Oracle

Financials Cloud
Using Assets

Release 12

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Oracle® Financials Cloud Using Assets

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Contents

Preface

This preface introduces information sources that can help you use the application.

Oracle Applications Help

Use the help icon ⑦ to access Oracle Applications Help in the application. If you don't see any help icons on your page, click the Show Help icon ⑦ in the global header. Not all pages have help icons. You can also access Oracle Applications Help at https://fusionhelp.oracle.com.

Using Applications Help

▶ **Watch:** This video tutorial shows you how to find help and use help features.

Additional Resources

- **Community:** Use **Oracle Applications Customer Connect** to get information from experts at Oracle, the partner community, and other users.

- **Guides and Videos:** Go to the **Oracle Help Center** to find guides and videos.

- **Training:** Take courses on Oracle Cloud from **Oracle University** .

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, see the **Oracle Accessibility Program** .

Comments and Suggestions

Please give us feedback about Oracle Applications Help and guides! You can send e-mail to: oracle_fusion_applications_help_ww_grp@oracle.com.

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1 Asset Lifecycle Management

Asset Lifecycle Management: Overview

Oracle Fusion Assets automates asset management and simplifies fixed asset accounting tasks.

Oracle Fusion Assets:

- Uses a unified source of asset data (with data from your Oracle Fusion applications as well as external feeder systems).
- Provides you with visibility into your assets worldwide.
- Provides data security and function access.

You can streamline standard asset management tasks with automated business flows for these transactions:

- Asset additions
- Asset transfers
- Disposals
- Reclassifications
- Financial adjustments
- Legacy data conversions

You can also use standard accounting, operational, and registry reports for ease of reconciliation and analysis.

Assets directly integrates with the following applications:

- Oracle Fusion Payables
- Oracle Fusion Project Costing
- Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting

Integrating with Payables

To create assets from invoice information in Payables, use the following flow:

- Use the Create Mass Additions for Assets process to send valid invoice line distributions and associated discounts from Payables to the Mass Additions interface table in Assets.
- Review the mass addition lines in Assets and determine whether to create assets from the lines.
- Create the assets in Assets.

Integrating with Project Costing

To create assets from project lines in Project Costing, use the following flow:

- Collect construction-in-process (CIP) costs for capital assets you are building in Project Costing.

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- When you finish building your CIP asset, capitalize the associated costs as asset lines in Project Costing.

- Run the Interface Assets process to send valid capital asset lines to the Mass Additions interface table in Assets.

- Review the mass addition lines in Assets and determine whether to create assets from the lines.

- Create the assets in Assets.

✎ **Note:** If you use Project Costing to build CIP assets, you do not need to create CIP assets in Assets. For costs that originate in Payables, you should send CIP costs to Project Costing and capitalized costs to Assets.

Integrating with Subledger Accounting

Assets is fully integrated with Subledger Accounting for generating accounting entries, transaction drill down, and reporting. You can:

- Run the Create Accounting for Assets process to create journal entries for transaction events in Assets.

- Transfer and post the journal entries to Oracle Fusion General Ledger.

- Use the accounting reports to review accounting information for your assets, and to reconcile to the general ledger.

Related Topics

- Payables Source Lines: How They're Imported

- Project Costing Source Lines: How They're Imported

- How can I review journal entries in Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting?

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2 Asset Acquisitions

Add Assets

Adding Assets: Points to Consider

To add acquired assets to Oracle Fusion Assets, record the assets using one of the following methods:

- Manual additions
- Mass additions

Manual Additions

Manually add a single asset by entering all required information and any optional information directly into Assets using:

- The Add Assets page (generally used to enter a single asset)
- A spreadsheet (generally used to enter multiple assets)

Mass Additions

Add multiple assets automatically from an external source. Create assets from:

- One or more invoice distribution lines in Oracle Fusion Payables
- Construction-in-process (CIP) asset lines in Oracle Fusion Projects
- Asset information from another assets system
- Information from any other feeder system using the interface

You must prepare the mass additions to become assets before you post them to Assets.

Reviewing Journal Entries for Addition Transactions: Example

This example illustrates how a company can record a journal entry that can be used for asset additions.

Scenario

Acme Company is growing fast and needs a more powerful server to handle its applications. It is estimated that this new server will satisfy the company demands for the following four years. However, this server has very strict requirements in terms of temperature and humidity to work properly. As a result, Acme decided to build a new room to meet those conditions. Acme Company purchases the new server computer and assigns it to the Information Technology department. The server will eventually be physically located in the new room that the company is building. It is currently in the old server room where those conditions are barely met.

Current Period Addition Transaction Details

The new server computer was purchased and placed in service in year 1, quarter 1. The asset is added into Oracle Fusion Assets in the period it was acquired. The recoverable cost is $4,000 and the depreciation method is straight-line. The asset life is four years.

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Analysis

The asset cost increases by $4,000. Debit $4,000 to the Asset Cost account and credit $4,000 to the Asset Clearing account. The contra account is the clearing account that balances with the payables clearing account. The calculated depreciation for the period is $250. Debit the Depreciation Expense account and credit the Accumulated Depreciation (reserve) account for that amount.

The calculated depreciation for the period is $250. The Depreciation Expense account is debited and the Accumulated Depreciation (reserve) account is credited for that amount.

Resulting Journal Entries

The following journal entry is created from your payables system:

Account	Debit	Credit
Asset Clearing	4,000 USD	
Accounts Payable Liability		4,000 USD

The following journal entry is created from Assets:

Account	Debit	Credit
Asset Cost	4,000 USD	
Depreciation Expense	250 USD	
Asset Clearing		4,000 USD
Accumulated Depreciation		250 USD

In an alternate scenario, the new server computer was purchased and placed in service in year 1, quarter 1. However, the asset is entered into Assets in year 2, quarter 2.

The following journal entry is created from your payables system:

Account	Debit	Credit
Asset Clearing	4,000 USD	
Accounts Payable Liability		4,000 USD

The following journal entry is created from Assets:

Account	Debit	Credit
Asset Cost	4,000 USD	

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Account	Debit	Credit
Depreciation Expense	250 USD	
Depreciation Expense (Adjustment)	1,250 USD	
Asset Clearing		4,000 USD
Accumulated Depreciation		1,500 USD

Assets Watchlist: Explained

Use watchlists to monitor critical transaction processing progress in real time.

You can view the watchlists by clicking the Watchlist icon at the top of the home page.

Oracle Fusion Assets provides four watchlist categories. Two of the categories contain predefined items. You can also create new items using the saved search for any of the four categories.

The following watchlist categories are available:

- Additions
- Retirements
- Financial Transactions
- Tracking

Additions Watchlist

The Additions category contains the following predefined watchlist items. You can create additional watchlist items for this category.

- Exceptions: Source lines in the Error queue. Selecting this watchlist item takes you to the list of exceptions in the Additions infotile. You can view the details and error for each line and make the necessary corrections before posting the transactions.

- Incomplete: Source lines that aren't yet assigned to any preparer. Selecting this watchlist item takes you to the list of incomplete transactions in the Additions infotile. You can view the details for each line and add the missing information before posting the transactions.

- Ready to post: Source lines in the Post queue. Selecting this watchlist item takes you to the list of transactions that are ready to post in the Additions infotile. You can click Post All to post all of the transactions that are ready to post.

Retirements Watchlist

The Retirements Watchlist category contains the following predefined watchlist item. You can create additional watchlist items for this category.

Incomplete: Retirements that are saved and that aren't yet posted to the asset. Selecting this watchlist item takes you to the list of incomplete transactions in the Retirements infotile. You can view the details for each line and add the missing information before posting the transactions.

Financial Transactions Watchlist

This category contains no predefined watchlist items, but you can create watchlist items for this category.

Tracking Watchlist

This category contains no predefined watchlist items, but you can create watchlist items for this category.

Related Topics

- Disabling and Enabling Watchlist Categories and Items: Points to Consider

- Displaying and Hiding Watchlist Items: Procedure

- Saving Searches for Searches with Multiple Criteria: Procedure

Add Multiple Assets

Mass Additions: Explained

You can create mass additions from Oracle Fusion Payables, other payables systems, Oracle Fusion Project Costing, or other asset systems.

Creating Assets from Payables

To create mass additions from Payables:

- Run the Create Mass Additions process in Payables to create mass additions from invoice information in Payables.

  The Create Mass Additions process places the new mass additions in the FA_MASS_ADDITIONS table, which is separate from the main Assets tables.

- Review and prepare the mass additions using the Assets user interface or a spreadsheet before the assets become asset additions.

Creating Asset Additions from Another Payables System

You can easily integrate Oracle Fusion Assets with your other payables systems by doing the following:

- Develop your own program to add mass additions to the FA_MASS_ADDITIONS table.

- Use either the Assets user interface or a spreadsheet to review and prepare the mass addition lines before they become assets.

Creating Assets from Project Costing

To create assets from Project Costing:

- Collect CIP costs for capital assets you're building in Project Costing.

- When you finish building a CIP asset, capitalize the associated costs as asset lines in Project Costing.

- Run the Transfer Assets to Oracle Fusion Assets process to send valid capital asset lines from Project Costing to the Mass Additions interface table in Assets.

- Review these mass addition lines in Assets and determine whether to create assets from them.

Converting from Other Asset Systems

To convert assets from a legacy asset system:

- Use the Mass Additions interface to automate the asset additions from the information in the other feeder systems.

- Use the Mass Additions process to convert your assets from a legacy system.

✎ **Note:** Plan your conversion carefully and thoroughly, because you can't undo it.

Mass Additions: How They're Processed

Use the Mass Additions interface to create assets from information outside of Oracle Fusion Assets.

You can import data into Assets through the interface tables from the following sources:

- External sources, such as legacy systems.

- Oracle Fusion Project Costing.

- Oracle Fusion Payables.

- Application Developer Framework (ADF) desktop integration spreadsheet.

The Mass Additions interface uses a parent and child table to store asset information and details of its distribution assignments. You can:

- Add an asset with one or more source lines providing detailed descriptive information about individual items in each source line.

- Merge multiple mass additions lines into a single asset or you can split a single line into multiple assets.

The Mass Additions interface uses the following interface tables:

Table Type	Name	Description
Parent	FA_ MASS_ ADDITIONS	This table contains information about assets that will be automatically added to Assets from another system or integration. This table can be used to load assets for system conversions. Assets inserts one row into this table for each invoice line it selects from Oracle Fusion Payables. The Post Mass Additions process inserts rows into the base tables and creates assets or adjustments from any rows in which the posting status is Post.
Child	FA_ MASSADD_ DISTRIBUTIONS	This table stores distribution information, such as units, the depreciation expense account, the location, and the employee assigned to each mass addition line.

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Once you have added the data to the FA_MASS_ADDITIONS table, you can perform additional preparations on the mass additions, for example:

- Adding source, descriptive and depreciation information.

- Assigning the mass addition to one or more distributions, or changing existing distributions on the Assignments region of the Edit Source Lines page.

- Adjusting the cost of a mass addition.

- Merging a mass addition into another mass addition.

- Splitting a multiple-unit mass addition into several single-unit mass additions.

- Adding mass addition lines to existing assets such as a cost adjustment.

After preparing the mass additions, you can post the data in Assets.

This figure contains the flow of importing assets into Oracle Fusion Assets and posting them.

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> ✏ **Note:** You can load data to interface tables using predefined templates and the Load Interface File for Import scheduled process, which are both part of the External Data Integration Services for Oracle Cloud feature. For other implementations, optionally use this feature only if you have Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) configured for it.

Loading Data from Oracle Cloud

To populate the interface table from Oracle Cloud, download the relevant predefined spreadsheet template from the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide for this particular set of transactions.

1. Open the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Fixed Asset Mass Additions Import process.
2. Prepare the data in the parent and child worksheets.
3. Click the Generate CSV File button. The program generates both a comma-separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
4. Log in to the Oracle Cloud SFTP server.
5. Transfer the zip file to the SFTP server location.
6. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
7. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.
8. Review the results of the process.
9. Correct any load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

Loading Data from the File Import and Export Page

1. Open the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Fixed Asset Mass Additions Import process.
2. Prepare the data in the parent and child worksheets.
3. Click the Generate CSV File button. The program generates both a comma-separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
4. Navigate to the File Import and Export page to upload the zip file.
5. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
6. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.
7. Review the results of the process.
8. Correct load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

Settings That Affect the Post Mass Additions Process

To submit the Post Mass Additions process you need to select the appropriate corporate book. If your corporate book isn't listed in the list of values, then one of the following errors may have occurred:

Error	Solution
No mass additions lines in a status of Post.	Change the status to Post for the mass additions that are ready to be posted.
The corporate book isn't effective for these mass additions lines.	Check the effective date range of the corporate book on the Edit Book page.
The Calculate Depreciation process ran with errors.	Fix the errors and resubmit the Calculate Depreciation process. When the Calculate Depreciation process runs successfully, resubmit the Post Mass Additions process.
The Calculate Depreciation process is currently running for the corporate book.	Wait until The Calculate Depreciation process completes successfully, and then resubmit the Post Mass Additions process.

When you run the Post Mass Additions process, mass additions lines are processed according to the mass addition status they're assigned to.

Status Before Posting	Effect of Post Mass Additions Process	Status after Posting
Post	Creates new asset from the mass addition line.	Posted
Cost Adjustment	Adds the mass addition line to an existing asset.	Posted
Merged	Mass addition line was already merged.	Posted
Split	Mass addition line was already split; posting doesn't affect the mass addition.	Split
New	New mass addition line; posting doesn't affect the mass addition.	New
On Hold	Mass addition line is on hold; posting doesn't affect the mass addition.	On Hold
Delete	Mass addition line awaiting deletion; posting doesn't affect the mass addition.	Delete

How Mass Additions Lines Are Posted

After you successfully load your data, you must submit the Post Mass Additions process to import the data into the application tables and create the assets.

To submit the Post Mass Additions process:

1. On the Assets page, click the **Ready to Post** link on the Additions infotile.
2. Click **Post All**.
3. If the Post Mass Additions process ends in error or warning, review the log file for details about the rows that caused the failure.

To correct import errors:

1. Click the **Exceptions** link on the Additions infotile.
2. In the Search region, select the book and select Error in the Queue field and click **Search**.
3. Click **Prepare All** to export all rows to a spreadsheet.
4. Review and correct the errors in the spreadsheet and set the queue to Post for the corrected rows.
5. Once all the rows with errors are corrected, click **Submit and Post Mass Additions** to resubmit the process.
6. Repeat the submission and error correction steps in this section until all rows are imported successfully and the assets created.

Related Topics

- File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud

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Mass Additions Queues: How They Are Set

Mass additions queues indicate the status of mass additions throughout the asset additions process.

Settings That Affect Asset Status

Queues are set by Oracle Fusion Assets or you according to the current status of an asset addition.

How Mass Additions Queues Are Set

Use the predefined queues or define your own mass additions queues.

- Each mass addition belongs to a queue that describes its status.

- The queue name changes according to the transactions that you perform on the mass addition.

The following table describes each Assets mass addition queue name and how it is set:

Queue Name	Definition	Set by
New	New mass addition line created but not yet reviewed.	Set by Assets after a line is brought over from an external source.
On Hold or user-defined hold queue	Mass addition line updated or put on hold by you.	Set by you. Also set by Assets when merging another line into this line or when a new single unit line is created when splitting a mass addition.
Split	Mass addition line already split into multiple lines.	Set by Assets when splitting a multiple-unit mass addition line.
Merged	Mass addition line already merged into another line.	Set by Assets when merging a line into another line.
Cost Adjustment	Mass addition line to be added to an existing asset; ready for posting.	Set by Assets after completion of an Add to Asset transaction.
Post	Mass addition line ready to become an asset.	Set by you.
Posted	Mass addition line already posted.	Set by the Post Mass Additions process.
Delete	Mass addition line to be deleted.	Set by you.

Splitting Mass Additions: Example

This example uses a single invoice line to illustrate how to split it into multiple mass addition lines. You're asked to split a single mass addition line for invoice #2000 into three new mass addition lines.

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Scenario

Transaction Details

Before the split, the mass addition line has a queue name of New.

Details for the line are as follows:

Transaction Detail	Value
Invoice	#2000
Line	1
Cost	$3000
Units	3
Queue	New
Description	Personal Computer

Analysis

After the split, you have four mass addition lines. The original line now has a queue name of Split and can't be made into an asset. The three new lines have a queue name of On Hold and can become assets.

The original line remains as an audit trail after the split. The resulting split mass additions appear with one unit each and with the same existing information from the source system.

Resulting Transaction Details

Details for the original mass addition line after the split are as follows:

Transaction Detail	Value
Invoice	#2000
Line	1
Cost	$3000
Units	3
Queue	Split
Description	Personal Computer

Details for each of the three resulting new lines are as follows:

Transaction Detail	Value
Invoice	#2000
Line	1
Cost	$1000
Units	1
Queue	On Hold
Description	Personal Computer

Merging Mass Additions: Example

This example uses multiple invoices to illustrate how to merge separate mass addition lines into a single mass addition line with a single cost.

Scenario

Transaction Details

Prior to the merge, the mass addition lines have a queue name of New. Details for the two lines are as follows:

Line 1:

Line	Invoice	Amount	Units	Queue	Description
1	100	5,000 USD	2	New	Personal Computer

Line 1 contains the following assignments:

Units	Expense Account	Location
2	01-110-7360-0000-000	USA-SAN FRANCISCO

Line 2:

Line	Invoice	Amount	Units	Queue	Description
2	220	67 USD	1	New	Tax on PC

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Line 2 contains the following assignments:

Units	Expense Account	Location
1	01-120-7360-0000-000	USA-SAN FRANCISCO

Analysis

You can choose whether to sum the units:

Sum Units Check Box	Description
Checked	Oracle Fusion Assets uses both the merged parent and child distributions for the new asset created from the merged mass addition line.
Unchecked	Assets uses the distribution of the merged parent for the new asset created from the merged mass addition line.

After the merge:

- The invoice 100 line has a queue name of On Hold and can become as asset.
- The invoice 220 line has a queue name of Merged and can't become an asset.

As an audit trail after the merge, the original cost of the invoice line distribution remains on the line. The cost of the parent line isn't altered and remains the same. When you post the merged line, the asset cost is the total merged cost.

Resulting Transaction Details

Details for the two lines after the merge when **Sum Units** is checked are as follows:

Line 1:

Line	Invoice	Amount	Units	Queue	Description	Merged Cost	Merged Units
1	100	5,000 USD	2	On Hold	Personal Computer	5,067 USD	3

Line 1 contains the following distributions:

Units	Expense Account	Location
2	01-110-7360-0000-000	USA-SAN FRANCISCO

Line 2:

Line	Invoice	Amount	Units	Queue	Description
2	220	67 USD	1	Merged	Tax on PC

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Line	Invoice	Amount	Units	Queue	Description

Line 2 contains the following distributions:

Units	Expense Account	Location
1	01-120-7360-0000-000	USA-SAN FRANCISCO

Details for the two lines after the merge when **Sum Units** isn't checked are as follows:

Line 1:

Line	Invoice	Amount	Units	Queue	Description	Merged Cost	Merged Units
1	100	5,000 USD	2	On Hold	Personal Computer	5,067 USD	2

Line 1 contains the following distributions:

Units	Expense Account	Location
2	01-110-7360-0000-000	USA-SAN FRANCISCO

Line 2:

Line	Invoice	Amount	Units	Queue	Description
2	220	67 USD	1	Merged	Tax on PC

Line 2 contains the following distributions:

Units	Expense Account	Location
1	01-120-7360-0000-000	USA-SAN FRANCISCO

The asset is created from invoice 100 with the following information when **Sum Units** is checked.

Description	Cost	Units
Personal Computer	5067 USD	3

The asset contains the following distributions:

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Units	Expense Account	Location
2	01-110-7360-0000-000	USA-SAN FRANCISCO
1	01-120-7360-0000-000	USA-SAN FRANCISCO

The asset is created from invoice 100 with the following information when **Sum Units** isn't checked.

Description	Cost	Units
Personal Computer	5067 USD	2

The asset contains the following distributions:

Units	Expense Account	Location
2	01-110-7360-0000-000	USA-SAN FRANCISCO

Posted Mass Additions: How They're Processed

Run the Post Mass Additions process to create assets from mass addition lines. You can run this process as often as necessary during a period.

Settings That Affect the Posting Process

To submit the Post Mass Additions process, select the corporate book for which you want to post your mass additions. If your corporate book isn't listed in the list of values, then one of the following errors may have occurred:

Error	Solution
No mass additions lines in the post queue.	Change the queue to **Post** for the mass additions that are ready to be posted.
The corporate book is not effective for these mass additions lines.	Check the effective date range of the corporate book on the Edit Book page.
The Calculate Depreciation process has been run with errors.	Fix the errors and resubmit the Calculate Depreciation process. When the Calculate Depreciation process completes successfully, resubmit the Post Mass Additions process.
The Calculate Depreciation process is currently running for the corporate book.	Wait until The Calculate Depreciation process completes successfully. Then resubmit the Post Mass Additions process.

When you run the Post Mass Additions program, mass additions lines are processed according to the mass addition queue they're assigned to.

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Queue Name Before Post	Effect of Post Mass Additions	Queue Name After Post
Post	Creates new asset from mass addition line.	**Posted**
Cost Adjustment	Adds mass addition line to existing asset.	**Posted**
Merged	Indicates mass addition line already merged.	**Posted**
Split	Indicates mass addition line already split; no effect on posting.	**Split**
New	Indicates new mass addition line; no effect on posting.	**New**
On Hold or user-defined queue name	Indicates mass addition line on hold; no effect on posting.	**On Hold**
Delete	Indicates mass addition line awaiting deletion; no effect on posting.	**Delete**

How Mass Additions Lines Are Posted

The Post Mass Additions program creates assets from mass addition lines in the **Post** queue. The program also adds mass additions in the **Cost Adjustment** queue to existing assets.

Payables Source Lines: How They're Imported

Use the Create Mass Additions process to send valid invoice line distributions and associated discounts from Oracle Fusion Payables to an interface table in Oracle Fusion Assets. You then review the lines in Assets and determine whether to create assets from the lines.

Settings That Affect the Import Process

For the Create Mass Additions process to import an invoice line distribution to Assets, the following specific conditions must be met:

- The invoice line must be charged to an asset account or to an expense account if it's an expensed asset.
- The asset account must be set up for an existing asset category as either the asset clearing account or the CIP clearing account.
- The line amount can be either positive or negative. The invoice line description will be the mass addition or source line description.
- Discount line distributions imported to Assets automatically have a description of Discount.
- Track as Asset must be enabled for the invoice line charged to an expense account.
- If you have multiple corporate books in Assets, Payables must be tied to the same ledger as the corporate book in which you want to create mass additions.
- The invoice must be approved.
- The invoice line distribution must be posted to Oracle Fusion General Ledger from Payables.

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- The general ledger date on the invoice line distribution must be on or before the date you specify for the Create Mass Additions process.

- If you use the multiple organization feature, your Payables business unit must be tied to the same ledger as the corporate book for which you want to create mass additions.

To default the asset category when creating mass additions:

- Define a default asset category for items in Oracle Fusion Purchasing or Oracle Fusion Inventory.

- Create purchase orders for those items.

- Receive the items in Purchasing or Inventory.

- Enter invoices in Payables, match them to the outstanding purchase orders, and approve the invoices.

- Post the invoices to General Ledger.

- After you run the Create Mass Additions process, the mass addition line appears with the asset category you specified for the item.

How Invoice Line Distributions Are Imported

The Create Mass Additions process in Payables:

- Sends potential asset invoice line distributions and any associated discount lines to Assets.

- Doesn't import the same line twice. Payables ensures a line is imported only once even if you run the process multiple times during a period.

✏️ **Note:** If you have multiple corporate books:
- Always provide the asset book for all invoices created in Payables to ensure that invoices are interfaced to the correct corporate book.
- Verify that you're creating mass additions for the correct corporate book in Assets, because you can't undo the process and resend them to a different book.

The Post Accounting process assignment definitions in Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting determines the line types that should be interfaced to Assets by the Create Mass Additions process.

Payables sends line amounts entered in foreign currencies to Assets in the converted ledger currency. Assets creates journal entries for the ledger currency amount, so you must clear any foreign currency invoices manually in your general ledger.

Review the Create Mass Additions report to see both foreign and ledger currency amounts:

Conversion Rate: 1 EUR = 1.25 USD

In Payables, the amounts are converted to dollars, the ledger currency, and sent to Assets via the Create Mass Additions process. The conversion rate is: 1 EUR = 1.25 USD

Account	Debit Amount	Credit Amount
Asset Clearing	4,000.00 EUR	
Accounts Payable Liability		4,000.00 EUR

Assets creates a journal entry for the asset addition in dollars. The conversion rate is: 1 EUR = 1.25 USD

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Account	Debit Amount	Credit Amount
Asset Cost	5,000.00 USD	
Depreciation Expense	312.50 USD	
Asset Clearing		5,000.00 USD
Accumulated Depreciation		312.50 USD

In General Ledger:

- The Asset Clearing account becomes unbalanced after posting the debit amount in euros and the credit amount in dollars for the asset purchase.

  The following table shows the asset purchase journal entry amounts in the Asset Clearing account:

Account	Debit Amount	Credit Amount
Asset Clearing	4,000.00 EUR	
Asset Clearing		5,000.00 USD

- You must manually clear the unbalanced amounts entered in the Asset Clearing account. You can clear these amounts by creating journal entries to reverse the unbalanced amounts, and bring the Asset Clearing account into balance.

  The following tables show the journal entries required to balance the Asset Clearing account:

  Journal Entry 1

Account	Debit Amount	Credit Amount
Asset Clearing	5,000.00 USD	
Asset Cost		5,000.00 USD

  Journal Entry 2

Account	Debit Amount	Credit Amount
Asset Cost	4,000.00 EUR	
Asset Clearing		4,000.00 EUR

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Project Costing Source Lines: How They're Imported

You can collect construction-in-process (CIP) costs for capital assets you're building in Oracle Fusion Project Costing. When you finish building your CIP asset, you can capitalize the associated costs as asset lines in Projects and send them to Oracle Fusion Assets as mass addition lines.

When you finish building your CIP asset:

- Capitalize the associated costs as asset lines in Project Costing

- Send the asset lines to Oracle Fusion Assets as mass addition lines.

> ✎ **Note:** If you use Project Costing to build CIP assets, you don't need to create CIP assets in Assets. For costs that originate in Oracle Fusion Payables, you should send CIP costs to Project Costing, and capitalized costs to Assets.

Settings That Affect the Import Process

Asset lines sent from Project Costing to Assets must meet these specific conditions:

- The actual date in service must fall in the current or a prior Assets accounting period.
- The CIP costs for summarized asset lines must be interfaced to Oracle Fusion General Ledger.
- The CIP costs for supplier invoice adjustments must be interfaced to Payables.
- A CIP asset must be associated with the asset line.

How Project Lines Are Imported

In Project Costing, run the Transfer Assets to Oracle Fusion Assets process to send asset lines to Assets. This process:

- Creates a mass addition line for each asset line in Project Costing.
- Merges all mass additions for one asset into a single parent mass addition line. The merged children have a status of Merged.

In Assets:

- The parent mass addition is placed in the Post queue if the asset was completely defined in Project Costing and it's ready for posting.
- The parent mass addition is placed in the New queue if the asset definition isn't complete.

  In this case you must enter additional information for the mass addition and then update the queue status to Post.

> ✎ **Note:** You don't need to change the queue status for lines with a status of Merged.

Converting Assets from a Legacy System to Oracle Fusion Assets: Worked Example

This example shows how to convert your existing assets from a previous legacy assets system to Oracle Fusion Assets.

ABC Company has 500 assets listed in its old assets system and now needs to convert the assets into Oracle Fusion Assets.

Load Assets into Oracle Fusion Assets

You can easily load the assets into Oracle Fusion Assets using the Create Asset Additions spreadsheet template.

1. From the Assets page, click the **Add Assets in Spreadsheet** panel tab.
2. Select the book and asset type, and click **Go**.
3. Enter your user name and password.
4. Enter the asset information in the spreadsheet.
5. Click **Submit** to save the information.

> ✎ **Note:** You can also load asset information into the FA_MASS_ADDITIONS table using SQL*Loader.

Verify That Asset Lines Are Loaded

View or verify the uploaded asset lines and make changes if necessary.

1. On the Assets page, click the **Prepare Source Lines** panel tab.
2. Search for the newly added asset lines.
3. If necessary, select a line and click **Edit** under the **Actions** menu to view or update an asset line.
4. Click **Prepare All** to export all lines to a spreadsheet.
5. Review the assets and enter additional information, if necessary.
6. Click **Submit** to save the information.

Post Assets

After you're satisfied that the asset information you loaded is correct, you can create the assets.

1. Run the Post Mass Additions process to create the assets using one of the following methods:
   - Set the assets to Post in your spreadsheet and click **Submit and Post Mass Additions**.
   - After setting the mass additions lines to Post, click the **Ready to Post** link on the Additions infotile and click **Post All**.
2. Verify the post mass addition results in the Post Mass Additions report.

Verify Your Assets

1. On the Scheduled Processes page, click **Schedule New Process**.
2. On the **Process Name** menu, select Asset Additions Report.
3. Click **OK** to run the Asset Additions report to verify that each asset has the correct depreciation method, life, and date placed in service.
4. Also verify that each asset has the correct cost and accumulated depreciation and that the totals for each asset account are correct.
5. If you find any errors, click the **Adjust Assets** panel tab on the Assets page.
6. Search for the assets with errors to be fixed.
7. Select the asset and click **Change Financial Details**.
8. Make the necessary changes and click **Submit**.

> ✎ **Note:** If you need to make adjustments to a large number of assets, you can process the assets by clicking the Mass tab and creating a batch, or by adjusting assets using a spreadsheet.

9. For additional verification, click the **Perform What-if Analysis** panel tab on the Assets page and verify that the expense projections agree with your estimates and that the assets were added properly.

Run Depreciation

1. After you verify that your assets are correct, click the **Depreciation** infotile on the Assets page and run the Calculate Depreciation process for the conversion period.

   After the Calculate Depreciation process completes, run the Journal Entry Reserve Ledger report.
2. Use the Journal Entry Reserve Ledger report to verify that the depreciation amounts calculated by Assets are correct.
3. If you find any errors, click the **Adjust Assets** infotile on the Assets page.
4. Search for the assets with errors to be fixed.
5. Select the asset and click **Change Financial Details**.
6. Make the necessary changes and click **Submit**.

   ✎ **Note:** If you need to make adjustments to large numbers of assets, you can process the assets by clicking the Mass tab and creating a batch, or by adjusting assets using a spreadsheet.

Clean Up the Asset Lines

After you successfully create assets, you can remove the asset lines from the FA_MASS_ADDITIONS table.

1. On the Scheduled Processes page, click **Schedule New Process**.
2. On the **Process Name** menu, select Delete Mass Additions.
3. Click **OK** to run the Delete Mass Additions report to view the lines that can be deleted.

Copy Assets to Associated Tax Books

1. Verify that the asset in your corporate book is correct.
2. On the Assets page, select your tax book.
3. Click the **Depreciation** infotile.
4. Click **Copy from Corporate**.
5. Select the Corporate book period.
6. Click **Submit**.

   ✎ **Note:** You should set up your tax books so that the first period starts at the same time as the associated corporate book. If your import period is the last period of the previous fiscal year, use **Perform Initial Mass Copy**. If your import is the first period of the current fiscal year, use **Perform Periodic Mass Copy** since there is no historical data in Assets.

7. Reconcile your tax books the same way you did your corporate book.
8. If you find any errors, make adjustments in the Adjust Assets infotile to correct them.

   ✎ **Note:** If you need to make adjustments to large numbers of assets, you can process the assets by clicking the Mass tab and creating a batch, or by adjusting assets using a spreadsheet.

Related Topics

- Mass Transactions: Explained

- Running the Perform Initial Mass Copy Process: What Gets Copied

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Preparing Source Lines in an Integrated Workbook: Explained

Use the Create Asset Additions integrated workbook to manage or edit many source lines. You can download source lines to an integrated workbook using either of the following two methods:

- On the Assets page, click **Prepare All** in the **Actions** menu.
- On the Prepare Source Lines page, search for the source lines you want to manage or edit and click **Prepare All**.

Modify the source line information as necessary, and click

- **Submit** to save your changes.
- **Submit and Post Mass Additions** to save the changes and automatically submit the Post Mass Addition process.

Related Topics

- Setting Up the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure
- Using Desktop Integrated Excel Workbooks: Points to Consider
- Troubleshooting the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

Manually Adding Assets Using an Integrated Workbook: Explained

When you are required to manually add many assets at once, use the **Add Assets in Spreadsheet** task to download an integrated workbook. Enter all required information and any optional information that your company requires for maintenance and reporting. When you are finished, submit your changes. You can also choose to automatically submit the **Post Mass Additions** process to create assets.

Related Topics

- Setting Up the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure
- Using Desktop Integrated Excel Workbooks: Points to Consider
- Troubleshooting the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

Fixing Posting Errors: Procedure

To fix posting errors:

1. Open the log file of the **Post Mass Additions** process.
2. Check the Post Mass Additions Execution Report section for details about which mass additions succeeded and failed.
3. Note the source line numbers that failed and correct the errors directly in the source line.
4. Resubmit the **Post Mass Additions** process.

Acquire Assets FAQs

Oracle Financials Cloud
Using Assets

Chapter 2
Asset Acquisitions

What's a CIP asset?

You create and maintain construction-in-process (CIP) assets as you spend money for raw materials and labor to construct them. CIP assets do not depreciate. When you finish building a CIP asset, you place it in service and begin calculating depreciation for the asset.

You can track CIP assets in Oracle Fusion Assets, or you can track detailed information about your CIP assets in Oracle Fusion Projects.

How can I save an addition or retirement transaction in draft mode?

Save the transaction as a draft by clicking **Save** instead of **Submit**. Oracle Fusion Assets allows you to store your asset additions or retirements before processing the transactions.

How can I add an expensed asset?

On the Assets page, click the **Add Asset** panel tab and select the **Asset Type** Expensed. Make sure the category you select is an expensed category and continue adding the asset as you normally would.

> ✏ **Note:** When setting up expensed categories, the **Capitalize** check box is not checked and any assets added to this category are not depreciated. Before adding an expensed asset, ensure that the expensed category is assigned to the asset book.

3 **Asset Transactions**

Manage Financial Transactions

Mass Adjustments: How They're Processed

Use the mass adjustments interface tables to perform the following mass adjustments:

- Financial adjustments
- Category changes
- Depreciation rules changes
- Suspending and resuming depreciation
- Unplanned depreciation
- Source line transfers
- Deleting assets
- Capitalizing and reverse capitalizing assets
- Reserve transfers
- Group asset changes
- Adding source lines
- Editing source lines
- Deleting source lines

Populate the mass adjustments interface tables using the Application Developer Framework (ADF) desktop integration spreadsheets or any external third party applications.

The mass adjustments interface uses a parent and child table to represent financial adjustments performed on assets and their source lines. For example, while performing a source line transfer, both the FA_ADJUSTMENTS _T and FA_ADJ_SRC_LINES_T tables are populated.

The interface tables are as follows:

Table Type	Name	Description
Parent	FA_ADJUSTMENTS _T	This table temporarily stores the financial information for the assets. Based on the transaction type, the Post Mass Adjustments process inserts rows into the base tables for any rows that are in a status of Post.
Child	FA_ ADJ_ SRC_LINES_T	This table temporarily stores the source line and invoice information, such as the invoice cost and the asset cost clearing account that will used for source line adjustments.

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The Post Mass Adjustments process loads data from third-party applications and ADF desktop integration spreadsheets into the interface tables.

This figure contains the flow for creating mass adjustment transactions and posting them to Oracle Fusion Assets.

Loading Data from Oracle Cloud

To populate the interface table from Oracle Cloud, download the relevant predefined spreadsheet template from the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide for this particular set of transactions.

1. Open the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Fixed Asset Mass Adjustments Import process.
2. Prepare the data in the parent and child sheets and click the Generate CSV File button. The program generates both a comma separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
3. Log in to the Oracle Cloud SFTP server.
4. Transfer the zip file to the SFTP server location.
5. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
6. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.
7. Review the results of the process.
8. Correct load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

Loading Data from the File Import and Export Page

1. Open the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Fixed Asset Mass Adjustments Import process.
2. Prepare the data in the parent and child worksheets and click the Generate CSV File button. The program generates both a comma separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
3. Navigate to the File Import and Export page to upload the zip file.
4. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
5. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.
6. Review the results of the process.
7. Correct load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

Settings That Affect Mass Adjustments

The following table shows errors that may occur during the Post Mass Adjustments process and their solutions:

Error	Solution
The Calculate Depreciation process ran with errors.	Fix the errors and resubmit the Calculate Depreciation process. When the Calculate Depreciation process runs successfully, resubmit the Post Mass Adjustments process.
The Calculate Depreciation process is currently running for the corporate book.	Wait until The Calculate Depreciation process completes successfully, and then resubmit the Post Mass Adjustments process.

The following posting statuses are applicable to mass adjustments:

Posting Status	Meaning
New	Indicates that the data is new and may require additional information before adjustments can take place in the Post Mass Adjustments process.
On Hold	Indicates that the data should remain unprocessed by the Post Mass Adjustments process until it's set to a posting status of Post.
Post	Indicates that the data is ready for final posting to take place in the Post Mass Adjustments process.
Error	Indicates that the data was invalid and will not be submitted for processing in the Post Mass Adjustments process. You can set the records with errors to Delete if they need to be removed from the database.

Posting Status	Meaning
Delete	Indicates that the data will not be submitted for posting in the Post Mass Adjustments process.

How Mass Adjustments Are Processed

To process mass adjustments you must populate the interface tables with the correct asset information and run the Post Mass Adjustments process. You can also submit the Post Mass Adjustments process by clicking the **Save and Post Transactions** button in the ADF desktop integration spreadsheets.

To submit the Post Mass Adjustments process:

1. Navigate to the Assets page.
2. Select the **Adjustments** infotile.
3. Select the transactions and click **Post**.
4. If the Post Mass Adjustments process ends in error or warning, review the log file for details about the rows that caused the failure.

To correct import errors:

1. Click **Exceptions** on the Adjustments infotile.
2. Click **Prepare** to export all rows to a spreadsheet.
3. Review and correct the errors in the spreadsheet and set the queue to Post for the corrected rows.
4. Once all the rows with errors are corrected, click **Save and Post Transactions**.
5. Repeat the submission and error correction steps in this section until all rows are imported successfully and the assets created.

Related Topics

- File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud

Adjustments: Explained

Perform adjustments to correct or update financial and depreciation information for a single asset or for multiple assets.

Adjustments can be as follows:

Transaction Type	Description
Change financial details	Perform adjustments to change information such as the asset cost, salvage information, and depreciation information.
Transfer source lines	Transfer source lines between capitalized assets, construction-in-process (CIP) assets, capitalized and CIP assets, and CIP and capitalized assets.
Add source lines	Add source lines to assets. Only manual source lines can be added to CIP assets.
Change source lines	Change all information for manual source lines. For source lines from source systems such as Oracle Fusion Payables and Oracle Fusion Projects, you cannot change any information.

Transaction Type	Description
Change category	Change the asset category along with its descriptive flexfield information.
Suspend depreciation	Stop calculating depreciation for the specified assets.
Resume depreciation	Resume depreciating assets for which depreciation was previously suspended.
Enter unplanned depreciation	Enter the negative or positive unplanned depreciation for the current open period.
Delete asset	Delete assets added in the current period.
Change group asset	Assign a standalone asset as a member of a group asset, transfer member assets from one group asset to another group asset, or make a member asset a standalone asset.
Transfer reserve	Move reserve from one group asset to another group asset.

A cost adjustment includes any adjustment that affects the recoverable cost, including a change in:

- Cost
- Salvage value
- Depreciation
- Depreciation expense
- Investment tax credit ceilings
- Bonus rules

Perform cost adjustments manually or automatically by adding a mass addition to an existing asset.

If you change financial information after you have run depreciation, you must choose one of the following:

- Expense
- Amortize

Expensed Adjustments

For expensed adjustments, Oracle Fusion Assets recalculates depreciation using the new information and expenses the entire adjustment amount in the current period. Expensed adjustments result in a one-time adjusting journal entry.

Amortized Adjustments

You can set up amortized adjustments to have a retroactive start date by changing the default amortization start date (usually the system date) to a date in a previous period. Any adjustment amount missed since the amortization start date is taken in the current period.

If you amortize an adjustment for an asset, you can't expense any future adjustments for that asset in that book.

- Method adjustments
    - For amortized method changes, Assets doesn't recalculate accumulated depreciation, but uses the new information for the remaining time that the asset is in service.
    - For table and calculated methods, Assets depreciates the cost minus the accumulated depreciation over the remaining life of the asset.

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- For diminishing value methods, Assets calculates depreciation based on the recoverable net book value of the asset as of the period that you make the change.
- If, instead, your depreciation method multiplies the flat-rate by the cost, Assets begins using the new information to calculate depreciation.
- For life-based or capacity-based methods, Assets spreads the adjustment amount over the remaining life or capacity of the asset.
- For flat-rate methods, Assets starts depreciating the asset using the new information.

  If, instead, your depreciation method multiplies the flat-rate by the cost, Assets begins using the new information to calculate depreciation.

- Bonus adjustments

  - For assets with a cost-based depreciation basis, the bonus rate is applied to the cost.

  - For assets with a net book value depreciation method basis, the bonus rate is applied to the cost minus the total reserve (accumulated depreciation and bonus reserve).

Changing Financial and Depreciation Information: Explained

You can correct errors or update financial and depreciation information for one or more assets. You can also override depreciation information for an asset while adding it.

You can update financial information:

- In the period of addition
- In the period after the period of addition

Changing Financial Information in the Period of Addition
You can change all financial information during the period in which an asset was added.

Changing Financial Information in the Period After the Period of Addition
In any period after the one in which you added the asset, you can change any of the following:

- Asset cost
- Salvage value
- Prorate convention
- Depreciation method
- Life
- Rate
- Bonus rule
- Depreciation ceiling

When changing financial information, you can:

- Adjust the same fields on fully reserved assets that you can adjust on assets for which you ran depreciation.
- Choose whether to amortize or expense the adjustment.

If the asset is fully retired, you can't change any fields.

Changing Asset Financial Details: Worked Example

This example shows how to change the depreciation method and amortize the remaining cost over the remaining life of the asset.

ABC Corporation transferred an asset with the description Crank Shaft Machinery from the light vehicle product line to the heavy vehicle product line. You need to:

- Change the depreciation method of the asset when it's transferred from the VEHICLE-OWNED STANDARD category to the VEHICLE-OWNED HEAVY category.

- Change the useful life to 6 years.

- Change the salvage value amount to 2750.

- Amortize the remaining cost over the remaining life of the asset.

Changing Financial Details

1. On the Assets page, click the **Adjust Assets** panel tab.
2. On the Adjust Assets page, search for the Crank Shaft Machinery asset and select it.
3. Click **Change Financial Details**.
4. On the Change Financial Details page, click the **Amortize** check box.
5. Complete the fields as shown in the following table.

Field	Value
Depreciation Method	STL
Life in Years	6
Salvage Value Amount	2750.00

6. Click **Submit**.
7. On the Adjust Assets page, click the linked asset number and verify that the depreciation method, life in years, and salvage value have been changed.

Changing Categories: Explained

Change the category for assets to update information, correct data entry errors, or when consolidating categories.

While changing the category you can also enter descriptive flexfield information for the new category. You can't change the category for fully retired assets.

When changing categories, consider the impact of the following:

- Journal entries
- Depreciation rules

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Journal Entries

When you change the category of an asset in a period after the period you entered it, Oracle Fusion Assets creates journal entries to transfer the cost and accumulated depreciation to the asset cost and accumulated depreciation accounts of the new asset category. This occurs when you create journal entries for your general ledger.

Depreciation Rules

Changing the category doesn't default the depreciation rules to the default rules from the new category. You need to manually change the depreciation rules in your books. You can also perform mass adjustments to change the category and the depreciation rules for a large number of assets.

Source Lines: Explained

Source lines help you track information about where assets came from, including sources such as invoice lines from your accounts payable system and capital assets from Oracle Fusion Projects.

Each source line may include the following information:

- Cost
- Invoice number
- Line
- Description
- Purchase order number
- Source batch
- Project number
- Task number

Changing Source Line Information

You can change source line information in the following cases:

Asset Type	Description
Construction-in-process (CIP) assets	• Manually entered: You can change all information. • Feeder system, such as Oracle Fusion Projects or Oracle Fusion Payables. You can change only the description and the amount.
Capitalized assets	You can change all the information except the line amount. For lines coming from feeder systems, you cannot change any information.

Transferring Source Lines: Explained

You can transfer individual source lines or use the mass transfers interface table to transfer multiple source lines between assets.

The following table shows the different types of source line transfers you can perform:

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Transfer From	Transfer To
Capitalized asset	Capitalized asset
CIP asset	CIP asset
Capitalized asset	CIP asset
CIP asset	Capitalized asset
Expensed asset	Expensed asset

You can't transfer source lines from an expensed asset to a CIP or capitalized asset, and vice versa.

You can choose whether to amortize or expense the source line transfer for both source and destination capitalized assets.

When you transfer source lines you adjust the recoverable cost of an asset. Assets calculates depreciation based on the asset type transferred:

Transfer Type	Processing
Capitalized to CIP assets	Assets removes some of the depreciation from the capitalized asset, because CIP assets don't depreciate.
CIP to capitalized assets	Assets can process catch-up depreciation for the capitalized asset.

Transferring Source Lines from CIP Assets to Capitalized Assets: Example

This example illustrates how to record a source line transfer between a CIP asset and a capitalized asset.

Scenario

Acme Company purchases two heavy machines from Bosch Germany. These machines were imported as different parts and assembled at their factory location. Two construction-in-process (CIP) assets were created to track the cost of these assets during the installation period.

Acme Company installed the assets one by one. The company completed the installation of the first asset in January, 2013 and capitalized it. In February, 2013, the asset accountant found that the freight charge of USD $56,000 for transporting the machinery parts from the port to factory was fully included in the second machinery asset, which is under installation.

The asset accountant performs an expensed source line transfer from the CIP asset to the capitalized asset to move the part of the freight changes from the second machine to the first machine.

Transaction Details

Machine 1 contains ten source lines with various amounts. The total of the ten source lines is USD $1,200,000, capitalized.

Machine 2 contains eight source lines forming part of the CIP asset. The total of the eight source lines is USD $985,000. The source line for the freight is USD $56,000.

The freight source line is transferred from machine 2 to machine 1, for an amount of $28,000.

Analysis

Because the parts imported for both the machines are the same, the freight charges incurred must be allocated equally between the two assets. Since machine 1 was capitalized in the last period, the depreciation for the freight charge included on the asset cost needs to be calculated from the last period. To achieve this the source line transfer transaction must be expensed and should not be amortized.

Resulting Source Line Transfer

The cost of the capitalized asset after the source line transfer is as follows:

Amount	Machine 1	Machine 2
Current cost	1,200,000	985,000
Source line transferred out	28,000	
Source line transferred in		-28,000
Total	1,228,000	957,000

The following accounting entry will be generated for this transfer:

Account	DR	CR
Asset Cost Account	28,000	
CIP Cost Account		28,000

Creating a Mass Source Line Transfer: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to transfer many source lines in a single transaction.

Creating a Mass Source Line Transfer

1. On the Assets page, click the **Adjust Assets in Spreadsheet** panel tab.
2. Enter the **Book**, for example: OPS CORP
3. Enter Source Line Transfer in the **Transaction Type** field.
4. Enter New source line transfer in the **Transaction Group** field.
5. Click **Next**.
6. Enter your environment login information and click **Submit**.
7. On the Mass Source Line Transfers spreadsheet, enter a **Batch Name**, for example: New Source Line Batch
8. On the Mass Source Line Transfers spreadsheet, complete the fields as shown in this table.

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Field	Row 1 Value	Row 2 Value
Interface Line Number	1	2
Posting Status	Post	Post
Asset Number	0001	0002

> **Note:** Enter values directly or double click on the cell to bring up a search window.

Field	Row 1 Value	Row 2 Value
Amortize	Yes	Yes
Amortization Start Date	01/31/2012	01/31/2012
Transfer Amount	$1000	$500
Asset Number (Destination)	0003	0004

9. Verify that all of the source line information is correct.
10. Click **Save and Post Transactions**.

Changing Source Lines: Explained

Source lines are either manually entered in Oracle Fusion Assets or are imported from a feeder system such as Oracle Fusion Payables. You can update both manually entered and feeder system source lines in Assets.

You can update the descriptive flexfield of a source line for both construction-in-process (CIP) and capitalized assets.

CIP Assets	Capitalized Assets
You can: • Update all the fields of manually entered invoice (source) lines. • Change only the description and line amount of source lines imported from a feeder system.	You can: • Update all the fields of manually entered invoice lines except the line amount. • Change only the description of source lines imported from a feeder system.

Suspending and Resuming Depreciation: Explained

Oracle Fusion Assets allows you to suspend or resume the depreciation of an asset.

> ✎ **Note:** If you suspend depreciation of an asset when the asset is added, Assets expenses the missed depreciation in the period in which the depreciation for the asset is enabled.

Calculation of the missed depreciation varies depending on which of the following types of depreciation methods you use:

Method Type	Explanation
Table and calculated methods	• Assets calculates depreciation expense for the asset based on an asset life that includes the periods not depreciated. • If depreciation was suspended after an asset started depreciating, Assets catches up the missed depreciation expense in the last period of the asset's life.
Flat-rate methods	• Assets continues calculating depreciation expense for the asset based on the flat-rate. • For flat-rate methods that use the net book value, Assets uses the asset net book value at the beginning of the fiscal year in which you resume depreciation. The asset continues depreciating until it becomes fully reserved.

Unplanned Depreciation: Explained

Unplanned depreciation is primarily used to comply with special depreciation accounting rules in Germany and the Netherlands. You also can use unplanned depreciation to handle unusual accounting situations in which you need to adjust the net book value and accumulated depreciation amounts for an asset without affecting its cost.

Enter unplanned depreciation amounts by asset in either the corporate or tax book for any current period during the useful life of an asset. When you enter unplanned depreciation, Oracle Fusion Assets immediately updates:

- The year-to-date and life-to-date depreciation

- The net book value of the asset

You can change the depreciation method after entering unplanned depreciation.

Unplanned Depreciation Expense

When entering unplanned depreciation expense:

- The unplanned depreciation expense you enter must not exceed the current net book value of the asset.

  You can enter multiple unplanned depreciation amounts, both positive and negative, in a single period, as long as the net amount doesn't exceed the current net book value of the asset. Thus, it's possible to enter unplanned amounts to back out depreciation taken in prior periods, including previously entered unplanned depreciation amounts.

- Assets uses the unplanned depreciation amount, in addition to regular depreciation, to calculate depreciation for the period in which you entered the unplanned depreciation.

  When you create journal entries for the general ledger, Assets posts the expense due to unplanned depreciation to the selected account.

Assets uses the unplanned depreciation amount, in addition to regular depreciation, to calculate depreciation for the period in which you entered the unplanned depreciation. When you create journal entries for the general ledger, Assets posts the expense due to unplanned depreciation to the account you selected when you entered the unplanned depreciation for the asset.

Restrictions

When entering unplanned depreciation, keep in mind the following restrictions:

- Expensed adjustments: You can't perform expensed adjustments to assets for which you have previously entered unplanned depreciation and have since amortized the amount. You can, however, perform expensed adjustments to the asset until you choose to amortize the unplanned depreciation amount.

- Assets shared between balancing segments: You can't enter unplanned depreciation for assets shared between balancing segments. In other words, you can't allocate unplanned depreciation amounts to specific distributions of an asset. Assets posts the unplanned depreciation expense only to the depreciation expense account you enter.

- Table-based depreciation methods: You can't enter unplanned depreciation for assets depreciating under table-based methods. If you need to enter unplanned depreciation for an asset depreciating under a table-based method, you must first change the depreciation method to a method that isn't table-based.

- Prior period retirements: You can't perform prior period retirements to assets with unplanned depreciation amounts.

- Mass changes: You can't perform a mass change to assets with unplanned depreciation amounts.

Entering Unplanned Depreciation: Example

This example illustrates how to enter unplanned depreciation without amortizing the unplanned depreciation amount.

Scenario

To expand its production level, Acme Company buys a new production stamping press machine: press B. During year 2, quarter 4, the old stamping press A has an unexpected failure and stops its production. Stamping press B covers the production gap, producing in a second additional shift for a temporary time.

Estimated Depreciation

The initial expectation is that stamping press B will be productive for 5 years and will reduce the work of stamping press A. However, the additional effort of covering the production gap increases the depreciation of stamping press B by an estimated 10,000 EUR.

Analysis

Initially, you set up stamping press B with the following values:

Field	Value
Life span	5 years
Cost	120,000 EUR
Depreciation method	Straight line
Salvage value	None

Field	Value
Calendar	Four periods per year

In year 2, quarter 4 you enter an unplanned depreciation amount of 10,000 EUR. You choose to not amortize the unplanned amount this period.

Resulting Depreciation by Quarter

The following table shows quarterly depreciation amounts for the first seven quarters:

Year of Life	Net Book Value (Start of Period)	Depreciation Expense	Unplanned Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation
Year 1, Quarter 1	120,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	6,000 EUR
Year 1, Quarter 2	114,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	12,000 EUR
Year 1, Quarter 3	108,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	18,000 EUR
Year 1, Quarter 4	102,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	24,000 EUR
Year 2, Quarter 1	96,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	30,000 EUR
Year 2, Quarter 2	90,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	36,000 EUR
Year 2, Quarter 3	84,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	42,000 EUR

After you enter the unplanned depreciation amount in year 2 quarter 4, the stamping press continues to depreciate at the same rate per period, as shown in the following table. This depreciation rate continues until you choose to amortize the unplanned depreciation or make an amortized adjustment.

Year of Life	Net Book Value (Start of Period)	Depreciation Expense	Unplanned Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation
Year 2, Quarter 4	78,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	10,000 EUR	58,000 EUR
Year 3, Quarter 1	62,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	64,000 EUR
Year 3, Quarter 2	56,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	70,000 EUR
Year 3, Quarter 3	50,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	76,000 EUR
Year 3, Quarter 4	44,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	82,000 EUR
Year 4, Quarter 1	38,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	88,000 EUR

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Year of Life	Net Book Value (Start of Period)	Depreciation Expense	Unplanned Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation
Year 4, Quarter 2	32,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	94,000 EUR
Year 4, Quarter 3	26,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	100,000 EUR
Year 4, Quarter 4	20,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	106,000 EUR
Year 5, Quarter 1	14,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	112,000 EUR
Year 5, Quarter 2	8,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	118,000 EUR
Year 5, Quarter 3	2,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	120,000 EUR

Entering Unplanned Depreciation Amortized Beginning in the Following Period: Example

This example illustrates how to enter unplanned depreciation and begin amortizing the unplanned depreciation amount in the period after entering the unplanned depreciation.

Scenario

To expand its production level, Acme Company buys a new stamping press machine: press B.

Estimated Depreciation

The initial expectation is that stamping press B will be productive for 5 years and will reduce the work of stamping press A. However, the additional effort of covering the production gap increases the depreciation of stamping press B by an estimated 10,000 EUR.

Analysis

Initially, you set up stamping press B with the following values:

Field	Value
Life span	5 years
Cost	120,000 EUR
Depreciation method	Straight line
Salvage value	None
Calendar	Four periods per year

Field	Value

In year 2, quarter 4 you enter an unplanned depreciation amount of 10,000. You choose to amortize the unplanned depreciation expense over the remaining life of the asset, starting in the period following the unplanned depreciation.

Resulting Depreciation by Quarter

The depreciation expense per period equals the net book value divided by the remaining periods in the life of the asset.

The asset is fully reserved at the end of the useful life.

The following table shows the quarterly depreciation amounts:

Year of Life	Net Book Value (Start of Period)	Depreciation Expense	Unplanned Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation
Year 2, Quarter 1	96,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	30,000 EUR
Year 2, Quarter 2	90,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	36,000 EUR
Year 2, Quarter 3	84,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	0 EUR	42,000 EUR
Year 2, Quarter 4	78,000 EUR	6,000 EUR	10,000 EUR	58,000 EUR
Year 3, Quarter 1	62,000 EUR	5,167 EUR	0 EUR	63,167 EUR
Year 3, Quarter 2	56,833 EUR	5,167 EUR	0 EUR	68,334 EUR
Year 3, Quarter 3	51,666 EUR	5,167 EUR	0 EUR	73,501 EUR
Year 3, Quarter 4	46,499 EUR	5,166 EUR	0 EUR	78,667 EUR
Year 4, Quarter 1	41,333 EUR	5,167 EUR	0 EUR	83,834 EUR
Year 4, Quarter 2	36,166 EUR	5,167 EUR	0 EUR	89,001 EUR
Year 4, Quarter 3	30,999 EUR	5,167 EUR	0 EUR	94,168 EUR
Year 4, Quarter 4	25,832 EUR	5,166 EUR	0 EUR	99,334 EUR
Year 5, Quarter 1	20,666 EUR	5,167 EUR	0 EUR	104,501 EUR
Year 5, Quarter 2	15,499 EUR	5,167 EUR	0 EUR	109,668 EUR
Year 5, Quarter 3	10,332 EUR	5,167 EUR	0 EUR	114,835 EUR
Year 5, Quarter 4	5,165 EUR	5,165 EUR	0 EUR	120,000 EUR

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Year of Life	Net Book Value (Start of Period)	Depreciation Expense	Unplanned Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation

Alternate Scenario

Due to a seasonal shortage in production, stamping press B production was reduced. This change is reflected as a reduction in the depreciation of 5,000 EUR.

Analysis

In year 4, quarter 4, you enter another unplanned depreciation amount of -5,000, which partially reverses the previous unplanned depreciation. Oracle Fusion Assets amortizes the unplanned depreciation amount from the current period since you chose to amortize the unplanned depreciation from year 2, quarter 4 for the same asset.

Resulting Depreciation by Quarter

The following table shows quarterly depreciation amounts for years 4 and 5:

Year of Life	Net Book Value (Start of Period)	Depreciation Expense	Unplanned Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation
Year 4, Quarter 1	41,333 EUR	5,167 EUR	0 EUR	83,834 EUR
Year 4, Quarter 2	36,166 EUR	5,167 EUR	0 EUR	89,001 EUR
Year 4, Quarter 3	30,999 EUR	5,167 EUR	0 EUR	94,168 EUR
Year 4, Quarter 4	25,832 EUR	6,166 EUR	<5,000> EUR	95,334 EUR
Year 5, Quarter 1	24,666 EUR	6,167 EUR	0 EUR	101,501 EUR
Year 5, Quarter 2	18,499 EUR	6,167 EUR	0 EUR	107,668 EUR
Year 5, Quarter 3	12,332 EUR	6,167 EUR	0 EUR	113,835 EUR
Year 5, Quarter 4	6,165 EUR	6,165 EUR	0 EUR	120,000 EUR

Units of Production Depreciation: Explained

For some assets, the only logical way to measure depreciation is by the quantity of the resources you expect to extract from the assets.

Examples:

- In a mine, the asset cost is the value of the minerals that are extracted.

- In an oil field, the asset cost is the value of the oil that is extracted.

The depletion of these resources is measured as depreciation.

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Units of Production Methods Versus Other Methods

The following table shows how units of production depreciation methods differ from other methods:

Method	Description
Most methods, such as straight-line	Depreciation is divided over the asset life, regardless of use.
Units of production depreciation methods	Disregard the passage of time and depreciation is based only on how much you use the asset.

Basic Depreciation Calculation

For units of production depreciation methods, Oracle Fusion Assets uses the following to calculate depreciation:

- Asset cost
- Cost ceiling
- Salvage value
- Capacity
- Production entered for the period

Depreciation is calculated by dividing the production for the period by the capacity and multiplying by the recoverable cost.

Depreciation Expense = (Production for the Period / Capacity) X Recoverable Cost

Changing the Depreciation Method

Keep the following in mind when changing depreciation methods:

- You can change the method from a calculated, table, or flat-rate method to a production method only in the period you add the asset.
- You can change the depreciation method from a production method to a calculated, table, or flat-rate method in the corporate book only if the asset does not use a production method in any associated tax book.

Because Assets only stores production amounts for an asset in the corporate book, keep in mind the following restrictions when changing depreciation information in the corporate or tax book:

Corporate Book	Tax Book	Allowed?
Production method	Production method	Yes
Production method	All types of methods	Yes
Any non-production method	Production method	No

Additional Considerations

You can't use depreciation expense ceilings with the units of production depreciation method. Because depreciation for units of production assets is calculated based on actual production, if you resume depreciation for an asset, reinstate the asset, or perform a prior period transaction, there is no missed depreciation.

Restrictions

When using units of production methods, you can't:

- Use units of production methods for construction-in-process (CIP) assets.

- Enter a production quantity for an asset before its prorate date. If you use a prorate convention, such as actual months, with the prorate date as the first day of the month, you can enter the production quantity for all days in the period you added the asset.

- Enter or upload units of production assets with accumulated depreciation.

  Instead, add the asset with zero accumulated depreciation, and then provide the life-to-date production quantity as the current period production quantity. Assets uses the production amount you enter to calculate the catchup depreciation.

Mass Units of Production: How They're Processed

Use the Units of Production interface table to upload production information from another system. Populate the Units of Production interface table using the Application Developer Framework (ADF) desktop integration spreadsheets or any external third party applications.

The Units of Production interface has a single interface table to store the production details for an asset.

Table Type	Name	Description
Parent	FA_ PRODUCTION_ INTERFACE	This table temporarily stores production information, such as the production units, the units of measure, and the periods for the production. The Upload Units of Production process inserts rows into the base tables.

Upon submitting the units of production spreadsheet, the Upload Units of Production process loads data from third-party applications or ADF desktop integration spreadsheets into the Units of Production interface table.

> **Note:** You can load data to interface tables using predefined templates and the Load Interface File for Import scheduled process, which are both part of the External Data Integration Services for Oracle Cloud feature. For other implementations, optionally use this feature only if you have Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) configured for it.

Loading Data from Oracle Cloud

To populate the interface table from Oracle Cloud, download the relevant predefined spreadsheet template from the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide for this particular set of transactions.

1. Open the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Import Units of Production process.
2. Prepare the data in the parent and child worksheets.
3. Click the Generate CSV File button. The program generates both a comma separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
4. Log in to the Oracle Cloud SFTP server.
5. Transfer the zip file to the SFTP server location.
6. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
7. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.

8. Review the results of the process.
9. Correct any load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

Loading Data from the File Import and Export Page

1. Open the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Import Units of Production process.
2. Prepare the data in the parent and child worksheets.
3. Click the Generate CSV File button. The program generates both a comma separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
4. Navigate to the File Import and Export page to upload the zip file.
5. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
6. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.
7. Review the results of the process.
8. Correct load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

How Units of Production Are Processed

Ensure that you populate the Units of Production interface table with the correct asset production details and submit them. After submitting the production details, run the Upload Units of Production process by submitting the asset book as the parameter.

To submit the Upload Units of Production process:

1. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
2. Click the **Schedule New Process** button.
3. Search for the Upload Units of Production process.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Select the book.
6. Click **Submit**.

Related Topics

• File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud

Perform Periodic Mass Copy Process: Explained

Run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process each period to keep your tax book up to date with your corporate book.

Oracle Fusion Assets copies new assets and transactions entered in the corporate book during one accounting period in the current fiscal year into the open period of the tax book. You can run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process as often as necessary. If you run the process daily, tax books can be synchronized daily with the corporate book activity.

If you have a large volume of transactions to be copied to the tax book, you can set up Assets to submit multiple Perform Periodic Mass Copy processes, which will run in parallel. This reduces processing time.

✎ **Note:** You can run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process sequentially without skipping periods. When running the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process, only the last period run and the following period are available in the period list of values.

When running the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process, you must consider the impact of:

• Fiscal years

- Period date ranges

Fiscal Years

Associated tax books can have different fiscal years than their corporate books. For example, the corporate book can have a fiscal year from January through December, but the associated tax book can have a fiscal year from April through March.

Retirements and reinstatements are not allowed if a retirement with a transaction date in the current fiscal year in the corporate book falls into a prior year in the fiscal year of the tax book.

For example, consider the following retirement scenarios:

Book	Fiscal Year
Corporate	July to June
Tax	January to December

In these scenarios, the books are synchronized in March 2010.

- Scenario 1: In the corporate book in March 2010, an asset retirement is backdated to December 2009 (fiscal 2010). This transaction is possible because both December 2009 and March 2010 are in same fiscal year in the corporate book.

- Scenario 2: In the tax book in March 2010, the retirement from scenario 1 is copied to the tax book by the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process. This transaction fails because December 2009 and March 2010 are not in the same fiscal year in the tax book. Therefore, the retirement crosses a fiscal year boundary in the tax book, which is not currently allowed.

    ✏ **Note:** Retire the asset as of January 2010 in the tax book. Because January is the first period of the open fiscal year in the tax book, January is the earliest period to which a retirement can be backdated in the tax book.

Consider the following reinstatement scenario:

Book	Fiscal Year
Corporate	July to June
Tax	January to December

In this scenario, the books are synchronized in December 2009.

Book	Date	Action
Corporate	December 2009	Retire asset.
Tax	December 2009	Copy retirement to the tax book by using the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process.

Book	Date	Action
Corporate	January 2010	Reinstate the retirement.
Tax	January 2010	Copy reinstatement to tax book by using the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process.

The transaction fails because December 2009 and January 2010 are not in the same fiscal year in the tax book. Therefore, the reinstatement crosses a fiscal year boundary in the tax book, which is not allowed.

> ✏ **Note:** A reinstatement is not possible in this case. The cost can be manually adjusted to effectively reinstate the cost, but the retirement transaction, including gain or loss and reserve, cannot be reversed.

Period Date Ranges

If the tax book has a different date range than the corporate book for individual periods, the gap between the periods can cause certain transactions to be ignored. Transactions that do not have a transaction date within or prior to the tax period into which they are being copied are rejected. For example, transactions dated in February cannot be mass copied into a tax book in which the open period ends in January. The transactions can be copied into a subsequent month in the tax book. These scenarios can be managed by the sequence and periods for which mass copy is run.

The following is an example of a future transaction in which the corporate period overlaps the tax period:

- Books are synchronized in January 2010.
- Corporate book period range: December 29, 2009 through February 1, 2010
- Tax book period range: January 1, 2010 through January 31, 2010

Book	Date	Action
Corporate	January 2010	Add, adjust, or retire an asset with a transaction date of February 1, 2010. Any transaction subject to mass copy will be affected.
Tax	January 2010	Run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process for January 2010.

The January period in the tax book ends on January 31, 2010, so transactions dated on February 1, 2010, are not copied. After closing the January 2010 period in the tax book, rerun the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process for the January 2010 period (copy January 2010 from the corporate book into February 2010 in the tax book). The Perform Periodic Mass Copy process picks up the previously rejected transactions dated February 1, 2010, because these transactions now fall into the current open tax period.

> ✏ **Note:** The January 2010 rerun of the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process must be completed before running the process again for February 2010. The first time that you run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process for February 2010, January 2010 will no longer be available in the parameters.

The following is an example of a future transaction in which the tax period overlaps the corporate period:

- Books are synchronized in January 2010.

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- Corporate book period range:
  - o January: January 1, 2010, through January 31, 2010
  - o February: February 1, 2010, through February 28, 2010
- Tax book period range:
  - o January: December 30, 2009, through February 1, 2010
  - o February: February 2, 2010, through March 1, 2010

Book	Date	Action
Corporate	January 2010	Perform transactions for the month of January.
Tax	January 2010	Run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process for January 2010. The two previous transactions to which mass copy applies are successfully copied because the transaction dates are through January 31, 2010, which is included in the open tax period.
Corporate	January 2010	Close period. (Leave the period in the tax book open.) At this stage, you would normally close the tax book to keep the periods synchronized. However, the tax period extends through February 1, 2010. To copy the February 1, 2010, transactions into the corporate book, complete the following two actions.
Corporate	February 2010	Enter transactions dated on February 1, 2010.
Tax	January 2010	Because the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process is allowed for the open corporate period, run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process and copy the February corporate book into the January tax book immediately after the transactions for February 1, 2010, are complete in the corporate book. Transactions with a transaction date of February 1, 2010, are copied to the January tax period.

The following is an example of a transaction sequence in which the corporate period overlaps the tax period:

- Books are synchronized in January 2010.
- Corporate book period range: December 29, 2009, through February 4, 2010
- Tax book period range: January 1, 2010, through January 31, 2010
- An existing asset was added in the prior year to both books.

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Book	Date	Action
Corporate	January 2010	Adjust the cost of the asset with a January 31, 2010, transaction date.
Corporate	January 2010	Adjust the cost of the asset with a February 1, 2010, transaction date.
Corporate	January 2010	Retire the asset with a January 31, 2010, transaction date.
Tax	January 2010	Run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process for January 2010.

The January period in the tax book ends on January 31, 2010, so transactions dated on February 1, 2010, will not copy. Therefore, the transaction on line 2 fails to copy, and the transactions on lines 1 and 3 copy successfully.

Because the cost adjustment on line 2 was not copied, the result is that the retirement on line 3 is applied to a different cost in the tax book than in the corporate book. This distribution occurs because multiple transactions are entered in the overlap period with transaction dates that do not all fall into the same tax period. You can avoid this result by changing the transaction sequence.

> **Note:** If all of the transactions were entered with transaction dates backdated prior to the end date of the open tax period, then all transactions would copy, and there would be no issue with the transaction sequence.

The following is an example of transaction grouping:

Typically each transaction in the corporate book that is subject to mass copy is copied as a separate transaction into the tax book. In the case of addition transactions, the state of the asset in the corporate book as of the close of the period of addition is used to create a single addition transaction in the tax book.

The ability to run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process before the period is closed means that the addition can be copied before adjustments in the period of addition. Therefore, depending on the timing and the number of times that the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process is run, the tax book may reflect a different number of transactions than the corporate book.

Consider these transaction grouping details:

- Books are synchronized in January 2010
- Corporate book period: January
- Tax Book Period: January

Book	Date	Action
Corporate	January 2010	Add asset.
Tax	January 2010	Run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process for January 2010.
Corporate	January 2010	Perform cost adjustment 1.
Corporate	January 2010	Perform cost adjustment 2.

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Book	Date	Action
Corporate	January 2010	Perform cost adjustment 3.
Tax	January 2010	Run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process for January 2010.

If the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process is run after each cost adjustment, then the tax book reflects all three of the adjustments. If the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process is run after several adjustments (as in the previous example), then the adjustments are grouped in the tax book into a single adjustment transaction.

Running the Perform Periodic Mass Copy Process: What Gets Copied

The Perform Periodic Mass Copy process copies addition, adjustment, retirement, and reinstatement transactions to your tax book from the current period in the associated corporate book.

The Perform Periodic Mass Copy process copies all qualifying transactions for an asset one at a time. The process does not combine transactions; the process only copies transactions from an accounting period in the associated corporate book.

Because tax books share the category and assignments with their associated corporate book, you do not need to copy reclassifications or transfers from your corporate book to your tax books. The Perform Periodic Mass Copy process does not copy any transactions on construction-in-process (CIP) assets or expensed items. You can set up Oracle Fusion Assets to automatically copy CIP assets and their transactions to a tax book when they are entered in the associated corporate book.

> ✎ **Note:** You can use the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process to populate a new tax book if you added all your assets to the corporate book in the period for which you are running the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process.

Settings That Affect the Perform Periodic Mass Copy Process

When setting up your tax books, you can control which of the following are copied from your corporate book to your tax books.

- Additions
- Adjustments
- Retirements
- Changes when the cost is not synchronized
- Amortized additions and adjustments as expensed transactions
- Salvage value
- Group asset additions
- Member asset assignments

When you use the same calendar in both the tax and the corporate book, the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process copies asset transactions into your tax book just as these transactions appear in your corporate book. If two transactions that fall into separate corporate periods fall into the same tax period, the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process may copy the transactions differently.

How the Perform Periodic Mass Copy Process Copies Transactions

Transactions are copied according to the type of transaction.

- Additions: If you add an asset in one period and adjust the asset several times in the following period in your corporate book, and these two periods fall into the same tax book period, Assets modifies the transactions in your tax book. Assets changes the addition transaction and all the adjustments, except the last one, to transactions of the Addition and void type. The last adjustment transaction in the corporate book becomes the addition transaction in the tax book.

  For example, you use the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process to copy an addition to your quarterly tax book. The next month in your corporate book, you would adjust the cost of the asset. When you run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process, Assets would void the addition and create a new addition transaction that reflects the cost adjustment.

  If you use different calendars in the tax and the corporate books, some prior period additions in your corporate book might be current period additions in your tax book. Assets treats an addition in your tax book as prior period only if the date the asset was placed in service is before the first day of the current tax book accounting period.

- Capitalization transactions: The Perform Periodic Mass Copy process treats CIP asset capitalization transactions exactly the same way that it treats addition transactions because the CIP asset is not already in the tax book.

- Adjustments: Assets copies adjustments from your corporate book to your tax book if you enable the **Copy Adjustments** option in your tax book. Assets copies all adjustments, whether the tax book periods are the same as the corporate book periods or longer. Assets copies adjustment transactions in the corporate book to the tax book as Adjustment, Addition, or Addition and void transaction types, depending upon the transactions in the accounting period.

  Assets copies salvage value adjustments if you enabled the **Copy salvage value** option in your corporate book. Assets copies adjustments only if the salvage value before the adjustment in the corporate book and the current salvage value in the tax book are the same.

- Retirements: Assets copies full and partial retirement and reinstatement transactions from the corporate book to the tax books if you enabled the **Copy retirements** option in your tax book.

  Assets does not allow partial unit retirements in tax books, so Assets translates partial unit retirements in the corporate book into partial cost retirements for the tax books.

  For partial cost retirements, if the asset cost is not the same in the two books, Assets retires an amount from the tax book that is proportional to the cost retired in the corporate book, using this formula:

  Tax Cost Retired = (Corporate Cost Retired / Total Corporate Cost) * Total Tax Cost

  Assets copies full retirements, even when the cost is different in the tax book. If you have fully retired an asset in your tax book, Assets does not copy over any more transactions for the asset unless you reinstate the asset.

  Assets copies reinstatement transactions into tax books, unless you already performed the reinstatement in the tax book.

  Assets treats retirements in tax books as prior period only if the asset's retirement date is before the first day of the current tax book accounting period.

Running the Perform Periodic Mass Copy Process: Example

This example illustrates what occurs when you run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process after adjusting the cost of an asset.

Scenario

You are the asset accountant at your company and are asked to capitalize the installation charge for a machinery asset in the corporate asset book and the associated tax book. The current cost of the asset is $14,000 and the installation charge invoice transferred from Oracle Fusion Payables is $1000.

Transaction Details

The current cost of the asset is as follows:

Book	Corporate	Tax
Cost	14,000.00	14,000.00
Net Book Value	13,600.00	13,333.31
Open Period	APR-12	Q2-12

You add the installation charge invoice line transferred from Payables to the corporate book using an addition transaction on 15-APR-12.

Book	Corporate	Tax
Cost	15,000.00	14,000.00
Net Book Value	13,500.00	13,333.31
Open Period	APR-12	Q2-12

Run the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process to copy the cost adjustment to tax book.

Analysis

The Perform Periodic Mass Copy process ends with a status of Succeeded. To verify that the transaction copied successfully, review the output file of the Perform Periodic Mass Copy process request. In case the transaction is not copied, then the action will show the reason for the failure, and may include the action you must take for resolution. These are described in the table below:

The output file shows the following:

```
The information represents the asset number, the transaction number, and the action.
--------------- -------------------- ---------------------------------------
BIQA_0007 129769 The asset adjustment has been created.
The number of records processed is 1.
```

```
The number of records with warnings is 0.
The number of records that failed is 0.
The Periodic Mass Copy program is complete.
```

Resulting Cost Adjustment in the Tax Book

The cost of the asset after the copying the cost adjustment to the tax book is as follows:

Book	Corporate	Tax
Cost	15,000.00	15,000.00
Net Book Value	13,500.00	12,666.66
Open Period	APR-12	Q2-12

Running the Perform Initial Mass Copy Process: What Gets Copied

Run the Perform Initial Mass Copy process to initially populate your tax book by adding existing assets to a tax book.

The Perform Initial Mass Copy process copies all the assets added to your corporate book before the end of the current tax fiscal year into the open accounting period in your tax book.

Settings That Affect the Perform Initial Mass Copy Process

When running the Perform Initial Mass Copy process for the first time in your tax book, you can run it as many times as necessary for the first period to copy all existing assets. When you rerun the process, the process looks at only those assets that the process did not copy into the tax book during previous attempts so that no data is duplicated.

If you want to run multiple processes at once to reduce processing time, Oracle Fusion Assets can be set up to run this process in parallel.

How the Perform Initial Mass Copy Process Works

The current fiscal year in the tax book determines which assets that the Perform Initial Mass Copy process copies into the tax book. If the current fiscal year of the tax book is 2010, the Perform Initial Mass Copy process copies all assets into the tax book as they appeared at the end of 2010 in the corporate book, even if 2011 is the current fiscal year of the corporate book.

The Perform Initial Mass Copy process does not copy assets retired before the end of that year or assets added after the end of that year. You do not need to copy any adjustments or partial retirements that you performed before the end of the fiscal year. When you close this initial period, Assets calculates the net book value of your assets that have zero accumulated depreciation in the tax book and opens the next period.

When the Perform Initial Mass Copy process copies an asset into a tax book, the following basic financial information comes from the corporate book:

- Cost
- Original cost
- Units
- Date placed in service

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- Capacity and unit of measure, for units of production assets
- Salvage value, if you choose to copy the salvage value for the tax book

The remaining depreciation information comes from the default category information for the tax book according to the asset category and the date placed in service. You must set up asset categories with default information for the tax book before you run the Perform Initial Mass Copy process.

Because tax books share the category and assignments with their associated corporate book, you do not need to copy reclassifications or transfers from one book to another.

The Perform Initial Mass Copy process does not copy any transactions on construction-in-process (CIP) assets or expensed items.

For subcomponent assets, copy the parent asset first. Then copy the subcomponent asset, defaulting the asset life according to the subcomponent life rule that you defined for the tax category and the parent asset life. You must set up the depreciation method for the subcomponent asset life before you can use the method and life. If your subcomponent asset uses straight-line depreciation, Assets sets up the depreciation method for the calculated life for you. If the depreciation method is not straight-line, and not already set up for the subcomponent life rule default, Assets uses the asset category default life.

Group and member assets are copied like any other asset in Assets. As with any asset in Assets, group assets must exist in a corporate book before these assets are added to the associated tax book. The Perform Initial Mass Copy process copies group assets from a corporate book to the associated tax book only if the same category exists in both books.

Mass Transactions: Explained

Use Oracle Fusion Assets interface tables to populate transaction information for a large volume of assets, and submit a process to post these transactions to the respective assets. Also use the interface tables to integrate with an external source system to receive and process the asset changes from external applications.

You can create the following types of mass transactions:

- Mass adjustments
- Mass retirements and reinstatements
- Mass transfers

Mass Adjustments

Perform mass adjustments for the following types of transactions:

Transaction Type	Description
Cost and rule changes	Perform adjustments to change information such as the asset cost, salvage information, and depreciation information.
Source line transfers	Transfer source lines between capitalized assets, construction-in-process (CIP) assets, capitalized and CIP assets, and CIP and capitalized assets.
Category changes	Change the asset category along with its descriptive flexfield information.
Suspend depreciation	Stop calculating depreciation for the specified assets.
Resume depreciation	Resume depreciation of assets for which depreciation was previously suspended.

Transaction Type	Description
Unplanned depreciation	Enter the negative or positive unplanned depreciation for the current open period.
Group changes	Assign a standalone asset as a member of a group asset, transfer member assets from one group asset to another group asset, or make a member asset a standalone asset.
Capitalization transactions	Capitalize CIP assets that are placed in service and need to begin depreciating.
Reverse capitalization transactions	Reverse the capitalization to correct capitalization errors.

Mass Retirements and Reinstatements

Perform mass retirements or reinstatements for the following types of transactions:

Transaction Type	Description
Cost retirements	Partially or fully retire multiple assets in the corporate or tax book by cost.
Unit retirements	Partially or fully retire multiple assets in the corporate book by units.
Source line retirements	Partially or fully retire multiple assets in the corporate or tax book by source line.
Reinstatements	Undo retirements that were performed erroneously for a group of assets.

Mass Transfers

Perform mass transfers for the following types of transactions:

Transaction Type	Description
Transfers	Change one or more assignments for multiple assets. You can also adjust the unit assignments for the existing assignments of the assets.
Unit adjustments	Change the units assigned to one or more distributions for multiple assets.

Related Topics

- Mass Retirements: How They're Processed

- Mass Retirements and Reinstatements: How They're Processed

- Mass Additions: How They're Processed

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Entering Mass Depreciation Rules: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to enter new mass depreciation rules to be applied to multiple assets.

Entering Mass Depreciation Rules

1. On the Assets page, click the **Adjust Assets** panel tab.
2. Click the **Mass** tab.
3. Click the **Create** icon.
4. On the Create page, complete the fields as shown in the following table:

Field	Value
Book	VO US CORP
Transaction Type	Cost and rules change

5. Click **Next**.
6. On the Enter Mass Depreciation Rules page, enter New Depreciation Rules in the **Transaction Group** field.
7. In the Asset Selection Criteria section, on the General tab, complete the fields as shown in the following table:

Field	Value
Asset Type	Capitalized
Prorate Convention	MONTH
Depreciation Method	STL
Location	USA-CA-SAN FRANCISCO-NONE
Category	Computer-PC

8. On the Depreciation Rules Details section, complete the fields as shown in the following table:

Field	Value
Depreciation Method	STL 30B
Life in Years	3
Life in Months	0
Prorate Convention	Half-Year

9. Click **Submit**.

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10. Click **Done**.
11. On the Assets page, click the **Adjustments** infotile.
12. Select one of the rows with the transaction group name New Depreciation Rules.
13. Click **Prepare**.
14. Click **OK**.
15. At the prompt Do you want to connect? click **Yes**.
16. Enter your environment user ID and password and click **Sign In**.
17. On the Manage Mass Depreciation Rules Change spreadsheet, review the lines and change the posting status to Post.
18. Click **Save and Post Transactions**.

Running the Create Accounting for Assets Process: Worked Example

The asset accountant at ABC Corporation needs to determine the estimated gain and loss amounts for retirement transactions processed through March 15, 2011, and provide to her manager the approximate impact on the company's profits. She needs to run a draft version of accounting for retirement transactions so she doesn't want journal entries transferred or posted to Oracle Fusion General Ledger.

Running the Create Accounting for Assets Process
1. On the Assets page, click the **Create Accounting** panel tab.
2. On the Parameters page, complete the fields, as shown in the following table.

Field	Value
Book	ABC CORP
Subledger Application	Assets
Process Category	Retirement
End Date	3/15/2011
Accounting Mode	Draft
Process Events	All
Report Style	Summary
Transfer to General Ledger	No
Post in General Ledger	No
Journal Batch	Leave blank
Include User Transaction Identifiers	No

3. Click **Submit**.

Creating and Updating Depreciation Rules in an Integrated Workbook: Procedure

To update depreciation rules for many assets, use the Manage Mass Depreciation Rules Change integrated workbook.

Creating and Updating Rules

From the Assets page:

1. Click the **Adjust Assets in Spreadsheet** panel tab.
2. Enter the book.
3. Enter Cost and rules change in the **Transaction Type** field.
4. Enter a transaction group.
5. Click **Next** to open the Manage Mass Cost and Rules Change integrated workbook.
6. Enter all required information and any additional optional information necessary for your enterprise.
7. When you're finished, do one of the following:
    o Save your changes by clicking **Save**.
    o Change the posting status to **Post** and click **Save and Post Transactions** to submit the changes to Oracle Fusion Assets.

Related Topics

- Setting Up the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

- Using Desktop Integrated Excel Workbooks: Points to Consider

- Troubleshooting the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

Performing a Mass Category Change: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to change the category for multiple assets in a single transaction.

Performing a Mass Category Change

1. From the Assets page, click the **Adjust Assets** panel tab.
2. Click the **Mass** tab.
3. Click the **Create** icon.
4. Enter Category change in the **Transaction Type** field and click **Next**.
5. On the Enter Mass Category Changes page, enter New Mass Category Change in the **Transaction Group** field.
6. In the Asset Selection Criteria section, General tab, complete the fields as shown in the following table:

Field	Value
Asset Type	Capitalized
Prorate Convention	MID-MONTH
Depreciation Method	Flat Cost

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Field	Value
Category Filter: Major Category	Computer
Category Filter: Minor Category	PC

7. In the Category Details section, complete the fields as shown in the following table:

Field	Value
Category Filter: Major Category	Computer
Category Filter: Minor Category	Server

8. Ensure the following check boxes are checked:
   - **Retain category descriptive flexfield values**
   - **Inherit depreciation rules of new category**
9. Click **Submit**.
10. Click **Done**.
11. Click the **Adjustments** infotile.
12. Search for transactions with the transaction group New Mass Category Change.
13. Click **Prepare**.
14. Log in using your user name and password and click **Submit**.
15. In the Manage Mass Category Change spreadsheet, change the posting status to **Post** for each asset.
16. Click **Save and Post Transactions**.

Performing a Mass Category Change Using an Integrated Workbook: Procedure

Use the Manage Mass Category Change integrated workbook to change the asset category for many assets.

1. From the Assets page, click the **Adjust Assets in Spreadsheet** panel tab:
2. Enter the book, transaction type Category change, and transaction group.
3. Click Next to open the Manage Mass Category Change integrated workbook.
4. Enter all required information and any additional optional information necessary for your enterprise.
5. When you're finished, do either of the following:
   - Click **Save** to save your changes.
   - Change the posting status to Post and click **Save and Post Transactions** to submit the changes to Oracle Fusion Assets.

Related Topics

- Setting Up the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

- Using Desktop Integrated Excel Workbooks: Points to Consider

- Troubleshooting the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

Suspending or Resuming Depreciation Using an Integrated Workbook: Procedure

Use the Manage Mass Suspend or Resume Depreciation integrated workbook to suspend or resume depreciation for many assets at the same time.

1. Open the integrated workbook by clicking the **Adjust Assets in Spreadsheet** panel tab.
2. Select the transaction type, either **Suspend depreciation** or **Resume depreciation**.
3. Enter a transaction group name.
4. Click **Next** and then click **OK**.
5. Enter your login information when prompted.
6. Enter the required information and any optional information, if necessary.
7. When you're finished:
    - Click **Save**.

    - Click **Save and Post Transactions** if you're ready to post the transactions.

Related Topics

- Setting Up the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

- Using Desktop Integrated Excel Workbooks: Points to Consider

- Troubleshooting the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

Changing Group Assets Using an Integrated Workbook: Procedure

Use the Manage Mass Group Change integrated workbook to make changes to many group assets at once.

1. From the Assets page, click the **Adjust Assets in Spreadsheet** panel tab.
2. Select the book.
3. Select the transaction type Group change.
4. Enter a transaction group name.
5. Click **Next** to open the Manage Mass Group Change integrated workbook.

    ✏ **Note:** The workbook will not contain any prepopulated data and you need to manually enter all of the information.

6. Enter the asset numbers and the appropriate changes.
7. When you're finished, change the posting status to **Post** and click **Save and Post Transactions** to submit the changes to Oracle Fusion Assets.

Performing Unplanned Depreciation Using an Integrated Workbook: Explained

Use the Manage Mass Unplanned Depreciation integrated workbook to enter unplanned depreciation for many assets.

1. From the Assets page, click the **Adjust Assets in Spreadsheet** panel tab.

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2. Enter the book, transaction type Unplanned Depreciation, and transaction group.
3. Click **Next** to open the Manage Mass Unplanned Depreciation integrated workbook.
4. Enter asset numbers and corresponding depreciation amounts, and any additional information necessary for your enterprise.
5. When you're finished, do either of the following:
   - Click **Save** to save your changes.
   - Change the posting status to Post and click **Save and Post Transactions** to submit the changes to Oracle Fusion Assets.

Related Topics
- Setting Up the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure
- Using Desktop Integrated Excel Workbooks: Points to Consider
- Troubleshooting the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

Transferring Source Lines Using an Integrated Workbook: Explained

Use the Manage Mass Source Line Transfers integrated workbook to perform source line transfer for many assets.

1. On the Assets page, click **Adjust Assets in Spreadsheet**.
2. Select the book and the transaction type Source line transfer and click **Next** to open the Mass Source Line Transfers integrated workbook.
3. Enter all required information and any additional optional information necessary for your enterprise.
4. When you're finished, do one of the following:
   - Click **Save**.
   - Change the posting status to Post and click **Save and Post Transactions** to submit the changes to Oracle Fusion Assets.

Related Topics
- Setting Up the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure
- Using Desktop Integrated Excel Workbooks: Points to Consider
- Troubleshooting the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

Manage Financial Transactions FAQs

How can I view unplanned depreciation amounts?

On the Inquire Assets page, search for the asset for which you want to view unplanned depreciation amounts.

On the Financial Details region, select Depreciation Details from the **View** menu. The Depreciation Details region shows unplanned depreciation amounts as depreciation adjustment amounts for the period.

Oracle Fusion Assets includes:

- Unplanned depreciation amounts in the current and prior period accumulated depreciation

- Year-to-date depreciation
- Net book value amounts of the asset

✎ **Note:** In the period an asset is added, Assets doesn't track unplanned depreciation as an adjustment transaction.

Select Transactions from the **View** menu on the Depreciation Details region to review the unplanned depreciation type and the unplanned depreciation expense account for each unplanned amount.

How can I change the asset category?

On the Assets page, click the **Adjust Assets** panel tab.

1. Query the asset whose category you want to change.
2. Highlight the asset and click **Change Category**.
3. Enter the new category in the **New Category** field.
4. Click **Submit**.

What happens when I run the Create Accounting for Assets process?

The Create Accounting for Assets process creates journal entries for transaction events in Oracle Fusion Assets. You can transfer and post journal entries to Oracle Fusion General Ledger before running the process or at a later time.

How can I execute additional transactions after processing depreciation?

Normally you close the period after processing depreciation. However, if you need to execute additional transactions for a period, you should process depreciation without closing the period.

When you execute additional transactions for a particular asset, Oracle Fusion Assets rolls back depreciation for that asset.

When you finish entering all the required transactions for a period, process depreciation and close the period.

How can I delete an asset?

On the Assets page, click the **Adjust Assets** panel tab. Search for the asset you want to delete and click the **Delete** action to delete the asset.

You can delete an asset only in the period in which it was added, and before:

- Performing any transactions
- Creating accounting entries
- Calculating depreciation for the asset

✎ **Note:** You can't delete group assets but you can disable them.

Track Assets

Transferring Assets: Explained

You can transfer assets between employees, depreciation expense accounts, and locations.

Consider the following points when transferring assets:

- You can change the transfer date to a date in a prior period for a particular transfer, but the transfer must occur within the current fiscal year.
- You can change the transfer date of an asset to a prior period only once per asset.
- You can't transfer an asset to a future period.
- You can't transfer assets from one corporate book to another corporate book.

Transferring a Single Asset

In Assets, find the asset to be transferred and enter any applicable transfer information:

- Employee name and number
- Depreciation expense account
- Location

Examples:

- Transfer an asset to another employee within the same location, enter the employee name and number.
- Transfer an asset to another employee in a different location by entering the new location, in addition to the employee name and number.

> 🖊 **Note:** If you transfer an asset during the period in which it was added, the transfer date automatically defaults to the asset's date placed in service and you can't change it.

Transferring Multiple Assets

Transfer multiple assets by:

- Populating the Mass Transfers interface table
- Running the Post Mass Transfers process

Performing a Mass Transfer: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to transfer multiple assets between employees, depreciation expense accounts, and locations in a single transaction.

Transferring Multiple Assets

1. On the Assets page, click the **Transfer Assets** panel tab.
2. On the Transfer Assets page, click the **Mass** tab.
3. Click the **Create** icon.

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4. Select VO US CORP in the **Book** field and click **Next** to open the Enter Mass Transfer page.
5. Enter New Mass Transfer in the **Batch** field.
6. In the Transaction Details section, enter the transfer date.
7. On the General tab in the Asset Selection Criteria section, complete the following fields:

Field	Value
Asset Type	Capitalized
Depreciation Method	STL

8. On the General tab, click the **Location Filter** icon.
9. Click **Add Fields** and add the **Country**, **State or County**, and **City** fields.
10. Enter location information about where the assets are being transferred from as shown in the following table:

Field	Value
Country	USA
State or County	NY
City	NEW YORK

11. Click **OK**.
12. In the Transfer Details section, click the **Location Filter** icon.
13. Click **Add Fields** and add the **Country**, **State or County**, and **City** fields.
14. Enter location information about where the assets are being transferred to as shown in the following table:

Field	Value
Country	USA
State or County	CA
City	LOS ANGELES

15. Click **OK**.
16. Click **Save** > **Save and Close**.

Changing Asset Assignments: Worked Example

This example shows you how to change the descriptive details of an asset; transfer assets to different employees, expense accounts, and locations; and adjust the number of units of an asset.

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In this example ABC Corporation purchased 20 laptops for the Finance Department. After purchasing the laptops, some descriptive details were not available and couldn't be entered until later. The asset accountant made a couple of errors and needs to make the following updates to assignments:

- Enter additional descriptive details.

- Change the number of units from 21 to 20.

- Change the expense account from the Marketing Department expense account to the Finance Department expense account.

Changing Descriptive Details

1. On the Assets page, click the **Update Descriptive Details** panel tab.
2. On the Update Descriptive Details page, select VO US CORP in the Book drop down menu.
3. Click **Search**.
4. Select the asset in the search results table.
5. Click **Change Descriptive Details**.
6. On the Change Descriptive Details page, complete the fields as shown in this table.

Field	Value
Serial Number	123456
Manufacturer	Dell
Ownership	Owned
Bought	New

7. Click **Save and Close**.
8. Click **Done**.

Adjusting Units

1. On the Assets page, click the **Transfer Assets** panel tab.
2. On the Transfer Assets page, select VO US CORP in the Book drop down menu.
3. Click **Search**.
4. Select the asset in the search results table.
5. Click **Adjust Units**.
6. On the Adjust Units page, the current units shown are 21. Enter 20 in the **New Units** field.
7. Click **Submit**.

Transferring Assets

1. On the Transfer Assets page, click **Transfer Asset**.
2. On the Transfer Asset page, enter 0 in the **New Units** column for the existing distribution.
3. Click the **Add Row** icon.
4. Enter the new distribution, which includes the finance department expense account, the employee and the location.
5. Click **Submit**.

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Mass Transfers: How They're Processed

Use the Mass Transfer interface table to transfer assets between employees, locations, and expense accounts. You can also use it to perform unit adjustments, based on information in any other third party application.

Populate the Mass Transfer interface table using the Application Developer Framework (ADF) desktop integration spreadsheets or any external third party applications.

The Mass Transfer Transactions interface uses a parent and child table to fill in the asset information and its distribution information, based on either a transfer or unit adjustment transaction. For example while performing an asset transfer, both FA_TRANSFERS_T and FA_TRANSFER_DISTS_T will be populated.

The interface tables are as follows:

Table Type	Name	Description
Parent	FA_TRANSFERS_T	Temporarily stores the asset transfer information. Based on the transaction type, the Post Mass Transfers process inserts rows into the base tables and either transfers or adjusts asset units for any rows with a status of Post.
Child	FA_ TRANSFER_ DISTS_T	Temporarily stores the asset distribution details such as: • Units • Depreciation expense account • Location • Employee assigned for each asset This information is used for the transfer or unit adjustment.

The Post Mass Transfer process loads data from third-party applications or ADF desktop integration spreadsheets into the interface tables.

This figure contains the flow for creating mass transfers and posting them to Oracle Fusion Assets.

Note: You can load data to interface tables using predefined templates and the Load Interface File for Import scheduled process, which are both part of the External Data Integration Services for Oracle Cloud feature. For other implementations, optionally use this feature only if you have Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) configured for it.

Loading Data from Oracle Cloud

To populate the interface table from Oracle Cloud, download the relevant predefined spreadsheet template from the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide for this particular set of transactions.

1. Open the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Fixed Asset Mass Transfers Import process.
2. Prepare the data in the parent and child worksheets.
3. Click the Generate CSV File button. The program generates both a comma separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
4. Log in to the Oracle Cloud SFTP server.
5. Transfer the zip file to the SFTP server location.
6. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
7. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.
8. Review the results of the process.
9. Correct the load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

Loading Data from the File Import and Export Page

1. Open the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Fixed Asset Mass Transfers Import process.
2. Prepare the data in the parent and child worksheets.
3. Click the Generate CSV File button. The program generates both a comma separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
4. Navigate to the File Import and Export page to upload the zip file.
5. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
6. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.
7. Review the results of the process.
8. Correct load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

Settings That Affect Mass Transfers

The following table shows errors that may occur during the Post Mass Transfer process and their solutions:

Error	Solution
The Calculate Depreciation process ran with errors.	Fix the errors and resubmit the Calculate Depreciation process. When the Calculate Depreciation process runs successfully, resubmit the Post Mass Transfer process.
The Calculate Depreciation process is currently running for the corporate book.	Wait until The Calculate Depreciation process completes successfully, and then resubmit the Post Mass Transfer process.

The following posting statuses apply to mass transfers:

Posting Status	Meaning
New	The data is new and may require additional information before a transfer can take place in the Post Mass Transfer process.
On Hold	The data should remain unprocessed by the Post Mass Transfer process until it's set to a status of Post.
Post	The data is ready for a transfer to take place in the Post Mass Transfer process.
Error	The data was invalid and will not be submitted for transfer in the Post Mass Transfer process. You can set the records with errors to Delete if they need to be removed from the database.

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Posting Status	Meaning
Delete	The data will not be submitted for transfer in the Post Mass Transfer process.

How Mass Transfers Are Processed

Ensure that you populate the Mass Transfer interface tables with the correct asset information and run the Post Mass Transfers process.

You can also submit the Post Mass Transfers process from the Transfer Assets in Spreadsheet integrated workbook by clicking **Save and Post Transactions**.

To save changes to Mass Transfer interface tables for further review:

1. On the Assets page, select the Transfers infotile.
2. Click **Prepare** to open the Transfer Assets in Spreadsheet integrated workbook.
3. Review the mass transfer lines and change the queue to **Post**.
4. Click **Save**.
5. Review your changes on the Transfers infotile.

To submit the Post Mass Transfers process:

1. On the Assets page, select the **Transfers** infotile.
2. Click **Prepare** to open the Transfer Assets in Spreadsheet integrated workbook.
3. Review the mass transfer lines and change the status to **Post**.
4. Click **Save and Post Transactions**.
5. If the Post Mass Transfers process ends in error or warning, review the log file for details about the rows that caused the failure.

To correct import errors:

1. On the Assets page, select the Transfers infotile.
2. Enable Query by Example.
3. Search for records with a status of **Error**.
4. Click **Prepare** to open the Transfer Assets in Spreadsheet integrated workbook
5. Review and correct the errors on the mass transfer lines and change the queue to **Post**.
6. Click **Save and Post Transactions**.
7. Repeat the submission and error correction steps in this section until all rows are imported successfully.

Related Topics
* File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud

Performing a Mass Transfer or Unit Adjustment Using an Integrated Workbook: Procedure

Use the Transfer Assets in Spreadsheet integrated workbook to transfer multiple assets or adjust units.

1. On the Assets page, click the **Transfer Assets in Spreadsheet** panel tab.
2. Enter the book and click **Next** and then click **OK**.
3. Enter your login information when prompted.
4. In the Transfer Assets in Spreadsheet integrated workbook, enter required transfer information.
5. If you're adjusting units, enter new unit information.

6. When you're finished:
   - ○ Click **Save**.
   - ○ Set the posting status to Post and click **Save and Post Transactions**.

Related Topics

- Setting Up the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

- Using Desktop Integrated Excel Workbooks: Points to Consider

- Troubleshooting the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

Mass Update Descriptive Details Interface: How It's Processed

Use the Mass Update Descriptive Details interface to update the descriptive details of assets in your asset book. You can update the following asset descriptive details:

- Asset number

- Tag number

- Serial number

- Global descriptive flexfield

- Asset key

- Descriptive flexfield

How the Mass Update Descriptive Details Interface Is Processed

Populate the Mass Update Descriptive Details interface tables using the Application Developer Framework (ADF) desktop integration spreadsheets or any other external third party applications.

The Mass Update Descriptive Details interface uses the following table to load mass descriptive details:

Name	Description
FA_ DESCRIPTIVE_ DETAILS_INT	This table stores mass descriptive details for assets.

✎ **Note:** You can load data to the interface table using the predefined templates and the Load Interface File for Import scheduled process, which are both part of the External Data Integration Services for Oracle Cloud feature. For other implementations, use this feature only if you have Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) configured for it.

Loading Data from Oracle Cloud

To populate the interface table from Oracle Cloud, download the relevant predefined spreadsheet template from the Oracle Enterprise Repository.

Loading Data from the File Import and Export page

1. Open the File-Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Mass Update Descriptive Details process.

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2. Prepare the data in the worksheet and click the **Generate CSV File** button. The program generates both a comma separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
3. Sign in to the Oracle Cloud SFTP server.
4. Transfer the zip file to the SFTP server location.
5. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
6. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.
7. Review the results of the process.
8. Correct load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

To process the descriptive details of assets you must submit the Post Mass Update Descriptive Details process.

To submit the Post Mass Update Descriptive Details process:

1. Navigate to the Schedule Processes work area and click **Schedule New Process**.
2. Search for and select **Load Interface File for Import** and click **OK**.
3. Select the following parameters:

Field	Value
Import Process	Post Mass Update Descriptive Details
Data File	Select the data file you generated

4. Click **Submit** to submit the Post Mass Update Descriptive Details process.
5. Verify that the Scheduled Process status is **Succeeded** in the Enterprise Schedule Services page.
6. If the Post Mass Update Descriptive Details process ends in error or warning:

   a. Review the log file for details about the rows that caused the failure.
   b. Download the CSV output file, correct the errors and re-upload the file.

Track Assets FAQs

How can I adjust the number of units in an asset?

Use the Transfer Assets panel tab:

1. On the Transfer Asset page, search for the asset whose units you want to change.
2. Click **Adjust Units**.
3. Click the **Add Row** icon and enter the new unit information.
4. Click **Submit**.

To increase or reduce units for existing distributions, select the distribution and enter the correct units for the distribution in the **New Units** column.

How can I change the descriptive details of an asset?

Use the **Update Descriptive Details** panel tab:

1. On the Update Descriptive Details page, search for the asset you want to change.

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2. Click **Change Descriptive Details**.
3. Enter the new asset details.
4. Click **Save and Close**.

Capitalize CIP Assets

Construction-in-Process Assets: Explained

A construction-in-process (CIP) asset is an asset you construct over a period of time, which hasn't yet been placed into service.

Remember the following points when creating CIP assets:

- You create and add expenses to your CIP assets as you incur expenses for construction costs including raw materials and labor.

- CIP assets don't depreciate, because they aren't yet in use.

- When a CIP asset is completed, you place it in service and it begins depreciating.

Tracking CIP Assets

You can track CIP assets in one of two ways:

- Track detailed information about your CIP assets in Oracle Fusion Project Costing. If you use Projects to track CIP assets, you don't need to track them in Assets.

- Use the asset key to group and track your CIP assets in Oracle Fusion Assets. You can use the asset key to track each CIP asset by some identifying key word, such as project name or number.

✎ **Note:** If you use Project Costing to track CIP assets, you don't need to also track them in Assets.

Automatically Adding CIP Assets to Tax Books

You can set up Assets to automatically copy CIP assets to a tax book when you add a CIP asset to your corporate book.

When setting up this option, remember the following points:

- When you capitalize these CIP assets in your corporate book, they're automatically capitalized in your tax book, even if the corporate and tax books are in different accounting periods.

- After you allow Assets to automatically add CIP assets to your tax book, all CIP assets you add to your corporate book will automatically be added to your tax book at the same time.

- If you allow CIP assets to be copied to your tax books and then change the option, the assets already copied remain in the tax book. These copied assets are capitalized when their original assets are capitalized in the corporate book.

- If the accounting periods in your corporate and tax books aren't in the same fiscal year, and you add and capitalize a CIP asset in the corporate book, the same CIP asset may be added and capitalized in a different fiscal year in the tax book.

- Although CIP assets can now appear in your tax books, you can't perform any transactions directly to CIP assets in tax books. You can only perform transactions on CIP assets in your corporate book, and these transactions will automatically be replicated to the tax book.

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Capitalizing CIP Assets

Capitalize CIP assets when you're ready to place them in service.

When capitalizing an asset, Assets makes the following updates to the asset:

- Changes the asset type from CIP to Capitalized

- Changes the date placed in service to the date you enter

- Sets the cost to the sum of all source lines for the asset

- Defaults the depreciation rules from the asset category

- Creates an addition transaction for an asset you added in a prior period or changes the CIP addition transaction to an addition for an asset you added in the current period

Reverse Capitalizing Assets

You can reverse capitalize an asset only in the period you capitalized it, and only if you didn't perform any transactions on it.

When reverse capitalizing an asset, Assets makes the following updates to the asset:

- Changes the asset type from Capitalized to CIP

- Changes the addition transaction to an addition and void transaction for an asset you added in a prior period, or changes the addition transaction to a CIP addition for an asset you added in the current period.

- Creates a CIP reverse transaction for assets you capitalized in a prior period

> ✎ **Note:** The date placed in service is unchanged.

Capitalize CIP Assets FAQs

How can I capitalize a CIP asset?

On the Assets page, click the **Capitalize CIP Assets** panel tab. To capitalize multiple CIP assets at the same time, highlight all of the assets you want to capitalize and click **Capitalize**.

1. On the Capitalize CIP Assets page, search for the construction-in-process (CIP) asset you want to capitalize.
2. Select the asset and click **Capitalize**.

   To capitalize multiple CIP assets at once, highlight all of the assets you want to capitalize and click **Capitalize**.

How can I reverse capitalize an asset that should not have been capitalized?

On the Assets page, click the **Capitalize CIP Assets** panel tab.

1. On the Capitalize CIP Assets page, search for the capitalized asset you want to reverse capitalize.
2. Select the asset and click **Reverse Capitalize**.

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To reverse capitalize multiple assets, highlight all of the assets you want to reverse capitalize and click **Reverse Capitalize**.

Depreciate Assets

Depreciation: How It's Calculated

Run the Calculate Depreciation process to calculate depreciation for all assets in a book for a period. If depreciation isn't calculated successfully for any assets, review the log file to determine the reason that depreciation failed.

When you run depreciation, you can either:.

- Close the current period automatically after running depreciation. If all of your assets depreciate successfully, Assets closes the period and opens the next period.

- Keep the period remains open after running depreciation.

✎ **Note:** Ensure that you have entered all transactions for the period before you run depreciation. Once the process closes the period, you can't reopen it.

Settings That Affect Depreciation Calculation

Depreciation calculation is affected by the following:

Setting	Description
Prorate date	Oracle Fusion Assets: • Prorates the depreciation taken for an asset in its first fiscal year of life according to the prorate date. For example, if you use the half-year prorate convention, the prorate date of all assets using that convention is simply the midpoint of your fiscal year. So assets acquired in the same fiscal year take the same amount (half-a-year's worth) of depreciation in the first year. Your reporting authority's depreciation regulations determine the amount of depreciation to take in the asset's first year of life. For example: • Some governments require that you prorate depreciation according to the number of months that you hold an asset in its first fiscal year of life. In this case, your prorate convention has 12 rate periods, one for each month of the year. • Other reporting authorities require that you prorate depreciation according to the number of days that you hold an asset in its first year of life, meaning that the fiscal year depreciation amount would vary depending on the day that you added the asset. Thus, your prorate convention contains 365 prorate periods, one for each day of the year.
Calculation basis	Assets calculates depreciation using either the recoverable cost or the recoverable net book value as a basis: • Asset cost: Assets calculates the fiscal year depreciation by multiplying the recoverable cost by the rate.

Setting	Description
	• Asset net book value: Assets calculates the fiscal year depreciation by multiplying the recoverable net book value as of the beginning of the fiscal year, or after the latest amortized adjustment, by the rate.
Prorate period	Assets uses the prorate date to choose a prorate period from the prorate calendar. • Life-based methods: The prorate period and asset age determine which rate Assets selects from the rate table. The Calculate Depreciation process calculates the asset age from the date placed in service as the number of fiscal years that you have held the asset. If two assets are placed in service at different times, but have the same depreciation method and life, Assets uses the same rate table, but may choose a different rate from a different column and row in the table. • Flat-rate methods: Use a fixed rate and don't use a rate table.
Depreciation rate	• Life-based depreciation methods: Assets uses the depreciation method and life to determine which rate table to use. Then, Assets uses the prorate period and year of life to determine which of the rates in the table to use. Note that the life of an asset has more fiscal years than its asset calendar life if it's placed in service during a fiscal year. • Flat-rate depreciation methods: Assets determines the depreciation rate using fixed rates, including the basic rate, adjusting rate, and bonus rate.

How Depreciation Is Calculated

Calculated and table-based methods calculate annual depreciation by multiplying the depreciation rate by the recoverable cost or net book value as of the beginning of the fiscal year.

Flat-rate methods calculate annual depreciation as the depreciation rate multiplied by the recoverable cost or net book value, multiplied by the fraction of the year that the asset was held.

After calculating the annual depreciation amount, Assets uses the depreciation calendar and the options chosen for dividing depreciation and depreciating when an asset is placed in service to determine how much of the fiscal year depreciation to allocate to the period for which you ran depreciation.

You can choose to allocate depreciation:

- Evenly to each of your accounting periods: Assets divides the annual depreciation by the number of depreciation periods in your fiscal year to get the depreciation per period.

- According to the number of days in each period: Assets divides the annual depreciation by the number of days that the asset depreciates in the fiscal year and multiplies the result by the number of days in the appropriate accounting period.

Assets allocates the periodic depreciation to the assignments to which you assigned the asset, according to the fraction of the asset units that is assigned to each depreciation expense account.

Default Subcomponent Rules: Points to Consider

Specify a default subcomponent rule at the asset category level to default the life of a subcomponent asset based on the category and the life of the parent asset.

> ✎ **Note:** To properly default the subcomponent life, add the parent asset before the subcomponent.

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Default Subcomponent Rules

To apply default rules to subcomponent assets choose one of the following options:

Rule	Description
Same End Date (Specifying a Minimum Life)	The subcomponent asset becomes fully depreciated on the same day as the parent asset, unless the parent asset life is shorter than the minimum life you specify. The subcomponent asset's life is determined based on the following: • End of the parent asset's life • Category default life • Minimum life If the remaining life of the parent asset and the category default life are both less than the minimum life you enter, Oracle Fusion Assets uses the minimum life for the subcomponent asset. Otherwise, it uses the lesser of the parent asset's remaining life and the category default life.
Same End Date (Without Specifying a Minimum Life)	The default subcomponent asset life is based on the end of the parent asset life and the category default life. If the parent asset is fully reserved, Assets defaults the subcomponent asset life to one month. The subcomponent asset becomes fully depreciated on the sooner of the following: • Same day as the parent asset • End of the category default life
Same Life	The subcomponent asset: • Uses the same life as the parent asset. • Depreciates for the same total number of periods. If you acquire the subcomponent asset after the parent asset, it depreciates beyond the end date of the parent asset life. ✏ **Note:** You must set up the depreciation method for the subcomponent asset life before you can use the method for that life. If the depreciation method isn't already set up for the subcomponent life rule default, Assets uses the asset category default life.
None	There is no connection between the life of the subcomponent asset and the parent asset life. Assets defaults the subcomponent asset life from the asset category.

Related Topics

• Asset Categories: Explained

Deferred Depreciation: Explained

Reporting and tax regulations may require you to account for temporary differences in expenses between the corporate book and the tax book. This temporary difference in depreciation expense is called deferred depreciation.

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Deferred depreciation occurs when you use different depreciation methods in the corporate and tax books. The depreciation calculation reduces, and eventually eliminates, the temporary difference as the asset becomes fully reserved.

For example:

- In the corporate book, you depreciate assets using a straight-line method.

- In the tax book, you use an accelerated depreciation method to take more depreciation in the early years of an asset's life and less in the later years. The higher depreciation expense in the early years reduces your taxes at that time. Reporting and tax regulations require that you create a liability on your balance sheet to account for the tax payment delay.

In Oracle Fusion Assets you can:

- Calculate deferred depreciation and create deferred depreciation journal entries for your general ledger.

- Project depreciation expense and use those values to determine future income tax liability.

When calculating deferred depreciation, remember the following points:

- The tax book and associated corporate book must use the same number of periods per fiscal year.

- The general ledger period in which you want to create journal entries must be open.

  ✏ **Note:** You can't roll back deferred journal entries and you can't run the Deferred Create Journal Entries process multiple times.

What-if Analysis: Explained

Use what-if analysis to forecast depreciation for groups of assets in different scenarios. The information you enter is for analysis purposes only and doesn't affect your Oracle Fusion Assets data.

When running what-if analysis, remember the following points:

- Depreciation projections are only estimates of actual depreciation expense.

- Assets automatically launches a report from which you can review the results of the analysis.

- You can run what-if analysis for as many scenarios as you like. Each time you run what-if analysis, Assets launches a separate report. The results of an analysis will not overwrite the results of previous analyses.

- You can project depreciation expense for any depreciation book and for any number of periods.

You can forecast depreciation for either:

- Existing assets
- Hypothetical assets

Forecasting Depreciation

The following table shows differences between the two methods of forecasting depreciation:

Analysis Type	Description	Requirements	Restrictions
Existing assets	Analyze assets that already exist in Assets.	• Enter the book, starting period, currency, and number of periods.	You can run what-if analysis to project depreciation for group assets.

Analysis Type	Description	Requirements	Restrictions
		• Optionally enter asset-specific parameters. If all parameters are blank, then Assets projects depreciation using all of the current parameters.	
Hypothetical assets	Analyze assets that aren't yet defined in Assets.	• Enter the book, starting period, currency, and number of periods. • You must also enter the category, date placed in service, and cost. • If you don't enter any depreciation rules, Assets applies the rules already set up in Assets.	You can't run what-if analysis on hypothetical group assets.

Capital Cost Allowance: Explained

Under the Canadian income tax system, you cannot always deduct the cost of capital expenditures from income in the year they are incurred. Instead, the total cost of capital expenditures are deducted annually over several years. These annual charges to income are called capital cost allowance.

When using the capital cost allowance:

- You group the depreciable property into prescribed classes.

- The capital cost allowance for this group is generally calculated using a declining balance basis at the prescribed rate on the capital cost of the group that has not been depreciated.

- You can make a discretionary claim with respect to an eligible capital acquisition equal to any amount up to the maximum allowed under the regulations.

Using the new enhanced depreciation methods, you can:

- Provide the reduction rate and control its applicability to the transactions.

- Associate assets with their capital cost allowance classes.

- Work out the expected capital cost allowance amounts for every tax year.

Depreciate Assets FAQs

What's a subcomponent asset?

A subcomponent asset is linked to a parent asset, but it can be separately tracked and managed apart from the parent asset.

For example, you can track a monitor as a subcomponent of its parent asset, a computer.

> ❗ **Important:** The parent asset must be in the same corporate book as the subcomponent asset.

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When you perform a transaction on a parent asset, Oracle Fusion Assets does not automatically perform the same transaction on the subcomponent assets.

Reconcile Assets

Searching for Assets: Worked Example

At OPS Corporation, assets are assigned to certain employees. These individuals are responsible for care and maintenance of the assets assigned to them.

Gary Smith was recently relocated to a different location and the asset accounting manager needs to find out the details of the assets assigned to him.

The asset accounting manager asks the asset accountant to provide all of the available details of the assets assigned to Gary Smith. She then can arrive at a decision as to who will take over the responsibilities of the asset.

Searching for Assets

1. On the Asset Inquiry page, click the Assets tab.
2. Complete the fields, as shown in this table.

Field	Value
Book	OPS CORP
Asset Type	Capitalized
Employee	Gary Smith

3. Click **Search**.

   The Search Results section contains three assets: asset 100101 (desk), asset 100102 (computer), asset 100103 (mobile phone).
4. Select asset 100101.
5. In the Books section, view the books the asset is assigned to.
6. Click the Descriptive, Source Lines, and Assignments tabs to view the corresponding information for the asset.
7. To view the financial details of the asset, click the Financial tab.
8. Click the Cost History, Depreciation, and Transactions tabs to view the corresponding information for the asset.
9. Click **Save** to save your search.
10. Enter the name Gary Smith Inquiry.
11. Deselect **Set as Default**.
12. Check **Run Automatically**.
13. Click **OK**.

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Viewing Transaction Accounting Information for an Asset: Worked Example

OPS Corporation ordered new machinery to replace existing machines. ABC Incorporated is willing to purchase the old machinery at a discounted rate.

In this scenario:

- The machines are in good working order and OPS Corporation agrees to sell them to ABC Incorporated at a negotiated price per machine.

- All the assets sold are retired from the books and the asset accountant makes the relevant entries.

- The finance manager wants to know the profit or loss made on the entire sale and the accounts that are affected by this sale. He asks the asset accounting manager to provide a detailed breakdown of the profit or loss made, including the details of the accounts that are impacted.

Viewing Transaction Accounting Information

1. On the Asset Inquiry page, click the Transactions tab.
2. Complete the fields, as shown in this table:

Field	Value
Book	OPS CORP
Transaction Type	Full retirement
From Period	January 2009
To Period	March 2009

3. To view accounting information for a particular transaction, select the transaction in the search results and click **View Accounting**.
4. On the Accounting Lines page, select the first accounting line and click **View T-Accounts**.
5. Repeat for each of the accounting lines shown on the Accounting Lines page.
6. Click **Done**.
7. Click **Save** to save your search.
8. On the Create Saved Search popup window, enter Adjustment Transactions.
9. Check **Set as Default** and uncheck **Run Automatically**.
10. Click **OK**.

Reconcile Assets FAQs

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How can I view asset information in another currency?

Use the Asset Inquiry page to view asset information in another currency:

1. Search for an asset.
2. View the asset details in another currency by selecting the respective currency from the **Currency** menu in the Books region.

    Oracle Fusion Assets converts the cost and transaction details using the applicable rates and displays the converted amounts on the Asset Inquiry page.

Related Topics

*   Ledgers: Points to Consider

How can I view accounting information in another currency?

Use the **Inquire Assets** panel tab on the Assets page.

1. On the Asset Inquiry page, click the **Transactions** tab. Search for the transaction.
2. Select the transaction line and click **View Accounting**.
3. On the Accounting Lines page, select the applicable reporting ledger to view the converted accounting lines in the reporting currency.

Related Topics

*   Ledgers: Points to Consider

How can I review the depreciation calculated for each period?

On the Inquire Assets page, enter the book and asset number for which you want to view depreciation and click **Search** . In the Financial Details region, select Depreciation Details in the **View** menu to view depreciation details for the asset.

When does Oracle Fusion Assets convert transactions into the reporting currency?

Oracle Fusion Assets converts transactions at the journal entry level and processes converted transactions when they are submitted.

> ✏ **Note:** Generally, if you need to report in different currencies other than the primary currency and there is no difference in the chart of accounts other than the currency, you should use reporting currencies rather than setting up a secondary ledger.

Related Topics

*   Ledgers: Points to Consider

How can I use social networking to quickly resolve an erroneous asset retirement?

Use the Social link on the Inquire Assets page to invite others to a conversation to address the error.

For example, in an asset retirement report you notice that one of your assets, worth 3,000,000 USD, has a partial retirement against it for 500,000 USD. This appears to be an error to you.

From the Inquire Assets page:

1. Search for the asset and review the retirement transaction.
2. Click **Social** to open Oracle Social Network. Click the **Share** button, or click **Join** if collaboration has already been initiated.
3. Create a new related conversation.
4. Invite your asset accountant and asset accounting manager to join the conversation.
5. Upload the asset report and mark it for your asset accountant to reply quickly.

Your asset accountant reviews the report and posts a message confirming that the retirement transaction is erroneous. The asset accountant marks the conversation for the asset accounting manager to review the report. Because the asset accounting manager has access to Oracle Social Network Cloud Service, he can review the report and post instructions on how to reinstate the retirement using his mobile device.

Related Topics
* What does social networking have to do with my job?

Perform Physical Inventory

Physical Inventory Interface Import: How It's Processed

Use the physical inventory interface to import physical inventory data into Oracle Fusion Assets.

You can add physical inventory details for your fixed assets manually or using a barcode scanner to record the following:

* Location
* Number of units
* Employee assigned
* Asset number
* Tag number
* Serial number

Settings That Affect Physical Inventory

Before loading physical inventory data:

* Enable the Allow Physical Inventory option for your asset book.
* Verify that the In Physical Inventory check box is checked for all assets in Oracle Fusion Assets to be included in the physical inventory comparison.

The following posting statuses apply to the physical inventory data:

Status	Description	Set By
New	Indicates that physical inventory data is ready to compare with the asset book.	User or application
Difference	Indicates that the comparison process has identified a difference in the location, number of units, or employees for this asset.	Application
Asset not in book	Indicates that the comparison process couldn't locate a unique asset in the asset book using the asset number, tag number, and serial number that you entered.	Application
Noninventory asset	Indicates that the asset in the physical inventory is not designated to be included in physical inventory. You must enable the In Physical Inventory check box for the asset.	Application
Multiple matches	Indicates that the comparison process has identified more than one asset match in the asset book for this physical inventory entry.	Application
Fully matched	Indicates that the data in the physical inventory matches the data in the asset book. When the status is fully matched, the date of the inventory is stamped on the asset in the FA_ DISTRIBUTION_ HISTORY table.	Application
Rectify difference	Creates a draft mass transaction according to the difference resolution action that you specified in case of a difference in the comparison.	User
Transaction pending	Indicates that the draft mass transaction was created to correct the information in the asset book. After posting the mass transactions, change the status to New and run the comparison.	Application
Delete	Indicates that the erroneously entered physical inventory data will be deleted from the Physical Inventory interface table.	User

How Physical Inventory Is Processed

Use the Application Developer Framework (ADF) desktop integration spreadsheet or any external third-party applications to populate the Physical Inventory interface table with the physical inventory data.

The Physical Inventory interface uses the following table to load inventory information:

Name	Description
FA_ INVENTORY_INT	This table stores physical inventory data used to run the Asset Physical Inventory Comparison process.

Note: You can load data to the interface table using the predefined templates and the Load Interface File for Import scheduled process, which are both part of the External Data Integration Services for Oracle Cloud feature. For other implementations, use this feature only if you have Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) configured for it.

Loading Data from Oracle Cloud

To populate the interface table from Oracle Cloud, download the relevant predefined spreadsheet template from the File-Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide for this set of transactions:

1. Open the File-Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Physical Inventory Interface Import process.
2. Prepare the data in the worksheet and click the **Generate CSV File** button. The program generates both a comma separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
3. Sign in to the Oracle Cloud SFTP server.
4. Transfer the zip file to the SFTP server location.
5. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
6. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.
7. Review the results of the process.
8. Correct load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

Loading Data from the File Import and Export page

1. Open the File-Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Physical Inventory Interface Import process.
2. Prepare the data in the worksheet and click the **Generate CSV File** button. The program generates both a comma separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
3. Navigate to the File Import and Export page to upload the zip file.
4. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
5. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.
6. Review the results of the process.
7. Correct load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

Populate the interface tables with the physical inventory data and run the Asset Physical Inventory Comparison process. You can also submit the Asset Physical Inventory Comparison process by clicking the **Submit** button in the ADF desktop integration spreadsheets.

To submit the Asset Physical Inventory Comparison process:

1. Navigate to the Schedule Process page.

2. Click the **Schedule New Process** button.
3. Select the Asset Physical Inventory Comparison process.
4. Select the Book and Inventory Name and click **Submit**.
5. If the Asset Physical Inventory Comparison process ends in error or warning, review the log file for details about the rows that caused the failure.

To view the comparison results:

1. Navigate to the Assets landing page.
2. Select your asset book.
3. Select the **Manage Physical Inventory** task.
4. View the comparison status in the Manage Physical Inventory page.
5. Select a row and click the **Review** button to export the information to the ADF desktop integration spreadsheets.
6. Analyze and correct the errors, if any.

Processing Physical Inventory Data: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to process physical inventory data in Oracle Fusion Assets using either the ADFdi spreadsheet or the FBDI template.

The following table summarizes key decisions for this scenario:

Decisions to Consider	In This Example
What setup data are you uploading?	Physical inventory data using either the ADFdi spreadsheet or the FBDI template
Is the data an update or new setup data?	New

Summary of Tasks

This worked example includes details of the following tasks you perform when processing asset physical inventory:

1. Completing the prerequisite setup
2. Entering physical inventory data either using the ADFdi spreadsheet or the FBDI template
3. Uploading the data into the application
4. Verifying the entered data

Prerequisites

This worked example assumes that the following tasks are complete:

1. The **Allow Physical Inventory** option is enabled for your asset book.
2. The **In Physical Inventory** check box is checked for all assets in Assets to be included in the physical inventory comparison.

Loading Physical Inventory Data

You can load physical inventory data in Assets using any one of the following methods:

1. Loading Physical Inventory Data using an ADFdi spreadsheet
2. Loading Physical Inventory Data using the FBDI template

Loading Physical Inventory Data using an ADFdi Spreadsheet

1. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes work area and search for the **Manage Physical Inventory** task.
2. Click **Enter**.
3. In the dialog box select **Asset Book** and enter a unique **Physical Inventory** name.
4. Click **Next**.
5. Sign in and download the ADFdi spreadsheet.
6. Enter the following physical inventory data in the spreadsheet:

Field	Value
Location	Enter asset location
Number of Units	Enter the number of units
Employee	Optionally enter an employee name
Asset Number	Enter an asset number
Tag Number	Enter a tag number
Serial Number	Enter a serial number

7. Click **Submit** to submit the Physical Inventory Comparison process.
8. View the comparison status in the Manage Physical Inventory page.
9. Select a row and click **Review** to export to the ADFdi spreadsheet.
10. Verify the results in the Manage Physical Inventory page and correct the differences, if any.
11. Click **Save and Close**.

Loading Physical Inventory Data using the FBDI Template

1. Navigate to the Oracle Enterprise Repository and download the physical inventory FBDI template.
2. Enter the physical inventory data in the FBDI template.
3. Generate a zip file.
4. Upload the zip file.
5. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes work area and run the Load Interface File for Import process to import the physical inventory data.
6. Run the Asset Physical Inventory Comparison task.
7. Navigate to the Assets landing page and select your asset book.
8. Select the Manage Physical Inventory task from the **Tasks** panel tab.
9. Verify the comparison status in the Manage Physical Inventory page.
10. Select a row and click the Review button to export to the ADFdi spreadsheet.
11. Verify the results in the Manage Physical Inventory page and correct the differences, if any.
12. Click **Save and Close**.

Impair Assets

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Asset Impairments: Explained

An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

At each balance sheet date you should assess whether an asset is impaired. If there is any indication the asset is impaired, you should:

- Estimate the recoverable amount of the asset.

- If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, reduce the carrying amount of the asset to its recoverable amount.
  This reduction is called impairment loss.

Estimating the Recoverable Amount

Estimate the recoverable amount by determining the higher of the net selling price and the value in use.

In some cases, it isn't possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset. You should:

- Determine the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

- Calculate the impairment loss at the cash-generating unit level.

- Allocate the calculated impairment loss proportionately to all of the assets in the cash-generating unit.

Impairment Status: How It's Set

When you perform impairment transactions, each impairment line is assigned a status.

Settings That Affect Impairment Status

The status of each impairment line is based on the impairment transactions that you performed and the current state of each transaction.

How Impairment Status Is Set

The following table lists and describes each Oracle Fusion Assets impairment status value:

Status	Description
New	New impairment line entered.
Preview	Impairment lines that are ready to be previewed.
Running Preview	Intermediary status for impairments uploaded with a status of Preview.
Preview Failed	Used when the depreciation calculation fails during the preview process.
Previewed	Impairment lines in which impairment loss was calculated, and which are ready for posting
Post	Intermediary status while impairment posting begins.

Status	Description
Running Post	Impairment posting is in progress.
Post Failed	Impairments failed during posting.
Posted	Impairments were successfully posted.
Rollback	Intermediary status while impairment rollback begins.
Running Rollback	Impairment rollback is in progress.
Rollback Failed	Impairments failed when rolled back.
Rollback Complete	Impairments were successfully rolled back for the assets.

Viewing an Impairment Accounting Entry: Example

This example shows how impairment loss is calculated for a cash-generating unit (CGU).

Scenario

BOX Corporation has five business units. One of the business units handles packaging for the company. The company treats each business unit as a separate cash-generating unit for the purpose of calculating and recognizing impairment loss. The packaging business unit has three machines:

- Automatic form fill seal machine
- Batch coding machine
- Wrapping machine

Transaction Details

The company needs to calculate and recognize the impairment loss for the unit in the current quarter. The details are as follows:

- The goodwill amount allocated to this packaging unit is $2,000.00.
- The estimated net selling price of the packaging unit is $10,000.00.

Analysis

The cost and depreciation details of the assets are as follows:

Amounts	Automatic Form - Fill & Seal Machine	Batch Coding Machine	Wrapping Machine	Packaging Business Unit
Cost	10,000	10,000	20,000	40,000
Accumulated Depreciation	5,000	5,000	10,000	20,000

Amounts	Automatic Form - Fill & Seal Machine	Batch Coding Machine	Wrapping Machine	Packaging Business Unit
Net Book Value	5,000	5,000	10,000	20,000

Details of the impairment loss calculation for the CGU are as follows:

Type	Amount
Packaging CGU Net Book Value	20,000
Add: Goodwill	2,000
Minus: Net Selling Price of the CGU	10,000
Impairment Loss of the CGU	12,000

Resulting Allocation of Impairment Loss

The impairment loss is allocated as follows:

- Goodwill asset: $2,000.

- Packaging CGU: $10,000 is allocated to the three assets as shown below:

  o Automatic Form Fill Seal Machine

    Calculation: Packaging Business Unit CGU Impairment Loss * Net Book Value (NBV) of the Automatic Form - Fill & Seal Machine / NBV of the Packaging Business Unit CGU.

    $<10,000> * 5,000 / 20,000 = $<2,500>

    The following table shows the accounting entry for the Automatic Form - Fill & Seal Machine impairment loss:

Accounting Entry	DR	CR
Impairment Expense	2,500	
Impairment Reserve		2,500

  o Batch Coding Machine

    Calculation: Packaging Business Unit CGU Impairment Loss * NBV of the Batch Coding Machine / (NBV of the Packaging Business Unit CGU).

    $<10,000> * 5,000 / 20,000 = $<2,500>

    The following table shows the accounting entry for the Batch Coding Machine impairment loss:

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Accounting Entry	DR	CR
Impairment Expense	2,500	
Impairment Reserve		2,500

o Wrapping Machine
The impairment loss is calculated as follows:
Packaging Business Unit CGU Impairment Loss * NBV of the Wrapping Machine / (NBV of the Packaging Business Unit CGU).
The following table shows the accounting entry for the Wrapping Machine impairment loss:

Accounting Entry	DR	CR
Impairment Expense	5,000	
Impairment Reserve		5,000

Impair Assets FAQs

How can I update a cash-generating unit impairment allocation?

On the Manage Impairments page, query the impairment transaction you want to update. Select the transaction, and click **Update Allocation** . The sum of impairment loss allocated to individual assets in a cash-generating unit should be equal to the impairment loss calculated for the cash-generating unit.

✏ **Note:** You can update an impairment allocation only if the impairment transaction is created for a cash-generating unit and is in a status of Previewed.

How can I post an impairment transaction?

Use the Impair Assets page:
- Query transactions in a status of Previewed.
- Select the transaction to be posted.
- Click **Post**.

You can also update allocations before posting the impairment:
- Query transactions in a status of Previewed.
- Select the transaction.

- Click **Update Allocation.**

- In the Update Impairment Allocation spreadsheet, review the calculations and click the **Submit** and **Post** buttons.

> ✎ **Note:** The Process Impairment program validates the total of the cash-generating units with the total for individual assets, processes impairment transactions, and prints the Impairment Transactions report.

How can I roll back an impairment transaction?

To roll back an impairment transaction, query impairments in a status of Posted. Select the transaction to be rolled back, and then click **Rollback** under the **Actions** menu.

You can roll back impairment transactions only in the period in which they were posted. After rolling back the impairment transaction, the status changes from Posted to Deleted.

> ✎ **Note:** Only impairment transactions in a status of Posted can be rolled back.

How can I delete an impairment transaction?

Use the Impair Assets page:

- Query the impairment.

- On the **Actions** menu, click **Delete**.

> ✎ **Note:** You can delete impairments only in a status of New, Previewed, Depreciation Failed, and Posting Failed.

Revalue Assets

Revaluing Assets: Explained

Revaluation allows you to record assets in your asset books at their fair value. You can revalue assets to increase or decrease their carrying value whenever there's a change in the fair market value of the asset. Normally you perform revaluation of assets with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount doesn't differ materially from its fair value on the balance sheet date.

Revaluation differs from planned depreciation, in which the recorded decline in value of an asset is tied to its use in business activities and age.

Revaluation

After revaluation, assets are carried in the books at their fair value as of the date of the revaluation, minus any:

- Subsequent accumulated depreciation

- Subsequent accumulated impairment losses

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When you revalue an asset, Oracle Fusion Assets processes accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss on the date of the revaluation according to the revaluation method you select:

Revaluation Method	Processing
Cost	Assets calculates the accumulated depreciation as the difference between the gross and the net carrying amounts. Assets doesn't revalue the accumulated impairment loss and it remains unchanged. **Note:** Assets allows you to revalue the gross and the net carrying amounts either in the same proportion or a different proportion.
Net Book Value (NBV)	Eliminates the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss against the gross carrying amount of the asset.

Increase or Decrease in Carrying Cost

The revaluation results in either increasing or decreasing the carrying cost of an asset. Assets treats the increase or decrease as follows:

- Increase: Charged to the profit or loss account to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrease of the asset. The balance, if any, is credited to revaluation reserve.

- Decrease: Debited to revaluation reserve to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve in respect to the asset. The balance, if any, is charged to the profit or loss account.

Asset Revaluation Rules: Points to Consider

When defining your asset books, you can set up default revaluation rules to determine how revaluation calculations are handled. The rules for revaluation often differ from country to country. You can override the default rules when necessary.

You can set up the following revaluation rules:

- Allow revaluation
    - Cost
    - Net book value

- Revalue depreciation reserve
- Revalue YTD depreciation
- Amortize revaluation reserve
- Retire revaluation reserve
- Include current period depreciation
- Revalue fully reserved assets
    - Life extension factor
    - Maximum revaluations
    - Life extension ceiling

- Allow capital fund accounting

Allow Revaluation

Select the **Allow revaluation** option to allow revaluation for assets in this book. You can choose to allow cost revaluations, net book value revaluations, or both.

Revalue Depreciation Reserve

When deciding whether to revalue depreciation reserve, consider the following:

Revalue Depreciation Reserve	Effect on Revaluation
Yes	Oracle Fusion Assets revalues the accumulated depreciation balance at the start or end of the period in which the revaluation transaction occurred. It calculates the revalued accumulated depreciation as the difference between the revalued cost and the revalued net book value.
No	Assets revalues only the cost of the asset, and the accumulated depreciation balance remains the same.

> **Note:** You can't revalue depreciation reserve when using the net book value revaluation method, because the depreciation reserve as of the revaluation date is adjusted against the asset cost.

Revalue Year-to-Date Depreciation

When deciding whether to revalue year-to-date depreciation, consider the following:

Revalue Year-to-Date Depreciation	Effect on Revaluation
Yes	Assets revalues the carrying cost of the asset at the start of the financial year in which the revaluation transaction occurs and restates the year-to-date depreciation.
No	Assets revalues the carrying cost of the asset at the start or end of the period in which the revaluation transaction occurs and doesn't restate the year-to-date depreciation balance.

Amortize Revaluation Reserve

When deciding whether to amortize revaluation reserve, consider the following:

Amortize Revaluation Reserve	Effect on Revaluation
Yes	Assets amortizes the revaluation reserve balance over the remaining life of the asset. Assets calculates the periodic amortization amount when it calculates the depreciation expense for the period.
No	The revaluation reserve balance remains unchanged.

> **Note:** Only revaluation, impairment, and retirement transactions can change the revaluation reserve balance.

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Retire Revaluation Reserve

When deciding whether to retire revaluation reserve, consider the following:

Retire Revaluation Reserve	Effect on Revaluation
Yes	Assets retires the revaluation reserve balance when the asset is partially or fully retired in proportion to the cost retired.
No	The revaluation reserve balance remains unchanged.

Include Current Period Depreciation

When deciding whether to include current period depreciation, consider the following:

Retire Revaluation Reserve	Effect on Revaluation
Yes	Assets revalues the carrying cost of the asset at the end of the period in which the revaluation transaction occurs.
No	Assets revalues the carrying cost of the asset at the start of the period in which the revaluation transaction occurs.

Revalue Fully Reserved Assets

You can revalue fully reserved assets that depreciate under all depreciation methods. If you revalue fully reserved assets that depreciate under life-based methods, you need to consider the following additional rules:

Rule	Required?	Description
Life Extension Factor	Yes	When you revalue a fully reserved asset, you must extend the asset life so its revalued carrying cost can be depreciated over one or more periods. To determine the new asset life, Assets multiplies the original asset life by the life extension factor. The new life is calculated from the date the asset was placed in service.
Maximum Revaluations	No	You can limit the number of times you can revalue an asset as fully reserved. Assets doesn't revalue a fully reserved asset if the revaluation exceeds the maximum number of times you can revalue an asset as fully reserved.
Life Extension Ceiling	No	The life extension ceiling limits the amount of depreciation you can back out when you revalue fully reserved assets. If your life extension factor is greater than the life extension ceiling, Assets uses the life extension ceiling to calculate the new accumulated depreciation and the depreciation adjustment. It uses the life

Rule	Required?	Description
		extension factor to calculate the new asset life, regardless of whether a life extension ceiling exists.

Allow Capital Fund Accounting

Select this option to create accounting entries for capital fund accounting and revalue assets with the net book value method as detailed in the Statement of Recommended Accounting Practice (SORP).

Asset Revaluation Value Types: Points to Consider

Value types allow you to revalue assets using values based on percentage, amount, fair value, and price index. All value types are valid when you use the cost method.

When you use the net book value, only the following value types are valid:

- Percent
- Amount
- Fair Value

Cost Method

When using the Cost revaluation method, Oracle Fusion Assets revalues the cost and net book value differently depending on the value type you select. The depreciation reserve is always calculated as:

Cost - Net Book Value - Impairment Reserve

The following table shows the value types that allow you to proportionately revalue the cost, depreciation reserve, and net book value by percentage:

Value Type	Calculation
Percent	Restates the cost and net book value by the entered percentage.
Amount	Increases or decreases the cost by the entered amount. Restates the net book value proportionately with the change in cost.
Fair Value	Restates the net book value to the entered fair value. Restates the cost proportionately with the change in net book value.
Price Index	Restates the cost and net book value by the rate of movement in the price index value.

The following table shows the value types that allow you to revalue the cost, depreciation reserve, and net book value by different amounts.

Value Type	Calculation
Percent and Fair Value	Restates the cost by the entered percentage. Restates the net book value to the entered fair value.

Value Type	Calculation
Amount and Fair Value	Increases or decreases the cost by the entered amount. Restates the net book value to the entered fair value.

Net Book Value Method

The following table shows how each value type calculates revaluation when you use the Net Book Value method:

Value Type	Calculation
Percent	Restates the remaining cost after adjusting the accumulated depreciation and impairment reserve by the entered percentage.
Amount	Increases or decreases the remaining cost after adjusting the accumulated depreciation and impairment reserve by the entered amount.
Fair Value	Restates the remaining cost after adjusting the accumulated depreciation and impairment reserve to the entered fair value.

Entering Revaluation in an Integrated Workbook: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to enter revaluation for an asset using an integrated workbook. You can enter revaluation using either the Cost method or the Net Book Value (NBV) method. This example uses the NBV method.

Prerequisites

1. Set up revaluation rules for the asset book.
2. Set up revaluation default accounts for the asset category.

Entering Revaluation

1. From the Assets page, click the **Revalue Assets** panel tab.
2. Select the book REVAL BOOK and click Search.
3. On the Create Revaluation page, complete the fields as shown in the following table:

Field	Row 1 Value	Row 2 Value
Asset Number	00020	00021
Revaluation Method	NBV	NBV
Value Type	Amount	Amount
Amount	2000	5000

4. Click **Submit**.

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5. On the Revalue Assets page, select the REVAL BOOK book and click **Search**.
6. Click **Prepare All**.
7. Enter your login information and click **Sign In**.
8. In the Manage Revaluations integrated workbook, verify the information you entered and make any necessary updates.
9. Change the **Posting Status** field to **Post**.
10. Click **Submit**.
11. Verify the Post Mass Fixed Asset Financial Transactions process status.
12. Verify the revaluation transaction by performing an asset or transaction inquiry.

Creating an Asset Cost Revaluation Transaction: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to enter revaluation for an asset. You can enter revaluation using either the Cost method or the Net Book Value method. This example uses the Cost method.

Prerequisites:

1. Set up revaluation rules for the asset book.
2. Set up revaluation default accounts for the asset category.

Creating a Revaluation

1. On the Assets page, click the **Revalue Assets** panel tab.
2. On the Revalue Assets page, click the **Create** icon.
3. Select the book REVAL BOOK and click **Next**.
4. On the Create Revaluation page, enter the transaction group name: sample revaluation.
5. Select Cost as the method.
6. Complete the fields as shown in this table:

Field	Value
Asset Type	Capitalized
From Asset Number	00010
To Asset Number	00099
Value Type	Percent
Percent	10

7. Click **Submit**.

Revaluing Fully Reserved Assets: Explained

You can revalue fully reserved assets that depreciate under all depreciation methods, except units of production methods.

Cost Method

When you revalue assets using the Cost method, the revaluation calculation differs depending on whether the assets depreciate under life-based or non-life-based depreciation methods.

Life-Based Depreciation Methods

When you revalue assets depreciating under life-based depreciation methods, Oracle Fusion Assets requires a life extension factor to extend the asset life so that the revalued cost can be depreciated over the remaining life.

If the assets to be revalued have financial transactions associated with them in the past periods, you can revalue them only with the following value types:

- Percentage and Fair Value
- Amount and Fair Value

In this case, Assets:

- Calculates the revalued cost using either the percentage or amount
- Uses the entered fair value as the revalued net book value
- Calculates the revalued depreciation reserve as the difference between the revalued cost and the revalued net book value

If the assets to be revalued have no financial transactions associated with them in past periods, you can revalue them with any value type.

Value Type	Calculation
Percentage or Amount	Assets: - Changes the asset's life - Recalculates the depreciation reserve and net book value based on the new life - Calculates the revalued cost using the entered amount or percentage and proportionately calculates the net book value - Calculates the depreciation reserve as the difference between the revalued cost and the revalued net book value
Fair Value	Assets: - Calculates the depreciation reserve and net book value based on the new life - Uses the fair value entered as the revalued net book value and proportionately calculates the revalued cost - Calculates the depreciation reserve as the difference between the revalued cost and the revalued net book value

✎ **Note:** If you don't revalue the depreciation reserve balance, then Assets allows you to revalue fully reserved assets using the value types of Percentage, Amount, or Fair Value. In this case both the cost and net book value are increased by the same amount, and the depreciation reserve remains unchanged.

Non-Life-Based Method Assets

You can revalue non-life-based assets using only the following value types:

- Percentage and Fair Value

- Amount and Fair Value

Assets calculates the depreciation reserve as the difference between the revalued cost and the revalued net book value (fair value) provided.

NBV Method

You can revalue fully reserved assets using the Net Book Value (NBV) method using the following value types:

- Amount
- Fair Value

Assets:

- Adjusts depreciation reserve and impairment reserve against the asset cost.
- Calculates the revalued cost as either the net book value plus the amount entered or the fair value

Fund-Based Accounting: Explained

Use fund-based accounting to revalue assets as per the UK local authority or Statement of Recommended Accounting Practice (SORP) requirements.

Account for the following in the capital fund or capital adjustment account:

- Funds allocated to capital asset purchases
- Utilization of capital assets in operation

Oracle Fusion Assets:

- Automatically moves the asset cost amortization, impairment loss, and other cost write-offs charged to the income and expenditure account, from the general fund to the capital fund or capital adjustment account.
- Charges the amortization of revaluation reserve directly to the capital adjustment account.
- Creates the following additional accounting entry for any charge to the income and expenditure account:
    - Dr Capital Fund or Capital Adjustment Account
    - Cr General Fund

✏ **Note:** When using fund-based accounting, you can use only the net book value (NBV) revaluation method.

The treatment of upward revaluation after an impairment loss or downward revaluation differs from non-fund-based net book value revaluation.

Assets lets you perform an upward revaluation linked to the asset's prior impairment or downward revaluation. In this case, Assets:

- Credits to the profit and loss account the increase in the carrying cost to the extent of the impairment loss or revaluation loss (adjusted for subsequent depreciation) that was previously debited to the profit and loss account.
- Credits the balance, if any, to the revaluation reserve account.

Revalue Assets FAQs

How can I enable asset revaluation for an existing asset book?

To enable asset revaluation for an asset book:

- Define revaluation rules on the Create Book page.

- Define revaluation accounts on the Accounting Rules section of the Create Category page.

4 **Retirements**

Retiring Assets: Points to Consider

Retire an asset when it's no longer in service, for example, if it was stolen, lost, damaged, sold, or returned.

When retiring assets you can retire an asset completely if the entire asset is no longer in service or you can retire part of an asset if only a portion of the asset is no longer in service.

Retirement Methods

Retire assets using one of the following methods:

Method	Description	Rules
Full retirement	• Retire all the units of a multiple-unit asset. • Retire the entire asset cost.	• Full cost retirements: allowed for CIP assets. • Full unit retirements: not allowed for CIP assets.
Partial retirement	• Retire a specified number of units of a multiple-unit asset. • Retire a portion of the asset cost.	• Partial cost retirements: the units remain unchanged and the retired cost is spread evenly among all assignment lines. • Partial unit retirements: Oracle Fusion Assets automatically calculates the retired cost. • Partial retirements of CIP assets: not allowed.

Retirement Types

There are three retirement types:

Type	Description	Rules
Unit retirement	Retire assets by unit, either all units or some units of a multiple-unit asset. The cost retired is automatically calculated for each unit retired.	Not allowed in tax books.
Cost retirement	Retire assets by cost. The units remain unchanged and the retired cost is spread evenly among the units.	Allowed in both corporate and tax books.
Source line retirement	Retire an asset that was imported as a source line by retiring the asset cost based on the source line.	Allowed for both partial and full retirements.

Depreciation for Retirements: How It's Calculated

Oracle Fusion Assets calculates depreciation for a current period retirement and automatically backs out any excess depreciation resulting from any prior period retirement.

Settings That Affect Depreciation for Retirements

Assets uses the retirement convention and depreciation method to determine how much depreciation to take in the year retired based on the retirement date.

How Depreciation for Retirements Is Calculated

The following table describes the different calculation scenarios:

Retirement Type	Depreciation Method	Resulting Calculation
Full retirement	Doesn't depreciate the asset in the year of retirement	• Reverses the appropriate fraction of the year-to-date depreciation. • Computes the gain or loss using the resulting net book value.
Partial retirement	Doesn't depreciate the asset in the year of retirement	• Reverses the appropriate fraction of the year-to-date depreciation. • Computes the gain or loss using the appropriate fraction of the resulting net book value.
Partial retirement	Flat-rate	Depreciates the asset cost remaining after a partial retirement.
Partial retirement	Diminishing value	Depreciates the remaining fraction of the asset's net book value as of the beginning of the fiscal year.
Both	Depreciates the asset in the year of retirement	Assets uses the retirement convention to determine one of the following: • The asset is eligible for additional depreciation in that year. • Some of that year's depreciation must be reversed.

Reviewing Journal Entries for Retirement Transactions: Example

This example illustrates how a company can record a journal entry that can be used for retirements. When the company retires an asset and creates journal entries for that period, Oracle Fusion Assets creates journal entries for your general ledger for each component of the gain or loss amount.

Assets creates journal entries for either the gain or the loss accounts for the following components: proceeds of sales, cost of removal, and net book value retired. Assets also creates journal entries to clear the proceeds of sale and cost of removal. If the company sets up distinct gain and loss accounts for each component of the gain or loss amount, Assets creates multiple journal entries for these accounts. Assets allows different sets of retirement accounts for retirements that result in a gain and retirements that result in a loss.

Scenario

Acme Company purchased a machine and put it in service in year 1, quarter 1. The asset cost is $4,000, the useful life of the asset is 4 years. The asset depreciates using a straight-line depreciation method.

Journal Entries for Retirements

The asset is retired and sold for $2,000.00. The cost to remove the asset is $500.

Analysis

Debit the Accounts Receivable account $2,000 and credit the Proceeds of Sales Clearing account $2,000.

Debit the Cost of Removal Clearing account $500 and credit the Accounts Payable account $500.

Since Acme set different accounts for the net gain or loss in the transaction, it realizes a gain with this transaction. Debit the asset retirement cost, the gain from the proceeds, and the removal clearing accounts by $2,000, $4,000, and $500, respectively. Debit the accumulated depreciation $2,500 to net out the existing account balance. The Proceeds of Sale Clearing account balances with the prior Proceeds of Sale Clearing account. The Cost of Removal Gain account reflects the cost of removing the asset and the Net Book Value Retired Gain account indicates the book asset value net of depreciation.

Resulting Journal Entries

The following table shows the journal entry created for the proceeds of sale of the asset:

Account	Debit	Credit
Accounts Receivable	2,000 USD	
Proceeds of Sales Clearing		2,000 USD

The following table shows the journal entry created for the cost of removal of the asset:

Account	Debit	Credit
Cost of Removal Clearing	500 USD	
Accounts Payable		500 USD

The following table shows the journal entries created for the accumulated depreciation, proceeds of sale and cost of removal gain, and the net book value retired gain of the asset:

Account	Debit	Credit
Accumulated Depreciation	2,500 USD	
Proceeds of Sale Clearing	2,000 USD	
Cost of Removal Gain	500 USD	
Net Book Value Retired Gain	1,500 USD	
Asset Cost		4.000 USD
Proceeds of Sale Gain		2,000 USD
Cost of Removal Clearing		500 USD

If the company enters the same account for each gain and loss account, Oracle Fusion Assets creates a single journal entry for the net gain or loss as shown in the following table:

Account	Debit	Credit
Accumulated Depreciation	2,500 USD	
Proceeds of Sale Clearing	2,000 USD	
Asset Cost		4,000 USD
Cost of Removal Clearing		500 USD

Account	Debit	Credit

Partially Retiring an Asset: Worked Example

This example shows how to partially retire assets by cost and by units.

Partially Retiring an Asset by Cost

1. On the Assets page, click the **Retire Assets** panel tab.
2. Search for the asset number 100078.
3. Highlight asset 100078 and click **Retire Cost**.
4. The current cost of the asset is $5000. Enter $3000 in the **Cost Retired** field.
5. Enter any additional retirement details.
6. Click **Submit**.

Partially Retiring an Asset by Units

1. On the Assets page, click the **Retire Assets** panel tab.
2. Search for the asset number 100079.
3. Highlight asset 100079 and click **Retire Units**.
4. The asset contains 10 desks. Enter 5 in the **Retired Units** column.
5. Enter any additional retirement details.
6. Click **Submit**.

Reinstating Assets: Worked Example

This example shows how to reinstate an asset that was previously retired.

In this example, you need to reinstate a computer that's still in use, but that was accidentally retired.

Reinstating an Asset

1. On the Assets page, click the **Reinstate Assets** panel tab to open the Reinstate Assets page.
2. In the **Book** field, select: INF USA CORP.
3. Click **Search**.
4. Select asset number 100001.
5. Click **Reinstate**. A warning message appears stating that asset 100001 will be reinstated.
6. Click **Yes**.
7. When the confirmation message appears, click **OK**.

Depreciation for Reinstatements: How It's Calculated

When you reinstate a retired asset, Oracle Fusion Assets calculates additional depreciation expense that was missed during the period the asset was retired.

Settings That Affect Depreciation for Reinstatements

The depreciation amount is controlled by:

- The retirement convention
- The date retired
- The period in which you reinstate the asset

How Depreciation for Reinstatements Is Calculated

In the period when you reinstate an asset, Assets calculates the additional depreciation expense that would have been calculated if you hadn't retired the asset.

> ✏ **Note:** No additional depreciation expense is calculated if you perform the reinstatement in the same period that you retired the asset.

Reversals of Depreciation

A reinstatement results in a reversal of depreciation when the following occurs:

- The retirement convention caused additional depreciation to be calculated when you retired the asset.
- You then reinstate the asset before the retirement prorate date.
  In this case, Assets:
    o Reverses the extra depreciation that was calculated during retirement.
    o Waits until the appropriate accounting periods to calculate depreciation.

Reviewing Journal Entries for Reinstatement Transactions: Example

This example illustrates how a company can record a journal entry that can be used for reinstatements.

Oracle Fusion Assets:

- Creates journal entries for the reinstatement to debit the asset cost, credit accumulated depreciation, and reverse the gain or loss you recognized for the retirement.

- Reverses the journal entries for the proceeds of sale, cost of removal, and net book value retired.

- Reverses the journal entries you made to clear the proceeds of sale and cost of removal.

- Creates journal entries to recover the depreciation that wasn't charged to the asset and for the current period depreciation expense.

Scenario

Acme Company discovers that it incorrectly retired an asset. The error was discovered in the same period that the asset was retired.

Journal Entries for Reinstatements

Acme needs to:

- Debit back the original asset cost.

- Record the current period depreciation expense.

- Restore the accumulated depreciation.

- Balance the clearing accounts for proceeds of sale and cost of removal.

Analysis

The specific entries are as follow:

- Debit the asset cost of $4,000 to the Asset Cost account.

- Record the current period depreciation expense as a debit of $250 to the Depreciation Expense account.

- Credit $2,750 to the Accumulated Depreciation account ($2,500 for the original accumulated depreciation before the asset was retired and $250 for the current period depreciation).

- The cost of removal of the asset was $500, therefore, debit $500 to the Cost of Removal Clearing account.

- The proceeds of sale of the asset was $2,000, therefore, credit $2,000 to the Proceeds of Sale Clearing account.

Resulting Journal Entries

The following table shows the journal entries created when using this example:

Account	Debit	Credit
Asset Cost	4,000 USD	
Cost of Removal Clearing	500 USD	
Depreciation Expense	250 USD	

Account	Debit	Credit
Accumulated Depreciation		2,750 USD
Proceeds of Sale Clearing		2,000 USD

Mass Retirements and Reinstatements: How They're Processed

Use the Mass Retirements interface tables to perform the following retirement transactions:

- Partial and full retirements
- Reinstatements
- Group asset adjustments

Populate the Mass Retirements interface table using Application Developer Framework (ADF) desktop integration spreadsheets or any external third party applications. The Mass Retirement interface uses a parent and child table to represent asset retirements for units and source lines.

✏️ **Note:** When you perform a source line retirement, both the FA_RETIREMENTS_T and FA_RET_SRC_LINES_T tables are populated.

The Mass Retirements interface includes the following tables:

Table Type	Name	Description
Parent	FA_ RETIREMENTS_T	Temporarily stores the asset retirement information. Based on the transaction type, the Post Mass Retirements process: • Inserts rows into the base tables. • Either retires or reinstates assets for any rows with a posting status of Post.
Child	FA_ RETIREMENT_ DIST_T	Temporarily stores the asset distribution details assigned to each retirement line: • Units • Depreciation expense account • Location • Employee This information is used for partial or full unit retirements or reinstatements.

Table Type	Name	Description
Child	FA_ RET_ SRC_LINES_T	Temporarily stores the source line reference that is used for source line retirements or reinstatements.

The Post Mass Retirements process loads data from third-party applications or ADF desktop integration spreadsheets into the interface tables.

This figure contains the flow for creating mass retirements and reinstatements and posting them.

✏️ **Note:** You can load data to interface tables using predefined templates and the Load Interface File for Import scheduled process, which are both part of the External Data Integration Services for Oracle Cloud feature. For other implementations, optionally use this feature only if you have Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) configured for it.

Loading Data from Oracle Cloud

To populate the interface table from Oracle Cloud, download the relevant predefined spreadsheet template from the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide for this particular set of transactions.

1. Open the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Fixed Asset Mass Retirements Import process.
2. Prepare the data in the parent and child worksheets.
3. Click the Generate CSV File button. The program generates both a comma separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
4. Log in to the Oracle Cloud SFTP server.
5. Transfer the zip file to the SFTP server location.
6. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
7. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.
8. Review the results of the process.
9. Correct load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

Loading Data from the File Import and Export Page

1. Open the File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide and locate the Fixed Asset Mass Retirements Import process.
2. Prepare the data in the parent and child worksheets.
3. Click the Generate CSV File button. The program generates both a comma separated values (CSV) file and a zip file.
4. Navigate to the File Import and Export page to upload the zip file.
5. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
6. Load the data using the Load Interface File for Import process.
7. Review the results of the process.
8. Correct load errors and repeat the process until all the data is uploaded.

Settings That Affect Mass Retirements

The following table shows errors that may occur during the Post Mass Retirements process and their solutions:

Error	Solution
The Calculate Depreciation process ran with errors.	Fix the errors and resubmit the Calculate Depreciation process. When the Calculate Depreciation process runs successfully, resubmit the Post Mass Retirements process.
The Calculate Depreciation process is currently running for the corporate book.	Wait until the Calculate Depreciation process completes successfully, and then resubmit the Post Mass Retirements process.

The following posting statuses are applicable to mass retirements and reinstatements:

Posting Status	Meaning
New	Data is new and may require additional information before retirement can be completed by the Post Mass Retirements process.
On Hold	Data should remain unprocessed by the Post Mass Retirements process until it's set to a posting status of Post.
Post	Data is ready to be retired in the Post Mass Retirements process.
Error	Data is invalid and will not be submitted for retirement in the Post Mass Retirements process. You can set the records that are in error to a status of Delete if they need to be removed from the database.
Delete	Data will not be submitted for retirement in the Post Mass Retirements process.

How Mass Retirements Are Processed

Ensure that you populate the Mass Retirement interface tables with the correct asset information and run the Post Mass Retirements process.

You can also submit the Post Mass Retirements process from the Retire Assets in Spreadsheet by clicking **Save and Post Transactions**.

To submit the Post Mass Retirements process:

1. On the Assets page, click the **Ready to Post** link on the Retirements infotile.
2. Click Post to post the transactions.
3. If the Post Mass Retirements process ends in error or warning, review the log file for details about the rows that caused the failure.

To correct import errors:

1. Click the **Exceptions** link on the Retirements infotile.
2. Click **Prepare** to export all rows to a spreadsheet.
3. Review and correct the errors in the spreadsheet and set the queue to Post for the corrected rows.
4. Once all the rows with errors are corrected, click **Save and Post Transactions** to resubmit the process.
5. Repeat the submission and error correction steps in this section until all rows are imported successfully and the assets created.

Related Topics

- File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud

Mass Retirements: How They're Processed

Retire a group of assets by populating the Mass Retirement interface table with these assets and posting the retirement transactions to Oracle Fusion Assets.

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Settings That Affect Mass Retirements

The following business rules affect mass retirements:

- The review status should be initially set to New, On Hold or Post by an external system.
- All displayed data passed from an external system or Oracle Fusion Project Costing is subject to modification.

The following table shows the possible review statuses and their meanings:

Review Status	Meaning
New	The data is new and may require additional information before the retirement can be processed by the Post Mass Retirements process.
On Hold	The data should remain unprocessed by the Post Mass Retirements process until it's set to a review status of Post.
Post	The data is ready for the retirement to be processed by the Post Mass Retirements process.
Error	The data is invalid and will not be submitted for retirement when you run the Post Mass Retirements process. You can: - Set these records with errors to Delete if they need to be removed from the database. - Remove them by running the Purge Mass External Retirements program.
Delete	The data will not be submitted for retirement when you run the Post Mass Retirements process.

How Mass Retirements Are Processed

Process cost, unit, or source line retirements for the external retirement batch by populating the Mass Retirement interface tables with the correct retirement batch.

> ✎ **Note:** Assets allows both partial cost and partial unit retirements. However, retirements can only be grouped using a batch number, which restricts you from fully using the benefit of the mass retirements feature.

Performing a Mass Cost Retirement: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to retire multiple assets by cost.

Entering Mass Retirement Information

1. On the Assets page, click the **Retire Assets** panel tab.
2. Click the **Mass** tab.
3. Click the **Create** icon.
4. Complete the fields as shown in the following table:

Field	Value
Book	VO US CORP
Transaction Type	Retirement

5. Click **Next**.
6. On the Enter Mass Retirement page, complete the fields as shown in the following table:

Field	Value
Transaction Group	New Mass Retirement
Retire Date	Today's Date

7. In the Asset Selection Criteria section, General tab, complete the fields as shown in the following table:

Field	Value
Asset Type	Capitalized
Category	COMPUTER-PC
Depreciation Method	FLAT

8. In the Retirement Details section, complete the fields as shown in the following table: (Note that when performing a mass cost retirement, you don't need to enter the number of units being retired.)

Field	Value
Retirement Reason	Retirement
Retirement Convention	MONTH

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Field	Value
Proceeds of Sale	1000.00
Cost of Removal	200.00

9. Click **Submit**.
10. Click **Done**.
11. On the Assets page, click the **Retirements** infotile.
12. Click the **Incomplete** link.
13. Select the row with your mass retirement and click **Prepare**.
14. Select the **Open with** radio button and click **OK**.
15. Click **OK**.
16. At the **Do you want to connect?** prompt, click **Yes**.
17. On the Login window, enter your user name and password and click **Submit**. The Manage Mass Retirements spreadsheet containing the transactions in your batch opens automatically.
18. Review the transactions and make any necessary changes.
19. Change the posting status to Post.
20. Click **Save and Post Transactions**.

Performing a Mass Retirement Using an Integrated Workbook: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to retire multiple assets by cost by entering retirement information in a spreadsheet and uploading the information to Oracle Fusion Assets.

✎ **Note:** This example shows a cost retirement, but you can also perform a mass retirement by units.

Entering Mass Retirement Information

1. On the Assets page, click the **Retire Assets in Spreadsheet** panel tab.
2. On the Enter Mass Retirement popup window, select OPS CORP in the **Book** field
3. In the **Transaction Type** field, select Retirement.
4. Click **Next**.
5. Click the **Open with** radio button and select Microsoft Office Excel.
6. Click **OK**.
7. Click **Yes**.
8. Enter your login information and click **Sign In**.
9. On the Manage Mass Retirements spreadsheet, enter New Mass Retirements in the **Batch Name** field.
10. On the Manage Mass Retirements spreadsheet, complete the fields as shown in the following table:

Field	Value 1	Value 2
Interface Line Number	1	2

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Field	Value 1	Value 2
Asset Number	0011	0012
Asset Description (If necessary, double click in the Description field to make the value appear.)	Desk	Chair
Posting Status	Post	Post
Retire Date	JAN-31-13	JAN-31-13
Cost Retired	1200	500
Retirement Convention	MID-MONTH	MID-MONTH

11. Click **Save and Post Transactions**.

Related Topics

- Setting Up the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

- Using Desktop Integrated Excel Workbooks: Points to Consider

- Troubleshooting the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

Performing a Source Line Retirement Using an Integrated Workbook: Procedure

Use the Mass Source Line Retirements integrated workbook to retire multiple source lines.

1. On the Assets page, click the **Retire Assets in Spreadsheet** panel tab.
2. Select the transaction type **Source Line Retirement**.
3. Click **Next** and then click **OK**.
4. Enter your login information when prompted.
5. In the Mass Source Line Retirements integrated workbook, enter all required information and any necessary optional information.
6. When you're finished:

   o Click **Save**.

   o Set the posting status to Post and click **Save and Post Transactions**.

Related Topics

- Setting Up the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

- Using Desktop Integrated Excel Workbooks: Points to Consider

- Troubleshooting the Desktop Integration for Excel: Procedure

Performing a Mass Reinstatement: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to reinstate multiple assets that were retired in error.

Entering Mass Reinstatement Information

1. On the Assets page, click the **Retire Assets** panel tab.
2. On the Retire Assets page, click the **Mass** tab.
3. Click the **Create** icon and select the book and the transaction type Reinstatement.
4. On the Enter Mass Reinstatement page, enter a Transaction Group name, for example: New Reinstatement.
5. On the General tab, complete the following asset selection criteria:

Field	Value
Asset Type	Capitalized
Depreciation Method	STL
Category	COMPUTER-PC

6. Click **Submit**.
7. On the Assets page, click the **Retirements** infotile.
8. Highlight the reinstatement transaction and click **Prepare**.
9. Enter your login information and open the Reinstate Assets integrated workbook.
10. Review the transactions and make any necessary changes.
11. Change the posting status to Post.
12. Click **Save and Post Transactions**.

Retire Assets FAQs

What's a reinstatement?

Reinstatements are reversals of retirements, which correct retirement errors by undoing the retirement of an asset and reinstating it.

You can reinstate:

- Both individual and mass retirement transactions

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- Only the most recent or processed retirement

You cannot reinstate assets retired in the previous fiscal year.

What happens to subcomponent assets if I retire a parent asset?

If you are retiring a parent asset, choose **View Subcomponents** on the Retire Assets page to view the subcomponents assets affected by the retirement transaction. You can separately retire these subcomponent assets if necessary.

5 **Reporting**

Oracle Fusion Assets Predefined Reports

Oracle Fusion Assets provides predefined reports that are used in the close process and to verify asset transactions.

The Assets reports run from the **Scheduled Processes** work area found on the **Navigator**.

The following tables list the predefined reports by type.

Transaction Reports

Display Name	Description
Asset Additions Report	• Lists all the assets added or capitalized during the specified periods. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, asset type, asset account, cost center, and reserve account.
Additions by Source Report	• Lists all the assets added or capitalized during the specified periods. • Shows the details of associated invoice lines. • Sorts and totals by source, balancing segment, asset type, asset account, cost center and asset number.
Asset Retirements Report	• Lists all the asset retirements performed during the specified periods. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, asset type, asset account, and cost center.
Asset Transaction History Report	• Lists all transactions performed on selected assets. • Sorted by asset number.
Asset Transfers Report	• Lists all asset transfers performed during the specified period. • Sorted by asset number.
CIP Capitalization Report	• Lists all the CIP assets capitalized during the specified periods. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, CIP cost account, cost center, and asset cost account.
Cost Adjustment Report	• Lists all the asset cost adjustments made during the specified periods. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, asset type, asset cost account, and cost center.
Cost Adjustments by Source Report	• Lists all the asset cost adjustments made during the specified periods. • Shows the details of associated invoice lines. • Sorts and totals by source, balancing segment, asset type, asset account, cost center, and asset number.
Asset Category Change Report	• Lists all the assets for which the asset category is changed during the specified period. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, asset account, and asset number.
Asset Impairment Report	• Lists the impact of impairment transactions. • Displays cost, new net book value, net selling price, value in use, and impairment loss amount for all the impaired assets in the given book and depreciation period. • Sorted by asset number.

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Mass Additions Reports

Display Name	Description
Create Mass Additions Report	• Lists all invoice and discount lines processed by the last run of the Create Mass Additions process. • Sorted by and groups totals for each foreign currency, balancing segment, asset clearing account, and cost center. • Generated every time the Create Mass Additions process is run.
Delete Mass Additions Report	Lists all the mass addition lines in the Delete queue that are ready to be processed by the Delete Mass Additions process.
Post Mass Additions Report	• Lists all the asset additions and cost adjustments processed by the Post Mass Additions process. • Sorted by transaction type. • Generated every time the Post Mass Additions process is run.

Reconciliation Reports

Display Name	Description
Cost Clearing Reconciliation Report	• Lists all asset additions and cost adjustments performed during the specified period for which accounting entries are created for cost clearing accounts. • Sorted by and groups totals for each transaction type, balancing segment, and clearing account.
Cost Detail Report	• Lists asset level asset cost account balances for the specified periods. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, asset cost account, and cost center.
Cost Summary Report	• Lists asset cost account summary balances for the specified periods. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment and asset cost account.
Journal Entry Reserve Ledger	• Lists asset depreciation amounts for the specified period. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, expense account, reserve account, and cost center.
CIP Detail Report	• Lists asset level CIP cost account balances for the specified periods. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, CIP cost account, and cost center.
CIP Summary Report	• Lists CIP cost account summary balances for the specified periods. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment and CIP cost account.
Reserve Detail Report	• Lists asset level asset reserve account balances for the specified periods. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, reserve account, and cost center.
Reserve Summary Report	• Lists reserve account summary balances for the specified periods. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment and reserve account.
Revaluation Reserve Detail Report	• Lists asset revaluation reserve account balances for a specified period for an asset level. • Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, asset cost account, and cost center.
Revaluation Reserve Summary Report	• Lists asset level revaluation reserve account balances for the specified periods.

Display Name	Description
	• Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, reserve account, and cost center.

Group Reports

Display Name	Description
Group Asset Detail Report	• Lists the group and its member asset balances for the specified fiscal year and is used to comply with Indian income tax requirements. • Sorted by and groups totals for each fiscal year and asset category.
Group Asset Listing	• Lists the group asset balances for the specified fiscal year and is used to comply with Canadian capital cost allowance requirements. • Sorted by and groups totals for each fiscal year and asset category.
Group Asset Summary Report	• Lists the group asset balances for the specified fiscal year and is used to comply with Indian income tax requirements. • Sorted by and prints totals for each fiscal year and asset category.

Reports for the United States

Display Name	Description
Form 4562 - Depreciation and Amortization Report	• Lists asset depreciation amounts for the specified fiscal year. • Used for US tax reporting. Sorted by balancing segment, fiscal year added, depreciation method, asset category, and asset number. • Lists totals for each category, method, fiscal year added, and balancing segment.
Form 4626 - AMT Summary Report	• Lists the difference in year-to-date depreciation between any tax book and an alternative minimum tax book through the period you select in detail. • Sorted by balancing segment, depreciation method, asset account, category, and asset number. • Lists totals for each category, asset account, method, and balancing segment.
Form 4626 - AMT Detail Report	• Lists the difference in year-to-date depreciation between any tax book and an alternative minimum tax (AMT) book through the period you select in detail. • Sorted by balancing segment, depreciation method, asset account, category, and asset number. • Lists totals for each category, asset account, method, and balancing segment.
Form 4797 - Gain From Disposition of 1245 Property Report	• Lists gain or loss amounts from sales of 1245 property held longer than the capital gain threshold. • Used for US tax reporting. • Shows only assets that were sold. • Sorts by balancing segment into gains and losses by asset account and by asset number. • Lists totals for gains or losses, and for each distinct asset account and balancing segment.
Form 4797 - Gain From Disposition of 1250 Property Report	• Lists gain or loss amounts from sales of 1250 property held longer than the capital gain threshold. • Sorted by balancing segment into gains and losses, property class, asset account, and asset number. • Lists totals for gains or losses, and for each asset account, property class, and balancing segment.
Form 4797 - Sales or Exchanges of Property Report	• Lists amounts held longer than the capital gain threshold.

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Display Name	Description
	• Sorted by balancing segment into gains and losses, property class, asset account, and asset number.
	• Lists totals for gains or losses, and for each asset account, property class, and balancing segment.

Other Reports

Display Name	Description
Property Tax Report	• Lists the assets at a particular location as of the specified cutoff date.
	• Used for property tax forms.
	• Sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, location, asset account, and year acquired.
What-If Depreciation Analysis Report	• Lists depreciation projections for the selected assets based on the specified depreciation parameters.
	• Generated when you submit what-if depreciation analysis for existing assets.
Hypothetical Depreciation Analysis Report	• Lists depreciation projections for hypothetical assets based on the specified depreciation parameters.
	• Generated when you submit what-if depreciation analysis for hypothetical assets.
Assets by Cash Generating Unit Report	• Lists all assets by cash generating unit.
	• Extracts the details of all the asset impairment transactions such as asset number, cash generating unit, cost, net book value, accumulated impairment reserve, and year-to-date impairments from Oracle Fusion Assets.

To run Assets reports, perform the following steps in the Scheduled Processes work area in the Navigator menu.

1. Click the **Schedule New Process** button.
2. Search on the Process Name.
3. Enter the appropriate parameters.
4. Enter the appropriate process options and schedule.
5. Click **Submit.**

Assets Transaction Reports: Explained

This topic includes details about the Assets transaction reports.

Overview

The Assets transaction reports list transactions performed during the life of the asset, such as additions, adjustments, transfers, and retirements.

Assets transaction reports include:

Report Name	Description
Asset Additions Report	Lists all of the assets added or capitalized during the specified periods. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, asset type, asset account, cost center, and reserve account.

Report Name	Description
Additions by Source Report	Lists all the assets added or capitalized during the specified periods. The report shows the details of associated invoice lines. The report sorts and totals by source, balancing segment, asset type, asset account, cost center and asset number
Asset Retirements Report	Lists all of the asset retirements performed during the specified periods. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, asset type, asset account, and cost center.
Asset Transaction History Report	Lists all transactions performed on selected assets. The report is sorted by asset number.
Asset Transfers Report	Lists all asset transfers performed during the specified period. The report is sorted by asset number.
CIP Capitalization Report	Lists all of the construction-in-process (CIP) assets capitalized during the specified periods. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, CIP cost account, cost center, and asset cost account.
Cost Adjustment Report	Lists all of the asset cost adjustments made during the specified periods. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, asset type, asset cost account, and cost center.
Cost Adjustments by Source Report	Lists all the asset cost adjustments made during the specified periods. The report shows the details of associated invoice lines. The report sorts and totals by source, balancing segment, asset type, asset account, cost center, and asset number.
Asset Category Change Report	Lists all of the assets for which the asset category is changed during the specified period. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, asset account, and asset number.
Asset Impairment Report	Lists the impact of impairment transactions. Displays the cost, new net book value, net selling price, value in use, and impairment loss amount for all of the impaired assets in the given book and depreciation period. The report is sorted by the asset number. The report shows totals for the current net book value, net selling price, values in use, impairment loss, and new net book value.

The following table describes selected report parameters:

Name	Description
Book	Use this parameter to specify the book to be included for reports.
Currency	Use this parameter to specify the currency to be included for reports.
From Period	Use this parameter to specify the starting period for a range of the reports.
To Period	Use this parameter to specify the ending period for a range of the reports.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Assets transaction reports:

FAQ	Answer
How do I find these reports?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
When do I use these reports?	Use these reports to: • Ensure that your asset transactions are being accurately posted. • Keep track of your assets, and to reconcile Oracle Fusion Assets to your general ledger.
How do I change the default report format?	To change from Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (BI Publisher), edit the fixed asset catalog and choose the output format from the layout table in the view list.

Assets Mass Additions Reports: Explained

This topic includes details about the Assets mass additions reports.

Overview

The Assets mass additions reports help to track mass additions transactions from the time you bring them into Oracle Fusion Assets from a source system such as Oracle Fusion Payables or Oracle Fusion Projects to the time you post them to Assets.

Mass additions reports include:

Report Name	Description
Create Mass Additions Report	Lists all invoice and discount lines processed by the Create Mass Additions process. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each foreign currency, balancing segment, asset clearing account, and cost center. This report is usually run from Payables.
Delete Mass Additions Report	Lists all the mass addition lines in the Delete queue that are ready to be processed by the Delete Mass Additions process.
Post Mass Additions Report	Lists all the asset additions and cost adjustments processed by the Post Mass Additions process. The report is sorted by transaction type.

The following table describes selected report parameters:

Name	Description
Request Number	The request number of the Create Mass Additions process.
Book	Use this parameter to specify the book to be used for reporting.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Assets mass additions reports:

FAQ	Answer
How do I find these reports?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
When do I use these reports?	Use these reports to keep track of all invoice and discount lines interfaced from Payables to Assets.
What happens after I run the Create Mass Additions process?	The Payables invoice and discount addition lines appear with the asset category you specified for the item.
How many times can you run the Create Mass Additions process?	You can run the Create Mass Additions process as many times as you like. Each time it sends potential asset invoice line distributions and any associated discount lines to Assets. Payables ensures that it does not bring over the same line twice.
How do I change the default report format?	To change from Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (BI Publisher), edit the fixed asset catalog and choose the output format from the layout table in the view list.

Related Topics

- Mass Additions: Explained

- Mass Additions: How They're Processed

- Payables Source Lines: How They're Imported

- Project Costing Source Lines: How They're Imported

Assets Reconciliation Reports: Explained

This topic includes details about the Assets reconciliation reports.

Overview

The Assets Reconciliation reports are designed to reconcile journal entries to your general ledger accounts.

Assets reconciliation reports include:

Report Name	Description
Cost Clearing Reconciliation Report	Lists all asset additions and cost adjustments performed during the specified period for which accounting entries are created for cost clearing accounts. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each transaction type, balancing segment, and clearing account.
Cost Detail Report	Lists asset-level asset cost account balances for the specified periods. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, asset cost account, and cost center.

Report Name	Description
Cost Summary Report	Lists asset cost account summary balances for the specified periods. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment and asset cost account.
Journal Entry Reserve Ledger	Lists asset depreciation amounts for the specified period. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, expense account, reserve account, and cost center.
CIP Detail Report	Lists asset-level construction-in-process (CIP) cost account balances for the specified periods. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, CIP cost account, and cost center.
CIP Summary Report	Lists CIP cost account summary balances for the specified periods. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment and CIP cost account.
Reserve Detail Report	Lists asset level asset reserve account balances for the specified periods. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, reserve account, and cost center.
Reserve Summary Report	Lists reserve account summary balances for the specified periods. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment and reserve account.
Revaluation Reserve Detail Report	Lists asset revaluation reserve account balances for a specified period for an asset level. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, asset cost account, and cost center.
Revaluation Reserve Summary Report	Lists asset level revaluation reserve account balances for the specified periods. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, reserve account, and cost center.

The following table describes selected report parameters:

Name	Description
Book	Use this parameter to specify the book to be included for reports.
Currency	Use this parameter to specify the currency to be included for reports.
From Asset Number and To Asset Number	Use these parameters to enter the asset number range for which you want to run the report.
Period	Use this parameter to specify the period to be included for reports.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Asset reconciliation reports:

FAQ	Answer
How do I find these reports?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.

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FAQ	Answer
When do I use these reports?	Use these reports to: • Review your asset transactions to make sure they are being accurately posted. • Keep track of your assets, and to reconcile Oracle Fusion Assets to your general ledger.
How do I reconcile journal entries to Oracle Fusion General Ledger accounts?	Use the Unposted Journals Report in Oracle General Ledger to match General Ledger batch totals with the asset batch totals found in the Subledger Accounting Account Analysis report.
How do I change the default report format?	To change from Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (BI Publisher), edit the fixed asset catalog and choose the output format from the layout table in the view list.

Assets Group Reports: Explained

This topic includes details about the Assets group reports.

Overview

The Assets group reports are designed to assist with the regulatory reporting requirements when you use group depreciation.

Assets group reports include:

Report Name	Description
Group Asset Detail Report	Lists the group and its member asset balances for the specified fiscal year and is used to comply with Indian income tax requirements. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each fiscal year and asset category.
Group Asset Listing	Lists the group asset balances for the specified fiscal year and is used to comply with Canadian capital cost allowance requirements. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each fiscal year and asset category.
Group Asset Summary Report	Lists the group asset balances for the specified fiscal year and is used to comply with Indian income tax requirements. The report is sorted by and prints totals for each fiscal year and asset category.

The following table describes selected report parameters:

Name	Description
Book	Use this parameter to specify the asset book to be included for reports.
Currency	Use this parameter to specify the currency to be included for reports.
From Fiscal Year	Use this parameter to specify the starting fiscal year for the reports.

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Name	Description
To Fiscal Year	Use this parameter to specify the ending fiscal year for the reports.
From Asset Number and To Asset Number	Use these parameters to specify the asset number range you want to use for the report.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Assets Group reports.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find these reports?	Schedule and run these reports from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
When do I use these reports?	Use these reports if you use group depreciation as per regulatory reporting requirements of Canada and India.
What are the group reports I can print?	• Canadian 50% Rule Use this report to comply with the Canadian capital cost allowance (CCA) Schedule 8 guidelines. • Group Summary: Summary for Half Year Rule Use this report to review group asset amounts. It is designed to meet reporting on the Indian 50% rule and the Indian Income Tax Authorities regulatory requirement of summary depreciation reporting. • Group Detail: Detail for Half Year Rule Use this report to review group and member asset detail amounts. The report is based on the Indian 50% rule and is intended for management use.
How do I change the default report format?	To change from Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (BI Publisher), edit the fixed asset catalog and choose the output format from the layout table in the view list.

Related Topics

• Changing Group Assets Using an Integrated Workbook: Procedure

Reports for the United States: Explained

This topic includes details about the reports for the United States.

Overview

These reports are designed to review the depreciation taken for the specified fiscal year. The reports also show calculated gain or loss amounts for sales of 1245 or 1250 property held longer than the capital gain threshold.

Reports for the United States include:

Report Name	Description
Form 4562 - Depreciation and Amortization Report	Lists asset depreciation amounts for the specified fiscal year. This report is sorted by balancing segment, fiscal year added, depreciation method, asset category, and asset number. It shows totals for each category, depreciation method, fiscal year added, and balancing segment.
Form 4626 - AMT Detail Report	Lists the difference in year-to-date depreciation between any tax book and an alternative minimum tax (AMT) book through the period you select in detail. The report is sorted by balancing segment, depreciation method, asset account, category, and asset number. The report totals for each category, asset account, method, and balancing segment.
Form 4626 - AMT Summary Report	Lists the difference in year-to-date depreciation between any tax book and an alternative minimum tax book through the period you select in detail. The report is sorted by balancing segment, depreciation method, asset account, category, and asset number. The report lists totals for each category, asset account, method, and balancing segment.
Form 4797 - Gain From Disposition of 1245 Property Report	Lists gain or loss amounts from sales of 1245 property held longer than the capital gain threshold you entered for the book on the Create Book page. This report only shows assets that were sold, so assets without proceeds of sale do not appear. The report is sorted by balancing segment into gains and losses, by asset account, and by asset number. The report shows totals for gains or losses, and for each asset account and balancing segment.
Form 4797 - Gain From Disposition of 1250 Property Report	Lists gain or loss amounts from sales of 1250 property held longer than the capital gain threshold. The report is sorted by balancing segment into gains and losses, property class, asset account, and asset number. The report lists totals for gains or losses, and for each asset account, property class, and balancing segment.
Form 4797 - Sales or Exchanges of Property Report	Lists amounts held longer than the capital gain threshold. The report is sorted by balancing segment into gains and losses, property class, asset account, and asset number. The report lists totals for gains or losses, and for each asset account, property class, and balancing segment.

The following table describes selected report parameters:

Name	Description
Book	Use this parameter to specify the book to be included for the reports.
Currency	Use this parameter to specify the currency to be included for the reports.
Fiscal Year	Use this parameter to specify the fiscal year for the reports.
From Period	Use this parameter to specify the starting period for a range of the reports.
To Period	Use this parameter to specify the ending period for a range of the reports.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the reports for the United States:

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FAQ	Answer
How do I find these reports?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
When do I use these reports?	Use these reports as per the regulatory reporting requirements of the United States tax law.
What information does the Gain From Disposition of 1245/1250 Property Reports print?	These reports calculate gain or loss amounts for sales of 1245 or 1250 property held longer than the capital gain threshold you entered for the book on the Create Book page. Personal property is section 1245 or 1250 business property under United States tax law. To use the 1245 or 1250 report, complete Part III of the United States federal tax form 4797 - Sales of Business Property and enter a capital gain threshold of one year. If you need different capital gains thresholds for different dates placed in service, such as the six month threshold for assets placed in service before January 1, 1988 in the United States, set up your asset category for the different date placed in service ranges with different thresholds. The reports only show assets that were sold, so assets without proceeds of sale do not appear. For items that were lost or stolen, run the Form 4684 - Casualties and Thefts Report.
How do I change the default report format?	To change from Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (BI Publisher), edit the fixed asset catalog and choose the output format from the layout table in the view list.

Other Assets Reports: Explained

This topic includes details about the what-if analysis reports, property tax reports, and cash generating unit reports.

Overview

The other Assets reports include:

Report Name	Description
Property Tax Report	Lists the assets at a particular location as of the specified cutoff date. This information is used for property tax forms. The report is sorted by and groups totals for each balancing segment, location, asset account, and year acquired.
What-If Depreciation Analysis Report	Lists depreciation projections for the selected assets based on the specified depreciation parameters.
Hypothetical Depreciation Analysis Report	Lists depreciation projections for hypothetical assets based on the specified depreciation parameters.
Assets by Cash Generating Unit Report	Lists all assets by cash generating unit. The report extracts the details of all of the asset impairment transactions, such as asset number, cash generating unit, cost, net book value, accumulated impairment reserve, and year-to-date impairments from Oracle Fusion Assets.

The following table describes selected report parameters:

Name	Description
Book	Use this parameter to specify the book to be included for reports.
Currency	Use this parameter to specify the currency to be included for reports.
From Asset Number and To Asset Number	Use these parameters to enter the asset number range for which you want to run the report.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the other reports.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find these reports?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
When do I use these reports?	Use these reports to: • Review and analyze depreciation projections. • Review data based on depreciation parameters for hypothetical assets. • Review information for property tax forms. • Review and analyze depreciation projection for your current depreciation parameters. • Review and analyze the details of your asset impairment transactions.
What are the parameters required for the Hypothetical Depreciation Analysis Report?	You must enter a category, date in service, and cost when you submit this report.
Can I optionally enter an accumulated depreciation amount for the Hypothetical Depreciation Analysis Report?	Yes.
How do I submit the Hypothetical Depreciation Analysis Report?	You must submit this report using the What-If Analysis window.
How do I change the default report format?	To change from Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (BI Publisher), edit the fixed asset catalog and choose the output format from the layout table in the view list.