

# **Oracle Costing Setup and Implementation**

**Student Guide**

Course Code    14612GC10  
Edition        1.0  
Month          July 2000  
Part Number   M0-11940

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# Preface

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## Profile

### Before You Begin This Course

Before you begin this course, you should have the following qualifications:

- Thorough knowledge of basic MRP II and accounting concepts.
- Working experience with cost accounting activities in various different manufacturing environments.

### Prerequisites

- Oracle Inventory Release 11
- Oracle Purchasing Release 11
- Oracle Bills of Material and Engineering Release 11 (if products are installed at your site)
- Oracle Work In Process Release 11 (if products are installed at your site)
- Oracle Planning Release 11
- Oracle General Ledger Release 11

### How This Course Is Organized

Oracle Costing Setup and Implementation is an instructor-led course featuring lecture and hands-on exercises. Online demonstrations and written practice sessions reinforce the concepts and skills introduced.

## Related Publications

### Oracle Publications

Title	Part Number
<i>Oracle Inventory User's Guide Release 11i</i>	<i>A58270-01</i>
<i>Oracle Purchasing User's Guide Release 11i</i>	<i>A82912-01</i>
<i>Oracle Bill of Materials User's Guide Release 11i</i>	<i>A75087-01</i>
<i>Oracle Engineering User's Guide Release 11i</i>	<i>A75090-01</i>
<i>Oracle Work In Process User's Guide Release 11i</i>	<i>A75101-01</i>
<i>Oracle Cost Management User's Guide Release 11i</i>	<i>A75088-01</i>
<i>Oracle General Ledger User's Guide Release 11i</i>	<i>A82850-01</i>

### Additional Publications

- System release bulletins
- Installation and user's guides
- *read.me* files
- Oracle Applications User's Group (OAUG) articles
- *Oracle Magazine*



# Typographic Conventions

## Typographic Conventions in Text

Convention	Element	Example
Bold italic	Glossary term (if there is a glossary)	The <b><i>algorithm</i></b> inserts the new key.
Caps and lowercase	Buttons, check boxes, triggers, windows	Click the Executable button. Select the Can't Delete Card check box. Assign a When-Validate-Item trigger to the ORD block. Open the Master Schedule window.
Courier new, case sensitive (default is lowercase)	Code output, directory names, filenames, passwords, pathnames, URLs, user input, usernames	Code output: <code>debug.set ('I', 300);</code> Directory: <code>bin</code> (DOS), <code>\$FMHOME</code> (UNIX) Filename: Locate the <code>init.ora</code> file. Password: User <code>tiger</code> as your password. Pathname: Open <code>c:\my_docs\projects</code> URL: Go to <code>http://www.oracle.com</code> User input: Enter <code>300</code> Username: Log on as <code>scott</code>
Initial cap	Graphics labels (unless the term is a proper noun)	Customer address ( <i>but</i> Oracle Payables)
Italic	Emphasized words and phrases, titles of books and courses, variables	Do <i>not</i> save changes to the database. For further information, see <i>Oracle7 Server SQL Language Reference Manual</i> . Enter <code>user_id@us.oracle.com</code> , where <i>user_id</i> is the name of the user.
Quotation marks	Interface elements with long names that have only initial caps; lesson and chapter titles in cross-references	Select "Include a reusable module component" and click Finish.  This subject is covered in Unit II, Lesson 3, "Working with Objects."
Uppercase	SQL column names, commands, functions, schemas, table names	Use the SELECT command to view information stored in the <code>LAST_NAME</code> column of the EMP table.

Convention	Element	Example
Arrow	Menu paths	Select File→ Save.
Brackets	Key names	Press [Enter].
Commas	Key sequences	Press and release keys one at a time: [Alternate], [F], [D]
Plus signs	Key combinations	Press and hold these keys simultaneously: [Ctrl]+[Alt]+[Del]

## Typographic Conventions in Code

Convention	Element	Example
Caps and lowercase	Oracle Forms triggers	When-Validate-Item
Lowercase	Column names, table names	SELECT last_name FROM s_emp;
	Passwords	DROP USER scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger;
	PL/SQL objects	OG_ACTIVATE_LAYER (OG_GET_LAYER ( 'prod_pie_layer' ) )
Lowercase italic	Syntax variables	CREATE ROLE <i>role</i>
Uppercase	SQL commands and functions	SELECT userid FROM emp;

## Typographic Conventions in Navigation Paths

This course uses simplified navigation paths, such as the following example, to direct you through Oracle Applications.

(N) Invoice > Entry > Invoice Batches Summary (M) Query > Find (B) Approve

This simplified path translates to the following:

1. (N) From the Navigator window, select Invoice > Entry > Invoice Batches Summary.
2. (M) From the menu, select Query > Find.
3. (B) Click the Approve button.

## **Notations :**

(N) = Navigator

(M) = Menu

(T) = Tab

(I) = Icon

(H) = Hyperlink

(B) = Button

## **Typographical Conventions in Help System Paths**

This course uses a “navigation path” convention to represent actions you perform to find pertinent information in the Oracle Applications Help System.

The following help navigation path, for example—

(Help) General Ledger > Journals > Enter Journals

—represents the following sequence of actions:

1. In the navigation frame of the help system window, expand the General Ledger entry.
2. Under the General Ledger entry, expand Journals.
3. Under Journals, select Enter Journals.
4. Review the Enter Journals topic that appears in the document frame of the help system window.

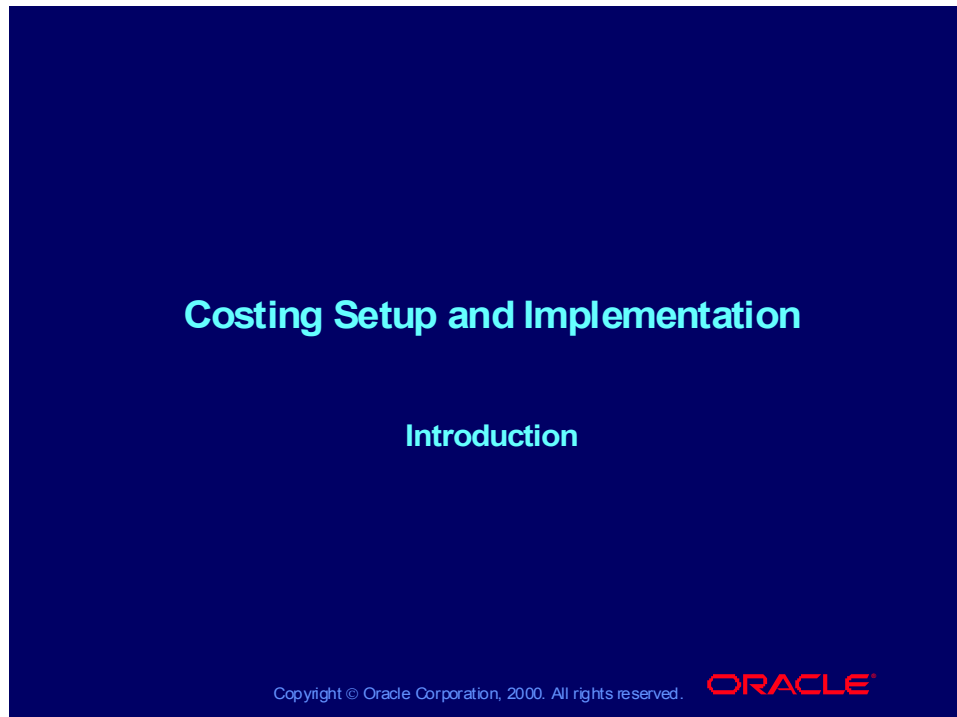


# **Oracle Costing Setup and Implementation Introduction**

## **Chapter 1**

# Costing Setup and Implementation

---



## **Notations:**

N = Navigator

T = Tab

M = Menu

I = Icon

H = Hyperlink

B = Button

Help = Oracle Applications Help System

## Objectives

---

### Objectives

**After this course, you should be able to:**

- **Describe general ledger cost controls**
- **Describe organizational cost controls**
- **Describe financial cost controls**
- **Describe work-in-process (WIP) cost controls**

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# Agenda

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## Agenda

- Describing general ledger cost controls
- Describing organizational cost controls
- Describing financial cost controls
- Describing work-in-process (WIP) cost controls

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## Overview

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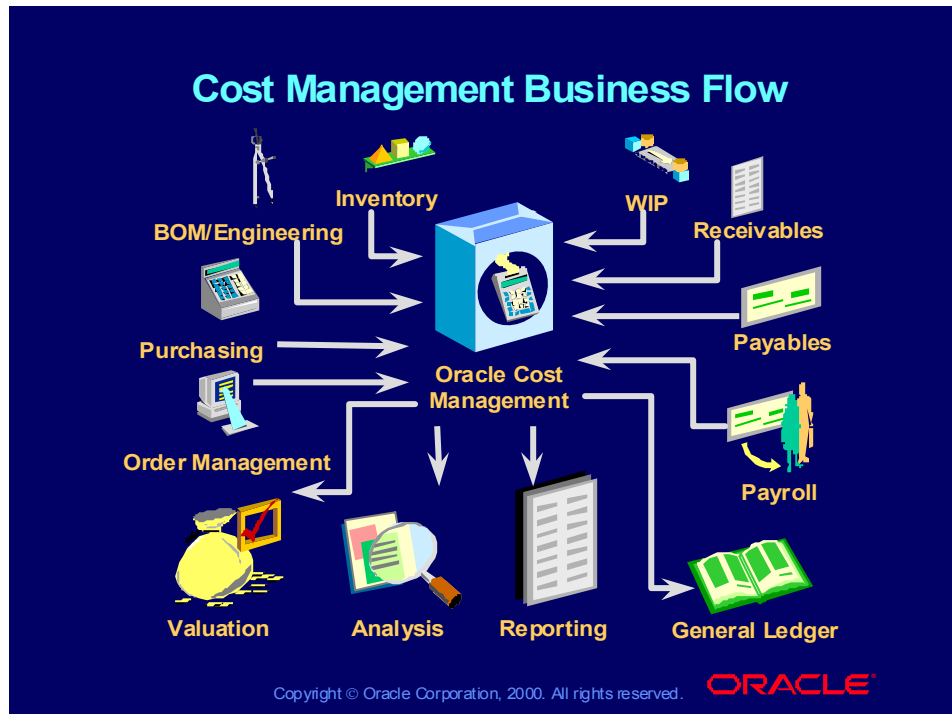
### Setting Up System Controls for Oracle Cost Management

- Inventory organization controls and cost control level
- Costing method
- General ledger transfer option
- Organization-level default and system accounts
- Interorganization transfer information
- Subinventory accounts and controls
- Receiving options and controls
- Units of measure
- Categories for product-line costing
- Account aliases
- Cost security profiles

### Setting Up WIP Controls for Oracle Cost Management

- WIP parameters
- Default WIP accounting classes
- Recognition of repetitive variances and scrap account required

## Cost Management Business Flow



### Integrated Business Application Suite

Oracle Manufacturing and Financial Applications comprise an integrated suite of business applications.

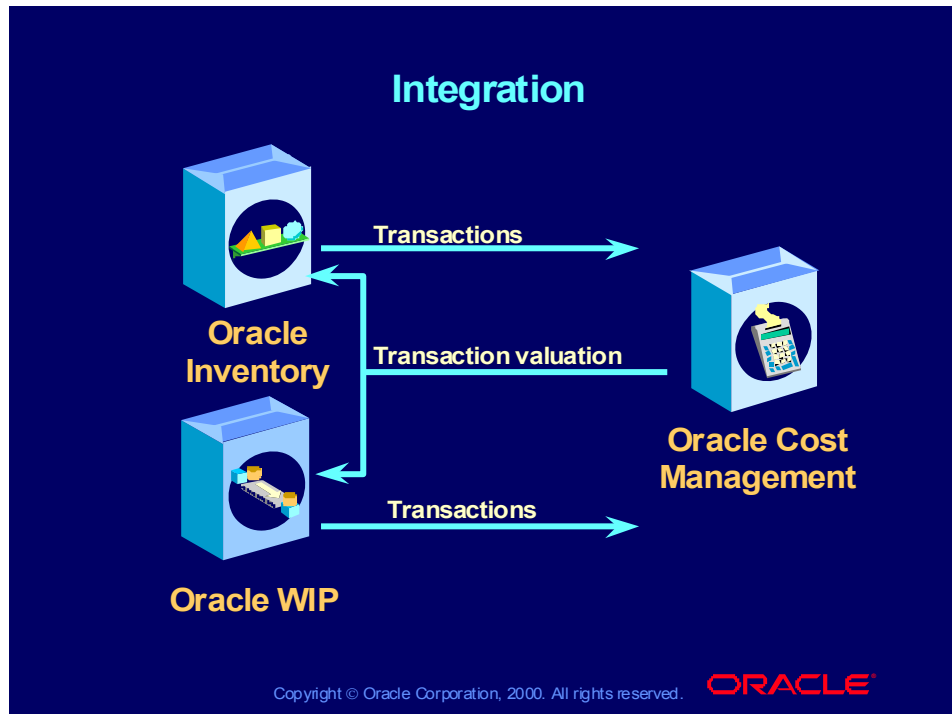
Oracle Cost Management (OCM) provides financial analysis and reporting of cost transactions. In OCM, you cost products, value inventory in stores and in work-in-process, and run simulation reports to analyze costs and profits. You pass cost information to many applications and transfer accounting activity to your general ledger at any time.

In Oracle Bills of Material/Oracle Engineering, you create product structures, routings, resources, standard operations, and departments used in product costing. In Oracle Inventory, you define the organizational structure/cost environment where you process material transactions and maintain perpetual inventory values using either standard or average costing. In Oracle WIP, you enter WIP transactions and maintain perceptual WIP inventory values using either standard or average costing.

In Order Management, you enter customer orders and shipments. In Oracle Receivables, you enter product sales information. In Oracle Purchasing, you open purchase orders, establish purchase order unit prices, receive material, and handle outside processing charges. In Accounts Payable, you pay actual invoice unit prices on purchases.

## Integration

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### Oracle Inventory Integration

Oracle Cost Management values material transactions that are processed in Oracle Inventory.

### Oracle Work in Process Integration

Oracle Cost Management values resource, overhead, and outside processing transactions that are processed in Oracle Work in Process.



# **Describing General Ledger Cost Controls**

## **Chapter 2**

## Costing Setup and Implementation

---



### Notations:

N = Navigator

T = Tab

M = Menu

I = Icon

H = Hyperlink

B = Button

Help = Oracle Applications Help System

### Objectives

**After this lesson, you should be able to:**

- **Describe fiscal period and controls for Oracle Inventory**
- **Describe your functional currency and currency controls**
- **Define your general ledger chart of accounts**
- **Describe your accounting periods**
- **Define your daily and period exchange rates**
- **Define your set of books**

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## Agenda

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### Agenda

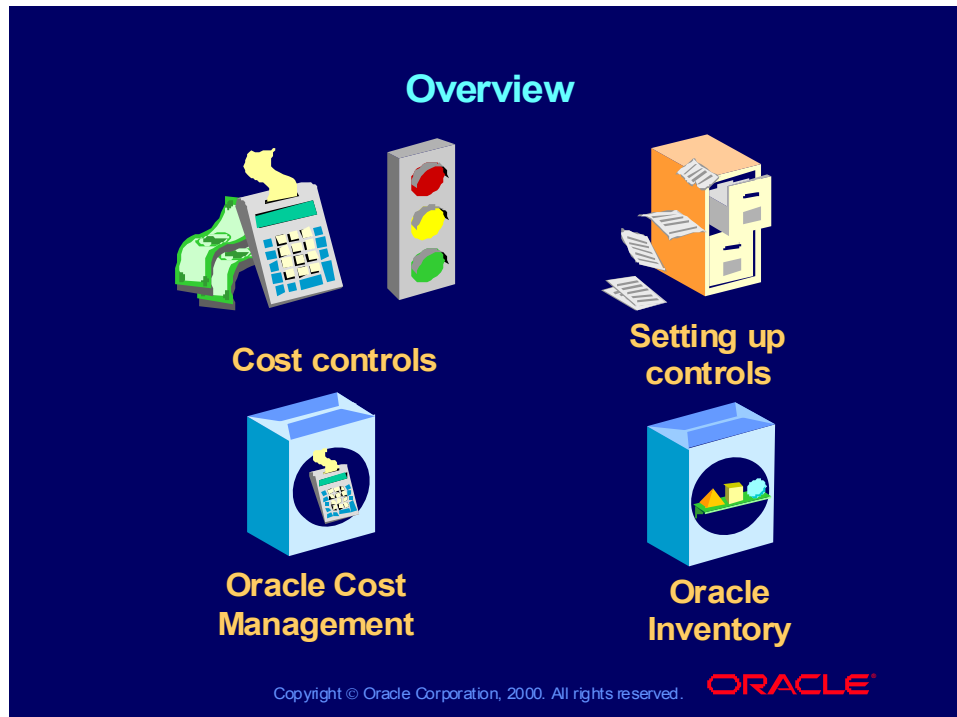
- Describing general ledger cost controls
- Describing organizational cost controls
- Describing financial cost controls
- Describing work-in-process (WIP) cost controls

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## Overview

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### Overview

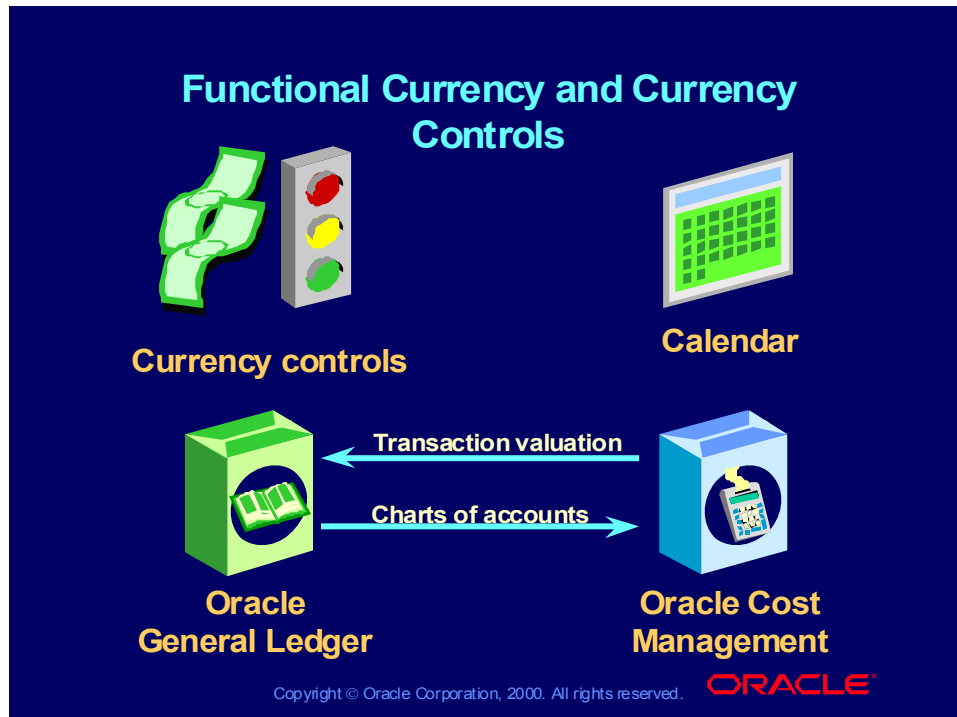
#### Setting Up Fiscal Period and Inventory Controls

- Functional currency and currency controls
- General ledger chart of accounts
- Accounting periods
- Exchange rates
- Set of books

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## Functional Currency and Currency Controls

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## Functional Currency and Currency Controls: Precision

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### Functional Currency and Currency Controls: Precision

- **Decimal Precision:** When you define your functional currency, you control the decimal precision for your accounting entries and for your unit cost information.
- **Standard Precision:** Standard precision sets the number of decimal places for accounting transactions.
- **Extended Precision:** Extended precision sets the number of decimal places for the following:
  - Unit costs
  - Stored values in the database
  - All cost processes, reports, and inquiries

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### Functional Currency and Currency Controls: Precision

#### Extended Precision

- Financial products and Purchasing do not use extended precision.
- Oracle Cost Management does use extended precision. For example, if you enter a material cost of 1.123456 on the Item Cost window and the extended precision is set to 5, the material cost is rounded to 1.12346. The extended precision must be greater than or equal to the standard precision.

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## Functional Currency and Currency Controls: Minimum Accountable Unit

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### Functional Currency and Currency Controls: Minimum Accountable Unit

- The minimum accountable unit sets the rounding level for your accounting transactions and determines the level of interest in accounting entries. If you leave the Minimum Accountable Unit field blank, all accounting passes to GL at the standard precision. You can leave this field blank.
- For example, if you want your accounting transaction to round to the nearest whole unit of your functional currency, you enter 1.00.
  - Transactions with a value of less than .5 do not generate any accounting transactions.
  - Transactions with a value of greater than or equal to .5 are rounded up to 1.

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## Functional Currency and Currency Controls: Currencies

### **Functional Currency and Currency Controls: Currencies**

#### **Predefined Currencies**

- **All International Standards Organization (ISO) currencies have been predefined in Oracle Applications. You must enable all currencies that you want to use when entering currency values.**

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## Enabling Currencies or Defining Non-ISO Currencies

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### Enabling Currencies or Defining Non-ISO Currencies

Use the Currencies window to enter:

- Currencies

(N) CST Setup > Financials > Currencies > Currencies

(N) GL Setup > Currencies > Define

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**(Help) Oracle Financial Applications > Oracle General Ledger > Multi-Currency > Defining Currencies**



## Review Question

---

### Review Question

- **Extended precision sets the number of decimal places for unit costs, stored values in the database and all cost processes, reports, and inquiries. Financial products and Purchasing do not use extended precision. Oracle Cost Management uses extended precision.**
1. True
  2. False

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

- **Extended precision sets the number of decimal places for unit costs, stored values in the database and all cost processes, reports, and inquiries. Financial products and Purchasing do not use extended precision. Oracle Cost Management uses extended precision.**

1. **True**
2. **False**

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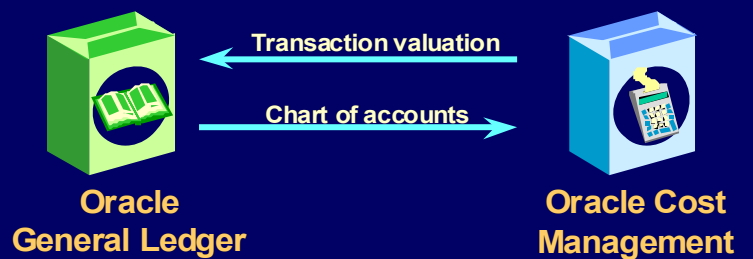
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## General Ledger Chart of Accounts

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### General Ledger Chart of Accounts

- Oracle Cost Management uses the chart of accounts defined in Oracle General Ledger.
- If you do not use Oracle General Ledger, you define your chart of accounts in Oracle Inventory or in Oracle Cost Management.



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### Accounting Periods

- Oracle Cost Management uses the same accounting periods as Oracle General Ledger.
- If you do not use Oracle General Ledger, you define your periods in Oracle Inventory or Oracle Cost Management.

#### Period Types

- Define period types before defining an accounting calendar. Period types control the number of accounting periods per fiscal year.
- For example, a period type of month has 12 accounting periods per year. Predefined period types include month, quarter, and year.

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### Accounting Periods

#### Adjusting Periods

- Adjusting periods are usually for special manual General Ledger closing entries only. An example is the thirteenth period for posting year-end audit adjustments.
- Adjusting periods may overlap other accounting periods. Non-adjusting periods must not overlap other periods of the same type. They should run in succession with no gaps between periods.
- Feeder systems, such as Oracle Inventory, Oracle Purchasing, and Oracle Work in Process, never use adjusting periods.

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## Accounting Calendar

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### Accounting Calendar

Use the Accounting Calendar window to enter:

- Periods

(N) CST Setup > Financials > Accounting Calendar > Accounting

(N) INV Setup > Financials > Accounting Calendar > Accounting

(N) GL Setup > Financials > Calendar > Accounting

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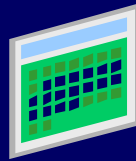
**(Help) Oracle Financial Applications > Oracle General Ledger >  
Setting Up General Ledger > Calendars > Defining Calendars**

## Open Accounting Periods

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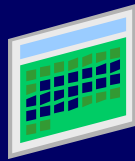
### Open Accounting Periods

- An accounting period must be open for you to complete a transaction; that is, the transaction date that you enter must fall within the beginning and ending dates that you define for the period.



**Closed  
period**

**Jan-98**



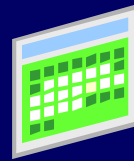
**Closed  
period**

**Feb-98**



**Open  
period**

**Mar-98**



**Open  
period**

**Apr-98**

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### Open Accounting Periods

- **Multiple Open Periods:** You can have multiple open periods, and each period has a separate open/close status. You can open only the accounting periods associated with your set of books. Even though the calendar and periods are shared with GL, you open and close periods in Inventory separate from GL. In Inventory, periods must be opened or closed sequentially.
- **Transaction Dates:** The transaction date that you enter must fall within the beginning and ending dates that you define for the open period. You cannot enter a transaction date for a closed period. You cannot forward date a transaction with a future date.

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## Open Accounting Periods

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### Open Accounting Periods

Use the Inventory Accounting Periods window to open:

- Periods

(N) CST Accounting Close Cycle > Inventory Accounting Periods

(N) INV Accounting Close Cycle > Inventory Accounting Periods

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(Help) Oracle Financial Applications > Oracle General Ledger >  
Setting Up General Ledger > Calendars >  
Opening and Closing Periods

## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**Predefined period types include the following:**

- 1. Month**
- 2. Quarter**
- 3. Year**
- 4. All of the above**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**Predefined period types include the following:**

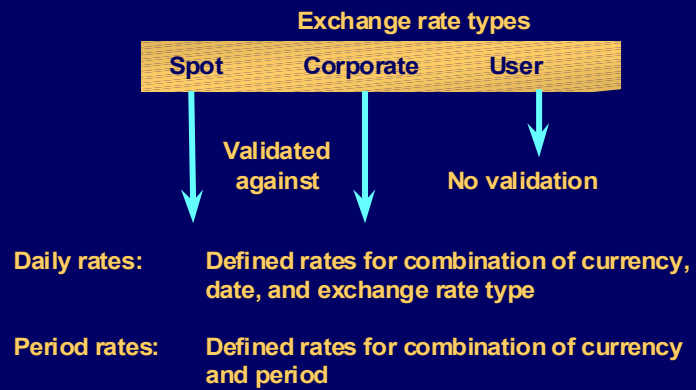
- 1. Month**
- 2. Quarter**
- 3. Year**
- 4. All of the above**

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## Exchange Rates

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- Define multiple exchange rates for a currency.



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### Exchange Rates

#### Exchange Rates: Daily Versus Period

- **Maintain daily exchange rates for foreign currency conversion. When you perform a transaction in a currency other than your functional currency, the rate that you define is used in converting the amounts on the transactions into the functional currency.**
- **Use period rates for running reports on inventory, work in process, and margin analysis in different currencies. When you run reports in a currency other than your functional currency, the rate that you specify is used in converting the amounts.**

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### Exchange Rates

#### Types of Exchange Rates

- **Spot:** You enter the spot exchange rate to perform conversion based on the rate on a specific date. The exchange rate applies to the immediate delivery of a currency.
- **Corporate:** You define a corporate exchange rate to standardize rates for your company. The corporate exchange rate is generally a standard market rate determined by senior financial management for use throughout the organization.
- **User:** You specify a user exchange rate when you enter a foreign currency that does not have a daily exchange rate.

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## Exchange Rates

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### Exchange Rates

Use the Daily Rates window to enter:

- Daily rates

(N) CST Setup > Financials > Currencies > Daily Rates

(N) GL Setup > Currencies > Rates > Daily

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**(Help) Oracle Financial Applications > Oracle General Ledger > Multi-Currency > Entering Daily Rates**

## Exchange Rates

---

### Exchange Rates

Use the Period Rates window to enter:

- Period rates

(N) CST Setup > Financials > Currencies > Period Rates

(N) GL Setup > Currencies > Rates > Period

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**(Help) Oracle Financial Applications > Oracle General Ledger > Multi-Currency > Entering Period Rates**



## Exchange Rates

---

### Exchange Rates

#### Personal Profiles

- You choose the type of rate to use for your direct interorganization transfers.

Use the Personal Profiles Values window to enter:

- Type of rate

(N) CST Setup > Profiles

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(Help) Oracle Financial Applications > Oracle General Ledger > Profile Options

## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**Types of exchange rates include the following:**

- 1. Spot**
- 2. Corporate**
- 3. Regular**
- 4. Delivery**
- 5. 1 and 2**

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## Review Question

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### Review Question

**Types of exchange rates include the following:**

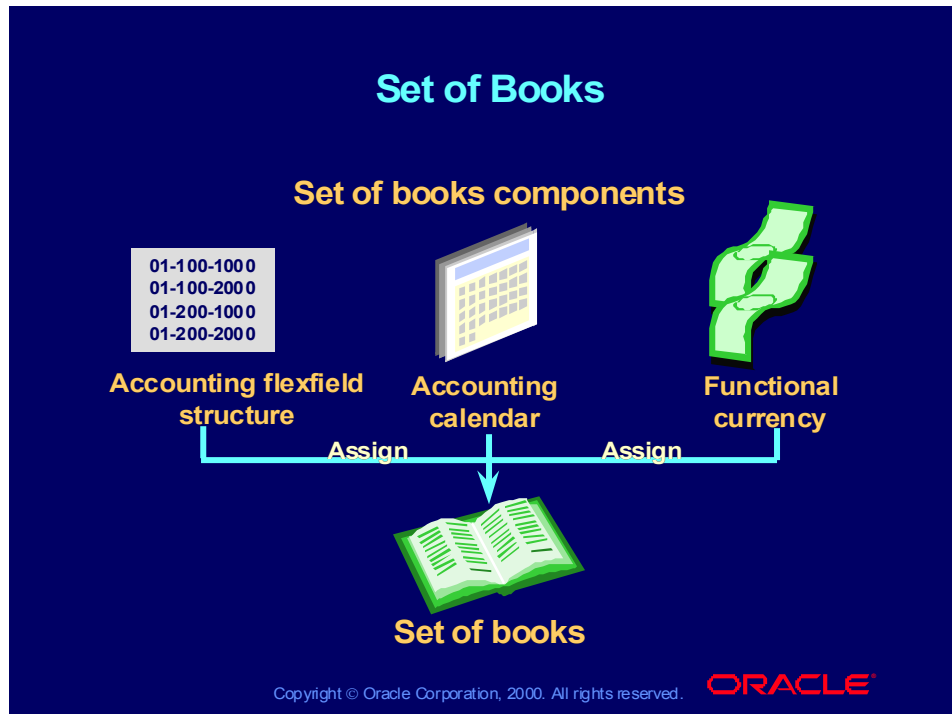
- 1. Spot**
- 2. Corporate**
- 3. Regular**
- 4. Delivery**
- 5. 1 and 2**

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## Set of Books

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### Set of Books

#### Define a Set of Books

- Define a set of books by defining and grouping an accounting flexfield structure, an accounting calendar, and a currency.
  - Define a chart of accounts with proprietary accounts to record asset, liability, owners' equity, revenue, and expense transactions.
  - Define an accounting calendar that has the sequence and duration of accounting periods.
  - Select a functional currency, or base currency, for each set of books.

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### Set of Books

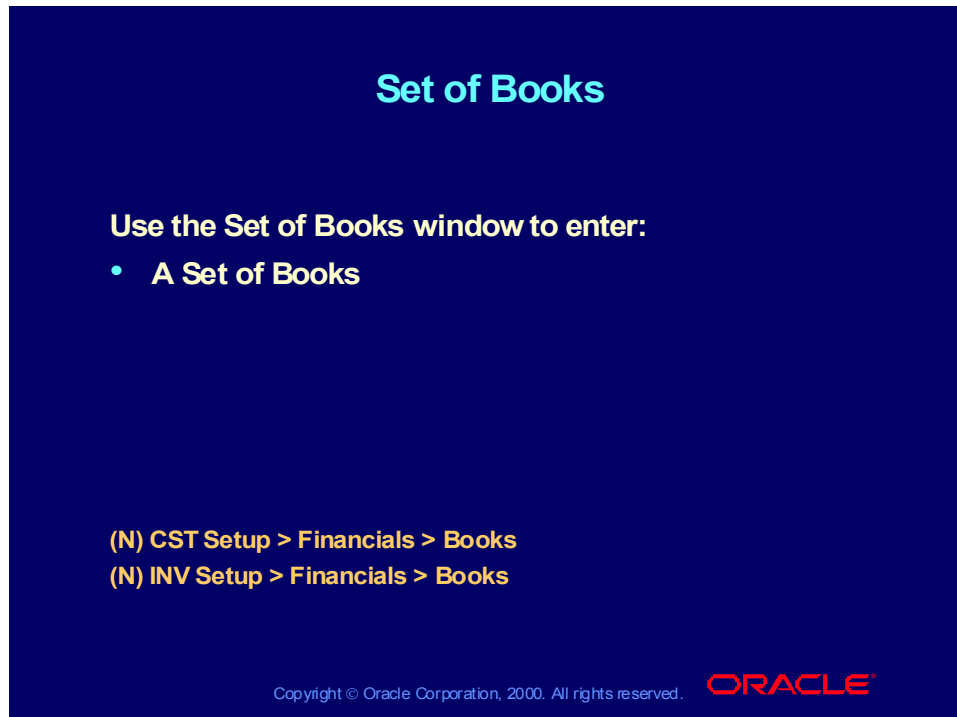
- If intercompany balancing is allowed, Journal Import automatically balances your inventory and work-in-process entries by balancing account segments and by creating a balancing entry in Oracle General Ledger.
- Every inventory organization needs a set of books, which may be shared by many organizations.

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## Set of Books

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A screenshot of the Oracle 'Set of Books' window. The window has a dark blue background. At the top center, the title 'Set of Books' is displayed in a light blue font. Below the title, the text 'Use the Set of Books window to enter:' is shown in white. Underneath this, there is a bulleted list with one item: '• A Set of Books'. Further down, two menu paths are listed in yellow text: '(N) CST Setup > Financials > Books' and '(N) INV Setup > Financials > Books'. At the bottom of the window, there is a copyright notice in small white text: 'Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.' and the Oracle logo in red on the right side.

**(Help) Oracle Financial Applications > Oracle General Ledger >  
Setting Up General Ledger > Defining Sets of Books >  
Defining Sets of Books**

### Interorganization Transfers Across Sets of Books

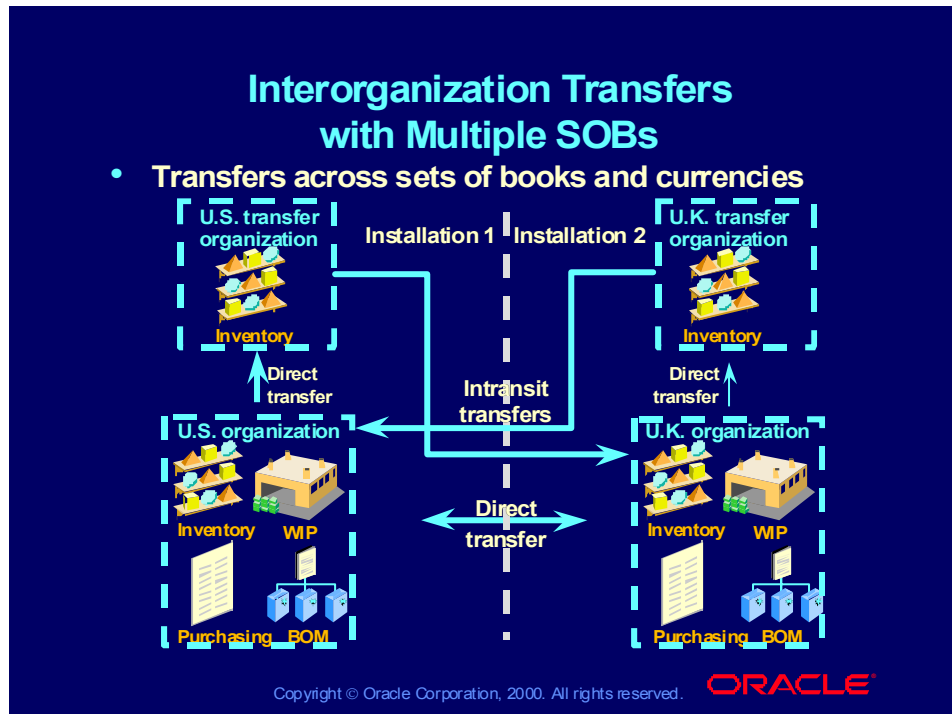
- The interorganization direct transfer supports transfers from any set of books, even if the currency is different, as long as the chart of accounts is the same. However, you cannot use the intransit interorganization transfer or internal requisition. These transactions use receiving functionality from Oracle Purchasing, and Purchasing supports only one set of books at a time.
- To perform an intransit interorganization transfer from one set of books to another, you need to perform a combination of two transactions: a direct transfer and an intransit transfer.

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## Interorganization Transfers with Multiple SOBs



### Set of Books: Customization

#### Customization

- Customization is required to perform transfers across installations.

No.	Business Organization	Set of Books	Functional Currency	Chart of Accounts
1	US	US	USD	STD
2	US Transfer	UK	GBP	STD
3	UK	UK	GBP	STD
4	UK Transfer	US	USD	STD

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## Review Question

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### Review Question

**What controls are determined by the set of books that you assign your organization?**

- 1. Chart of accounts**
- 2. Functional currency**
- 3. Available fiscal periods**
- 4. Balance of inter-company journals**
- 5. All of the above**

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## Review Question

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### Review Question

**What controls are determined by the set of books that you assign your organization?**

- 1. Chart of accounts**
- 2. Functional currency**
- 3. Available fiscal periods**
- 4. Balance of inter-company journals**
- 5. All of the above**

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## Summary

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### Summary

**In this course, you should have learned how to:**

- **Describe your functional currency and currency controls**
- **Define your general ledger chart of accounts**
- **Describe your accounting periods**
- **Define your daily and period exchange rates**
- **Define your set of books**

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## Practice 2-1 Overview

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### Practice 2-1 Overview

**This practice covers the following topics:**

- **Discussing general ledger cost controls**

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## Practice 2-1

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### Practice 2-1

#### Short Answer Questions

1. How would you set up your organizations to transfer across sets of books and currencies using the intransit transfer type?
2. Should your inventory organizations use different sets of books when integrated with Oracle Financials?

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### Practice 2-1 Solution

#### Short Answer Questions

1. How would you set up your organizations to transfer across sets of books and currencies using the intransit transfer type?

- a. You set up two separate installations and a custom interface.
- b. You set up a transfer organization, associated with the shipping organization, that uses the set of books and currency of the receiving organization.
- c. You perform a direct transfer from the shipping organization to the transfer organization, and then perform an intransit transfer from the transfer organization to the receiving organization.

2. Should your inventory organizations use different sets of books when integrated with Oracle Financials?

**No, because Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Order Entry, and Oracle Receivables have only one set of books per installation.**

## Practice 2-1

---

### Practice 2-1

#### Business Scenario

3. Why does Oracle Cost Management use the same periods as Oracle General Ledger?

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### Practice 2-1 Solution

#### Business Scenario

3. Why does Oracle Cost Management use the same periods as Oracle General Ledger?

**Transactions are date-stamped. If you have a transaction in Purchasing, Inventory, or WIP that falls in an open period, that period must also be open in GL. Then, during the period close process, the posting transaction will be reflected correctly. You should set up procedures in the organization to make sure transactions are processed on a timely basis.**



### Guided Practice 2-2 Overview

**This practice covers the following topics:**

- **Opening accounting periods**
  - **Oracle Inventory uses accounting periods to group material and work in process transactions for accounting purposes.**
  - **An accounting period must be open for you to complete a transaction; that is, the transaction date you enter must fall within the beginning and ending dates you define for the period.**

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## Guided Practice 2-2: Opening Accounting Periods

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### Guided Practice 2-2: Opening Accounting Periods

**To open an existing accounting period:**

(N) CST Accounting Close Cycle > Inventory Accounting Periods

(N) INV Accounting Close Cycle > Inventory Accounting Periods

**1. Navigate to the Inventory Accounting Periods window.**

**2. Review information about the period:**

- **Status:** Displays status of an accounting period as Future, Open, Closed, Processing, or Error.
- **Period:** Displays the name of the period.
- **Num:** Displays the number indicating the order of the period within the calendar year.

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**(Help) Oracle Financial Applications > Oracle General Ledger > Setting Up General Ledger > Calendars > Opening and Closing Periods**

## Guided Practice 2-2: Opening Accounting Periods

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### **Guided Practice 2-2: Opening Accounting Periods**

- **Year:** Displays the calendar year containing the accounting period.
  - **From:** Displays the beginning date of the period.
  - **To:** Displays the ending date of the period.
  - **Close Date:** Displays the date on which you closed the period.
3. Select a period with a status of Future.
  4. Choose the Change Status button.
  5. Choose the OK button to open the period.

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## Guided Practice 2-3 Overview

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### Guided Practice 2-3 Overview

**This practice covers the following topics:**

- Entering daily rates
- Entering period rates

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## Guided Practice 2-3: Entering Daily Rates

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### Guided Practice 2-3: Entering Daily Rates

**To enter a daily conversion rate:**

(N) CST Setup > Financials > Currencies > Daily Rates

(N) GL Setup > Currencies > Rates > Daily

1. Navigate to the Daily Rates window.
2. Select AUD (Australian dollar) as the From-Currency.
3. USD defaults as the To-Currency.
4. Today's date defaults as the date.
5. Select Daily as the Conversion Type.
6. Enter .7793 as the conversion rate.
7. Save your work.

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**(Help) Oracle Financial Applications > Oracle General Ledger > Multi-Currency > Entering Daily Rates**

## Guided Practice 2-3: Entering Period Rates

---

### Guided Practice 2-3: Entering Period Rates

**To enter a period rate:**

**(N) CST Setup > Financials > Currencies > Period Rates**

- 1. Navigate to the Period Rates window.**
- 2. USD defaults as the From-Currency.**
- 3. Select AUD as the To-Currency.**
- 4. Select Actual as the Balance Type.**
- 5. Select Jun01 as the accounting Period.**
- 6. Enter .775 as the Period-Average rate.**
- 7. Enter .780 as the Period-End rate.**
- 8. General Ledger displays the revaluation rate.**
- 9. Save your work.**

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**(Help) Oracle Financial Applications > Oracle General Ledger > Multi-Currency > Entering Period Rates**

# **Describing Organizational Cost Controls**

## **Chapter 3**

## Costing Setup and Implementation

---



### Notations:

N = Navigator

T = Tab

M = Menu

I = Icon

H = Hyperlink

B = Button

Help = Oracle Applications Help System



### Objectives

**After this lesson, you should be able to:**

- **Describe your system controls for Oracle Cost Management**
- **Describe your inventory organization controls**
- **Determine your cost control level**
- **Determine your costing method**
- **Define your general ledger transfer option**
- **Define your organization-level default and system accounts**
- **Define your interorganization transfer information**

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# Agenda

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## Agenda

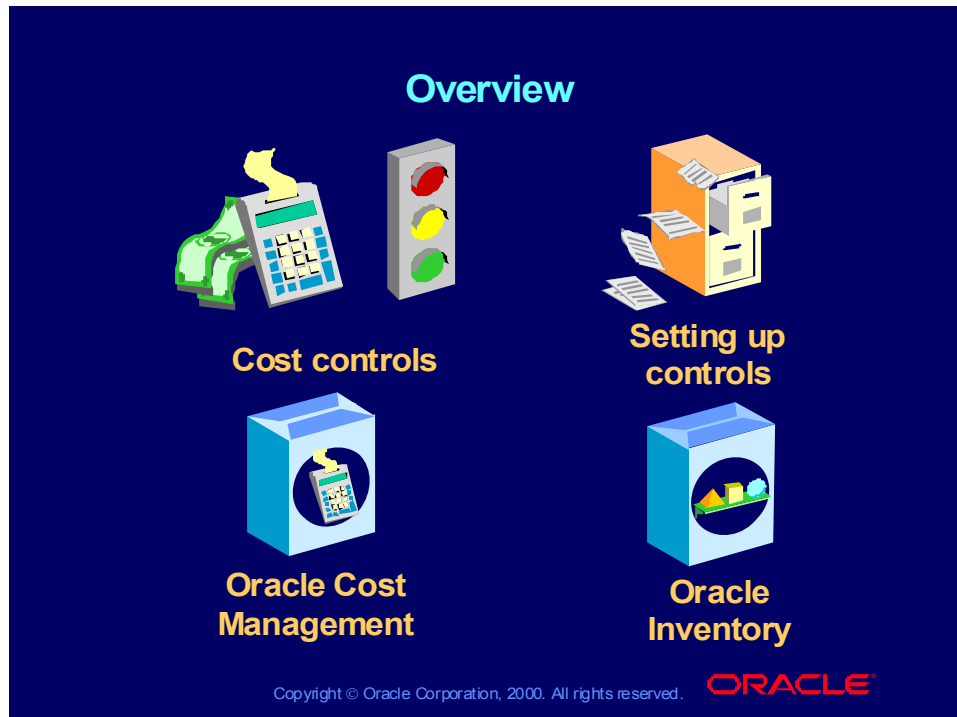
- Describing general ledger cost controls
- **Describing organizational cost controls**
- Describing financial cost controls
- Describing work-in-process (WIP) cost controls

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## Overview

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### Overview

#### Setting Up System Controls for Costing

- Inventory organization controls
- Cost control level
- Costing method
- General ledger transfer option
- Organization-level default and system accounts
- Interorganization transfer information

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### Inventory Organization Controls

#### Organization

- Before you use Oracle Inventory, you define one or more organizations.
- Organizations describe distinct entities in your company.
- Organizations may include separate manufacturing facilities, warehouses, distribution centers, and branch offices.
- You can have a multi-org, multi-SOB environment.

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## Inventory Organization Controls

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### Inventory Organization Controls

- Use the **Organization** window to assign the set of books to your inventory organization.

(N) INV Setup > Organizations > Organization

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**(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Setting Up > Inventory Structure > Creating an Organization**

### Cost Control Level

- The item attributes **Costing Enabled** and **Inventory Asset** determine how costs are maintained for all of your organizations.
  - Set the control level to **Item** if you want to share standard costs.
  - Set the control level to **Item/Organization** to maintain costs in each organization.
  - The **Costing Enabled** and **Inventory Asset** controls must be set at the same level, either **Item** or **Item/Organization**.
- In a multi-org, multi-SOB environment, you set the control level to **Item/Organization** to independently maintain costs in each organization.

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### Cost Control Level

#### Sharing Costs

Sharing costs is available only for standard costing and only for inventory organizations without Oracle Work in Process parameters. (The cost rollup cannot share resource costs across organizations.) You can share standard costs and have an average cost organization as its own master.

If you share standard costs, you keep all item costs in the master cost organization, and you cannot access the various cost definition windows in the child organizations, such as the Item Costs, Mass Edit, and Copy Cost windows.

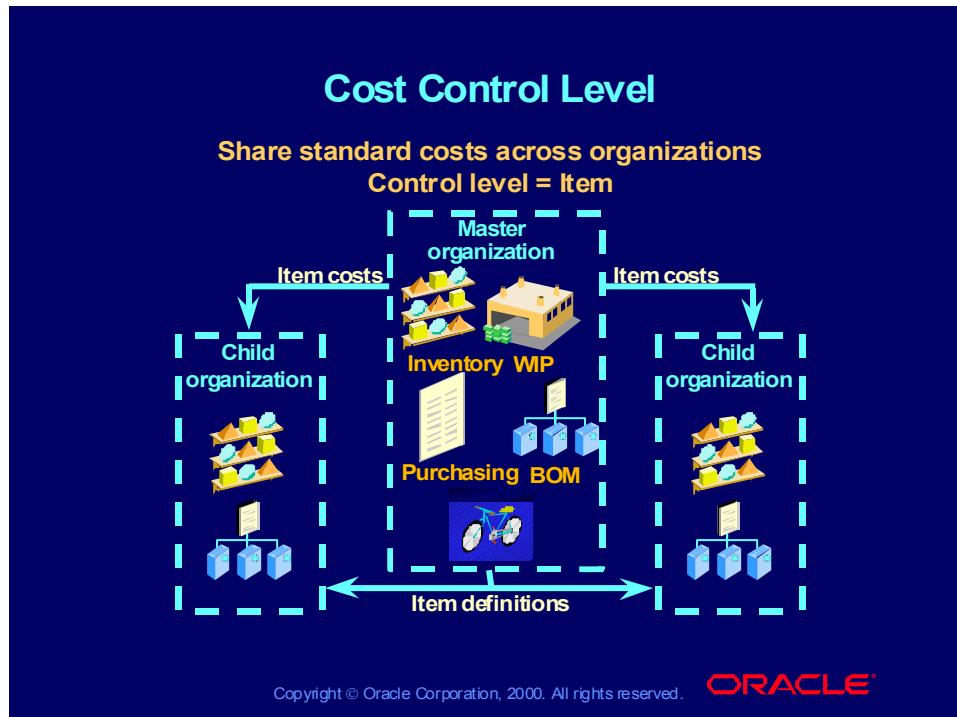
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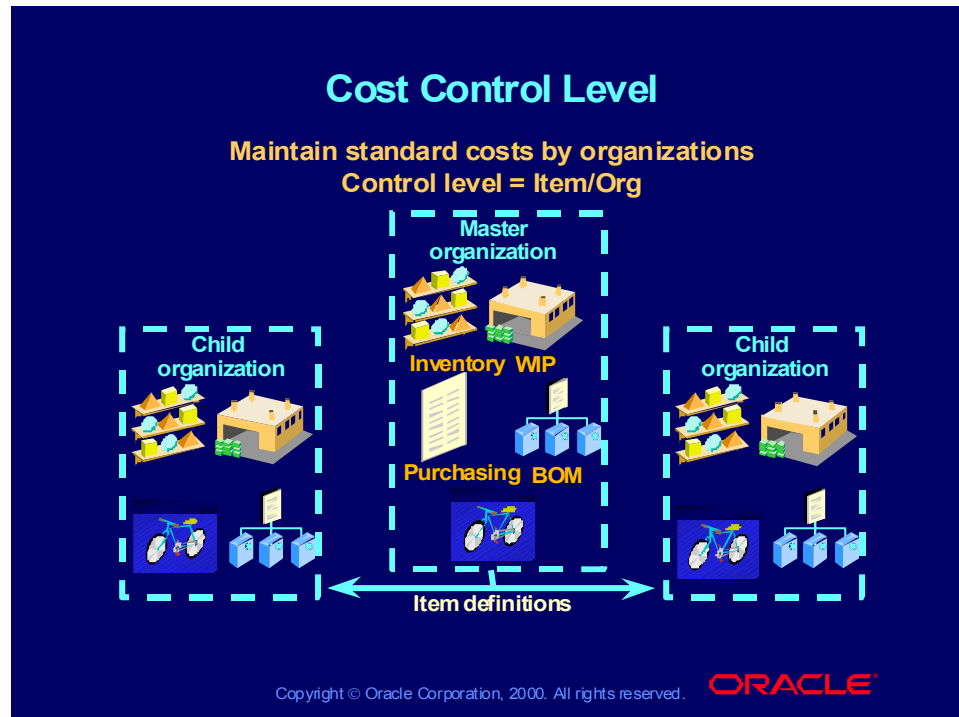
## Cost Control Level

---



## Cost Control Level

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## Review Question

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### Review Question

**Set the control level to Item if you want to share standard costs. Set the control level to Item/Organization to maintain costs in each organization.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**Set the control level to Item if you want to share standard costs. Set the control level to Item/Organization to maintain costs in each organization.**

1. True
2. False

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## Cost Control Level: Attribute Names

---

### Cost Control Level: Attribute Names

- Costing Enabled
- Inventory Asset Value
- Cost of Goods Sold Account
- Include in Rollup
- Standard Lot Size



**Organizational cost controls**

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### Cost Control Level: Attribute Names

#### Costing Enabled

- **Checked** means the item may be costed and is visible on all reports and inquiries.
- **Unchecked** means the item is not used for any costing purpose. It does not appear on any cost inquiry or report, including the following:
  - Inventory Value report
  - Item Cost reports
  - Item Cost inquiries

**You cannot change this item attribute if there is a quantity onhand.**

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### **Cost Control Level: Attribute Names**

#### **Inventory Asset Value**

**Checked means the item is an asset and can have a cost.**

**Unchecked means the item is an inventory expense item and cannot have a cost.**

**Each item may have a different valuation status by cost type. Do not confuse inventory expense items with expense destination types in Oracle Purchasing.**

#### **Cost of Goods Sold Account**

**The profit and loss (income statement) account that defines the item's default COGS account.**

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### Cost Control Level: Attribute Names

#### Include in Rollup

Checked means the item is included in the cost rollup for the parent assembly.

Unchecked means the item is *not* included in the parent assembly's cost.

This control is defaulted to the bill of materials.

#### Standard Lot Size

The standard lot size is used when calculating unit costs for subelements with a lot basis type. Do not confuse the Costing Standard Lot Size with the Lead Time Lot Size. The Lead Time Lot Size defaults from the Standard Lot Size, but they may be different.

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**When Costing Enabled and Inventory Asset Value are checked, the item is an asset and may be costed.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**When Costing Enabled and Inventory Asset Value are checked, the item is an asset and may be costed.**

1. True
2. False

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## Defining Item Attribute Controls

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### Defining Item Attribute Controls

Use the Item Attribute Controls window to set:

- A control level for an attribute which applies to all items
- A status control option for each status attribute

(N) INV Setup > Items > Attribute Controls

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(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Setting Up > Item Setup and Control >  
Defining Item Attribute Controls

## Defining Item Attribute Controls

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### Defining Item Attribute Controls

- If the control level is set to Item, use the Master Item window to enter the attribute values for all organizations.

(N) INV Items > Master Item > (B) Find > OK > (T) Costing

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(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Setting Up > Item Setup and Control >  
Defining Item Attribute Controls

### Defining Item Attribute Controls

- If the control level is set to Item/Organization, use the Organization Item window to enter or update the Item/Organization-level attribute values for items within the organization.

(N) INV Items > Organization Item > (B) Find > OK > (T) Costing

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## Organization Parameters: Entering a Master Organization

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### Organization Parameters: Entering a Master Organization

#### Entering a Master Organization to Create the Organization Hierarchy

- Enter the master organization for your items in the Inventory Parameters tab.
- Oracle Inventory allows only a single-level master organization hierarchy. If you use only a single organization, the master organization is the same as the current organization.

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## Organization Parameters: Entering a Master Organization

---

### Organization Parameters: Entering a Master Organization

Use the Organization Parameters window to enter:

- A master organization

(N) CST Setup > Account Assignments >  
Organization Parameters > (T) Inventory Parameters

(N) INV Setup > Organization > Parameters >  
(T) Inventory Parameters

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(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Setting Up > Inventory Structure >  
Defining Organization Parameters >  
Defining Default Inventory Parameters

## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**Oracle Inventory allows only a single-level master organization hierarchy. If you use only a single organization, the master organization is the same as the current organization.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**Oracle Inventory allows only a single-level master organization hierarchy. If you use only a single organization, the master organization is the same as the current organization.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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### Organization Parameters: Costing Information

- The costing organization displayed in the Costing Information tab of Organization Parameters is based on the control level that you set for the item attributes Costing Enabled and Inventory Asset.
- The master organization is displayed if the control level is set to Item. All standard cost organizations use the costs from the item master organization.
- The current organization is displayed if the control level is set to Item/Organization. All organizations maintain their own item costs.
- Average cost organizations always maintain item costs at the organization level.

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## Organization Parameters: Costing Information

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### Organization Parameters: Costing Information

Use the Organization Parameters window to:

- View costing information
- Choose a costing method
- Enter a General Ledger Transfer Option
- Enter a default material subelement for faster cost entry
- Enter default valuation accounts

(N) CST Setup > Account Assignments >  
Organization Parameters > (T) Costing Information

(N) INV Setup > Organization > Parameters >  
(T) Costing Information

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**You use the Costing Information tab in the Organization Parameters window to:**

- 1. Choose a costing method**
- 2. Enter a General Ledger Transfer Option**
- 3. Enter a default material subelement**
- 4. Enter default valuation accounts**
- 5. All of the above**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**You use the Costing Information tab in the Organization Parameters window to:**

- 1. Choose a costing method**
- 2. Enter a General Ledger Transfer Option**
- 3. Enter a default material subelement**
- 4. Enter default valuation accounts**
- 5. All of the above**

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## Organization Parameters: Costing Information

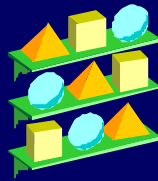
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### Organization Parameters: Costing Information

- **Costing method:** Choose a costing method in the Organization Parameters window.
- **Changing methods:** You can change the costing method only if no onhand inventory exists.



**Costing method**



**Standard**



**Average**

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## Costing Method: Standard Costing

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### Costing Method: Standard Costing

- Values your inventory using predefined item costs that are fixed for a specified period of time.
- Component costs (material costs) are defined using the projected average acquisition costs and associated indirect costs (material overhead) over the specified period of time.
- Assembly costs are rolled up using bills of material and routings. Bills of material are used to determine the component cost of an assembly.
- Routings are used to apply both internal (resource) and external (outside processing) conversion costs as well as indirect costs (overhead) to assemblies.

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## Costing Method: Average Costing

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### Costing Method: Average Costing

- Values your inventory using weighted average item costs derived from transaction costs.
- Component costs (material costs) are defined as you receive items into inventory, re-weighting the average unit cost with the transaction value. In certain instances, you also re-weight the average unit cost when you issue from inventory.
- Assembly costs are a weighted average of the cost of all resources and material used.
- Routings are used to apply both internal (resource) and external (outside processing) conversion costs as well as indirect costs (overhead) to assemblies.

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## Organization Parameters: General Ledger Transfer Options

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### Organization Parameters: General Ledger Transfer Options

#### Subledger Transactions

DR:	01-100-1000	100.00	
CR:	01-200-2000		150.00
DR:	01-300-3000	100.00	
CR:	01-100-1000		150.00

#### Transfer Detail to GL

DR:	01-100-1000	100.00	
CR:	01-200-2000		150.00
DR:	01-300-3000	100.00	
CR:	01-100-1000		150.00

#### Transfer Summary to GL

DR:	01-300-3000	150.00	
CR:	01-200-2000		100.00
CR:	01-100-1000		50.00

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## Organization Parameters: General Ledger Transfer Options

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### Organization Parameters: General Ledger Transfer Options

#### Transfer Detail to GL

- This option governs how you transfer your inventory and work-in-process accounting entries to the Oracle General Ledger interface table.
- If you do not select the Transfer Detail to GL check box, entries are summarized by transfer date, GL batch, account, and journal category.
- If you select the Transfer Detail to GL check box, entries are not summarized and transferred in detail.
- Transfer Detail to GL is not usually selected. Selecting it may produce too much detail in GL.

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## Review Question

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### Review Question

**The option to transfer detail to the general ledger governs how you transfer your inventory and work-in-process accounting entries to the Oracle General Ledger interface table.**

**Selecting it may produce too much detail in GL.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

The option to transfer detail to the general ledger governs how you transfer your inventory and work-in-process accounting entries to the Oracle General Ledger interface table.

Selecting it may produce too much detail in GL.

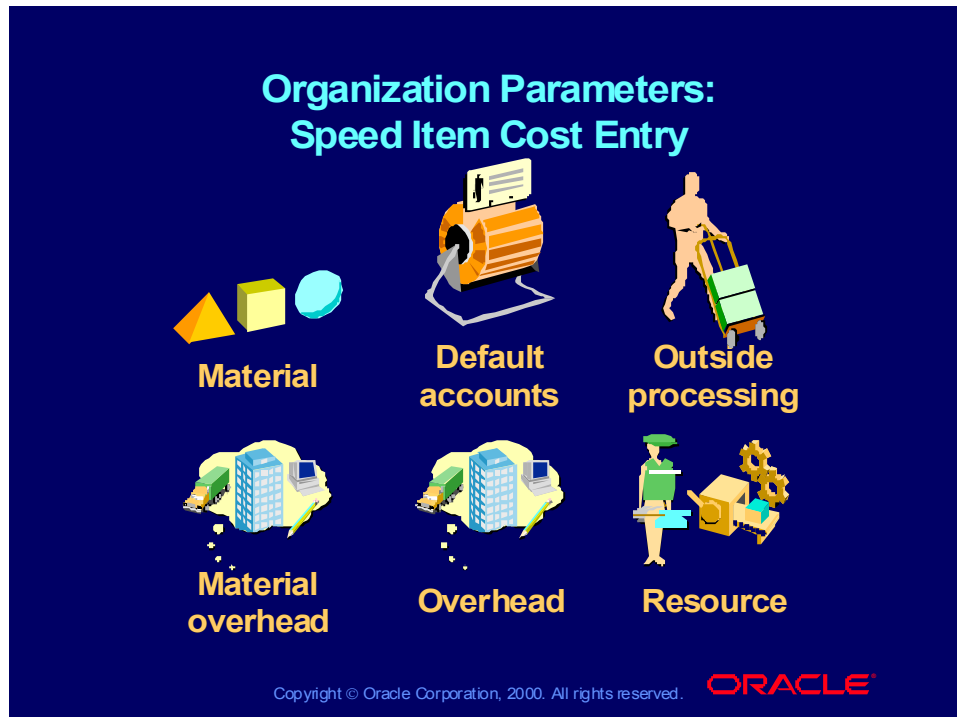
1. True
2. False

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## Organization Parameters: Speed Item Cost Entry

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### Organization Parameters: Speed Item Cost Entry

#### Defining Default Material Subelement

- For faster cost entry, define a default material subelement in the Costing Information tab in the Organization Parameters window. Oracle Inventory uses the default information in the Item Costs window. You need enter only the subelement amount and your item cost is defined.

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## Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

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### Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

**Define your default valuation accounts.**

**Default Accounts:** The valuation accounts and expense account are used as default accounts when you define your subinventories.

**Material Account:** The material account is required for all organizations. Material costs are the raw material component costs at the lowest level of the assembly.

For asset items, the material account is used as the default requisition account when you create purchase requisitions from MRP, min-max, or organization-level reorder point planning. When you receive the purchase order, however, you use the appropriate valuation or expense account.

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## Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

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### Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

**Outside Processing Account:** Outside processing costs represent work performed by a supplier on a discrete job or repetitive schedule.

**Material Overhead Account:** Material overhead or burden costs are the costs required to bring items into or out of inventory locations.

**Overhead Account:** Overhead costs are resource or department overhead.

**Resource Account:** Resource costs are direct service costs required to manufacture products.

**Expense Account:** Used to record the value of items issued to a non-tracked and/or expense subinventory.

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## Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

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### **Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts**

Define your default receiving, profit and loss, and average cost accounts.

**Purchase Price Variance (PPV) Account:** PPV is calculated only for inventory purchases (destination type equals inventory). PPV is used only with standard costing and is recognized as a period expense on your income statement.

**PPV = (PO Price – Standard Cost) \* Quantity Received**

**Invoice Currency Variance:** You set up the invoice currency variance accounts in the Oracle Payables Financials Options window, Accounting option, Exchange Rate Gains and Losses fields.

**Invoice Currency Variance = (Invoice Exchange Rate – PO Exchange Rate) \* Quantity Invoiced**

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## Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

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### Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

**Invoice Price Variance (IPV) Account:** Oracle Payables supports system-generated accounting entries for invoice price variance, for both invoice currency variance and invoice price variance.

**Invoice Price Variance = (Invoice Price – PO Price in Functional Currency) \* Quantity Invoiced**

IPV is calculated only for inventory purchases (destination type equals inventory). Flexbuilder creates the purchase order distribution invoice price variance account and uses the organization account as the source.

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## Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

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### **Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts**

**The Inventory AP Accrual Account:** This account is the liability account for inventory purchase order receipts that have not been matched in Payables.

**Encumbrance Account:** This account is used to record the reservation of funds at the time you create purchase requisitions or approve purchase orders. Government agencies use encumbrance accounting.

**Sales Account:** When you define your items without a template, this account is defaulted to the sales account of the item.

**Cost of Goods Sold Account:** This account is defaulted to the item cost of goods sold account if no template is used when defining the item.

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## Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

---

### Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

#### Average Cost Variance Account

If you use average costing and allow negative inventory balances, this account represents the cumulative errors caused by issuing inventory before performing receipts. When your inventory balances are negative, the next transaction uses this account to balance the debits and credits until the onhand balance is greater than zero.

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## Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

---

### Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

#### Average Costing and Subinventory Example

	Subinv 1 Account A	Subinv 2 Account B	Subinv 1 Quantity	Subinv 2 Quantity
1	100		+10	
2		200		+10
3	150		-10	
Period End	50	200	0	10 @ 15 = 150

#### Transactions:

1. PO Receipt to Subinv 1 10 units at 10 AUC = 10
  2. PO Receipt to Subinv 2 10 units at 20 AUC = 15
  3. Issue From Subinv 1 10 units at 105 AUC = 15
- (AUC = Average Unit Cost)

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## Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

---

### Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

#### Average Costing

If you use average costing, the material account at the organization level is always used for all inventory transactions and the GL inventory balance.

Average costs are maintained at the organization level, not the subinventory level; therefore, all inventory flows in and out of a single material account.

If the subinventory accounts were used for posting, your GL account balances would not equal your perpetual inventory as shown in the example on the previous page.

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## Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

---

### Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

- The mandatory accounts vary depending on your costing method.

Mandatory Account	Standard Costing	Average Costing
Material Account	√	√
Accounts Payable Accrual	√	√
Expense	√	√
Invoice Price Variance	√	√
Sales	√	√
Cost of Goods Sold	√	√
Purchase Price Variance	√	N/A
Average Cost Variance	N/A	√

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## Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

---

### Organization Parameters: Organization-Level Default and System Accounts

Use the Organization Parameters window to enter:

- Other accounts

(N) CST Setup > Account Assignments >  
Organization Parameters > (T) Other Accounts

(N) INV Setup > Organization > Parameters > (T) Other Accounts

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**For faster cost entry, define a default material subelement in the Costing Information tab in the Organization Parameters window. Oracle Inventory uses the default information in the Item Costs window. You need enter only the subelement amount and your item cost is defined.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**For faster cost entry, define a default material subelement in the Costing Information tab in the Organization Parameters window. Oracle Inventory uses the default information in the Item Costs window. You need enter only the subelement amount and your item cost is defined.**

1. True
2. False

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## Organization Parameters: Interorganization Information

### **Organization Parameters: Interorganization Information**

#### **Default Accounts**

- Simplify your interorganization setup and specify default accounts in the Organization Parameters window.

#### **Interorganization Information**

- These transfer charge options are defaults for your specific organization-to-organization transfer parameters on the Shipping Networks window.

#### **Interorganization Transfer Charge**

- You may record intercompany profit and other transfer charges.

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## Organization Parameters: Interorganization Information

### **Organization Parameters: Interorganization Information**

#### **Default Accounts for the Shipping Organization**

- **Transfer credit:** This account is credited for intercompany profit and other transfer charges. It represents a reduction of expense.
- **Receivable:** This is an asset account that represents charges due from the receiving organization. This account should balance to the interorganization payable account of the receiving organization.

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### Organization Parameters: Interorganization Information

#### Default Accounts for the Receiving Organization

- **Payable:** This is a liability account that represents charges due to the shipping organization. This account should balance to the interorganization receivable account of the shipping organization.
- **Purchase price variance (for standard cost organizations only):** This is an expense account used to record the difference between the standard cost of the receiving organization and the standard or average cost of the sending organization.

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## Organization Parameters: Interorganization Information

### **Organization Parameters: Interorganization Information**

#### **Intransit Inventory**

- **This asset account is used for intransit relationships only. When an average cost organization owns the inventory, this account defaults from the material account of the organization.**

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## Organization Parameters: Interorganization Information

### **Organization Parameters: Interorganization Information**

**Use the Organization Parameters window to enter:**

- **Default interorganization transfer charges**
  - **Optional default inter-organization transfer accounts**
- (N) CST Setup > Account Assignments >  
Organization Parameters > (T) Inter-org Information
- (N) INV Setup > Organization > Parameters >  
(T) Inter-org Information

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**In order to simplify your interorganization setup, you can specify default accounts in the Organization Parameters window.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**In order to simplify your interorganization setup, you can specify default accounts in the Organization Parameters window.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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### Interorganization Transfer Information

#### Unique Relationship

- Define a relationship between organizations. Each relationship is unique to the From and To organizations.

#### Transfer Type

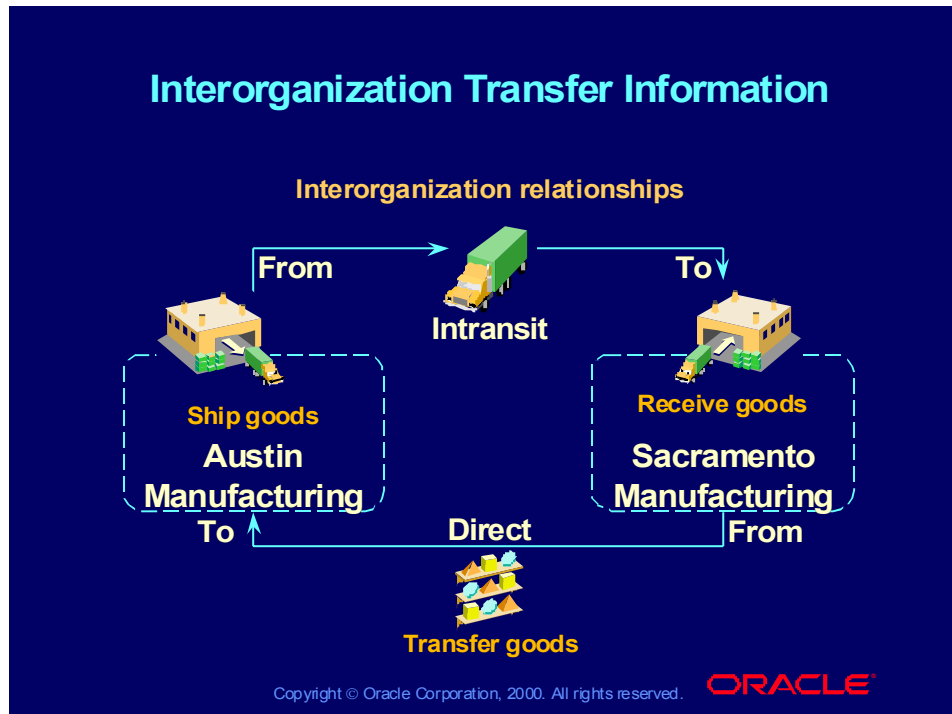
- *Direct* transfer means that items move directly from the shipping organization to the receiving organization.
- *Intransit* transfer means that items move to intransit inventory first.

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## Interorganization Transfer Information

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### Interorganization Transfer Information

#### FOB Point

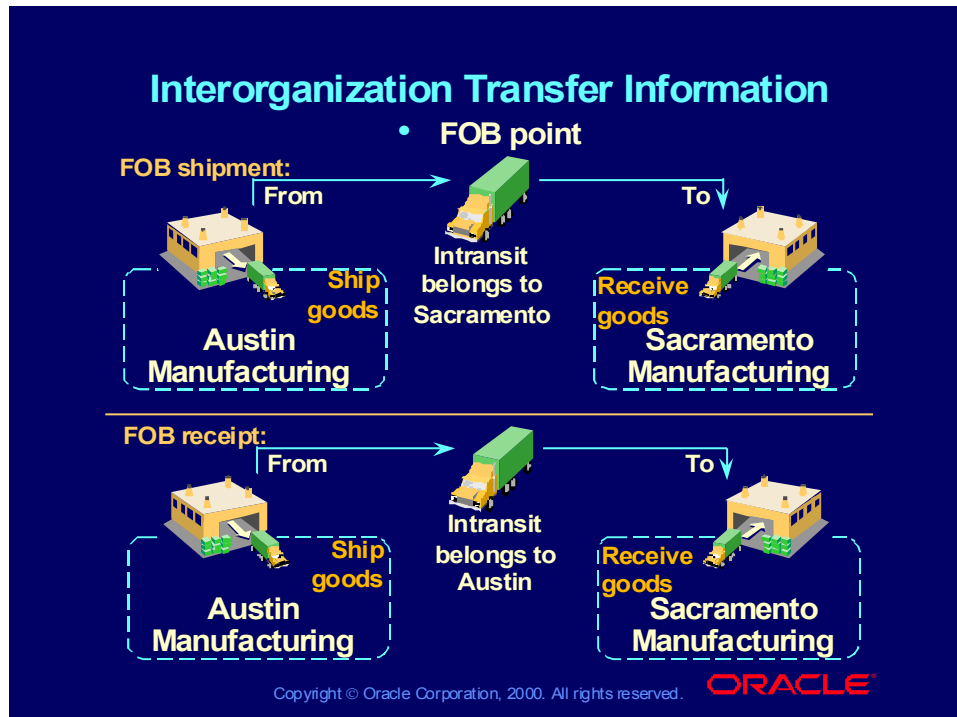
- The FOB point is used for intransit inventory shipments and determines the ownership of the intransit goods.
- A *receipt* FOB point indicates that the item belongs to the shipping organization until it is received.
- A *shipment* FOB point indicates that the item belongs to the receiving organization as soon as it is shipped.

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## Interorganization Transfer Information

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## Shipping Network Interorganization Transfer Accounts

---

### Shipping Network Interorganization Transfer Accounts

- These accounts default from the interorganization accounts that you defined for your organization parameters.
- The transfer credit and receivable accounts default from the shipping organization parameters. The payable and purchase price variance accounts default from the receiving organization parameters.
- If FOB point is set to receipt, the intransit account defaults from the shipping organization parameters. If FOB point is set to shipment, the intransit account defaults from the receiving organization parameters.

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## Shipping Network Interorganization Transfer Accounts

### **Shipping Network Interorganization Transfer Accounts**

**Use the Shipping Network window to enter:**

- **The From and To organizations and to see the unique relationship between them**

**(N) CST Setup > Account Assignments > Shipping Network > (B) Open**

**(N) INV Setup > Organizations > Shipping Network > (B) Open**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**A direct transfer means that items move to intransit inventory from the shipping organization.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**A direct transfer means that items move to intransit inventory from the shipping organization.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Summary

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### Summary

**In this lesson, you should have learned how to:**

- **Describe your system controls for Oracle Cost Management**
- **Describe your inventory organization controls**
- **Determine your cost control level**
- **Determine your costing method**
- **Define your general ledger transfer option**
- **Define your organization-level default and system accounts**
- **Define your interorganization transfer information**

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## Practice 3-1 Overview

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### Practice 3-1 Overview

**This practice covers the following topics:**

- **Discussing organizational cost controls**

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## Practice 3-1

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### Practice 3-1

#### Short Answer Questions

1. What control level do you set for the Costing Enabled and Inventory Asset item attributes to enable sharing costs?
2. Why is the organization material account used for all transactions for an average costing organization?
3. What does the FOB point determine for intransit transfers?

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### Practice 3-1 Solution

#### Short Answer Questions

1. What control level do you set for the Costing Enabled and Inventory Asset item attributes to enable sharing costs?

**You set the item attribute control level to Item.**

2. Why is the organization material account used for all transactions for an average costing organization?

**Because item unit costs are maintained at the organization level, and if different accounts were used by subinventory, your inventory balances would not reconcile to their valuation accounts.**

3. What does the FOB point determine for intransit transfers?

**The FOB point specifies when ownership of the material changes.**

## Practice 3-1

---

### Practice 3-1

#### Business Scenario

- You have an enterprise structure consisting of multiple manufacturing and distribution facilities nationwide. In your manufacturing facilities, you are interested in maintaining standard costing while in your distribution centers, you are considering average costing. Discuss what implication these interests have in regard to setting up the cost control level within your enterprise structure.

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### Practice 3-1 Solution

#### Business Scenario

You have an enterprise structure consisting of multiple manufacturing and distribution facilities nationwide. In your manufacturing facilities, you are interested in maintaining standard costing while in your distribution centers, you are considering average costing. Discuss what implication these interests have in regard to setting up the cost control level within your enterprise structure.

**Discuss how the setup of cost controls at the Org level will facilitate the ability to have different costs for the same item within different organizations.**

## Guided Practice 3-2 Overview

---

### Guided Practice 3-2 Overview

**This practice covers the following topics:**

- **Defining item attribute controls**

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## Guided Practice 3-2: Defining Item Attribute Controls

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### Guided Practice 3-2: Defining Item Attribute Controls

To define item attribute controls:

(N) INV Items > Organization Item > (B) Find > OK > (T) Costing

1. Navigate to the Organization Item window to the Costing tab, and find item AS18947.
2. Select these attributes:
  - Costing Enabled
  - Inventory Asset Value
  - Include in Rollup
3. Enter 01-535-5110-0000-000 as a cost of goods sold account and enter 300 as a standard lot size.
4. Save your work.

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# **Describing Financial Cost Controls**

## **Chapter 4**

## Costing Setup and Implementation

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### Notations:

N = Navigator

T = Tab

M = Menu

I = Icon

H = Hyperlink

B = Button

Help = Oracle Applications Help System

## Objectives

---

### Objectives

**After this lesson, you should be able to:**

- **Describe your system controls for Oracle Cost Management**
- **Describe your subinventory accounts and controls**
- **Describe your receiving options and controls**
- **Describe your units of measure**
- **Define your categories for product-line costing**
- **Define your account aliases**
- **Describe your cost security profiles**

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# Agenda

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## Agenda

- Describing general ledger cost controls
- Describing organizational cost controls
- **Describing financial cost controls**
- Describing work-in-process (WIP) cost controls

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## Overview

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### Overview

#### Setting Up System Controls for Costing

- Subinventory accounts and controls
- Receiving options and controls
- Units of measure
- Categories for product-line costing
- Account aliases
- Cost security profiles

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## Subinventory Accounts and Controls

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### Subinventory Accounts and Controls

- Specify name and type of subinventory.



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### Subinventory Accounts and Controls

#### Quantity Tracked

Specify if you want to maintain quantity information for the subinventory. Typically, you do not track onhand quantities for low-value items. If you do not want to track quantities, do not select the check boxes for Quantity Tracked, Reservable, Nettable, Include in ATP, and Asset Subinventory.

#### Asset Inventory

Specify if you want the value of asset items maintained in the subinventory to be carried on your balance sheet as an asset. Non-asset subinventories are not valued. If an asset item is transferred into an expense subinventory, its value is immediately charged to expense.

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### Subinventory Accounts and Controls

#### Expense Tracked Subinventories

- You can use expense-tracked subinventories to expense items that you do not want to value in inventory but do want to track onhand quantities.
- You can receive various items into an expense subinventory, and over time the cost of the items may change. Therefore, for most transactions, Oracle Inventory does not create any accounting entries for movement out of expense-tracked subinventories.

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### Subinventory Accounts and Controls

#### Expense Tracked Subinventories

- You can use expense subinventories for replenishment subinventory and sales office demonstration inventory and to hold consignment inventory owned by another company.
- For consignment inventory, you can create a PO for the item at zero price, receive into a non-asset subinventory, and then do a miscellaneous issue to an expense account when consumed.

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## Subinventory Accounts and Controls

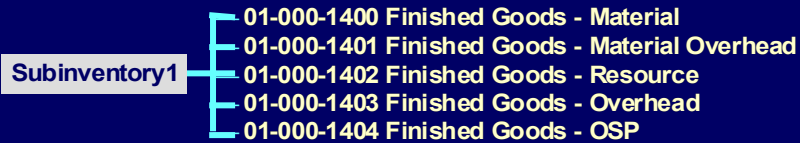
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### Subinventory Accounts and Controls

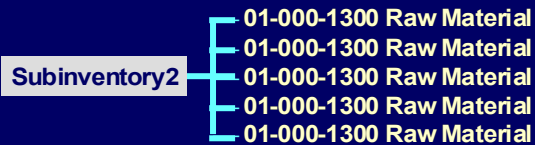
- How you enter your accounts determines the number of accounting transactions.

#### Subinventory Accounts

Maximum number of accounting entries:



Maximum number of accounting entries:



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### Subinventory Accounts and Controls

#### Subinventory Valuation Accounts

- If you use different accounts for each cost element, you increase the number of accounting entries.
- If you use the same account for each cost element, your accounting entries are combined by account, and you minimize the number of accounting entries. For example, the same miscellaneous receipt to Subinventory2 creates the following accounting entry:

Dr. 01-000-1300 270.00  
Cr. 01-700-7100 270.00

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## Subinventory Accounts and Controls

---

### Subinventory Accounts and Controls

If you use different accounts for each cost element, you increase the number of accounting entries. For example, you perform a miscellaneous receipt from an expense account (01-700-7100) to Subinventory1. You receive a quantity of one. The elemental cost breakdown of the item and accounting entries follow:

Material	100.00	Dr. 01-000-1400	100.00
Material overhead	10.00	Dr. 01-000-1401	10.00
Resource	50.00	Dr. 01-000-1402	50.00
Overhead	100.00	Dr. 01-000-1403	100.00
Outside processing	10.00	Dr. 01-000-1404	10.00
		Cr. 01-700-7100	270.00

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### Subinventory Accounts and Controls

#### Default Valuation Accounts

- Oracle Inventory displays the accounts you defined in the Organization Parameters window as the default valuation accounts.

#### Encumbrance Account

- If you use encumbrance controls in Oracle Purchasing, the subinventory encumbrance account is used by Purchasing for the purchase order distributions.

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### Subinventory Accounts and Controls

#### Expense Account

- When you receive an asset item to an expense subinventory or an expense item to an asset subinventory, the following hierarchy is used to determine the charge account:
  - The subinventory expense account is charged, if one exists.
  - If the subinventory does not have an expense account defined, the item expense account is charged.
  - If the item does not have an expense account, the organization-level expense account is charged.

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## Subinventory Accounts and Controls

---

### Subinventory Accounts and Controls

Use the Subinventories window to enter:

- Subinventory names
- Parameters
- Accounts

(N) CST Setup > Account Assignments > Subinventories > (B) New

(N) INV Setup > Organizations > Subinventories > (B) New

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**(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Setting Up > Inventory Structure > Defining Subinventories**



## Review Question

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### Review Question

**If an asset item is transferred into an expense subinventory, its value is not charged to expense.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**If an asset item is transferred into an expense subinventory, its value is not charged to expense.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Receiving Options and Controls

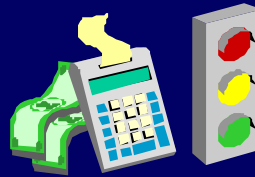
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### Receiving Options and Controls

- If you use Oracle Purchasing, you need to define your expense accrual account and other controls.



**Expense accrual  
account**



**Cost controls**

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### Receiving Options and Controls

#### Accruals

- An accrual is an accounting entry that is made to recognize liability for the value of items received, but the invoice has not yet been matched and approved in AP.

#### Accrue Expense Items

- You may choose to accrue non-inventory expense items at period end or upon receipt. Most commercial (non-government) installations accrue non-inventory expense items (expense destinations) at period end. Reasons to accrue at receipt include using encumbrances or budgetary control with encumbrances.

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### Receiving Options and Controls

#### Accrue Inventory Items

- Inventory items are always accrued upon receipt.

#### Expense AP Accrual Account

- Enter the liability account to use as the offset account for noninventory expense items.

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### Receiving Options and Controls

#### Issues with Accruing Expense Items upon Receipt

- You have more entries to reconcile in your AP accrual accounts. You should reclassify the expense portion of your Receiving Inspection account balance at period end.
- Use the Receiving Value Report by Destination Account to do this.
- Avoid this step by receiving all noninventory expense items as direct receipts.

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## Receiving Options and Controls

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### Receiving Options and Controls

Use the Purchasing Options window to enter:

- Accrual of noninventory expense items at period end or upon receipt
- Accrual of inventory items upon receipt
- Liability account

(N) CST Setup > Account Assignments > Purchasing Options >  
(T) Accrual

(N) PUR Setup > Purchasing > Purchasing Options > (T) Accrual

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**(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >  
Setting Up > Purchasing Options > Defining Accrual Options**

## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**Inventory items are always accrued upon receipt.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**Inventory items are always accrued upon receipt.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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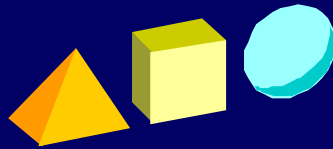
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## Noninventory versus Inventory Items

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### Noninventory versus Inventory Items

- With Oracle Purchasing and Oracle Inventory, you have two types of expense items:
  - Noninventory expense Items
  - Inventory expense Items



**Expense items**

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## Noninventory Expense Items

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### Noninventory Expense Items

With Oracle Purchasing, you can purchase items for noninventory items such as office supplies or capital equipment. These items use an expense destination type for the purchase order distribution information. You can inspect these purchasing items in receiving, but you cannot deliver these items into inventory.

If you accrue your expenses at time of receipt, all accounting entries for the receipt and delivery of these expense items occur within Purchasing. Unless you use encumbrance accounting, however, it is not recommended that you accrue expense purchases when you receive. You normally accrue your expense receipts at month end, using the Receipt Accruals process within Oracle Purchasing or Oracle Payables.

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### Inventory Expense Items

**You also have inventory expense items. These are items you can stock in a subinventory without any value. Examples include lubricants, consumables, and other types of free stock. Inventory expense items, like noninventory expense items, do not hold a unit cost in Oracle Cost Management.**

**Inventory expense items use an inventory destination type for the purchase order distribution information. You can deliver these inventory expense items from Receiving into either expense or asset subinventories.**

**You always accrue these types of inventory expense items when you receive. The Accrual Reconciliation Report reconciles your perpetual accruals with the corresponding Oracle Payables accounting entries.**

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## Review Question

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### Review Question

**You always accrue inventory expense items that use an inventory destination type for the purchase order distribution information upon receipt.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**You always accrue inventory expense items that use an inventory destination type for the purchase order distribution information upon receipt.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Units of Measure

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### Units of Measure

- Define units of measure (UOM) for tracking, moving, storing, and counting items. Each item defined and transaction performed must have a unit of measure.

Define multiple UOM classes



Define multiple UOMs for each class



Define intraclass UOM conversions



Define interclass UOM conversions

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### Units of Measure

#### Costing Implications

- Item costs are based on the item's primary unit of measure.
- Units of measure are used to define your resources on your routing steps.
- You can move or count items in units of measure other than their primary unit of measure. Oracle Inventory converts the transaction value to the primary unit of measure.

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**Item costs are not based on the item's primary unit of measure but on the transaction unit of measure.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**Item costs are not based on the item's primary unit of measure but on the transaction unit of measure.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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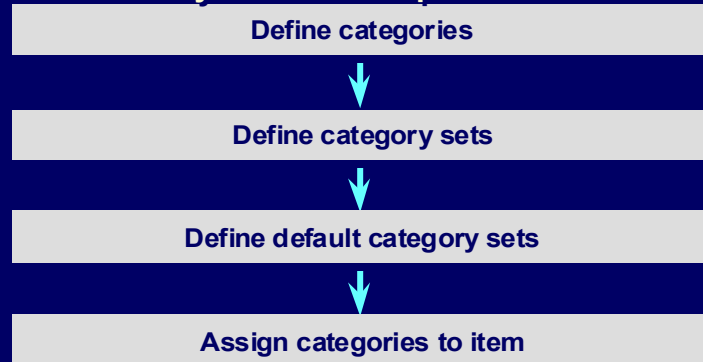
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## Categories for Product-Line Costing

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### Categories for Product-Line Costing

**You can use categories to perform product-line costing. By defining categories by product line, you can associate your items with product lines.**



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## Categories for Product-Line Costing

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### Categories for Product-Line Costing

#### Reporting

- You can sort or select most inventory cost reports by category:
- Inventory Value Report
- Intransit Value Report
- Receiving Value Report
- Elemental Inventory Value Report
- Standard Cost Adjustment reports
- Transaction Distribution reports
- Transaction Historical Summary
- Item Cost reports

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### Categories for Product-Line Costing

#### Cost Processes

- All major cost processes use category as a selection criterion:
- Cost Rollup
- Cost Update
- Mass Edits
- Copy Cost Type

#### Relationships

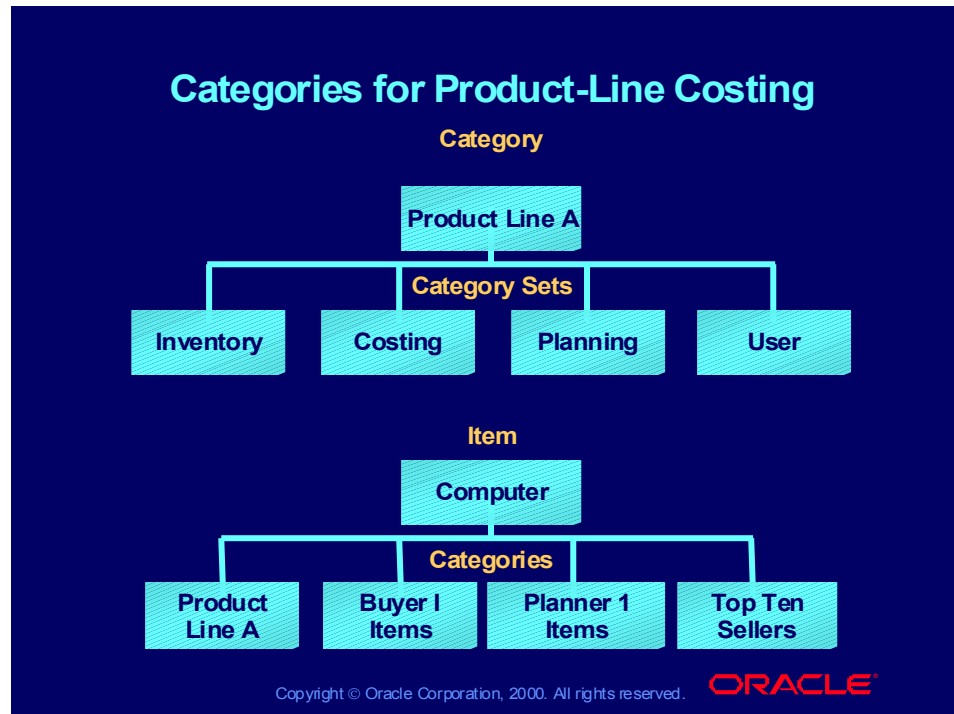
- Each category can exist in many category sets. Each item can exist in many categories. Each item/category/category set combination is unique.

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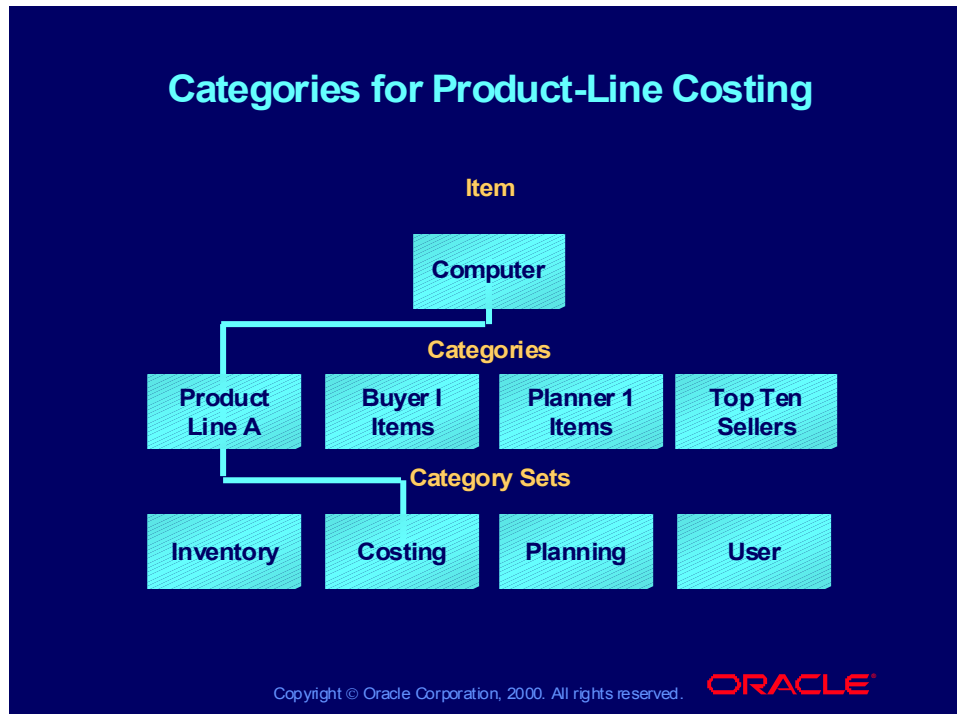
## Categories for Product-Line Costing

---



## Categories for Product-Line Costing

---



## Categories for Product-Line Costing

---

### Categories for Product-Line Costing

Use the Categories window to enter:

- Categories

(N) CST Setup > Categories > Category codes

(N) INV Setup > Items > Categories > Category codes

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## Categories for Product-Line Costing

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### Categories for Product-Line Costing

#### Defining Category Accounts

- You can use the **Category Accounts Summary** window to define, query, and update category valuation and expense accounts.
- If your current organization is a standard costing organization, you can define category accounts at the category and optionally subinventory level.
- If your current organization is an average costing organization you must define category accounts at the cost group or category level.
- You can only define category accounts for categories that belong to the default category set for the product line functional area.

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#### Caution

The category accounts defined in this window are only used if product line accounting has been and implemented. If product line accounting is implemented, the category accounts, not the item subinventory accounts are used when transactions are entered.

## Categories for Product-Line Costing

---

### Categories for Product-Line Costing

Use the **Category Accounts** window to enter:

- **Category accounts**

(N) CST Setup > Account Assignments > Category Accounts

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### Categories for Product-Line Costing

#### Defining Default Category Sets

- You have to define a default category set for each functional area. Oracle Inventory has seven predefined functional areas, including one for costing.
- By defining categories by product line for the default costing category set, you can associate your items with product lines.
- Oracle Inventory displays the default category sets throughout the appropriate application as the default in the category set fields.

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## Categories for Product-Line Costing

---

**Categories for Product-Line Costing**

**Use the Default Category Sets window to:**

- **Select the category set to use as the default for the functional area**

(N) CST Setup > Categories > Default Category Sets  
(N) INV Setup > Items > Categories > Default Category Sets

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**(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Setting Up > Item Categories > Defining Default Category Sets**

### Categories for Product-Line Costing

#### Group Categories into Category Sets

- When you enable an item in a functional area, the item is assigned to the default (mandatory) category set of the functional area.
- You can override the default category of the category set. In addition, you can manually assign your item to an unlimited number of category sets.
- You can assign an item to one category within each category set.

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## Categories for Product-Line Costing

---

**Categories for Product-Line Costing**

**Use the Category Sets window to:**

- Enter category sets
- Assign items to categories

**(N) CST Setup > Categories > Category Set**

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**(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Setting Up > Item Categories > Defining Category Sets**

## Categories for Product-Line Costing

---

**Categories for Product-Line Costing**

Use the Category Assignment window to:

- Assign an item to multiple categories

(N) INV Items > Master Items > (B) Find > (M) Tools > Categories

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**(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Items  
> Assigning Items to Categories**

## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**You can use categories to perform product-line costing. By defining categories by product line, you can associate your items with product lines.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**You can use categories to perform product-line costing. By defining categories by product line, you can associate your items with product lines.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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### Account Aliases

#### Easily Recognized Name or Label

- **An account alias is**
  - **A reference to a frequently used account number combination.**
  - **An easily recognized name or label representing a general ledger account number.**
- **You can view, report, and reserve against an account alias. During a transaction, you can use the account alias instead of an account number to refer to the account.**

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### Account Aliases

#### Avoiding Accounting Mistakes

- During miscellaneous issue and receipt transactions, you can use an account alias instead of an account number. Examples:
  - Scrap
  - Engineering expense

#### Reporting

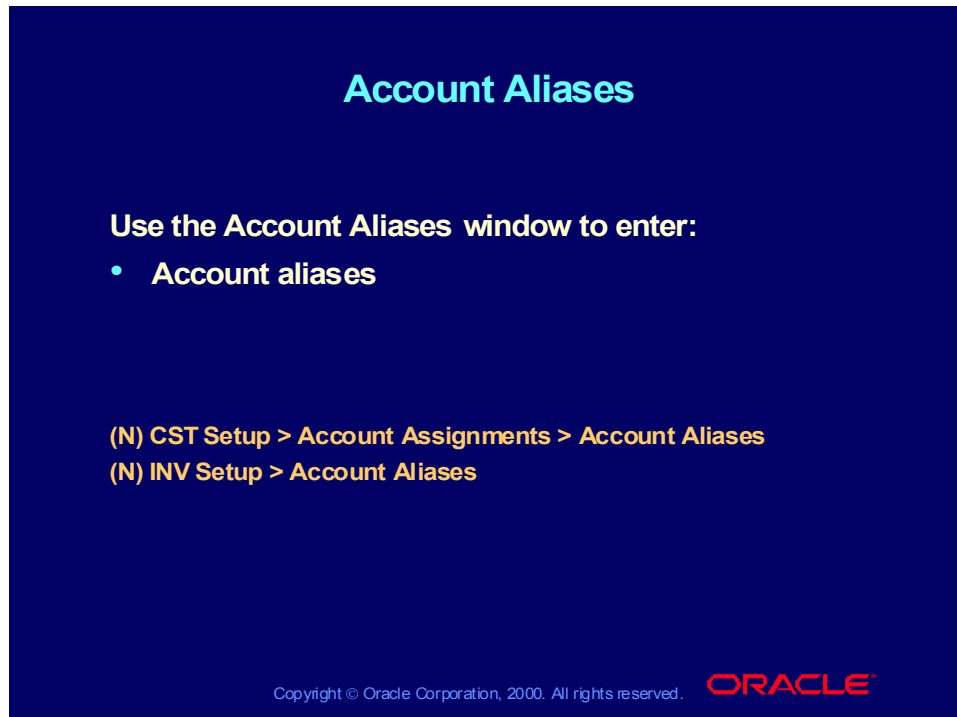
- You can request material distribution reports by account alias.

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## Account Aliases

---



**Account Aliases**

Use the Account Aliases window to enter:

- Account aliases

(N) CST Setup > Account Assignments > Account Aliases  
(N) INV Setup > Account Aliases

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**(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Setting Up > Transaction Setup > Defining Account Aliases**

## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**An account alias is**

- 1. A reference to a frequently used account number combination**
- 2. An easily recognized name or label representing a general ledger account number**
- 3. All of the above**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**An account alias is**

- 1. A reference to a frequently used account number combination**
- 2. An easily recognized name or label representing a general ledger account number**
- 3. All of the above**

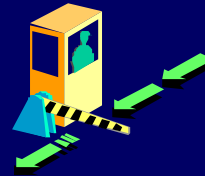
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### Cost Security Profiles

#### Update System Profile Options Window

- Use cost profiles to control access to your costs.
- You cannot change cost security profiles using the Personal Profiles Values window; your system administrator must do this using the Update System Profile Options window.



Security

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### Cost Security Profiles

#### **CST: Average Costing Option**

Use this profile to gain access to average costs if you use average costing.

#### **CST: Maintain Cost Privilege and CST: View Cost Privilege**

The function security feature in AOL is used to control access to windows that change or view item, resource, and overhead unit costs.

For viewing, access to reports with cost accounting data are controlled by user responsibility.

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### Cost Security Profiles

#### **CST: Cost Rollup—Wait for Table Locks**

Use this profile to control whether the cost rollup waits for another user or program to free the information that needs to be modified by the cost rollup.

- No means the Cost Rollup errors out after ten attempts to access the information.
- Yes means the Cost Rollup waits until the desired information is available.

#### **CST: Cost Update Debug Level**

Use this profile to control the number of messages and the amount of debug information that the Cost Update program writes to the log file.

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### Cost Security Profiles

#### **Site-Level Profile for Exchange Rate Conversions**

##### **CST: Exchange Rate Type**

**Use this profile to control the exchange rate type used for the Margin Analysis Report. The two period rate choices are period average rate and period end rate.**

**When using a foreign currency for the Margin Analysis Report, you need to specify the exchange rate type. For reporting P&L results, different countries use different financial standards. For example, U.S. companies convert using the period average rate, and Australian companies use the period end rate.**

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## Cost Security Profiles

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### Cost Security Profiles

Use the Update Systems Profiles Options window to:

- Enter cost security profiles

Use the Personal Profile Values window to:

- View cost security profiles

(N) CST Setup > Profiles

(N) INV Setup > Profile > Personal

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**(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Setting Up > Oracle Inventory Profile Options**

## Review Question

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### Review Question

**You use cost profiles to control access to your costs.**

**You cannot change cost security profiles using the Personal Profiles Values window; your system administrator must do this using the Update System Profile Options window.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**You use cost profiles to control access to your costs.**

**You cannot change cost security profiles using the Personal Profiles Values window; your system administrator must do this using the Update System Profile Options window.**

1. True
2. False

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### Summary

**In this lesson, you should have learned how to:**

- **Describe your system controls for Oracle Cost Management**
- **Describe your subinventory accounts and controls**
- **Describe your receiving options and controls**
- **Describe your units of measure**
- **Define your categories for product-line costing**
- **Define your account aliases**
- **Describe your cost security profiles**

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## Practice 4-1 Overview

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### Practice 4-1 Overview

**This practice covers the following topics:**

- **Discussing financial cost controls**

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## Practice 4-1

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### Practice 4-1

#### Short Answer Questions

1. How do you set up product-line costing?
2. How do you use non-asset subinventories?
3. Is it possible to track quantities but not value?
4. What reclassifying journal entry should be made if you accrue expense items upon receipt and do not use direct receipts for your expense items?
5. How do you control access to your costs?

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#### Practice 4-1 Solution

1. First, you define a category for each product line. Then, you assign the categories to a category set. Finally, you group your items into the categories.
2. You would use non-asset subinventories for expense items that you do not want to value in inventory or to hold consignment inventory owned by another company.
3. Yes, by defining a subinventory location and setting the Qty Tracked field to Yes and the Asset Inventory field to No.
4. You should prepare an accrual entry to reclassify the expense portion of your Receiving Inspection account balance, using the Receiving Value Report by Destination Account.
5. Use the cost security profiles to control access to windows that change or view item, resource, and overhead costs. You control access to other reports and inquiries that have cost accounting information by responsibility.



## Practice 4-1

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### Practice 4-1

#### Business Scenario

- You have been costing by product line to establish profitability trends. You would like to continue to do this and ask that an Oracle solution be presented to allow you to continue this practice.

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### Practice 4-1 Solution

#### Business Scenario

**Discuss how the use of categories and category sets will help facilitate product-line costing by setting up product-line category sets with appropriate categories to reflect each product line. Explain how all the account information can be set up for each category, and that as product line transactions are completed, costs are logged that can later be viewed and analyzed.**

### Guided Practice 4-2 Overview

#### Reviewing Cost Setup and Controls

Use the Seattle organization for all activities, and choose the Manufacturing Manager responsibility. The navigation path here is provided for convenience only and can be used to note the navigation path used in the Oracle demonstration database. In an actual installation, navigation paths may differ because the software is configured to your specific business requirements.

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### Guided Practice 4-2

1. Determine the cost control level for this installation.
  - a. Are costs maintained at the item level or at the organization level?  
Costs are maintained at the organization level.
  - b. What does this tell you about the cost of the same item in different organizations?  
The same item could have different costs in different organizations.

Use the Item Attribute Controls window to determine at which level costs are maintained.

(N) INV Setup > Items > Attribute Controls

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### Guided Practice 4-2

**2. Review the subinventories defined in Seattle.**

**Use the Subinventories Summary window to view subinventories that are defined in Seattle. Scroll to the right and observe that some inventories are quantity tracked and some are asset subinventories.**

**(N) INV Setup > Organizations > Subinventories > (M) View > Find All**

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### Guided Practice 4-2

- a. Does the finished goods subinventory (FGI) use the same accounts for all cost elements, or does it use different accounts?
  - The FGI subinventory uses different accounts for all cost elements.
- b. What implication does this have for the entries that will be posted to the general ledger?
  - Individual entries are posted for each element.

Use the Subinventories window to view the FGI subinventory that is defined in Seattle.

(N) INV Setup > Organizations > Subinventories >

(M) View > Find All > FGI > (T) Accounts

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### Guided Practice 4-2

3. What category set is the default for costing purposes?

- Inv.Items, the Inventory Category Set, is the default category set for costing purposes.

Use the Default Category Sets window to:

- View the category set that is the default for costing purposes.

(N) CST Setup > Categories > Default Category Sets

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### Guided Practice 4-2

4. Review your cost profiles, and ensure that you have authority to both view and maintain cost information. Notify the instructor if you do not.
  - Query the profiles CST: Maintain Cost Privilege and CST: View Cost Privilege.

Use the Personal Profile Values window to:

- View cost security profiles

(N) INV Setup > Profile > Personal

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# **Describing Work in Process Cost Controls**

## **Chapter 5**

## Costing Setup and Implementation

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### Notations:

N = Navigator

T = Tab

M = Menu

I = Icon

H = Hyperlink

B = Button

Help = Oracle Applications Help System

## Objectives

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### Objectives

**After this lesson, you should be able to describe the costing implications of:**

- WIP parameters
- WIP accounting classes

1-2

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# Agenda

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## Agenda

- Describing general ledger cost controls
- Describing organizational cost controls
- Describing financial cost controls
- Describing work-in-process (WIP) cost controls

1-3

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### Overview

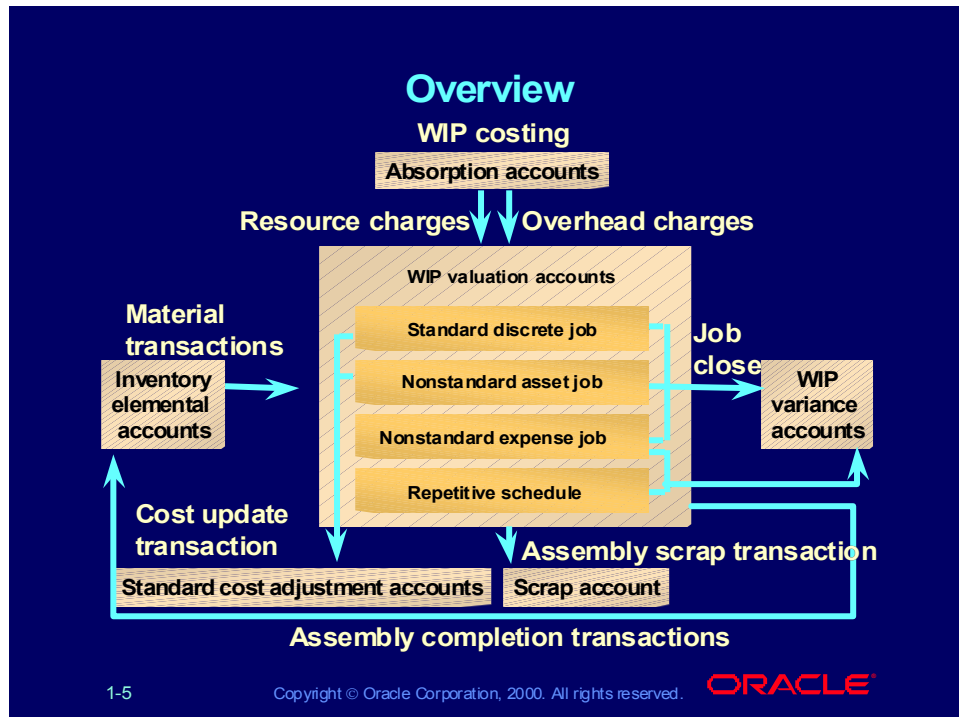
#### Setting Up WIP Controls for Costing

- WIP parameters
- Default WIP accounting classes
- Recognition of repetitive variances and scrap account required

#### WIP Costing

- WIP valuation is maintained on a perpetual basis with job and schedule balances equal to your accounting balances.

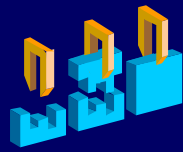
## Overview



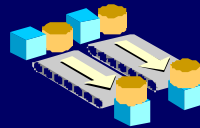
## Job Costing Versus Period-Based Costing

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### Job Costing Versus Period-Based Costing



**Job  
costing**



**Period-based  
costing**

1-6

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### **Job Costing Versus Period-Based Costing**

#### **Tracking Costs**

**You have two methods to track costs in WIP:**

- **Job costing**
- **Period-based costing**

#### **Job Costing**

- **Job costing is a method of collecting and reporting costs for each discrete job. This method includes costs in due to material, resource, and overhead transactions, and costs out due to completions, scrap, and variances. It is used for standard and nonstandard asset discrete jobs.**



### **Job Costing Versus Period-Based Costing**

#### **Period-based Costing**

- **Period-based costing is a method of collecting and reporting costs by period rather than by some other method such as by discrete jobs. This method is used primarily in costing repetitive schedules and nonstandard expense discrete (for example, prototype) jobs.**

#### **Differences**

- **Job costing maintains values across periods and recognizes variances at job close.**
- **Period-based costing zeros out value at the end of each period.**

1-8

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## Review Question

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### Review Question

**You have two methods to track costs in WIP:**

- 1. Job costing and period-based costing**
- 2. Inventory costing and WIP costing**
- 3. Production costing and facility costing**
- 4. None of the above**

1-9

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**You have two methods to track costs in WIP:**

1. Job costing and period-based costing
2. Inventory costing and WIP costing
3. Production costing and facility costing
4. None of the above

1-10

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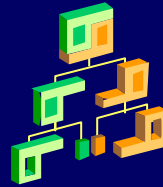
## This-Level and Previous-Level Costing

---

### This-Level and Previous-Level Costing



**This-level  
costs =  
Routing costs**



**Previous-level  
costs =  
BOM costs**

1-11

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### **This-Level and Previous-Level Costing**

#### **Charges to Work in Process**

- All charges to work in process are recorded as this-level or previous-level costs.

#### **This-Level Costs = Routing Costs**

- This-level costs are the costs incurred to convert the components into the finished assembly. These costs are charged through resource, outside processing, and overhead transactions.
- Standard this-level costs are the routing costs of the assembly. These costs are relieved from work in process when an assembly is completed to inventory.

1-12

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### This-Level and Previous-Level Costing

#### Previous-Level Costs = Bill of Material Costs

- Incurred previous-level costs (actual quantity at standard cost) represent the total cost of the components issued, including the component's resource, outside processing, and overhead cost elements.
- Standard previous-level costs (standard quantity at standard cost) are the bill of material cost of the assembly, including the component's resource, outside processing, and overhead cost elements.

## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**All charges to work in process are recorded as BOM costs:**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

1-14

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**All charges to work in process are recorded as BOM costs:**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

1-15

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## WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing

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### WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing

- Work-in-process parameters determine when variances are recognized for repetitive schedules.
- You choose when to recognize repetitive variances.
  - All Schedules Option
  - Completed—No Charges/Cancelled Schedules Option



**Variances**

1-16

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### WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing

#### All Schedules Option

- This option zeros out the balances of all repetitive schedules at the end of a period. It expenses all value remaining in the schedule, including the cost of any assemblies that may be in process but not yet complete.

#### Completed—No Charges/Cancelled Schedules Option

- This option recognizes variances for schedules with a status of Complete—No Charges Allowed or Cancelled. It is identical to the method used for Discrete Standard and Non-Standard asset jobs. It leaves total value in all other schedules, including any variances that may have occurred to date.

1-17

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## WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing

WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing									
Recognize Period Variances All Schedules Option									
	Stores Inventory		WIP		Finished Goods		Variance		
1.		1500	1500						
2a.		2500	2500						
2b.		100	100						
3.				3600	3600				
4.				500			500		Period 1
5.				400	400				Period 2
6.			400					400	

↓

- Variance includes value of remaining 10 assemblies to be completed.

1-18

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## WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing

---

### WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing

**Example of Recognize Period Variances using the All Schedules Option**

**Assumptions**

**Scheduled to build 100 of Assy1 in period 1.**

Item	Op	Std Cost
Assy1		\$40.00
Comp1	10	\$15.00
Comp2	20	\$25.00

### WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing

#### Transactions

1. Complete 100 of Assy1 from Op10—Pulls 100 Comp1 at \$15.00.
- 2a. Complete 100 of Assy1 from Op20—Pulls 100 Comp2 at \$25.00.
- 2b. Issue additional Comp2—Quantity of 4 at \$25.00.
3. Complete 90 of Assy1 from Op30 to Finished Goods.
4. Close period 1—Zeros out balance of schedule.
5. Complete 10 of Assy 1 from Op30 to Finished Goods.
6. Close period 2—Zeros out balance of schedule.

1-20

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## WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing

<b>WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing</b>					
Recognize Period Variances Completed—No Charges/Cancelled Schedules Option					
	Stores Inventory	WIP	Finished Goods	Variance	
1.	1500	1500			
2a.	2500	2500			
2b.	100	100			
3.			3600	3600	
-----					
5.			400		Period 1
6.			100	100	Period 2

• Variance remains in WIP at period end.

1-21

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## WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing

---

### WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing

**Example of Recognize Period Variances using the Completed—No Charges/Cancelled Schedules Option**

#### **Assumptions**

**Scheduled to build 100 of Assy1 in period 1.**

Item	Op	Std Cost
Assy1		\$40.00
Comp1	10	\$15.00
Comp2	20	\$25.00

1-22

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## WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing

---

### WIP Parameters: Repetitive Variance Timing

#### Transactions

1. Complete 100 of Assy1 from Op10—Pulls 100 Comp1 at \$15.00.
- 2a. Complete 100 of Assy1 from Op20—Pulls 100 Comp2 at \$25.00.
- 2b. Issue additional Comp2—Quantity of 4 at \$25.00.
3. Complete 90 of Assy1 from Op30 to Finished Goods.
4. Close period 1—No accounting entries because schedule is not complete.
5. Complete 10 of Assy 1 from Op30 to Finished Goods (Status=Complete)
6. Close period 2—Zeros out balance of schedule.

1-23

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## Review Question

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### Review Question

**Work-in-process parameters determine when variances are recognized for repetitive schedules. You choose when to recognize repetitive variances.**

- **All Schedules Option**
- **Completed—No Charges/Cancelled Schedules Option**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

1-24

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**Work-in-process parameters determine when variances are recognized for repetitive schedules. You choose when to recognize repetitive variances.**

- **All Schedules Option**
- **Completed—No Charges/Cancelled Schedules Option**

1. **True**
2. **False**

1-25

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## WIP Parameters: Assembly Scrap Costing

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### WIP Parameters: Assembly Scrap Costing

- WIP parameters also determine when assembly scrap transactions are costed.
- You choose when to cost assembly scrap transactions:
  - Require Scrap Account—Checked
  - Require Scrap Account—Unchecked



**Scrap**

1-26

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### WIP Parameters: Assembly Scrap Costing

#### Require Scrap Account—Checked

- This option relieves discrete jobs and schedules for the value of scrapped assemblies. You are required to enter a scrap account when you move an assembly into the Scrap intraoperation step. This option provides the most visibility to your scrap transactions.

#### Require Scrap Account—Unchecked

- A scrap account is not required when you move an assembly into the Scrap intraoperation step. The cost of the scrap remains in the job and is treated as a variance at job close.

## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**When the option to Require Scrap Account is checked, the system relieves discrete jobs and schedules for the value of scrapped assemblies and provides the most visibility to your scrap transactions.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

1-28

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## Review Question

---

### Review Question

**When the option to Require Scrap Account is checked, the system relieves discrete jobs and schedules for the value of scrapped assemblies and provides the most visibility to your scrap transactions.**

1. True
2. False

1-29

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### Defining WIP Parameters

Use the WIP Parameters window to enter when to:

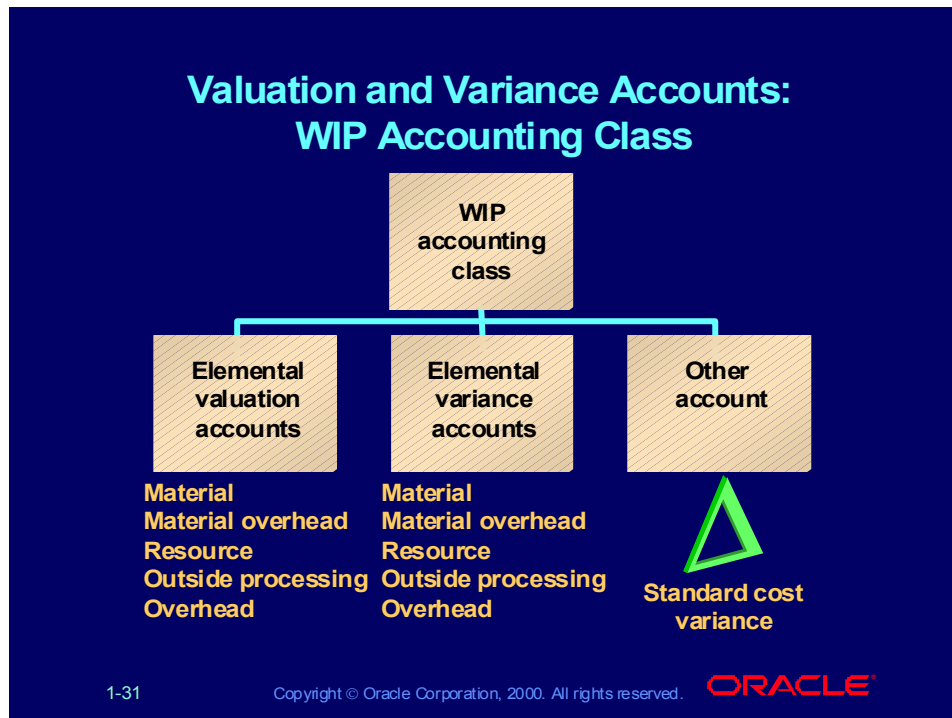
- Recognize repetitive variances
- Cost assembly scrap transactions

(N) WIP Setup > Parameters > (M) Repetitive

(N) WIP Setup > Parameters > (M) Move Transaction

## Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

---





## Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

---

### Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

#### WIP Accounting Class

- Each job must reference a WIP accounting class.
- Each WIP accounting class includes the elemental valuation and variance accounts you use to cost production.
- Valuation accounts are charged when material is issued to, or when resources, outside processing, or overhead is earned by, a job or schedule. They are also relieved when assemblies are completed from a job or schedule.

1-32

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## Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

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### Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

#### Separate Accounts Versus Grouping Cost Elements by Account

- All cost elements can be assigned the same account, or each cost element can be assigned a separate account. You can also group cost elements by using a combination of accounts.
- By grouping cost elements together, you reduce the number of accounting entries generated by each transaction, because the accounting entries are summarized by a unique cost element account.

1-33

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## Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

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### Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

#### Charges to Jobs and Schedules

- All elemental accounts are charged when material is issued to a job or schedule, depending on the elemental cost structure of the item being issued.
- The resource account is charged when resources are earned by jobs or schedules.
- The outside processing account is charged when outside processing resources are earned by jobs or schedules.
- The overhead account is charged when overhead is earned by jobs or schedules.

1-34

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## Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

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### Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

#### Standard Relief from Jobs and Schedules

- All elemental accounts are relieved when assemblies are completed from a job or schedule, depending on the elemental cost structure of the assembly.
- There are two types of variance accounts: the production variance accounts and the standard cost variance account.

1-35

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## Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

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### Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

#### Production Variance Accounts

- For standard discrete or asset nonstandard jobs, the variance accounts are used to expense the residual value when you close the job.
- For repetitive schedules, the variance accounts are used to expense the residual value depending on your Recognize Period Variances parameter.
- All variances for previous level costs are recognized as material usage variance.
- All material overhead in work in process is a previous level cost.
- There is no material overhead variance account.

1-36

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## Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

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### Valuation and Variance Accounts: WIP Accounting Class

#### Standard Cost Variance Account

- The standard cost variance account is used as the offset account by the cost update when it revalues standard discrete and asset nonstandard jobs.
- You cannot define a standard cost variance account for repetitive schedules and expense nonstandard jobs because they are not revalued by the cost update.

1-37

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## Review Question

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### Review Question

**All cost elements can be assigned the same account, or each cost element can be assigned a separate account. You can also group cost elements by using a combination of accounts.**

**By grouping cost elements together, you reduce the number of accounting entries generated by each transaction, because the accounting entries are summarized by a unique cost element account.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

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## Review Question

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### Review Question

**All cost elements can be assigned the same account, or each cost element can be assigned a separate account. You can also group cost elements by using a combination of accounts.**

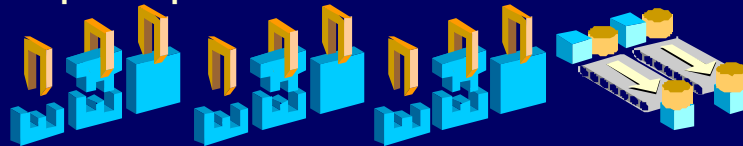
**By grouping cost elements together, you reduce the number of accounting entries generated by each transaction, because the accounting entries are summarized by a unique cost element account.**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**



### WIP Accounting Classes

- Define at least one WIP accounting class for each of the three types of discrete production. Each job you create must reference a WIP accounting class, and each WIP accounting class must be assigned to one of the three types of jobs.
- Define repetitive accounting classes for your repetitive production lines.



**Standard  
Discrete**

**Asset  
Nonstandard**

**Expense  
Nonstandard**

**Repetitive  
Assembly**

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### WIP Accounting Classes

#### Standard Discrete

- Use for your standard production.
- The net value of the job is carried across accounting periods.
- Recognize variances when the job status is changed to closed, no charges allowed.
- This-level material overhead is never charged into or relieved from the job but is earned as part of the completion transaction.

### WIP Accounting Classes

#### Asset Nonstandard

- Use for nonstandard production, such as reworking or upgrading assemblies or prototype production.
- The net value of the job is carried across accounting periods.
- Recognize variances when the job status is changed to closed, no charges allowed.
- This-level material overhead is relieved from the job when an assembly is completed from a job. This-level material overhead is never earned as part of the completion transaction.

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### WIP Accounting Classes

#### Expense Nonstandard

- Use to expense the net value in the job when you close the period.
- This-level material overhead is relieved from the job when an assembly is completed from a job. This-level material overhead is never earned as part of the completion

### WIP Accounting Classes

#### **Repetitive Assembly**

- Use for your standard repetitive production lines.
- The net value of the schedule is either carried across accounting periods or it is charged to the variance accounts when you close the period, depending on the Recognize Period Variances parameter.
- This level material overhead is never charged into or relieved from the schedule but is earned as part of the completion transaction.

## Defining WIP Accounting Classes

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### Defining WIP Accounting Classes

Use the WIP Accounting Classes window to enter:

- Discrete WIP accounting classes
- Repetitive WIP accounting classes

(N) CST Setup > Account Assignments > WIP Accounting Classes

(N) WIP Setup > WIP Accounting Classes

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**(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications >  
Oracle Work in Process > Setting Up > WIP Accounting Classes**

## Work-in-Process Costing Differences

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### Work-in-Process Costing Differences

- Oracle Cost Management values and recognizes variances differently depending on the type of accounting class, as shown in the table below.

Description of WIP Costing	Class: Nonstandard Expense	Class: Nonstandard Asset	Class: Standard Discrete	Class: Repetitive Schedules
Variance at period end	Yes			Optional*
Variance at job close	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Separate class accounts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zero balance at period end	Yes			Optional
Final status—closed	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Final Status—complete/canceled				Yes
Earn material overhead at completion			Yes	Yes

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## Review Question

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### Review Question

**The three types of discrete production include:**

- 1. Standard Discrete**
- 2. Asset Nonstandard**
- 3. Expense Nonstandard**
- 4. All of the above**
- 5. None of the above**

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## Summary

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### Summary

**In this lesson, you should have learned how to describe the costing implications of:**

- **WIP parameters**
- **WIP accounting classes**

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## Practice 5-1 Overview

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### Practice 5-1 Overview

**This practice covers the following topics:**

- **Discussing WIP cost controls**

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### Practice 5-1

#### Short Answer Questions

1. What are the costing implications of setting the Recognize Period Variances option to All Schedules?
2. When are scrap transactions accounted for when the Require Scrap Account check box is selected? When it is cleared?
3. Why do you not define a material overhead variance account when you define your WIP accounting classes?
4. For what is the standard cost variance account used? For which WIP accounting classes do you define a standard cost variance account?

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#### Practice 5-1 Solution

1. The total value of all open schedules is written off to the variance accounts at each period end, including any inventory in progress. This can lead to fluctuations in variances from period to period if your production levels and cycles vary.
2. When the Mandatory Scrap flag is set to Yes, scrap transactions are valued at the time of the transaction and use the account you enter as the offset account.  
  
When the Mandatory Scrap flag is set to No, scrap transactions are valued at the time you close the job or schedule and use the accounting class variance accounts.
3. Material overhead is never charged to WIP. Any material overhead variance included in the previous level costs is recognized as material variance (as are all previous level variances). All this level material overhead is earned at the overhead standard rate or amount as assemblies are completed to inventory.
4. The standard cost variance account for discrete jobs and asset nonstandard jobs is used as the offset account by the cost update when revaluing WIP.

### Practice 5-1

#### Business Scenario

**5. You currently use a standard costing method with your legacy system but you are curious to know how Oracle's average costing might be beneficial in bringing you closer to actual costs for valuing your inventory. One of the issues you currently face is the tedious task of evaluating standard costs on a consistent basis to ensure accurate profitability.**

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#### Practice 5-1 Solution

**5. Discuss how Oracle's Cost module can support the moving average method of costing by re-weighting the average unit cost as goods are received into inventory. Illustrate how receiving items into inventory can revalue the average cost by dividing the cumulative value of all transactions by the cumulative transaction quantity for an item. Example: I receive 100 pieces of item X into inventory at \$5.00 each. My current inventory value is \$500.00. I then receive 100 more pieces of item X into inventory at \$3.00 each. My new inventory quantity is 200 pieces at an average cost of \$4.00 per piece.**

## Guided Practice 5-2 Overview

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### Guided Practice 5-2 Overview

**This practice covers the following topics:**

- **Defining WIP accounting classes for standard costing**

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## Guided Practice 5-2: Defining WIP Accounting Classes for Standard Costing

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### Guided Practice 5-2: Defining WIP Accounting Classes for Standard Costing

To define accounting classes in a standard costing organization:

(N) WIP Setup > WIP Accounting Classes

1. Navigate to the WIP Accounting Classes window.
2. Enter a unique accounting Class name: akdiscrete (put your initials as the first two letters)
3. Enter its description: My discrete job class
4. Select Standard Discrete as an accounting class Type. The options are Standard Discrete, Repetitive Assembly, Asset Non-standard, and Expense Non-standard.
5. Optionally, enter the Inactive On date.

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## Guided Practice 5-2: Defining WIP Accounting Classes for Standard Costing

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### Guided Practice 5-2: Defining WIP Accounting Classes for Standard Costing

5. In the **Accounts** tabbed region, select the general ledger accounts for each required **Valuation** and **Variance** account. Enter the following valuation accounts and variance accounts:

	Valuation accounts	Variance accounts
Mat	01-000-1410-0000-000	01-520-5310-0000-000
MOH	01-000-1420-0000-000	
Res	01-000-1440-0000-000	01-520-5312-0000-000
OSP	01-000-1450-0000-000	01-520-5370-0000-000
OVH	01-000-1430-0000-000	01-520-5330-0000-000
Std Cost		01-520-5390-0000-000

6. **Save your work.**

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## Guided Practice 5-3 Overview

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### Guided Practice 5-3 Overview

**This practice covers the following topics:**

- **Defining WIP accounting classes for average costing**

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## Guided Practice 5-3: Defining WIP Accounting Classes for Average Costing

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### Guided Practice 5-3: Defining WIP Accounting Classes for Average Costing

To define accounting classes in an average costing organization:

(N) WIP Setup > WIP Accounting Classes

1. Navigate to the WIP Accounting Classes window.
2. Enter a unique accounting Class name: akdiscrete (put your initials as the first two letters)
3. Enter its description: My discrete job class
4. Select Standard Discrete as an accounting class Type. The options are Standard Discrete, Repetitive Assembly, Asset Non-standard, and Expense Non-standard.
5. Optionally, enter the Inactive On date.

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## Guided Practice 5-3: Defining WIP Accounting Classes for Average Costing

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### Guided Practice 5-3: Defining WIP Accounting Classes for Average Costing

5. In the Accounts tabbed region, select the general ledger accounts for each required Valuation and Variance account. Enter the following valuation accounts and variance accounts:

	Valuation accounts	Variance accounts
Mat	01-000-1410-0000-000	01-535-5310-0000-000
MOH	01-000-1420-0000-000	
Res	01-000-1440-0000-000	01-535-5312-0000-000
OSP	01-000-1450-0000-000	01-535-5370-0000-000
OVH	01-000-1430-0000-000	01-535-5330-0000-000

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## Guided Practice 5-3: Defining WIP Accounting Classes for Average Costing

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### **Guided Practice 5-3: Defining WIP Accounting Classes for Average Costing**

- 6. In the Average Costing region, select System Calculated as the Default Completion Cost Source. The options are System Calculated and User Defined.**
- 7. If you select the System Calculated as your default completion cost source, select Use Actual Resources as the System Option. The options are Use Actual Resources and Use Predefined Resources.**
- 8. Leave Cost Type blank. You only need to choose a cost type if the Default Completion Cost Source parameter is User Defined.**
- 9. Save your work.**

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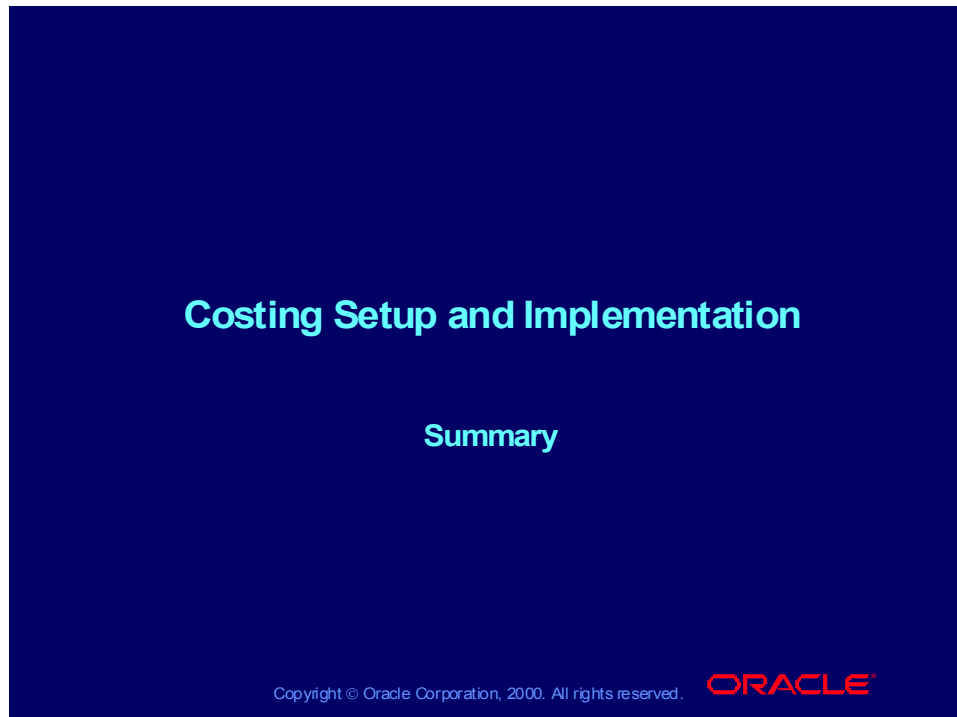


# **Oracle Costing Setup and Implementation Summary**

## **Chapter 6**

# Costing Setup and Implementation

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## Notations:

N = Navigator

T = Tab

M = Menu

I = Icon

H = Hyperlink

B = Button

Help = Oracle Applications Help System

## Objectives

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### Objectives

**In this course, you should have learned how to :**

- **Describe general ledger cost controls**
- **Describe organizational cost controls**
- **Describe financial cost controls**
- **Describe work-in-process (WIP) cost controls**

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## Agenda Summary

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### Agenda Summary

- Describing general ledger cost controls
- Describing organizational cost controls
- Describing financial cost controls
- Describing work-in-process (WIP) cost controls

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