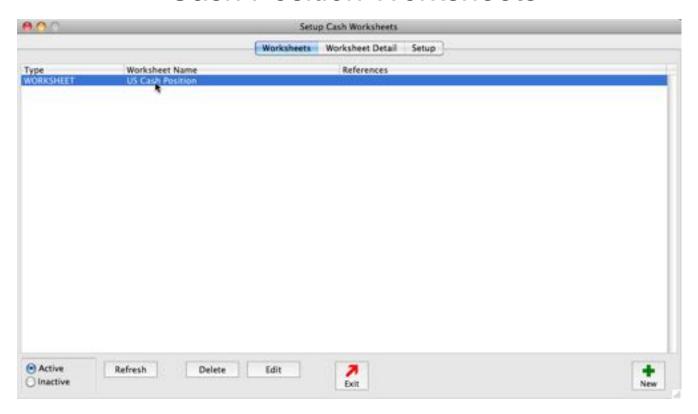
# Daily Position Worksheet – Element Members



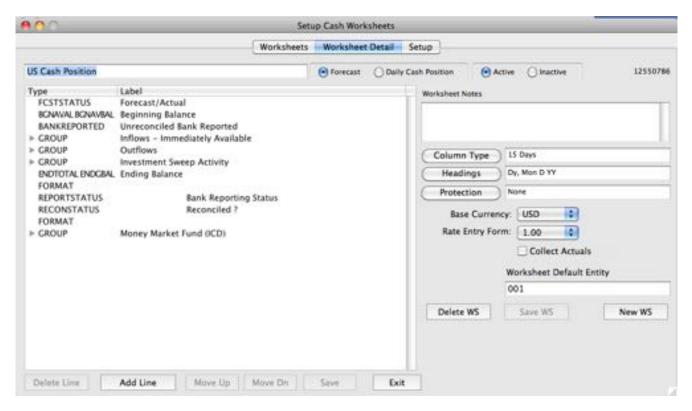
- There is not a lot to see on the worksheet. The beginning balance is the "opening available" balance pulled from the bank reported balance of the day previous to 9/24
- The rest of the values appearing for 9/24 are the Cash Ledger values we saw earlier in the presentation when we visited "Cash Reconciliation" for the 9/24 and 9/25
- The cells painted in yellow indicate forecast values we have typed into the worksheet. These values only exist on the worksheet, they are not Cash Ledger values



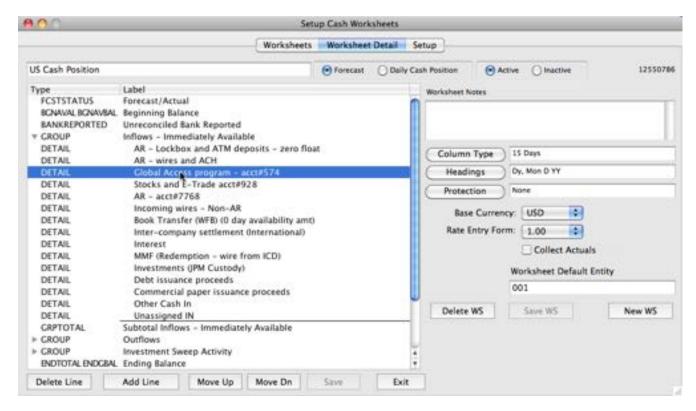
- When you start business in the morning, you would probably go directly to "Cash Reconciliation", but we are going to get there in a round-about way
- Click on the "Worksheets" button to go to the Cash Position worksheets we have configured



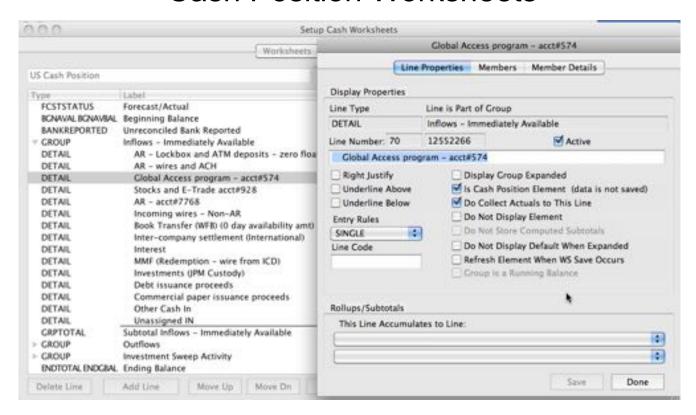
- The "Worksheets" tab lists the worksheets that have been setup in Orbit
- Worksheets are spreadsheet like, but they are not spreadsheets
- They can be setup without any programming, but the process is a bit obscure. We will look at the basics just to give you a flavor of how it works
- Select the "US Cash Position" worksheet line and press the "Edit" button



- A worksheet is composed of lines. Orbit calls these "elements"
- The editor window above shows the "elements" that make up the worksheet definition (left side of display)
- You have a good bit of control over the rows in your worksheet, but not so much over the columns. In this worksheet we
  have told Orbit that we want the columns to represent days and that is about the extent of our control
- Each element (worksheet line) is of a particular type. The types shown include "FCSTSTATUS", "GROUP" and "ENDTOTAL". Each of these types have special meaning to Orbit and imply particular behavior in the worksheet
- GROUP elements represent sub-total sections on the worksheet. GROUPS contain other elements. Click on the expansion control to "expand" the GROUP



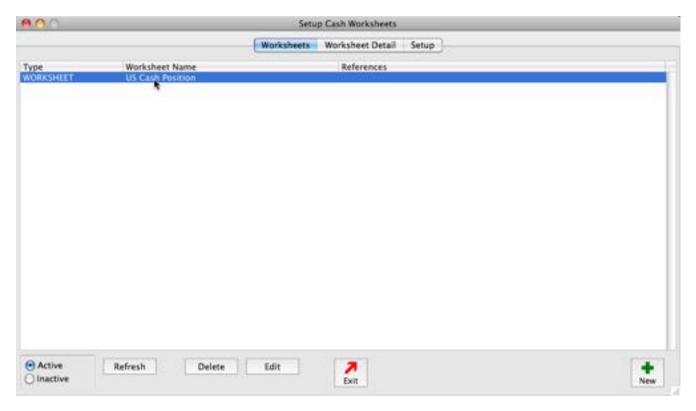
- When you expand a GROUP, you can see that it contains additional elements (lines)
- DETAIL element types represent the main place where data from the rest of flows onto the worksheet
- You can edit elements by double-clicking
- Double-click on the DETAIL element labeled "Global Access program..."



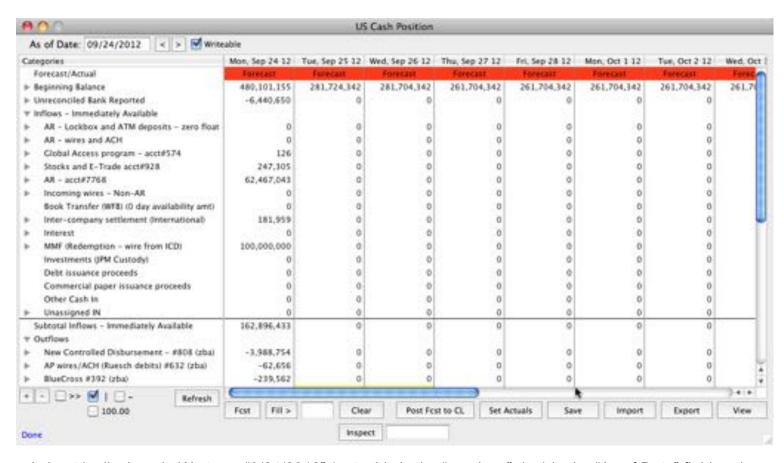
- Double-clicking on an element, brings up the editor for that element. Here is where you can set the label and other attributes for the worksheet line (element)
- An element is composed of one or more "Members". Members are the objects we use to convey information to the element about what we want this line on the worksheet to do
- To look at the element members, click on the "Members" tab



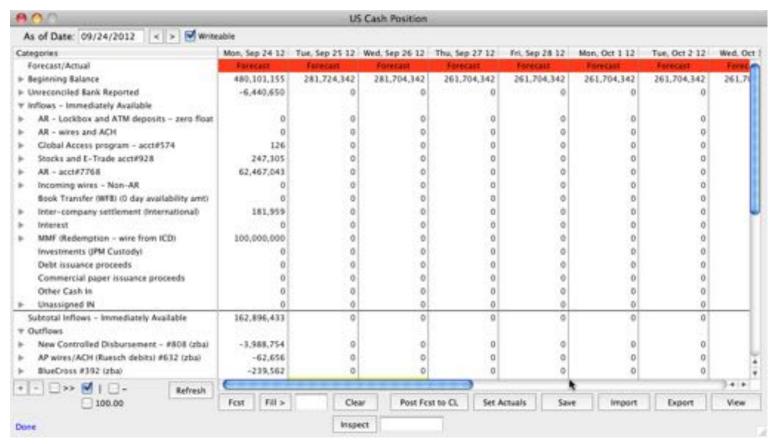
- Each Element type may include one or more Members
- Members come in different types. Different Element types may contain different Member types
- The complex part of worksheets is understanding the roles of different Element types and Member types
- In this case the DETAIL Element represents a line on the Worksheet. The Element includes 2 Members
- The DEFAULT member holds the data that gets displayed on the worksheet
- The TXNCODE member references a single Transaction Code that we want to include on the line
- The DETAIL Element could include multiple Transaction Codes. If that were the case we would see multiple TXNCODE members. The values from all of the TXNCODE members would roll up into the DEFAULT member



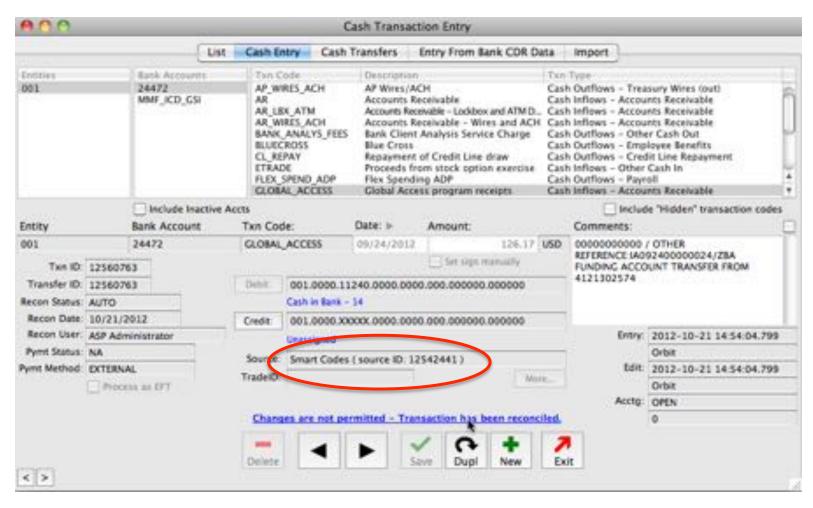
- That is far as we are going to go describing how worksheets are setup
- Return to the "Worksheets" tab and double-click on the "US Cash Position" worksheet line



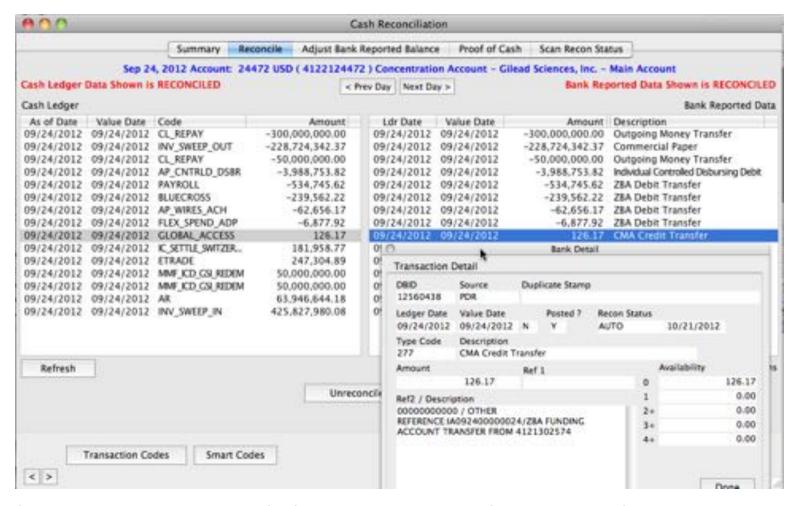
- The worksheet is displayed. We type "9/24/2012" (note this is the "previous" day) in the "As of Date" field and press enter
- In a few seconds, Orbit reads in data as directed by the information set in the worksheet's Element Members
- The worksheet should look familiar as it closely follows Gilead's cash position spreadsheet
- The "Beginning" balance is the "Opening Available Balance" pulled from the Bank Reported Balance for 9/24. Orbit got this information from the PDR BAI report imported from Wells Fargo bank
- The "Un-reconciled Bank Reported" line includes PDR/CDR data that has not yet been reconciled. Once PDR/CDR items have been reconciled, they disappear from this line and appear on the appropriate DETAIL line below



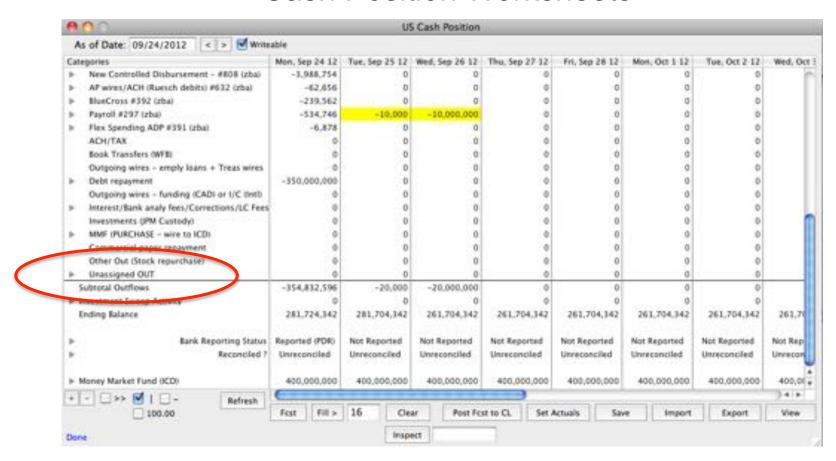
- Look at the "Global access program" line for 9/24. The \$126 value comes from a Cash Ledger item that Orbit created when it performed Smart Code processing on PDR Bank Reported Data
- Each detail line on the worksheet is set up with TXNCODE Element Members which tell Orbit to read in Cash Ledger items that have been coded to those Transaction Codes
- The Cash Ledger values that appear in worksheet cells are created as part of the BAI data import and the Orbit "reconciliation" process
- Double-clicking the "126" value in the worksheet will cause Orbit to lookup and display the underlying Cash Ledger item



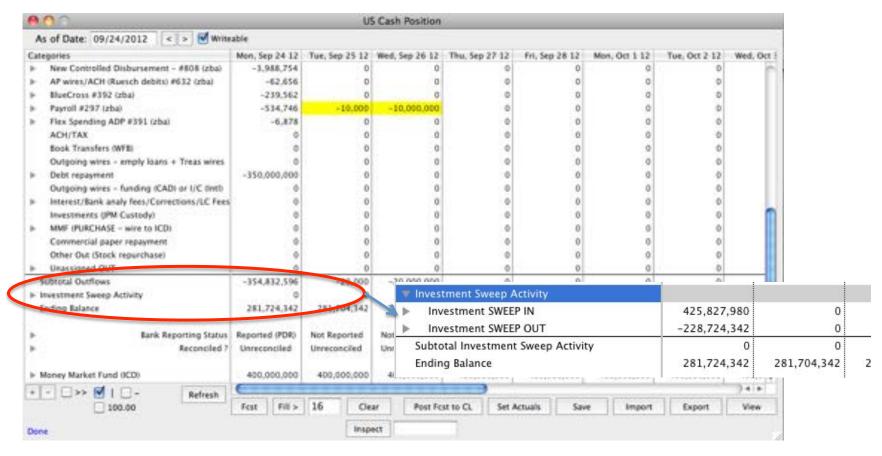
- The Cash Ledger item was created by Smart Code processing
- You can click the <u>Change are not permitted Transaction has been reconciled</u> link to drill down to the reconciliation screen to examine to underlying bank reported item



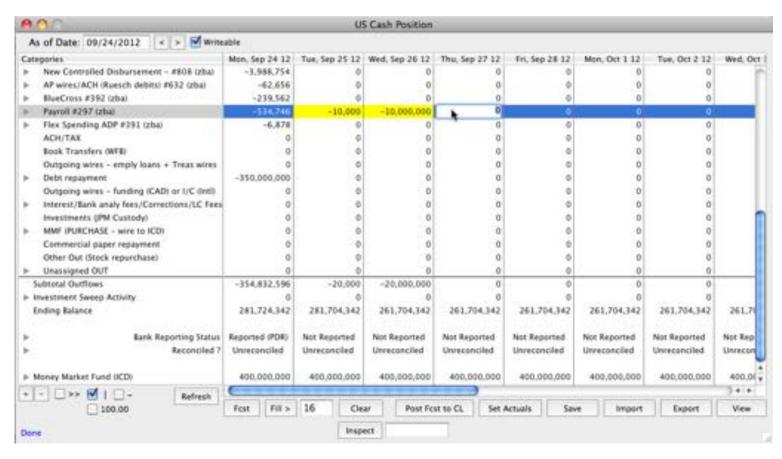
- The Cash Ledger item appears on the left. If you select the item on the Cash Ledger side, Orbit will select the corresponding Bank Reported item
- If you double-click the bank item, Orbit will pop up a data box showing the details of the bank reported item



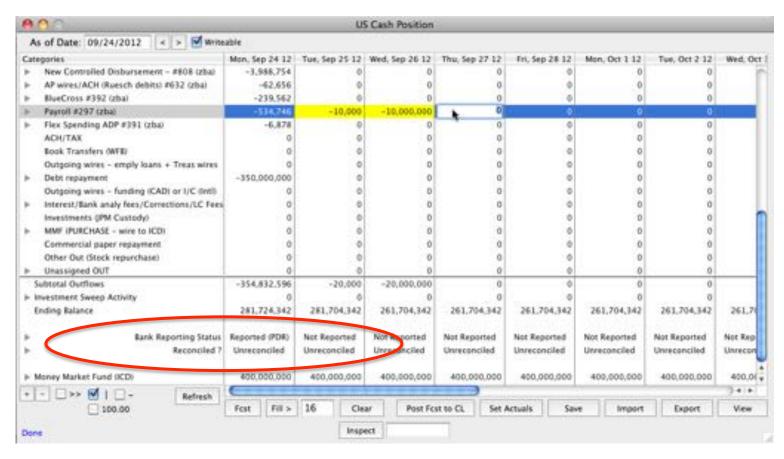
- Returning to the Cash Position Worksheet
- Each DETAIL line should be assigned one or more TXNCODE Members
- We have 2 special lines in the worksheet, "Unassigned IN" and "Unassigned OUT". These lines are setup to bucket any Cash Ledger items that are not already included on one of the TXNCODE detail lines. Between the "Unreconciled Bank Reported" and "Unassigned" lines, you can always be sure that your worksheet includes all of the relevant amounts



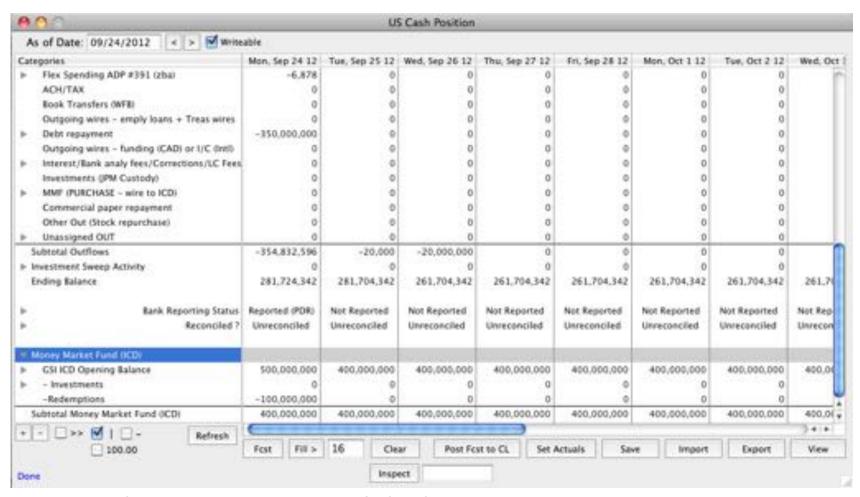
- The worksheet beginning balance already includes the investment sweep balance
- The ending balance on your cash position worksheet sample did not reflect the overnight sweep out
- We added the "Investment Sweep Activity" GROUP line to the worksheet to capture the sweep in/out, but we configured the GROUP so that the DETAIL members do not rollup to the subtotal and thus will not be included in the worksheet ending balance. This way we have visibility to the transaction, but it does not upset the rest of the worksheet
- If you expand the "Investment Sweep Activity" group you can see the in/out activity



- Cells that do not have Cash Ledger items to report are available for entry of forecast values
- The \$10k and \$10m values shown on the payroll line for 9/25 and 9/26 are forecast values that were entered directly into the worksheet
- When forecast values are entered, Orbit marks the cells in yellow
- Values may be appear in the Cash Ledger for those dates (either from PDR/CDR "reconciliation" or from Treasury entering
  a Cash Ledger transaction with the PAYROLL transaction code). When that happens, those values will appear in the
  worksheet cells, replacing the forecast values. Forecast values are retained in the database to allow for variance
  reporting

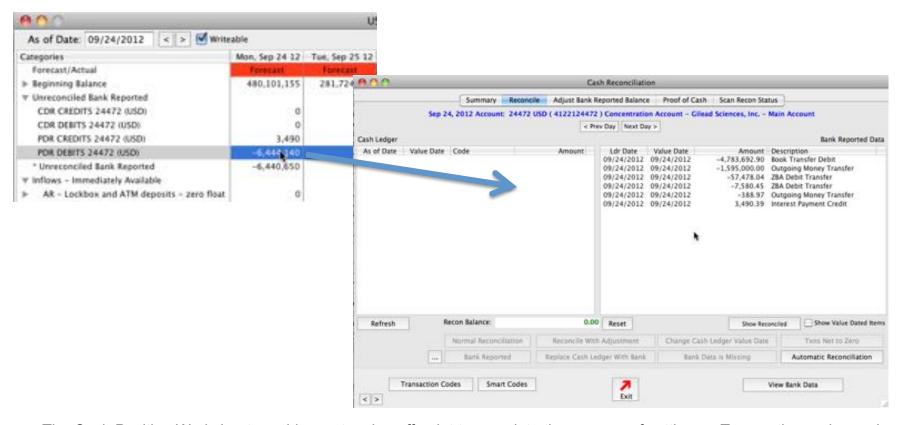


- The "Bank Reporting Status" and "Reconciled?" lines inform you of the reporting and reconciliation status for each day that appears on the worksheet
- Status is updated each time you press the "Refresh" button



- At the bottom of the worksheet we have added a GROUP for the Money Market Funds
- The "GSI ICD Opening Balance" value for 9/24 is the opening balance picked up from the Obit database
- The "Investments" and "Redemptions" lines are FORMULA lines that pull down the purchase and redemption values entered in the top portion of the worksheet (multiplied by -1.00 to reflect the impact on the MMF)
- The balance forward after 9/24 is a computed or forecast balance

# Cash Position Worksheets – Finishing Steps



- The Cash Position Worksheet provides a stepping off point to complete the process of setting up Transaction codes and worksheet mappings
- Go back to the top of the worksheet and expand the "Unreconciled Bank Reported" line
- Our goal now is to reconcile all of the items from these lines so that they flow into the desired worksheet lines
- Double-click on the PDR credit or debit value
- Orbit takes you to the Cash Reconciliation screen for that date and shows you the un-reconciled items
- The next step is to examine each item and create a Transaction Code for that item and if possible create a Smart Code to automatically handle the item when it is reported by the Bank