Oracle ® Financials
for Germany
Documentation Update

RELEASE 11.0.1
October, 1998
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Summary of Changes

This section contains important information. Please read this section for the latest updates and additions to your user’s guide.

The updates include the following changes:

- The report example for the *Domestic EFT Format Accompanying Letter Report* is updated.
- In the *Prerequisites* section for *International EFT Payment Format*, two new prerequisite steps are added.
- Four new sections are added to the *International EFT Payment Format* section. The new sections are *Adding Country Numeric Codes and Short Names*, *System Format EFT Information*, *Supplier Site EFT Information*, and *Payment Schedule EFT Information*.
- The *Reporting Low Value Items* section for the *Asset Summary Report* is updated.
- The *Asset Summary Report (180 columns)* is obsolete.
- The *Column Headings* for the *FA Unplanned Depreciation Report* are updated.
- The description of the Accounting Flexfield field is updated in the *Contra Charging Setup - AutoInvoice Data Validation* section.
- New AutoAccounting functionality is available for Contra Charging Setup with patch 619670. If you apply this patch, consult the *Contra Charging Setup - AutoAccounting* section in this manual for a description of the new functionality.
CHAPTER 1

Oracle Payables

This chapter overviews Oracle Payables for Germany, including:

• German Domestic EFT Payment Format
• Domestic EFT Format Accompanying Letter report
• International EFT Payment Format
• Accompanying Letter
German Domestic EFT Payment Format

Use the German Domestic EFT Payment Format to make domestic (German Inland) payments from a German bank using a diskette. You can also print an accompanying letter for each EFT payment batch in Oracle Payables.

Prerequisites

Before using the German Domestic EFT Payment Format, you must:

- Create a payment format with the Electronic Payments payment method, using the German AP Domestic EFT Format Payment Program.
- Set up only one tax reporting entity
- Create a payment bank account that has a payment document assigned to it and a payment format that uses the German AP Domestic EFT Format Payment Program.
- Enter bank account information for your supplier.
- Ensure that Deutsche Mark invoices have an Electronic Payments payment method.
- Use the Payments AutoSelect window to select a bank account that contains the German EFT payment document and the Electronic Payments payment method.
Domestic EFT Format Accompanying Letter Report

The Domestic EFT Format Accompanying Letter report produces a letter that accompanies the German EFT formatted diskette to the bank. The letter contains details about the diskette. The bank uses the letter as a reconciliation report against the data retrieved from the diskette.

Run this report from the Oracle Payables Standard Report Submission window. Select the required payment batch from the parameter’s list of values.

---

**B E G L E I T Z E T T E L**

**BELEGLOSER DATENTRAEGERAUSTAUSCH**

**SAMMEL-LASTSCHRIFTEN-AUFTRAG**

Bayerische Vereinsbank

VOL_NUMMER DER DISKETTE : 001
ERSTELLUNGSDATUM : 25.07.1994
ANZAHL DATENSAETZE C: 8
SUMME IN DM: 20,345.00
KONTROLLSUMME DER KONTONUMMERN: 140081240
KONTROLLSUMME DER BANKLEITZAHLEN: 60473689
BANKLEITZAHL : 70020270
KONTONUMMER : 20187481

FERTO Electronics GmbH
Postfach 74 50
Münchener Str. 32 - 34
82730 Augsburg
Augsburg, den 25 07 1994

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Oracle Financials for Germany
Prerequisites

Before using this Accompanying Letter, you must run the German Domestic EFT Format Payment Program for the required payment batch.

Column Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Payables prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAMMEL-LASTSCHRIFTEN-AUFTRAG</td>
<td>The name of the bank that you make the payment to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOL_NUMMER DER DISKETTE</td>
<td>The volume number of the diskette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERSTELLUNGSDATUM</td>
<td>The creation date of the diskette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANZAHL DATENSAETZE C</td>
<td>The number of payment records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMME IN DM</td>
<td>The sum total in Deutsche Marks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KONTROLLSUMME DER KONTONUMMERN</td>
<td>The sum of all account numbers from the payment records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KONTROLLSUMME DER BANKLEITZAHLEN</td>
<td>The sum of all bank code numbers from the payment records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANKLEITZAHL</td>
<td>The bank code number of your bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KONTONUMMER</td>
<td>Account number with this bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name and Address</td>
<td>Company name and address, as defined in the tax reporting entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, Date</td>
<td>City and the current date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International EFT Payment Format

Use the German International EFT Payment Format to make German International Payments from a German bank using a diskette. You can also declare some or all payments to the Central German Bank using the Oracle Payables Multiple Declarations window.

Prerequisites

Before using the German International EFT Payment Format, you must:

- Create a payment format with the Electronic Payments payment method, using the German International EFT Format Payment Program.
- Create a payment bank account that has a payment document assigned to it and a payment format that uses the German International EFT Payment Program.
- Set up only one tax reporting entity.
- Define the default EFT parameters for German International EFT using the System Formats EFT window in German Localizations.
- Ensure that all country numeric codes and short names that are used in the Supplier Site EFT flexfield and Payment Schedules flexfield are entered. See Adding Country Numeric Codes and Short Names on page 12 for more information.
- Set your VAT Member State to Germany in the Financial Options window in Oracle Payables (Setup > Options > Financials).
- Ensure the supplier site EFT flexfield is completed for all supplier sites that will be paid using EFT. Also enter bank account information for your supplier. Use the View EFT special menu option from the Supplier Site window.
- Ensure that invoices have a payment method of Electronic Payments and that any invoice declaration modifications are made in the invoice’s payment schedule EFT flexfield. You cannot make declaration modifications after the payment format is completed.

(continued)
- Use the Payments AutoSelect window to select a bank account that contains the German International EFT Format payment document with the EFT payment method.
- Generate the German International EFT Format.

See also
Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT), Oracle Financials for European Region (EMEA) User’s Guide

Adding Country Numeric Codes and Short Names

Country codes and short names are used to generate the EFT payment file. Enter a numeric code and a short name for a new country that you enter. Enter country numeric codes for the JEDE_COUNTRY_NUMERIC_CODE lookup type and short names for the JEDE_COUNTRY_SHORT_NAME lookup type in the Lookups window.

To enter numeric codes for the JEDE_COUNTRY_NUMERIC_CODE lookup type:

1. Navigate to the Lookups window (Application Developer: Application > Validation > QuickCodes > Special).
2. Enter JEDE_COUNTRY_NUMERIC_CODE in the Type field. Oracle Applications only allows you to enter this lookup type in uppercase letters.
3. Choose Query > Run from the menu bar.
4. Enter a country, such as IRELAND, in the Code field. Oracle Applications only allows you to enter a country in uppercase letters.
5. Enter the same country in the meaning field. If you do not enter the same country that you entered in the Code field, the EFT file cannot extract the correct values for the numeric codes.
6. Enter the country’s three digit numeric code, such as 007, in the Description field.
7. Save your work.
To enter short names for the JEDE_COUNTRY_SHORT_NAME lookup type:

1. Navigate to the Lookups window (Application Developer: Application > Validation > QuickCodes > Special).
2. Enter JEDE_COUNTRY_SHORT_NAME in the Type field. Oracle Applications only allows you to enter this lookup type in uppercase letters.
3. Choose Query > Run from the menu bar.
4. Enter the same country that you entered for the JEDE_COUNTRY_NUMERIC_CODE lookup type in the Code field. Oracle Applications only allows you to enter a country in uppercase letters.
5. Enter the same country in the meaning field. If you do not enter the same country that you entered in the Code field, the EFT file cannot extract the correct values for the short names.
6. Enter the country’s short name, such as IRLAND, in uppercase letters in the Description field.
7. Save your work.

**System Format EFT Information**

Use the System Format flexfield window to set up additional EFT details for German payment formats.

**To enter system format EFT information:**

1. Navigate to the EFT System Information window (German Localizations: Localizations > System Formats).
2. In the Country Code field, query the country code DE for Germany.
3. Click in the globalization flexfield to navigate to the System Format flexfield window.

(continued)
4. Enter information in the following fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this field...</th>
<th>Enter...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LZB Area Number</td>
<td>The LZB area number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Number</td>
<td>The company number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Declaration Flag | • **Yes** if you want to declare this payment to the government  
|                  | • **No** if you do not want to declare this payment |
| Declaration Limit| The declaration limit |

5. Save your work.

**Supplier Site EFT Information**

Use the Vendor Site EFT Information flexfield window to set up additional EFT details for each supplier site that will be paid using EFT.

**To enter supplier site EFT information:**

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window (Oracle Payables: Suppliers > Entry).
2. Query the supplier that you want.
3. Navigate to the Sites region.
4. Open a site. The Supplier Sites window appears for the site.
5. Choose View EFT Details from the Special menu. The Supplier Site EFT Information window appears.
6. Click in the globalization flexfield to navigate to the Vendor Site EFT Information flexfield window.
7. Enter information in the following fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this field...</th>
<th>Enter...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Declaration Type | The declaration type:  
• **U** - Imported Goods  
• **V** - Transit Goods  
• **W** - Services, Capital and Other |
| Reasons          | The reasons for the payment |
| Bank Instruction | The bank instruction according to your supplier’s requirements |
| Bank Instruction Details | Details about the bank instruction |
| Charge Code      | The charge code:  
• **00** - Transfer Charges to Sender, Foreign Charges to Receiver  
• **01** - All Charges to Sender  
• **02** - All Charges to Receiver |
| Payment Method   | The payment method |
| Explanation      | An explanation for the payment method |
| Declaration Flag | • **Yes** if you want to declare this payment to the government  
• **No** if you do not want to declare this payment |
| Country          | The country your supplier’s site is located in |

8. Save your work.
Payment Schedule EFT Information

Use the Payment Schedules Information flexfield window to set up additional EFT details for German payment formats.

To enter invoice payment schedule EFT information:

1. Navigate to the Invoices window (Oracle Payables: Invoices > Entry > Invoices).
2. Enter or query an invoice.
3. Press the Scheduled Payments button. The Scheduled Payments window appears.
4. Choose View EFT Details from the Special menu. The Scheduled Payment EFT Information window appears.
5. Choose the payment format that you want from the Payment Preference pop-up menu.
6. Click in the globalization flexfield to navigate to the Payment Schedules Information flexfield window. The list of flexfield segments is different depending on the payment preference that you choose.
7. Enter information in the following fields:

Payment Preference: U

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this field...</th>
<th>Enter...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Declaration Flag | • Yes if you want to declare this payment to the government  
|                  | • No if you do not want to declare this payment |

Country The country your supplier’s site is located in
Payment Preference: V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this field...</th>
<th>Enter...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Declaration Flag | • Yes if you want to declare this payment to the government  
                     • No if you do not want to declare this payment |
| Transit Goods    | The transit goods |
| Goods No.        | The goods number |
| Export Country   | The export country |
| Purchase Cost    | The purchase cost |
| Passing Trade    | • Yes if selling transit goods to foreigners  
                     • No if not selling transit goods to foreigners |
| Goods Separated  | • Yes if selling transit goods to residents  
                     • No if not selling transit goods to residents |
| Stored Inland    | • Yes if the supplier stores the goods in your country  
                     • No if the supplier does not store the goods in your country |
| Stored Abroad    | • Yes if the supplier stores the goods abroad  
                     • No if the supplier does not store the goods abroad |
| Export Goods     | The export goods |
| Export No        | The export number |
| Money Due Date   | The money due date |
| Import Country   | The import country |
| Selling Cost     | The selling cost |
| Buyers Address   | The buyer’s address |

(continued)
### Payment Preference: W

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this field...</th>
<th>Enter...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Declaration Flag | • Yes if you want to declare this payment to the government  
• No if you do not want to declare this payment |
| Import Country   | The import country |
| Record Type      | The record type |
| Reason           | The reason for the payment |
| Explanation      | An explanation for the payment |

8. Save your work.
Accompanying Letter

This report produces a letter to accompany the international EFT formatted diskette to the bank. The letter contains details about the diskette. The bank uses the letter as a reconciliation report against the data retrieved from the diskette.

Run this report from the Oracle Payables Standard Report Submission window. Select the required payment batch from the parameter’s list of values.

B E G L E I T Z E T T E L

BELEGLOSER DATENTRAEGERAUSTAUSCH DTAZV.

AWV-MELDUNG DORCH KREDITINSTITUT ( )

AWV-MELDUNG IST BEIGEFUEGT ( )

SAMMELVEREINNEISUNSAUFTRAG FUER AUSLANDSZAHLUNGEN AN Bayerische Vereinsbank

VOL_NUMMER DER DISKETTE : 001

ERSTELLUNGSDATUM : 25.07.1994

ANZAHL DATENSATZEN : 9

SUMME BETRAGE : 23,456.87

BANKLEITZAHL : 70020270

KONTONUMMER : 31278345

FERTO Electronics GmbH

Postfach 7250

Münchener Str. 87

82450 Augsburg

Augsburg, den 25.07.1994

Prerequisites

Before using this Accompanying Letter, you must run the German International EFT Format program for the required payment batch.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWV-MELDUNG DURCH KREDITINSTITUT</td>
<td>The text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWV-MELDUNG IST BEIGEFUEGT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOL_NUMBER DER DISKETTE</td>
<td>The volume number of the diskette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERSTELLUNGSDATUM</td>
<td>The creation date of the diskette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERSTER AUSFUEHRUNGS-TERMIN</td>
<td>The first date that the payment is due.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANZAHL DATENSAETZE T</td>
<td>The number of payment records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMME BETRAEGE</td>
<td>The total of the payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUFTRAGSWAEHRUNG</td>
<td>The currency that the payment is made in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANKLEITZAHL</td>
<td>The bank code number of your bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KONTONUMMER</td>
<td>Account number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name and Address</td>
<td>Company name and address, as defined in the tax reporting entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, date</td>
<td>City and the current date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 2

Oracle Assets

This chapter overviews Oracle Assets for Germany, including the Asset Summary Report and the FA Unplanned Depreciation Report.
Use the Asset Summary report to print information for capitalized and CIP assets for a selected year. This report prints the asset categories in alphanumeric order, starting a new page for each asset category. CIP assets in a CORP Book are printed in the report for a TAX Book assigned to the CORP Book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Depr. Resrv</th>
<th>NBV End</th>
<th>NBV Begin</th>
<th>Current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUILDING.STORAGE</td>
<td>1000455 Building</td>
<td>(668,493.15)</td>
<td>9,331,506.85</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>(668,493.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ZR001 Bonded goods warehouse</td>
<td>(25,479.45)</td>
<td>1,474,520.55</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>(25,479.45)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Capitalized Assets Total:**
- Orig Cost: 11,500,000.00
- Additions: 0.00
- Retirements: 0.00
- Transfers: 0.00
- Appreciations: 0.00
- Depr. Resrv: 0.00
- NBV End: 10,806,027.40
- NBV Begin: 0.00
- Current: 0.00

**CIP Assets Total:**
- Orig Cost: 0.00
- Additions: 0.00
- Retirements: 0.00
- Transfers: 0.00
- Appreciations: 0.00
- Depr. Resrv: 0.00
- NBV End: 0.00
- NBV Begin: 0.00
- Current: 0.00

**Grand Totals:**
- Orig Cost: 11,500,000.00
- Additions: 0.00
- Retirements: 0.00
- Transfers: 0.00
- Appreciations: 0.00
- Depr. Resrv: 0.00
- NBV End: 10,806,027.40
- NBV Begin: 0.00
- Current: 0.00
You can choose to report assets individually by asset category (detail report), or summarized by asset category.

- The Summary report prints separate pages for each asset category with totals for capitalized and CIP cost accounts. There is also a Report Totals page that shows the total for all capitalized assets, CIP assets, and the grand total of the two; a Major Category Summary page that shows a summary of asset category totals, capitalized and CIP; and an Account Summary page that shows the totals for each asset cost account and CIP cost account.

- The Detail report prints the same information as the Summary report, plus the financial information (not the number of units) of every asset.

Note the following:

- Asset category selection is restricted to the Major Category Segment of the Asset Category Flexfield.
- Entries made in the Oracle Assets Transfers window are ignored for this report.
- From Release 10.5 onwards, it is possible to transfer Early Payment Discounts that are taken when you pay invoices in Oracle Payables to Oracle Assets using the Oracle Payables Mass Additions functionality. Oracle Payables System options must be set up to allow the transfer. When these discounts are added to an existing asset, the new net cost is reported in the Asset Summary report.
Reporting Appreciations

There are several points to remember about reporting appreciations:

- Appreciations are reported only in the year selected for the report. In following years, they are included in the Depreciation Reserve for the asset.
- Appreciations can never exceed the current cost of the asset.
- Appreciations and Going Concern Value entries in a TAX book can be made only by using the Reserve Adjustments window. In addition, the standard functionality of the product allows such entries to be made only after the close of the fiscal year concerned—not in the current year.
There are several points to remember about reporting Low Value Items:

- A Site Level Profile Option (JEDE ASSETS: Low Value Category Limit) is available for setting a default Low Value Category Limit. This limit can be changed when running the report.

- Low Value Items are assets that have an average unit cost that is equal to or lower than the value shown in the Low Value Category Limit in the report parameters, and are fully depreciated in the year they are shown as an "Addition" in the report, with a Net Book Value of zero at the end of the year. The current cost of the asset is printed in the Additions and the Retirements columns and the depreciation is printed in the Depr. Current column.

  Note: Average unit cost is calculated for assets with a quantity greater than one by dividing the total cost of the units by the number of units.

- An asset that meets the Low Value Category Limit criterion, but has a non-zero Net Book Value at the end of the year it was shown as an "Addition" in the report, is not reported as a Low Value Item. It is treated like any other normal asset in the report.

- Oracle Assets allows an asset with a prior year Date in Service to be entered in the current year. Depreciation commences in the current year. The Asset Summary report shows such assets as "Additions" in the prior year and in the Original Cost column, with the depreciation and NBV amounts in the current year. An asset that is entered with such a prior year Date In Service will never be fully depreciated in the year it is shown as an "Addition" on the report. Consequently, it will not be treated as a Low Value Item; rather, it will be treated like any other normal asset in the report.
Prerequisites

The Asset Summary report requires the following:

- The fiscal year used in Oracle Assets books must have the same start and end dates as the calendar assigned to the associated set of books in Oracle General Ledger.
- When defining CORP and TAX asset books, the flag for Allow Revaluation must be set to No.
- Asset distributions can have only one balancing segment value per asset. When assets are transferred between balancing segments (companies, in most cases), the asset must be retired from the old company and added to the new company as a new asset. If this is not done, the transactions will not be reported on the Asset Summary report.

Report Submission

Use the Run Reports window attached to menus accessed via an Oracle Assets responsibility to submit the Asset Summary report to the concurrent manager.
Report Parameters

Report Category
Select Detail or Summary.
- **Detail** — Oracle Assets prints all CIP and capitalized assets in the year selected by asset category.
- **Summary** — Oracle Assets prints only the totals by asset category.

Book
Select any Depreciation Book with a type of CORP or TAX.

Company
Select the Balancing Segment value that you want to report. This value is normally the company code.

Category From
Enter the starting asset category to specify an asset category range for the report. Leave this field blank to specify all categories.

Category To
Enter the ending asset category to specify an asset category range for the report. Leave this field blank to specify all categories.

Low Value Category Limit
If you have entered a Low Value Category Limit in the Site Profile, it defaults to this field. You can change the amount for this report. If you leave this field blank, it will be interpreted as a zero value.

Year
Select the Fiscal Year that you want to print the report for.
## Report Header

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Company</strong></td>
<td>The Balancing Segment value selected. This value is normally the company code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Report Category</strong></td>
<td>Whether the report is in detail or summary format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asset Book</strong></td>
<td>The asset book selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year</strong></td>
<td>The fiscal year selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Report Category From/To</strong></td>
<td>The asset category range for this report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low Value Category Limit</strong></td>
<td>The low value category limit selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Report Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asset Category</strong></td>
<td>The full description of the Asset Category Flexfield, sorted by major category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation Reserve</strong></td>
<td>The asset category’s depreciation reserve account value and description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>A description of the symbols used in the report to identify types of asset:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• * — CIP asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 — parent asset (capitalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2 — child asset (capitalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No symbol indicates a capitalized asset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Column Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column…</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset Key</td>
<td>The description of the full asset key flexfield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The symbol for CIP assets, parent assets, and child assets. The parent asset is printed first, followed by its associated child assets within the same asset category, in asset number order. A total for the parent plus child assets is printed. Child assets that do not have the same category as their parent asset are not marked as child assets or included in this grouping; they are printed as normal assets on this report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset No.</td>
<td>The asset number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag No.</td>
<td>The asset tag number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The asset description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orig Cost</td>
<td>The current cost of the asset at the start of the year selected. This column shows a value of zero if the asset was added during the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>The value of all additions in the year, determined by the date in service for new assets and the period of entry for any other transactions. This column includes the following transactions:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- New assets added. The asset is reported under the asset category applicable at the time the report is run. If an asset is reclassified within the first year and has not yet been depreciated, it is shown as an addition in the new category. If it has been depreciated, it is shown in all of the categories that have depreciation, and entries in the Transfers column record the reclassification.

- Invoice lines added to existing assets (CIP and capitalized)

- Manual cost entries to a CIP asset

(continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additions</strong></td>
<td>This column includes the following transactions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A capitalized asset created from a CIP asset. If the CIP asset was created in the same year it was capitalized, the asset is reported only once, as a capitalized asset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cost changes to an asset added in a prior year. Negative amounts display in brackets or with a minus sign, depending on your profile option choice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transfer of costs between CIP assets, both positive and negative amounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retirements</strong></td>
<td>The amount retired (current cost).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All retirements—both full and partial—for the year are printed, unless the asset was also reinstated within the same year. In the latter case, the retirement and reinstatement are ignored. Retirements are reported only in the year of retirement, not in following years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfers</strong></td>
<td>The value of any reclassifications of CIP and capitalized assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The value printed for the original category is the current cost transferred out of the category; all other columns print a zero amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The value printed for the new category consists of two lines. The first line shows the current cost transferred to it and the associated amounts for the Depreciation Reserve, NBV End, NBV Begin, and Depreciation Current columns. The second line shows any adjustment to the depreciation amount as a result of the reclassification printed in the four columns above; a zero amount is printed in the Transfers column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This column also displays the value of CIP assets that have been capitalized in the year, and a reversal of capitalized assets back to CIP assets, the other entry being in the Additions column.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appreciations</td>
<td>If the asset book is a TAX book, Oracle Assets prints the amount of any reduction to the depreciation reserve made by manual entry to a TAX book. If the asset book is a CORP book type, this column displays zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depr. Reserve</td>
<td>The asset’s life-to-date depreciation amount (normal depreciation) through the last closed period for the selected year. If you selected to print a detail report and the book type is CORP, a separate line prints for any Unplanned depreciation. If you selected to print a detail report and the book type is TAX, a separate line prints for Going Concern Value. The total of the two lines is the asset’s depreciation reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBV End</td>
<td>The asset’s Net Book Value through the last closed period of the selected year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBV Begin</td>
<td>The asset’s Net Book Value at the start of the selected year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depr. Current</td>
<td>The asset’s depreciation amount (normal depreciation) through the last closed period of the selected year. If you selected to print a detail report and the book type is CORP, a separate line prints for any Unplanned depreciation. If you selected to print a detail report and the book type is TAX, a separate line prints for Going Concern Value. The total of the two lines is the asset’s depreciation for the selected year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Row Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent Asset Total</td>
<td>The total for a parent asset, including the child assets, in all columns of the report. The row heading for this total includes the parent asset number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unplanned Depreciation</td>
<td>Exceptional depreciation entered in the Unplanned Depreciation window of Oracle Assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Going Concern Value</td>
<td>A manual increase of the depreciation reserve in a TAX book entered in the Reserve Adjustments window. If a description was entered, it prints on the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Totals</td>
<td>If you selected to print a detail report, Oracle Assets prints the following totals for each category:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Asset Cost Account: The Account Segment value and description of the Asset Cost Account for the asset category and totals for all columns for capitalized assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CIP Cost Account: The Account Segment value and description of the CIP Cost Account for the asset category and totals for all columns for CIP assets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Report Totals Page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capitalized Assets Total</td>
<td>The total of all capitalized assets for the year selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIP Assets Total</td>
<td>The total of all CIP assets for the year selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Totals</td>
<td>The grand total of all capitalized and CIP assets for the year selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Major Category Summary Page**

For each major category in the report, Oracle Assets prints the name of the category and the totals of capitalized and CIP assets for that category.

**Account Summary Page**

Oracle Assets prints the Account Segment value and description and the capitalized and CIP asset totals for that account. Data is printed in account number order within capitalized assets and then within CIP assets.
Use the Unplanned Depreciation report to print details of the unplanned depreciation you enter in the Unplanned Depreciation Entry window. This report lists all unplanned depreciation entries for a specific depreciation book, unplanned depreciation type, and depreciation period.

**Attention:** You must manually adjust the life of the asset before you run the final depreciation formula to the current period. If you do not, the asset depreciates at the original amount. The formula for calculating the new life is printed at the end of the report.

If the resulting new life is the same as the original life, you still must change the life of the asset to calculate the expected future depreciation amount. Change the asset life to any other life, save the change, and requery the asset to change the life back to the original life. If you do not make a change to the asset life, the depreciation amount is the same as before you entered unplanned depreciation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Number</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Asset Key</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Unplanned Depn Type</th>
<th>Unplanned Depn Amount</th>
<th>Expense Account</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>U8-TEST</td>
<td>ASLKDJF</td>
<td>AEROSPACE-1</td>
<td>jun-96</td>
<td>CFL</td>
<td>325.00 DR</td>
<td>00-000-0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>U8-TEST</td>
<td>ASLKDJF</td>
<td>AEROSPACE-1</td>
<td>jun-96</td>
<td>CFL</td>
<td>75.00 DR</td>
<td>00-000-0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>U8-TEST</td>
<td>ASLKDJF</td>
<td>AEROSPACE-1</td>
<td>jun-96</td>
<td>CFL</td>
<td>37.50 CR</td>
<td>00-000-0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Remember to adjust the life of the asset manually using the formula:

\[
\text{Ln} = \frac{\text{Lo} \times (\text{RC} - \text{DRsv} - \text{U})}{\text{RC} - \text{U}}
\]

where

- \( \text{Ln} \) is the number of remaining periods in life,
- \( \text{Lo} \) is the original number of periods in life (prior to the first unplanned depreciation adjustment),
- \( \text{DRsv} \) is the accumulated depreciation up to the point of the unplanned depreciation,
- \( \text{U} \) is the unplanned depreciation,
- \( \text{RC} \) is the recoverable cost of the asset.
Basic Business Needs

Example: You place an asset in service in period 1. The asset cost is DEM 100; the life is 10 periods. Oracle Assets calculates the depreciation as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Deprn. Expense</th>
<th>Unplanned Deprn. Reserve</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7(*)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Fully Reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This amount is calculated according to the following formula:

\[
\text{Depreciation Expense} = \frac{(\text{Recoverable Cost} - \text{Unplanned Depreciation Expense})}{\text{Original Life}}
\]

\[
= \frac{(100 - 30)}{10} = 7
\]

Warning: In this example, the depreciation does not continue on the same schedule as before. The asset becomes fully reserved before the whole life (10 periods) is elapsed.
Currently, Oracle Assets does not automatically recalculate depreciation for the asset after the unplanned depreciation. Instead, you must make an amortized life adjustment to the asset in the period you take the unplanned depreciation. The formula for this is the following:

\[ \text{Ln} = \frac{\text{Lo} \times (\text{RC} - \text{DRsv} - \text{U})}{(\text{RC} - \text{U})} \]

The elements of the above formula are defined below:

- **Ln** — The remaining periods in the asset life. Note that you have to work out how many periods have been depreciated and add this to Ln to get the new total life.
- **Lo** — The original number of periods in the life (note that this is the life of the asset prior to the first unplanned depreciation adjustment. If you make another unplanned depreciation, you still have to use the life prior to the first unplanned depreciation adjustment, so you should keep a record of the original life).
- **DRsv** — The accumulated depreciation up to point of unplanned depreciation.
- **U** — The unplanned depreciation amount.
- **RC** — The recoverable cost.

Placing the values from the earlier example in the formula results in the following:

\[ \text{Ln} = 10 \times \frac{100 \times (100 - 30 - 30)}{100 - 30} = 5.71 \]

Always round up the remaining life to a whole number of years/months, and add this to the number of periods already depreciated to get the new asset life.

In the above example, the new asset life is 9 periods (3 periods already depreciated plus 6 periods (5.71 rounded up) of remaining life.

---

Oracle Financials for Germany
Report Parameters

Asset Book
Enter the depreciation book name.

Unplanned Deprn Type
Enter the unplanned depreciation type. Leave this field blank to specify all unplanned depreciation types.

Period Start Date
Enter the period start date. Leave this field blank to specify all periods.

Period End Date
Enter the period end date. Leave this field blank to specify all periods.

Report Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this heading…</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period From</td>
<td>The start date that you specify when you request your report or the default start date if you do not specify a date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period To</td>
<td>The end date that you specify when you request your report or the system date if you do not specify a date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Column Headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset Number</td>
<td>The number of the asset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag Number</td>
<td>The tag number of the asset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Description</td>
<td>The description of the asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Key</td>
<td>The asset key of the asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period Effective</td>
<td>The current depreciation period for the asset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unplanned Depreciation Type</td>
<td>The type of unplanned depreciation as specified in the Unplanned Depreciation Entry window. This column is left blank for unplanned depreciation entered before the asset begins to depreciate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unplanned Depreciation Amount</td>
<td>The amount by which the asset is depreciated. If the unplanned depreciation is entered after the asset begins to depreciate, this amount is followed by DR or CR to indicate positive or negative depreciation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unplanned Depreciation Expense Account</td>
<td>The Accounting Flexfield that the unplanned depreciation is assigned to. This column is left blank for unplanned depreciation entered before the asset begins to depreciate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 3

Contra Charging Setup

This section overviews how to set up the Contra Charging functionality within Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables. This section is a prerequisite for performing Contra Charging between Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables. You must manually define the transaction type, the invoice source, the auto accounting, the descriptive flexfield, and the segments.
Define Invoice Sources

Use the Define Invoices Sources window to define your credit memo batch sources for contra charging.

Standard Menu Path: Setup > Transactions > Sources

See also
Define Invoice Sources, Oracle Receivables User’s Guide

Prerequisites

Before using the Define Invoice Sources window to define your receivables batch sources, you should define your receivables transaction types.

See also
Define Transaction Types, Oracle Receivables User’s Guide
Contra Charging Setup - Batch Source

To set up Contra Charging, enter the following data in the fields indicated below from the Batch Source region.

**Note:** Other fields in the Batch Source region are optional and do not need to be entered.

**Name**
Enter Contra.

**Description**
Enter a description, such as Contra Invoice Import.

**Type**
Enter the type Imported.

**Active**
Check this box.

**Start Date**
Enter the date that you want to activate this batch source on.

**Automatic Batch Numbering**
Do not check this box.

**Automatic Invoice Numbering**
Check this box.

**Last Number**
Enter one less than the starting number that you want Oracle Receivables to use to automatically number the transactions that you create and include in batches that use this batch source. For example, to start numbering with 1000, enter 999 here.

**Standard Transaction Type**
Enter the standard transaction type Credit Memo.
Contra Charging Setup - AutoInvoice Options

To set up Contra Charging, enter the following fields in the AutoInvoice Options region.

Note: Other fields in the AutoInvoice Options region are optional and do not need to be entered.

Invalid Tax Rate
Enter Reject.

Invalid Lines
Enter Reject Invoice.

Create Clearing
Do not check this box.

GL Date in a Closed Period
Enter Reject.

Allow Sales Credit
Do not check this box.
To set up Contra Charging, enter the following fields in the Other Information region:

**Transaction Type**
Enter the transaction type ID.

**Memo Reason**
Enter the memo reason value.

**Agreement**
Enter the agreement value.

**Memo Line Rule**
Enter the memo line rule value.

**Sales Territory**
Enter the sales territory segment.

**Inventory Item**
Enter the inventory item segment.
Unit of Measure
Enter the unit of measure value.

FOB Point
Enter None.

Freight Carrier
Enter None.

Related Document
Enter None.

To set up Contra Charging, enter the following fields in the Customer Information region:

Sold-To Customer
Enter the sold-to customer value.

Bill-To Customer
Enter the bill-to customer value.

Bill-To Address
Enter the bill-to address value.

Bill-To Contact
Enter the bill-to contact value.

Ship-To Customer
Enter None.

Ship-To Address
Enter None.

Ship-To Contact
Enter None.
Payment Method Rule
Enter the payment method rule value.

Customer Bank Account
Enter the customer bank account value.

To set up Contra Charging, enter the following fields in the Accounting Information region:

Invoicing Rule
Enter the invoicing rule value.

Accounting Rule
Enter the accounting rule value.

Accounting Flexfield
Enter the Accounting Flexfield ID.

Derive Date
Check this box.

Payment Terms
Enter the payment terms value.

Revenue Account Allocation
Enter the revenue account allocation amount.

To set up Contra Charging, enter the following fields in the Sales Credits Validation region:

Salesperson
Enter the salesperson ID.

Sales Credit Type
Enter the sales credit type value.

Sales Credit
Enter the sales credit amount.
Define Automatic Accounting

Use the Define AutoAccounting window before you enter any transactions to specify how you want Oracle Receivables to determine the general ledger accounts for your transactions.

Standard Menu Path: Setup > Transactions > AutoAccounting

See also
Define AutoAccounting, Oracle Receivables User’s Guide

Contra Charging Setup - AutoAccounting

To set up Contra Charging, you must define AutoAccounting rules for the Receivables account.

AutoAccounting rules are not used for the Revenue account. If you have specified a memo line, the Revenue account is derived from the memo line. Otherwise, the Revenue account is derived from the Contra Charging transaction type.

Note: These accounts are used for all transactions, not just Contra Charging.
Contra Charging Setup - Segment

Use this region to tell Oracle Receivables how to determine the Accounting Flexfields for your transactions.

To set up Contra Charging, enter the following in the Segment region:

**Segment**
Oracle Receivables displays all the segment names in your Accounting Flexfield structure. Segments are parts of your Accounting Flexfield such as company, division, account, and sub-account.

**Table Name**
Oracle Receivables displays the table name that you want to use for each segment of your Accounting Flexfield. If you do not enter a table name, then you must enter a constant value.

If your segment is based on the *Standard Lines* table for your revenue account, you must also define a standard memo line for contra charging. Oracle Receivables will use the revenue account associated with this standard memo line. Refer to the *Oracle Receivables User’s Guide* for more information.

**Constant Value**
Complete this field if you did not enter a Table Name for the Segment.
We Appreciate Your Comments

Reader’s Comment Form

Oracle Corporation welcomes your comments about this manual’s quality and usefulness. Your feedback is an important part of our revision process.

• Did you find any errors?
• Is the information presented clearly?
• Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?
• What features did you like?

If you found any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, please write the topic, chapter, and page number below:

___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

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___________________________________________________________________________________

Thank you for your help.