Oracle® Financials for Australia

User Guide

Release 11i

May, 2002
Part No. A81220-02
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Send Us Your Comments

Part No.  A81220-02

Oracle Corporation welcomes your comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this user guide. Your input is an important part of the information used for revision.

■ Did you find any errors?
■ Is the information clearly presented?
■ Do you need more information? If so, where?
■ Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?
■ What features did you like most?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, please indicate the document title and part number, and the chapter, section, and page number (if available). You can send comments to us in the following ways:

■ Electronic mail: appsdoc_us@oracle.com
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  Oracle Applications Global Financials Documentation
  500 Oracle Parkway
  Redwood Shores, CA  94065
  USA

If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, telephone number, and (optionally) electronic mail address.

If you have problems with the software, please contact your local Oracle Support Services.
Welcome to Release 11i of the Oracle Financials for Australia User Guide.

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the following:

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Oracle Financials for Australia
  If you have never used Oracle Financials for Australia, Oracle suggests you attend one or more of the Oracle Financials training classes available through Oracle University.
- The Oracle Applications graphical user interface.
  To learn more about the Oracle Applications graphical user interface, read the Oracle Applications User’s Guide.

See Other Information Sources for more information about Oracle Applications product information.
About this Country-Specific User Guide

The Oracle Financials for Australia User Guide contains the information you need to understand and use Oracle Financials for Australia. This user guide documents country-specific functionality developed for use within your country and supplements our core Financials user guides. This user guide also includes tips about using core functionality for your country’s business practices, as well as task and reference information. This user guide includes:

- Chapter 1 describes Oracle Inventory for Australia, including associating subinventories and locations, the Australian Inventory Imprest Count Sheet, and the Australian Inventory Internal Charges report.
- Chapter 2 describes Oracle Purchasing for Australia, including import requisitions and defining automatic accounting.
- Chapter 3 describes Oracle Assets for Australia, including balancing charges, capital gains tax, and assets revaluation.
- Appendix A describes how to navigate to each window in Oracle Financials for Australia.
- Appendix B describes the profile options that you must set for Oracle Financials for Australia.
Documentation Accessibility

Our goal is to make Oracle products, services, and supporting documentation accessible, with good usability, to the disabled community. To that end, our documentation includes features that make information available to users of assistive technology. This documentation is available in HTML format, and contains markup to facilitate access by the disabled community. Standards will continue to evolve over time, and Oracle Corporation is actively engaged with other market-leading technology vendors to address technical obstacles so that our documentation can be accessible to all of our customers. For additional information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/.

Accessibility of Code Examples in Documentation

JAWS, a Windows screen reader, may not always correctly read the code examples in this document. The conventions for writing code require that closing braces should appear on an otherwise empty line; however, JAWS may not always read a line of text that consists solely of a bracket or brace.

Accessibility of Links to External Web Sites in Documentation

This documentation may contain links to Web sites of other companies or organizations that Oracle Corporation does not own or control. Oracle Corporation neither evaluates nor makes any representations regarding the accessibility of these Web sites.
Other Information Sources

You can choose from many sources of information, including online documentation, training, and support services, to increase your knowledge and understanding of Oracle Financials for Australia.

If this guide refers you to other Oracle Applications documentation, use only the Release 11i versions of those guides.

Online Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available online (HTML or PDF).

- **Online Help** - The new features section in the HTML help describes new features in 11i. This information is updated for each new release of Oracle Financials for Australia. The new features section also includes information about any features that were not yet available when this guide was printed. For example, if your administrator has installed software from a mini-packs an upgrade, this document describes the new features. Online help patches are available on MetaLink.

- **11i Features Matrix** - This document lists new features available by patch and identifies any associated new documentation. The new features matrix document is available on MetaLink.

- **Readme File** - Refer to the readme file for patches that you have installed to learn about new documentation or documentation patches that you can download.

Related Guides

Oracle Financials for Australia shares business and setup information with other Oracle Applications products. Therefore, you may want to refer to other guides when you set up and use Oracle Financials for Australia.

You can read the guides online by choosing Library from the expandable menu on your HTML help window, by reading from the Oracle Applications Document Library CD included in your media pack, or by using a Web browser with a URL that your system administrator provides.

If you require printed guides, you can purchase them from the Oracle Store at http://oraclestore.oracle.com.
Guides Related to All Products

Oracle Applications User’s Guide
This guide explains how to enter data, query, run reports, and navigate using the graphical user interface (GUI) available with this release of Oracle Financials for Australia (and any other Oracle Applications products). This guide also includes information on setting user profiles, as well as running and reviewing reports and concurrent processes.

Guides Related to This Product

Oracle Financials Common Country Features User Guide
This user guide describes functionality developed to meet specific business practices that are common to several countries in a given region. Consult this user guide along with your country-specific user guide and your financial product user guides to effectively use Oracle Financials in your country.

Oracle Financials Country-Specific User Guides
These user guides document functionality developed for business practices in specific countries. Look for a user guide that is appropriate to your country; for example, see the Oracle Financials for the Czech Republic User Guide for more information about using this software in the Czech Republic.

Oracle General Ledger User Guide
Use this user guide when you plan and define your chart of accounts, accounting period types and accounting calendar, functional currency, and set of books. The user guide also describes how to define journal entry sources and categories so that you can create journal entries for your general ledger. If you use multiple currencies, use this user guide when you define additional rate types and enter daily rates. This user guide also includes complete information on implementing budgetary control.

Oracle Purchasing User Guide
This user guide describes how to create and approve purchasing documents, including requisitions, different types of purchase orders, quotations, RFQs, and receipts. This user guide also describes how to manage your supply base through agreements, sourcing rules and approved supplier lists.
Oracle Inventory User’s Guide
This user guide explains how to define your items, units of measure classes, units of measure, and unit of measure conversions for use in measuring amounts for your units of production items, as well as other information about setting up and using Oracle Inventory.

Oracle Payables User Guide
This user guide describes how accounts payable transactions are created and entered into Oracle Payables. This user guide also contains detailed setup information for Oracle Payables. Use this user guide to learn how to implement flexible address formats for different countries. You can use flexible address formats in the suppliers, customers, banks, invoices, and payments windows in both Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables.

Oracle Order Management User’s Guide
This user guide describes how to enter sales orders and returns, copy existing sales orders, schedule orders, release orders, create price lists and discounts for orders, and create reports.

Oracle Receivables User Guide
Use this user guide to learn how to implement flexible address formats for different countries. You can use flexible address formats in the suppliers, customers, banks, invoices, and payments windows in both Oracle Payables and Oracle Receivables. This user guide also explains how to set up your system, create transactions, and run reports in Oracle Receivables.

Oracle Receivables Tax Manual
This manual provides information about calculating tax within Oracle Receivables, Oracle Order Management, Oracle Sales and Marketing, and Oracle Web Customers. It includes information about implementation procedures, setup forms and windows, the Oracle Receivables tax calculation process, tax reports and listings, and tax-specific open interfaces.

Oracle Assets User Guide
Use this user guide to for information about Oracle Assets, for example, how to add assets and cost adjustments directly into Oracle Assets from invoice information.
**Oracle Projects User Guide**
Use this user guide to learn how to enter expense reports in Projects that you import into Payables to create invoices. You can also use this user guide to see how to create Project information in Projects which you can then record for an invoice or invoice distribution.

**Oracle Cash Management User Guide**
This user guide provides information about using Oracle Cash Management to clear your receipts, as well as reconciling bank statements with your outstanding balances, transactions, and receipts.

**Using Oracle HRMS - The Fundamentals**
This guide explains how to setup and use enterprise modeling, organization management, and cost analysis. It also includes information about defining payrolls, entering employees and expense reports, and setting up site locations.

**Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide**
Use the RXi reports administration tool to design the content and layout of RXi reports. RXi reports let you order, edit, and present report information to better meet your company’s reporting needs.

**Oracle e-Commerce Gateway User’s Guide**
This guide describes how Oracle e-Commerce Gateway provides a means to conduct business with trading partners via Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). Data files are exchanged in a standard format to minimize manual effort, speed data processing and ensure accuracy.
Installation and System Administration

Oracle Applications Concepts
This guide provides an introduction to the concepts, features, technology stack, architecture, and terminology for Oracle Applications Release 11i. It provides a useful first book to read before an installation of Oracle Applications. This guide also introduces the concepts behind Applications-wide features such as Business Intelligence (BIS), languages and character sets, and Self-Service Web Applications.

Installing Oracle Applications
This guide provides instructions for managing the installation of Oracle Applications products. In Release 11i, much of the installation process is handled using Oracle Rapid Install, which minimizes the time to install Oracle Applications, the Oracle8 technology stack, and the Oracle8i Server technology stack by automating many of the required steps. This guide contains instructions for using Oracle Rapid Install and lists the tasks you need to perform to finish your installation. You should use this guide in conjunction with individual product user guides and implementation guides.

Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard User Guide
If you are implementing more than one Oracle product, you can use the Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard to coordinate your setup activities. This guide describes how to use the wizard.

Oracle Financials Country-Specific Installation Supplement
Use this manual to learn about general country information, such as responsibilities and report security groups, as well as any post-install steps required by some countries or the Global Accounting Engine.

Upgrading Oracle Applications
Refer to this guide if you are upgrading your Oracle Applications Release 10.7 or Release 11.0 products to Release 11i. This guide describes the upgrade process and lists database and product-specific upgrade tasks. You must be either at Release 10.7 (NCA, SmartClient, or character mode) or Release 11.0, to upgrade to Release 11i. You cannot upgrade to Release 11i directly from releases prior to 10.7.
Maintaining Oracle Applications
Use this guide to help you run the various AD utilities, such as AutoUpgrade, AutoPatch, AD Administration, AD Controller, AD Relink, License Manager, and others. It contains how-to steps, screenshots, and other information that you need to run the AD utilities. This guide also provides information on maintaining the Oracle applications file system and database.

Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide
This guide provides planning and reference information for the Oracle Applications System Administrator. It contains information on how to define security, customize menus and online help, and manage concurrent processing.

Oracle Alert User’s Guide
This guide explains how to define periodic and event alerts to monitor the status of your Oracle Applications data.

Oracle Applications Developer’s Guide
This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the Oracle Application Object Library components needed to implement the Oracle Applications user interface described in the Oracle Applications User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products. It also provides information to help you build your custom Oracle Forms Developer 6i forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

Oracle Applications User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products
This guide contains the user interface (UI) standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the UI for the Oracle Applications products and how to apply this UI to the design of an application built by using Oracle Forms.

Other Implementation Documentation

Oracle Applications Product Update Notes
Use this guide as a reference for upgrading an installation of Oracle Applications. It provides a history of the changes to individual Oracle Applications products between Release 11.0 and Release 11i. It includes new features, enhancements, and changes made to database objects, profile options, and seed data for this interval.
**Multiple Reporting Currencies in Oracle Applications**
If you use the Multiple Reporting Currencies feature to record transactions in more than one currency, use this manual before implementing Oracle Financials for Australia. This manual details additional steps and setup considerations for implementing Oracle Financials for Australia with this feature.

**Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications**
This guide describes how to set up and use Oracle Financials for Australia with Oracle Applications’ Multiple Organization support feature, so you can define and support different organization structures when running a single installation of Oracle Financials for Australia.

**Oracle Workflow Guide**
This guide explains how to define new workflow business processes as well as customize existing Oracle Applications-embedded workflow processes. You also use this guide to complete the setup steps necessary for any Oracle Applications product that includes workflow-enabled processes.

**Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide**
This guide provides flexfields planning, setup and reference information for the Oracle Financials for Australia implementation team, as well as for users responsible for the ongoing maintenance of Oracle Applications product data. This guide also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.

**Oracle eTechnical Reference Manuals**
Each eTechnical Reference Manual (eTRM) contains database diagrams and a detailed description of database tables, forms, reports, and programs for a specific Oracle Applications product. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications, integrate Oracle Applications data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle Applications products. Oracle eTRM is available on Metalink.

**Oracle Applications Message Manual**
This manual describes all Oracle Applications messages. This manual is available in HTML format on the documentation CD-ROM for Release 11i.
Training and Support

Training
Oracle offers a complete set of training courses to help you and your staff master Oracle Financials for Australia and reach full productivity quickly. These courses are organized into functional learning paths, so you take only those courses appropriate to your job or area of responsibility.

You have a choice of educational environments. You can attend courses offered by Oracle University at any one of our many education centers, you can arrange for our trainers to teach at your facility, or you can use Oracle Learning Network (OLN), Oracle University’s online education utility. In addition, Oracle training professionals can tailor standard courses or develop custom courses to meet your needs. For example, you may want to use your organization structure, terminology, and data as examples in a customized training session delivered at your own facility.

Support
From on-site support to central support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to keep Oracle Financials for Australia working for you. This team includes your technical representative, account manager, and Oracle’s large staff of consultants and support specialists with expertise in your business area, managing an Oracle8i server, and your hardware and software environment.
Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

Oracle STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications data unless otherwise instructed.

Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools such as SQL*Plus to modify Oracle Applications data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using Oracle Applications can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. If you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

About Oracle

Oracle Corporation develops and markets an integrated line of software products for database management, applications development, decision support, and office automation, as well as Oracle Applications, an integrated suite of more than 160 software modules for financial management, supply chain management, manufacturing, project systems, human resources and customer relationship management.

Oracle products are available for mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, network computers and personal digital assistants, allowing organizations to integrate different computers, different operating systems, different networks, and even different database management systems, into a single, unified computing and information resource.

Oracle is the world’s leading supplier of software for information management, and the world’s second largest software company. Oracle offers its database, tools, and applications products, along with related consulting, education, and support services, in over 145 countries around the world.
Your Feedback

Thank you for using Oracle Financials for Australia and this user guide.

Oracle values your comments and feedback. In this guide is a reader’s comment form that you can use to explain what you like or dislike about Oracle Financials for Australia or this user guide. Mail your comments to the following address or call us directly at (650) 506-7000.

Oracle Applications Global Financials Documentation
Oracle Corporation
500 Oracle Parkway
Redwood Shores, CA  94065
U.S.A.

Or, send electronic mail to appsdoc_us@oracle.com.
This chapter describes Oracle Inventory for Australia, including:

- Associating subinventories and locations
- Australian Inventory Imprest Count Sheet
- Australian Inventory Internal Charges report
Associate Subinventories and Locations

Use the Australian Subinventory and Location Associations window to associate subinventories with specific deliver-to locations. This association is used in Enter Replenishment Counts to default the deliver-to location for a subinventory.

The relationship between deliver-to locations and subinventories is one to one, and unique. That is, a deliver-to location can be associated with one subinventory, and a subinventory may be associated with only one deliver-to location. Only the subinventories of the inventory organization to which the deliver-to location is attached (in the Define Locations window) are eligible for association.
The Australian Inventory Imprest Count Sheet report lists all items assigned to a non-tracked subinventory (imprest location). Its purpose is to allow replenishment counts to be made at an imprest location in the absence of the barcode replenishment facility. Multiple counts may be entered on the report, allowing it to be used on multiple occasions without the need for reprinting every time a new count is required.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Inventory Imprest Count Sheet report.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, Oracle Applications User Guide
Report Parameters

Organization
Enter the organization that you want to report on.

Subinventory Low
Enter the first subinventory that you want to report on.

Subinventory High
Enter the last subinventory that you want to report on.

Category Set
Enter the category set that you want to report on.

Category Low
Enter the first category that you want to report on.

Category High
Enter the last category that you want to report on.

Item Low
Enter the first item that you want to report on.

Item Low
Enter the last item that you want to report on.

Column Headings
This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Inventory prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>The item number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The item description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min Qty</td>
<td>The minimum quantity, where defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Qty</td>
<td>The maximum quantity, where defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary UOM</td>
<td>The primary unit of measure for the item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Counts&gt;</td>
<td>Four columns to allow replenishment counts to be entered against items</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Australian Inventory Internal Charges report lists all stock accounting transactions incurred during a selected period, enabling:

- Customers to report on their stock expenditure
- Management to review expenditure for selected customers, periods and items
- Reconciliation between stock issues and returns against the General Ledger

These internal charges include stock transactions processed directly using the Inventory Account Transaction window as well as those processed by means of the Oracle Inventory Order Cycle against internal sales orders.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Inventory Internal Charges report.

**See also:** Using Standard Request Submission, Oracle Applications User Guide
Report Parameters

**Start Date**
Enter the earliest date that you want to report on.

**End Date**
Enter the latest date that you want to report on.

**Account Low**
Enter the first account that you want to report on.

**Account High**
Enter the last account that you want to report on.

**Item Low**
Enter the first item that you want to report on.

**Item High**
Enter the last item that you want to report on.

**Category Set**
Enter the category set that you want to report on.

**Category Low**
Enter the first category that you want to report on.

**Category High**
Enter the last category that you want to report on.
### Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Inventory prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Flexfield</td>
<td>The accounting flexfield. Oracle Inventory sorts the Internal Charge report in account order and prints the accounting flexfield at the start of each block of transactions charged to that account. The cost center name is also displayed next to this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Date</td>
<td>The date of the accounting transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick Slip</td>
<td>The pick slip number under which the issue transaction took place. This applies to internal sales order issues only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>The description of the item in the transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>The item number of the item in the transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UOM</td>
<td>The primary unit of measure of the item in the transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qty Rec’d</td>
<td>The quantity received in the primary unit of measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Cost</td>
<td>The unit cost of the item in the primary unit of measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost</td>
<td>The total transaction cost charged against the nominated account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break Total</td>
<td>A sub-total of all transactions charged against the nominated account, as well as a grand total of all transaction charges against the selected account range.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter describes Oracle Purchasing for Australia, including:

- Import requisitions
- Defining automatic accounting
Import Requisitions

Import Requisitions creates two requisition types:

- Purchase Requisitions
- Internal Requisitions

Internal requisitions are produced in unit of issue and purchase requisitions are produced in unit of purchase.

Prerequisites

Before you can define requisition types, you must:

- Set the profile option JA: Australian Materials Management at the responsibility level. See Profile Options on page B-1 for more information about setting profile options for Oracle Financials for Australia.

See also: Overview of Setting User Profiles, Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide
Purchase Requisitions

If the requisition type is *Purchase*, Oracle Purchasing checks for a valid AutoSource rule. The number one ranked supplier and the lowest sequence numbered document for that supplier are used as the quotation.

The unit of measure on the quotation line becomes the unit of measure on the supplier-sourced requisition line. The quantity is converted to this unit of measure and rounded to the nearest integer.

**Pricing Rules**

1. If a single valid shipment line exists for the quotation line, the price will be taken from the shipment line.
2. If there are multiple valid shipment lines for the quotation line, the price will be taken from the shipment line that has a quantity closest to the order quantity.
3. If there are no valid shipment lines the price will be taken from the quotation line.
4. If there is no price on the quotation line, the price will be 0.

A valid shipment line must have:

- The same unit of measure as the quotation line
- Today’s date fall between its effective start date and its effective end date

If there is no valid AutoSource rule, the unit of measure on the requisition line is the primary unit of measure and the price is the list price for the item.

**Example**

The four pricing rules are demonstrated in this example. Follow each of the four products through the pricing process.

- Rule 1 is demonstrated using product S1000
- Rule 2 is demonstrated using product S2000
- Rule 3 is demonstrated using product S3000
- Rule 4 is demonstrated using product S4000
This table shows the requisition line for each product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>System Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1000</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.JAN.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2000</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1.JAN.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3000</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1.JAN.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4000</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1.JAN.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the quotation for product S1000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit of Purchase</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1000</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the shipment lines for product S1000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit of Purchase</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Box 100</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the quotation for product S2000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit of Purchase</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S2000</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the shipment lines for product S2000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit of Purchase</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.AUG.00 - 1.DEC.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This table shows the quotation for product S3000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit of Purchase</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3000</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the shipment lines for product S3000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit of Purchase</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.JAN.00 - 1.DEC.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.AUG.00 - 1.DEC.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the quotation for product S4000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit of Purchase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S4000</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the final requisition line for each product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1000</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2000</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3000</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4000</td>
<td>Box 10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Internal Requisitions**

If the requisition type is *Internal*, Oracle Applications retrieves the unit of issue for the item in the source organization on the requisition line. If no unit of issue exists, the primary unit of measure is used. The quantity ordered and unit price are converted to the new unit of measure.
Internal Requisition Accounting

Imported requisitions use AutoAccounting to determine the account combinations for internal requisitions with a delivery type of *Inventory*. Each segment of the account is derived from the subinventory replenishment account, the item replenishment account, or a constant.

For example, if your accounting structure is:

Company — Cost Center — Account

you may decide that your AutoAccounting definition is:

Company        01
Cost Center     MTL_SECONDARY_INVENTORIES
Account         MTL_SYSTEM_ITEMS

This definition says that the replenishment account is generated using 01 for the Company value, the Cost Center value is taken from the destination subinventory, and the Account value is taken from the item.

Suppose you have an item X1000, with a replenishment expense account of 01-000-3100. If you order item X1000 to be delivered to WARD-1 with a replenishment expense account of 01-200-5000, then AutoAccounting will generate an account combination of 01-200-3100 on the requisition line. If AutoAccounting cannot generate an account, then the default is the AP accrual account defined in Oracle Inventory.

**Note:** To achieve consistent accounting between internal requisitions that are imported and internal requisitions that are entered via Enter Requisitions, the FlexBuilder rules for Enter Requisitions must be set up to reflect the AutoAccounting rules that you have set up.
Define Automatic Accounting

Use the Australian Automatic Accounting window to define how Import Requisitions generate your account numbers for internal requisitions with a delivery type of Inventory.

Prerequisites

Before you can define automatic accounting, you must:

- Set the profile option JA: Australian Auto Accounting at the responsibility level. See Profile Options on page B-1 for more information about setting profile options for Oracle Financials for Australia.

See also: Overview of Setting User Profiles, Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide
To define Automatic Accounting:

1. Navigate to the Australian Automatic Accounting window.

2. Enter the name of the set of books for which you wish to create your automatic account numbers in the Set of Books field.

3. Enter Replenishment Expense as the account type in the Type field.

4. In the Segments region, Oracle Subinventory Replenishment automatically defaults each segment name in the Segment field. Select the name of the table that you want to use to automatically default the segment value in the Table Name field. If you want to use a constant value for this particular segment, leave the Table field blank. You can choose:
   - MTL_SYSTEM_ITEMS to make AutoAccounting use the item replenishment expense account
   - MTL_SECONDARY_INVENTORIES to make AutoAccounting use the subinventory replenishment expense account

5. If you have entered a table name in the previous field, leave the Constant field blank. If you want to always use the same value for this segment, regardless of the user or item, enter the value in the Constant field.
This chapter describes Oracle Assets for Australia, including:

- Balancing charges
- Australian Assets Calculated Balancing Charges report
- Australian Assets Balancing Charge Audit report
- Australian Assets Allocated Balancing Charges report
- Australian Tax Retirements report
- Australian Taxation Retirements Report for Depreciable Assets
- Capital gains tax
- Australian Assets Capital Gains Tax report
- Australian Tax Depreciation Schedule report
- Assets revaluation
- Australian Assets Revaluation report
- Australian Revalued Asset Sales report
Australian Taxation Overview

Use the Australian Assets taxation functionality for balancing charges and capital gains tax (CGT). You can allocate the proceeds of sale, track proceeds through the tax books from the sale of an asset to the application of the surplus against new asset additions, and report on balancing charge allocations and capital gains tax liability.

Business Needs

The Australian Assets taxation functionality provides the features that you need to satisfy these business needs on a monthly, periodic, and annual basis:

- You can distribute the balancing charge to accurately account for net proceeds and apply the amount against one asset addition or several additions.
  The balancing charge is allocated from the gain that Oracle Assets calculates according to your depreciation and pro rata conventions at the date of realization.
- You can run reports to:
  - Determine which balancing charges are or are not applied.
  - Get a history of transactions for reconciliation and substantiation.
  - Substantiate information that you submit to the tax authorities without having to manually track, analyze, and investigate each transaction.
- By entering the deemed value and date, as well as incidental costs, you control the basis for CGT calculation to get accurate reporting of your tax liability.

Major Features

Balancing Charges

When you enter proceeds of sale, Oracle Assets automatically calculates the gain or loss on the sale. You can apply certain gains on sale as balancing charges against a new asset by selecting the unallocated gains on sale from one or more retired assets. A cross reference is established between the retired source asset and the new destination asset that you apply a balancing charge to.
The Australian Assets balancing charges functionality includes:

- Enabling balancing charges, on page 3-4
- Importing balancing charges, on page 3-5
- Allocating balancing charges, on page 3-7
- Viewing balancing charge details, on page 3-9

These Australian Assets reports help you track, substantiate, and report on retirements and balancing charges:

- Australian Assets Calculated Balancing Charges Report, on page 3-10
- Australian Assets Balancing Charge Audit Report, on page 3-12
- Australian Assets Allocated Balancing Charges Report, on page 3-14
- Australian Tax Retirements Report, on page 3-16
- Australian Taxation Retirements Report for Depreciable Assets, on page 3-19

**Capital Gains Tax (CGT)**

Australian Assets calculates the CGT liability when you retire an asset, taking into account the index rate applicable to the life of the asset.

You can enter a deemed value and date for the asset at the time of retirement and any incidental costs pertaining to that asset. For more information, see Setting Capital Gains Tax Information on page 3-22.

You can run the Australian Assets Capital Gains Tax report to see the tax liability for all eligible assets retired during the year. For more information, see Australian Assets Capital Gains Tax Report on page 3-23.
Enabling Balancing Charges

Before you can use the balancing charges functionality, you must enable balancing charges for the required set of books.

Prerequisites

Before you can enable balancing charges, you must set the JA: Australian Balancing Charges profile option at the responsibility level. For more information, see Profile Options on page B-1.

To enable balancing charges:

1. Navigate to the Enable Balancing Charges window.
2. Query or find the set of books in the Book field.
3. Check the Enable Balancing Charges check box.
4. Press the OK button to save your work.
**Importing Balancing Charges**

Use the Mass Allocate Balancing Charges window to import balancing charge information from external systems and indicate the set of books that the balancing charges apply to. You must place all the data that you want to import in the balancing charges interface table in the required format.

The asset balancing charge information in the interface table is used to update the asset cost in the set of books. At the next depreciation run, the depreciation for the affected assets is recalculated based on the reduced cost.

**Prerequisites**

Before using the Mass Allocate Balancing Charges window, you must:

- Enable balancing charges for the required set of books. For more information, see Setting Up Balancing Charges on page 3-4.
- Make sure that the information to be imported is in the interface table in the required format.
To import balancing charge information:

1. Navigate to the Mass Allocate Balancing Charges window.

2. In the Book field, enter the set of books that you want to apply the balancing charges to.
   Oracle Assets records the balancing charge information and updates the cost of your assets in this set of books.

3. Press the Import button.
   The Records Processed field shows the number of records successfully processed, and the Total Records field shows the total number of records processed.
   If the number in these two fields are different, check the data in the interface table where the failed records have an unprocessed status.
Allocating Balancing Charges

Use the Balancing Charge window to allocate all or a portion of the gain on the sale of an asset to a new asset within the purchase year of the new asset. Select the retired asset that is the source of the balancing charge, and then select the new destination asset.

You can retrieve the unallocated gains from one or more retired assets, select all or a portion of the unallocated amounts, and allocate that amount as a balancing charge against the selected new asset. You can retrieve the unallocated amounts by asset number. The selected assets are presented in the order of retirement, with the latest first.

You should successively allocate the balancing charges to:

- Units of property acquired as replacement assets during the year of income
- Other units of property acquired during the year of income

Unallocated amounts for retired assets are available for application as balancing charges up to the end of the financial year, two years after the asset’s retirement year.
To allocate balancing charges or adjust a prior allocation:

1. Navigate to the Balancing Charge window.
2. Select the set of books for the allocation in the Book field.
3. Modify the Retired Since field to limit the range of retired assets between the current date and up to two years prior.
4. Query or find an asset.
   The details of the source asset and all of its prior allocations are displayed.
5. In a blank asset line in the Allocations region of the window, either enter the destination asset number or select the number from the list of values.
6. Enter the amount to apply in the Amount Applied field or make changes as needed.
7. Save your work.
Viewing Balancing Charge Details

Use the Balancing Charges tabbed region of the Asset Details window to view balancing charge details. The displayed information includes the status, calculated amount, applied amount, sourced amount, and remaining amount.

To view the balancing charge information about an asset:

1. Navigate to the Asset Details window.
2. Query or find an asset.
3. Navigate to the Balancing Charges tabbed region.
4. In the Book field, select the appropriate set of books.
5. View the details.
Use the Australian Assets Calculated Balancing Charges report to locate the balancing charges that are available for allocation and to choose which assets to use as source assets for balancing charge application. After importing balancing charges, use this report to view the balancing charges for the imported assets.

The Australian Assets Calculated Balancing Charges report displays unallocated asset gain amounts, or balancing charges that are calculated when an asset is retired, as well as amounts applied and amounts remaining.

---

**Note:** A reinstated asset can have a negative remaining balance if a balancing charge was applied prior to the reinstatement, which resets the calculated balancing charge to zero.

---

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Assets Calculated Balancing Charges report.

**See also:** Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*
Report Parameters

**Book Name**
Enter the tax depreciation book name.

**Start Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report from.

**End Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report to.

**Category**
Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

**Order By**
Enter the sorting method for the report:
- **Asset Number** - The report is sorted by balancing charge status, then by asset number.
- **Category** - The report is sorted by asset category, then by asset number.

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset No. - Description</td>
<td>The asset’s identification number and description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Category</td>
<td>The asset category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Retired</td>
<td>The retirement or disposal date of an asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Charge Calculated</td>
<td>The balancing charge calculated on an asset’s retirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Charge Applied</td>
<td>The balancing charge applied in full or in part against new assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Charge Remaining</td>
<td>The balancing charge remaining after allocation to other assets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Australian Assets Balancing Charge Audit report to provide an audit listing of adjustments made to an asset’s cost as a result of applied balancing charges. You can print this report to substantiate the balancing charges in your tax returns.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Assets Balancing Charge Audit report.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, Oracle Applications User Guide
Report Parameters

**Book Name**
Enter the tax depreciation book name.

**Start Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report from.

**End Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report to.

**Category**
Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

**Order By**
Enter the sorting method for the report:
- **Asset Number** - The report is sorted by asset number.
- **Category** - The report is sorted by asset category, then by asset number.

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset Num - Description</td>
<td>The asset's identification number and description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>The asset category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Cost</td>
<td>The cost of the asset before the application of the balancing charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing Charge</td>
<td>The balancing charge applied to the asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted Cost</td>
<td>The asset's adjusted cost after the application of the balancing charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Date</td>
<td>The date of the balancing charge transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of transaction that was performed on the asset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Australian Assets Allocated Balancing Charges report to keep track of balancing charge allocations. The report lists the details of balancing charge allocations made during the financial year, as well as balancing charges applied against assets, including the amount applied and the retired assets that the applied amount originates from. This report also provides totals of the balancing charges applied.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Assets Allocated Balancing Charges report.

**See also:** Using Standard Request Submission, Oracle Applications User Guide
**Report Parameters**

**Book Name**
Enter the tax depreciation book name.

**Start Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report from.

**End Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report to.

**Category**
Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

**Order By**
Enter the sorting method for the report:

- **Asset Number** - The report is sorted by asset number.
- **Category** - The report is sorted by asset category, then by asset number.

**Column Headings**

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset Num - Description</td>
<td>The asset’s identification number and description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>The asset category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Cost</td>
<td>The asset’s original acquisition cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing Charges</td>
<td>The total balancing charges applied to the asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Cost</td>
<td>The asset’s current acquisition cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Effective</td>
<td>The date that the asset was placed in service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Asset - Asset Num - Description</td>
<td>The asset number of the asset that the balancing charge was allocated from, along with the asset description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Asset - Date Retired</td>
<td>The date of the source asset’s retirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Asset - Amount</td>
<td>The amount of the balancing charge allocated from the source asset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Australian Tax Retirements report to display retirement information that you report to tax authorities for income tax purposes. This report shows information relating to the gain or loss on retirement by detailing both assessable and nonassessable amounts, as well as unadjusted CGT.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Tax Retirements Report.

**See also:** Using Standard Request Submission, Oracle Applications User Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life to Date</th>
<th>Asset Num - Description</th>
<th>Balancing Charges</th>
<th>Depreciable Cost</th>
<th>Depreciation Method Rate</th>
<th>Net Tax Value</th>
<th>Net Proceeds</th>
<th>Assessable / Non-Assessable</th>
<th>Non-Deductible Loss</th>
<th>Deductible Loss</th>
<th>Unadjusted CGT</th>
<th>Deductible / Non-Deductible Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS1600 - Office Chairs</td>
<td>29,500.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>29,500.00</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>15,664.68</td>
<td>9,833.32</td>
<td>23,222.50</td>
<td>19,166.68</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Debitable Loss (L) 0.00  Non Deductible Loss (N) 0.00
Report Parameters

**Book Name**
Enter the tax depreciation book name.

**Start Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report from.

**End Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report to.

**Category**
Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

**Order By**
Enter the sorting method for the report:
- **Asset Number** - The report is sorted by asset number, then by date retired.
- **Date Retired** - The report is sorted by date retired, then by asset number.
- **Category** - The report is sorted by asset category, asset number, then by date retired.

**Column Headings**
This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset Num - Description</td>
<td>The asset’s identification number and description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>The asset category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquired</td>
<td>The date that the asset was placed in service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>The date that the asset was retired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Cost</td>
<td>The asset’s original acquisition cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing Charges</td>
<td>The total of the balancing charges applied to the asset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Depreciable Cost   | The tax depreciable value of the asset:  
  \[
  \text{Depreciable Cost} = \text{Original Cost} - \text{Balancing Charges}.
  \] |
| Life to Date       | The life-to-date tax depreciation, or the tax depreciation claimed to date. |
| Depreciation       |                          |
### Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Totals&gt;</td>
<td>The report totals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deductible Loss (L)</td>
<td>The total deductible loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Deductible Loss (N)</td>
<td>The total nondeductible loss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### In this column... Oracle Assets prints...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>The method used to depreciate the asset.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>The rate of depreciation used for the asset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Tax Value</td>
<td>The tax depreciated or written down value of the asset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Proceeds</td>
<td>The retirement proceeds net of removal costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessable / Non-Assessable</td>
<td>The assessable gain that is recognized in this tax year, or the amount of depreciation recouped on retirement except for Division 10D buildings which do not generate assessable gain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The nonassessable income calculated on disposal, or the capital allowance recouped on the disposal of a Division 10D building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unadjusted Capital Gain</td>
<td>The amount of the gain above the tax depreciable value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deductible / Non-Deductible</td>
<td>The deductible or nondeductible loss that is to be recognized in the current tax year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Australian Taxation Retirements Report for Depreciable Assets to display retirement information that you report to the tax authorities and to find out how much is available to be allocated for balancing charges. The Australian Tax Retirements report, on the other hand, shows the balancing charge on an asset retirement as assessable or nonassessable, for income tax purposes.

The Australian Taxation Retirements for Depreciable Assets report shows all retirements for depreciable assets, including Division 10D buildings and improvements. For each asset retired in the selected period, the report displays the amount of calculated balancing charges applied against replacement assets. The applied balancing charges are not assessable gain. The report also includes unapplied amounts, which are assessable as income.

Assessable income is calculated as the proceeds of sale minus the net tax value, minus the gain in excess of the asset’s tax value if the proceeds of sale are more than the asset’s net tax value. Division 10D buildings are excluded because they cannot have an assessable gain.

Deductible loss is calculated as the proceeds of sale minus the net tax value if the proceeds of sale are less than the asset’s net tax value. Division 10D buildings can only have a deductible loss if they have a retirement type of SCRAP/DEMOL.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Taxation Retirements Report for Depreciable Assets.

See also: Using Standard Request Submission, Oracle Applications User Guide
Report Parameters

**Book Name**
Enter the tax depreciation book name.

**Start Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report from.

**End Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report to.

**Category**
Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

**Order By**
Enter the sorting method for the report:
- **Asset Number** - The report is sorted by asset number, then by date retired.
- **Category** - The report is sorted by asset category, asset number, then by date retired.
- **Category Summary** - The report shows only a summary line for each asset category.

**Column Headings**
This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset Num - Description</td>
<td>The asset’s identification number and description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>The asset category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation - Method</td>
<td>The method used to depreciate the asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation - Rate</td>
<td>The rate used to depreciate the asset, derived for life-based methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Acquired</td>
<td>The date that the asset was placed in service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Retired</td>
<td>The date that the asset was disposed or retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Value</td>
<td>The asset’s tax depreciable value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### In this column... | Oracle Assets prints...
---|---
Total Tax Allowance | The tax depreciation claimed to date, or in the case of Division 10D assets, the capital allowance claimed to date
Net Tax Value | The tax depreciated or written down value of the asset at retirement
Net Proceeds of Sale | The net disposal proceeds:
\[ \text{Net Proceeds of Sale} = \text{Proceeds of Sale} - \text{Cost of Removal} \]
Assessable (Deductible) | The assessable gain or the deductible loss that is to be recognized for this tax year
Balancing Charges | The amount that would be assessable gain, but has been applied against another asset as a balancing charge and is therefore not assessable
Gain Over Tax Cost | The proceeds of sale minus the asset’s tax value if the proceeds of sale exceed the asset’s tax value

### Row Headings
This table shows the row headings.

| In this row... | Oracle Assets prints... |
---|---|
<Totals> | The report totals
Total Assessable | The total assessable gain
Total Deductible | The total deductible loss
Net Assess/Deduct | The total assessable gain minus the total deductible loss
Setting Capital Gains Tax Information

Use the Capital Gains Tax tabbed region in the Asset Details window to set capital gains tax information.

To set capital gains tax information:
1. Navigate to the Asset Details window.
2. Query or find an asset.
3. Navigate to the Capital Gains Tax tabbed region.
4. In the Tax Book field, select the appropriate set of books.
5. Enter the deemed value, deemed date, and incidental costs, as needed.
6. Press the OK button to save your changes.
Use the Australian Assets Capital Gains Tax report to find out the tax liability for all eligible assets retired during the year and to substantiate your capital gains and losses in tax returns. The report includes capital gains and capital losses that accrued during a tax year for all assets, as well as assets that are not affected by capital gains tax.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Assets Capital Gains Tax report.

**See also:** Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*
Report Parameters

**Book Name**
Enter the tax depreciation book name.

**Start Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report from.

**End Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report to.

**Category**
Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

**Order By**
Enter the sorting method for this report:

- **Asset Number** - The report is sorted by asset number, then by date retired.
- **Category** - The report is sorted by asset category, asset number, then by date retired.
## Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset Num - Description</td>
<td>The asset’s identification number and description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>The asset category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deemed Date</td>
<td>The date that the asset was acquired or deemed acquired and the date retired. If a deemed date was entered for the asset, then that date is shown as the date acquired. Otherwise, the date that the asset was placed in service is printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deemed Value</td>
<td>The asset’s tax depreciable value or deemed value. If a deemed value was entered for the asset, then that value is shown. Otherwise, the current cost is printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds</td>
<td>The proceeds on the sale of the asset minus the cost of removal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidental Costs</td>
<td>The incidental capital gains tax capital costs typically incurred at disposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Factor</td>
<td>The index factor, which Oracle Assets calculates by dividing the quarterly index at retirement date by the quarterly index at acquisition or deemed date. If an index factor is not applicable according to the CGT provisions, 1.00 is printed in this column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indexed Cost Base</td>
<td>The indexed cost base, which Oracle Assets calculates by multiplying the deemed value by the index factor, if a gain is made on disposal, plus incidental costs. Oracle Assets prints the deemed value if the proceeds do not exceed the deemed value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced Cost Base (10D)</td>
<td>The deemed value minus the capital allowance taken at retirement if a loss is made on a Division 10D building. Otherwise, 0 is printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Gain/Loss - Indexed</td>
<td>Capital gains subject to capital gains tax that involved indexing the cost base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Gain/Loss - Not Indexed</td>
<td>Capital gains or losses subject to capital gains tax that did not involve indexing the cost base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Capital Gains Tax Gain</td>
<td>Non-CGT capital gains that are not subject to CGT from exempt assets or pre-CGT assets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Row headings

This table shows the row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Capital Gains</td>
<td>The total CGT incidental costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Incidental Costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Non Capital Gains Tax Gains</td>
<td>The total non-CGT gains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Indexed Capital Gains</td>
<td>The total indexed capital gains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Non-Indexed Capital Gains</td>
<td>The total nonindexed capital gains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Capital Gains</td>
<td>The total capital gains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Capital Losses</td>
<td>The total capital losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried Forward Net Capital Losses</td>
<td>Space for you to manually enter carried forward net losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Capital Losses</td>
<td>Space for you to manually enter total net capital losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Capital Gains/(Losses) from other Sources</td>
<td>Space for you to manually enter net capital gains or losses from other sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Capital Gain/(Loss)</td>
<td>The net capital gains or losses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the Australian Tax Depreciation Schedule report to print tax depreciation and to substantiate the information that you report at the end of the year. This report shows the details of all assets, including assets acquired during the financial year. The report displays any balancing charges applied and the written down value of the assets at the end of the year.

Run the Australian Tax Depreciation Schedule on a regular basis and especially at the end of the financial year. You should run this report after the end of year depreciation run.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Tax Depreciation Schedule report.

**See also:** Using Standard Request Submission, Oracle Applications User Guide
Report Parameters

**Book Name**
Enter the tax depreciation book name.

**Start Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report from.

**End Period Name**
Enter the period that you want to report to.

**Category**
Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

**Order By**
Enter the sorting method for the report:

- **Asset Number** - The report is sorted by asset number.
- **Category** - The report is sorted by asset category. This report shows all assets.
- **Category Summary** - The report shows only a summary line for each asset category.

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>The asset category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Num - Description</td>
<td>The asset’s identification number and description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing Charges</td>
<td>The sum of the balancing charge applied to this asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Written Down Value</td>
<td>The tax depreciated or written down value at the start of the specified period range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals - Date</td>
<td>The date that the asset was retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals - Net Book Value</td>
<td>The asset cost minus accumulated depreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions Cost / Date</td>
<td>The acquisition cost and the date placed in service if the asset was acquired in the current tax year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Totals&gt;</td>
<td>The report totals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>The total tax depreciation calculated using the prime cost method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diminishing Value Method</td>
<td>The total tax depreciation calculated using the diminishing value method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Claimed for Depreciation</td>
<td>The total amount that was claimed for depreciation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assets Revaluation

Set up default revaluation rules for each asset book to control revaluation in Australian Assets. When you save a revaluation, Oracle Assets assigns a mass transaction number to the revaluation. You can report on the transaction numbers for the specific revaluations that you want to control the processing of revaluation and to review the results of previous revaluations.

Defining Revaluation Rules

To comply with revaluation requirements, it is recommended that you set up asset books and revaluation rules in Australian Assets and follow this setup in the Accounting Rules tabbed region of the Book Controls window:

- Check the Allow Revaluations check box.
- Do not check the Revalue Accumulated Depreciation check box.
- Do not check the Amortize Revaluation Reserve check box.
- Do not check the Retire Revaluation Reserve check box.

You also need to set rules for revaluing fully depreciated, or reserved, assets at this level. You can override these rules for each revaluation and for each individual asset in the revaluation.

See also: Entering Accounting Rules for a Book, Oracle Assets User Guide

Revaluing Assets

You can override the rules for revaluing fully depreciated assets when you set up a particular revaluation in the Mass Revaluation window.

When you set the revaluation movement percentage for an asset category or individual asset, the percentage should be based on the asset cost and the adjustment needed to move the asset cost to the new revalued amount.

See also: Revaluing Assets, Oracle Assets User Guide

See also: Asset Management in a Highly Inflationary Economy (Revaluation), Oracle Assets User Guide
Reporting Revaluation

The standard Oracle Assets reporting is based on each revaluation, not life-to-date revaluation movements for an asset or asset category. The standard revaluation reports are the Mass Revaluation Preview report and the Mass Revaluation Review report.

See also: Mass Revaluation Preview and Review Reports, Oracle Assets User Guide

Use the Australian Assets Revaluation report and the Australian Revalued Asset Sales report for Australian revaluation requirements. For more information, see Australian Assets Revaluation Report on page 3-35 and Australian Revalued Asset Sales Report on page 3-32.
Use the Australian Revalued Asset Sales report to identify the net revaluation life-to-date movement for an asset category and the net position for the asset’s point of sale. You can then record adjustments to the revaluation reserve for that asset and its net category movement via journal entries. This report helps you create manual journals in General Ledger to reflect the movement in the revaluation reserve due to the sale of assets.

The Australian Revalued Assets Sales report displays sales of revalued assets over a period of time, as well as the revaluation balance for an asset category or all asset categories. The report also provides a net revaluation position for the asset category at the start and end date of the period.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Revalued Asset Sales report.

**See also:** Using Standard Request Submission, *Oracle Applications User Guide*
Report Parameters

**Asset Book**
Enter the asset book name.

**Category**
Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

**Start Date**
Enter the start date for the asset sales. The start date should be at least the day after the last revaluation for the category. It can be any date since, but should be consecutive over multiple reports to ensure that all sales are reported.

**Finish Date**
Enter the end date for the asset sales.

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>The asset category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Number</td>
<td>The asset number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The asset description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale Date</td>
<td>The date that the asset was sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Value</td>
<td>The asset’s value on the sale date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Previous Revaluation</td>
<td>The total of the net revaluation movements for the asset on the sale date, reflecting the total revaluation movement at the previous revaluation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revaluation Position at start date</td>
<td>The total net revaluation movement for all assets in the category at the start date of the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Sales</td>
<td>The asset sales revaluation reserve total of all assets in the category sold during the date range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Adjusted Revaluation Position | The adjusted revaluation position:  
*Adjusted Revaluation Position = Revaluation Position at Start Date - Asset Sales*  |
| Revaluations during the period | Any revaluations during the period for the asset category |
| Revaluation Position at end date | The total of the revaluation reserve for all assets in the category at the end date:  
*Revaluation Position at End Date = Adjusted Revaluation Position + Revaluations During the Period*  |
| Totals for Sub Category | The above row headings for the specified subcategory |
Use the Australian Assets Revaluation report to help you post net revaluation movements within each asset category to either the Asset Revaluation Reserve or the Profit and Loss Statement accounts in General Ledger, depending on the previous net movements and postings for that asset category.

The Oracle Assets revaluation process posts the net movement to one account. The Australian Assets Revaluation report provides you with the split of the revaluation movement between the reserve account and the profit and loss account, based on previous movements.

The Australian Assets Revaluation report is a cumulative listing of all revaluations of the assets in the specified book or asset category up to the current revaluation. The current revaluation is reported separately. Only previous revaluations that were completed are included in the report. The separation of previous and current is required to determine the accounting treatment for the current revaluation.

The report is sorted by asset category and lists all assets in the category that were previously revalued or are being revalued in the current revaluation. Disposed assets are not included.

Use the Standard Request Submission windows to submit the Australian Assets Revaluation report.

**See also:** Using Standard Request Submission, Oracle Applications User Guide
Report Parameters

**Transaction Number**
Enter the unique reference number of the revaluation.

**Asset Book**
Enter the asset book name.

**Category**
Enter an asset category or leave the parameter blank to report on all categories.

Column Headings

This table shows the column headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this column...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>The asset category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Number</td>
<td>The asset number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desc</td>
<td>The asset description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Cost + Adjusted Cost</td>
<td>The original cost of the asset plus any cost adjustments, excluding revaluations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Revaluations</td>
<td>The asset’s revaluation reserve before revaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Depreciation Write Back</td>
<td>The asset’s depreciation reserve before revaluation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Total Previous Value | The asset’s cost value before revaluation:  
  \[
  \text{Total Previous Value} = \text{Original Cost} + \text{Adjusted Cost} + \text{Previous Revaluations} - \text{Previous Depreciation Write Back}.
  \]
| Cost Revaluation | The asset’s revaluation amount for the current revaluation. |
| Revaluation Percent | The asset’s revaluation rate expressed as a percentage. |
| New Depreciation Write Back | The asset’s depreciation reserve after the revaluation. |
Row Headings

This table shows the row headings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this row...</th>
<th>Oracle Assets prints...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Page Total&gt;</td>
<td>The page totals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>The amount that you should post to the profit and loss count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>The amount that you should post to the reserve account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>The report totals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This appendix describes how to navigate to each window in Oracle Financials for Australia.
Although your system administrator may have customized your navigator, this table shows typical navigation paths for the windows in Oracle Financials for Australia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Window Name</th>
<th>Navigation Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset Details</td>
<td>Australian Assets: Australian Localizations &gt; Asset Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Automatic Accounting</td>
<td>Australian Purchasing: Australian Localizations &gt; AutoAccounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Subinventory and Location Associations</td>
<td>Australian Inventory: Australian Localizations &gt; Subinventory Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing Charge</td>
<td>Australian Assets: Australian Localizations &gt; Allocate Balancing Charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Balancing Charges</td>
<td>Australian Assets: Australian Localizations &gt; Enable Balancing Charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Allocate Balancing Charges</td>
<td>Australian Assets: Australian Localizations &gt; Import Balancing Charges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This appendix lists the profile options that affect the operation of the Oracle Financials for Australia. This appendix includes a brief description of each profile option that you or your system administrator can set at the site, application, responsibility, or user levels.
Profile Options

During implementation, your system administrator sets a value for each user profile option to specify how Oracle Applications controls access to and processes data.

See also: Overview of Setting User Profiles, Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide

Profile Options Summary

This table indicates whether you can view or update profile options and at which System Administrator levels the profile options can be updated: at the user, responsibility, application, or site levels.

A Required profile option requires you to provide a value. An Optional profile option already provides a default value which you can change.

The key for this table is:

- **Update** - You can update the profile option
- **View Only** - You can view the profile option but cannot change it
- **No Access** - You cannot view or change the profile option value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>User Access</th>
<th>System Administrator Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JA: Australian Auto Accounting</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>No Default</td>
<td>View Only</td>
<td>Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JA: Australian Materials Management</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>No Default</td>
<td>View Only</td>
<td>Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JA: Australian Balancing Charges</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>No Default</td>
<td>View Only</td>
<td>Update</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B-2 Oracle Financials for Australia User Guide
Profile Options in Oracle Financials for Australia

This section lists the profile options in Oracle Financials for Australia that are referenced in this user guide.

**JA: Australian Auto Accounting**
Use the JA: Australian Auto Accounting profile option to enable auto accounting functionality to generate account numbers for internal requisitions in Oracle Purchasing for Australia.

**JA: Australian Materials Management**
Use the JA: Australian Materials Management profile option to create requisition types in Oracle Purchasing for Australia.

**JA: Australian Balancing Charges**
Use the JA: Australian Balancing Charges profile option to enable balancing charges functionality in Oracle Assets for Australia.
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  report parameters, 3-24
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  description, 1-3
  report parameters, 1-4
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  column headings, 1-7
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