UNIVERZITA PALACKÉHO V OLOMOUCI
Křížkovského 8
771 47 Olomouc
IČ: 61989592 DIČ: CZ61989592

Objednávka č. 4596006157 ze dne 08.09.2017

Odběratel - fakturační adresa
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci

Biskupské nám. 1
771 11 Olomouc

Zboží dodejte na adresu:
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci
Biskupské nám. 1
771 11 Olomouc

Termín dodání je 114 dní od data účinnosti

Dodavatel
Consulting Company Novasoft, a.s.
Cedrová 1236
252 42 Jesenice u Prahy
Česká republika

IČ: 27595137 DIČ: CZ27595137
Dodavatel č.: 110750
Vyřizuje [redacted]
Telefon
E-mail

Číslo této objednávky prosím uvádějte na Vámi vystaveném daňovém dokladu.

Měna objednávky: **CZK**

Text	Množství	Cena vč. DPH

UNIVERZITA PALACKÉHO V OLOMOUCI
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Implementace modulu EA-FIN	1 JV	310.365,00

Na základě smlouvy č. IC/2015/0136 u Vás objednáváme implementaci modulu EA-FIN pro Asset Accounting pro UP Olomouc dle cenové nabídky ze dne 22.08.2017, v rozsahu 18 JV.

Aktivace komponenty EA-FIN pro aktivaci nového výpočtu odpisů. Popis komponenty je v příloze č. 1.

Aktivací nové funkcionality přestanou fungovat původní user exity a musí se přejít na Business Add-Ins (BAdIs). To je popsáno v SAP note 965032 - Differences between old and new depreciation calculation. Příloha č. 2.

Cena implementace:
Předání a převzetí výstupu proběhne na základě akceptace a podpisem akceptačního protokolu, který bude podkladem pro fakturaci.

Proces:	Člověkoden:
Analýza	4
Implementace	11
Funkční testovaní	3
Vytvoření klonu UPG **	-
Paralelní běh výpočtů ***	-
Celkem	18

Cena dle uzavřené rámcové smlouvy je 14.250,- Kč bez DPH za MD.
Cena je uvedena v Kč bez DPH, která k ní bude připočtena v zákonné výši.
Cena zahrnuje veškeré předvídatelné náklady na území ČR.
Fakturace základní implementace bude provedena po převzetí do produktivního provozu.

Místo implementace bude prováděno vzdáleně či v prostorách Univerzity Palackého v Olomouci Křížkovského 8, Olomouc
Po vzájemné dohodě muže být lokalita změněna.

Celková cena bez DPH činí 256.500,- Kč.
Celková cena s DPH činí 310.365,- Kč.

Termín dodání do 31.12.2017.

Celková hodnota objednávky:	310.365,00

Ostatní smluvní ujednání:
1. Osoby jednající za odběratele a dodavatele prohlašují, že mají oprávnění k právnímu jednání za smluvní stranu v rámci tohoto závazkového vztahu.
2. V případě prodlení dodavatele s dodáním objednaného plnění je odběratel oprávněn bez dalšího odstoupit od této objednávky s tím, že na pozdějším plnění nemá odběratel zájem.
3. Dodavatel bere na vědomí, že odběratel má povinnost smlouvy s cenou/hodnotou předmětu plnění nad 50.000,- Kč bez DPH, tedy i nabídky a jejich akceptace, zveřejnit v registru smluv postupem podle zákona č. 340/2015 Sb., o zvláštních podmínkách účinnosti některých smluv, uveřejňování těchto smluv a o registru smluv (zákon o registru smluv), ve znění pozdějších předpisů. O uveřejnění smlouvy se může dodavatel přesvědčit na adrese

UNIVERZITA PALACKÉHO V OLOMOUCI
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Objednávka č. 4596006157 ze dne 08.09.2017

https://smlouvy.gov.cz, a pokud poskytne svůj e-mail, bude informován zaslanou zprávou o zveřejnění. Teprve po uveřejnění smlouvy v registru smluv nabývá tato účinnosti a je možno podle ní plnit.
4. Dodavatel prohlašuje, že v této objednávce, ani jejích přílohách, nejsou údaje podléhající obchodnímu tajemství, ani důvěrné údaje či sdělení, jejichž uveřejněním by došlo k neoprávněnému zásahu do práva povinnosti dodavatele, jeho zástupců nebo jeho zaměstnanců. V případě, že by přesto zveřejněním smlouvy došlo k neoprávněnému zásahu do práv a povinnosti dodavatele, jeho zástupců či zaměstnanců, odpovídá dodavatel sám za újmu způsobenou jemu samému a jeho vlastním zástupcům nebo zaměstnancům.
5. Smluvní parametry stanovené touto objednávkou není možno měnit jinak než shodnou formou, jakou byla učiněna nabídka a akceptace.
6. Součástí smlouvy mezi odběratelem a dodavatelem nejsou žádná ujednání, která nejsou výslovně uvedena v této objednávce a jejích přílohách.
7. Je vyloučeno potvrzení této objednávky ze strany dodavatele s dodatkem, výhradou či odchylkou, přestože to podstatně nemění podmínky objednávky (nabídky).
8. Výše uvedená cena je konečná, obsahuje všechny náklady dodavatele.

Pověřená osoba: [redacted]

prof. Mgr. Jaroslav Miller, M.A., Ph.D., v. r.
rektor

Potvrzujeme přijetí objednávky a souhlasíme s výše uvedenými podmínkami.

Datum potvrzení: 11.9. 2017

Podpis a razítko [redacted]

Potvrzenou objednávku zašlete obratem zpět.

Nabídka
Implementace EA-FIN pro Asset Accounting
pro
Univerzitu Palackého v Olomouci

Consulting Company Novasoft, a.s.

Cedrová 1236, 252 42 Jesenice

Nabídka: „Implementace EA-FIN pro Asset Accounting"	**Zákazník**: Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci	
Kontaktní osoba: [redacted]	**Utajení**: Ne	**Výtisk**: 1
Název dokumentu: UPOL_Nabidka_EAFIN_v0-01.docx	**Vytvořeno dne** 17.8.2017	**Stran**: 5

Obsah

1 Úvod

Consulting Company Novasoft, a.s. děkuje **Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci** za možnost předložení této nabídky. To, že jsme byli osloveni, chápeme jako vyjádření důvěry v naše schopnosti a kompetence a pokusíme se proto Vaše očekávání naplnit k Vaší plné spokojenosti.

Přijměte, prosím, naše ubezpečení, že Consulting Company Novasoft, bude díky svým dlouholetým a mezinárodním zkušenostem v oblasti implementací informačních systémů zárukou kvality nabízeného řešení a kontinuity jeho rozvoje v budoucnosti.

2 Identifikační a kontaktní údaje dodavatele

Název společnosti	**Consulting Company Novasoft, a.s.**
Adresa sídla	**Cedrová 1236, 252042 Jesenice**
IČ	**25795137**
DIČ	**CZ25795137**
Telefon	[redacted]
WEB	www.ccnovasoft.cz
kontaktní osoba	[redacted]
Telefon	
Email	

3 Popis a rozsah implementace

3.1 Předmět nabídky

Aktivace komponenty **EA-FIN** pro aktivaci nového výpočtu odpisů. Popis komponenty je v příloze č. 1.

EA-FIN.PDF

Předmětem nabídky je pouze bod 1.8 **EA-FIN: Asset Accounting (FI-AA)**.

Aktivací nové funkcionality přestanou fungovat původní **user exity** a musí se přejít na **Business Add-Ins** (BAdIs). To je popsáno v SAP note 965032 - Differences between old and new depreciation calculation. Příloha č. 2.

965032 - Differences between old and new

4 Harmonogram implementace

Harmonogram implementace závisí na termínu objednání.

Fáze	Datum ukončení
Začátek	04. 09.
Analýza	18. 09.
Implementace	16. 10.
Funkční testovaní	26. 10.
Vytvoření klonu testovacího systému *	27. 10.
Paralelní běh výpočtů *	Jeden měsíc
Start ostrého provozu	01. 12.

* V principu jde o to, že s aktivací EA-FIN přestává být funkční původní řešení pro zákaznický výpočet hodnoty odpisů a je třeba provést reimplementaci řešení. SAP založil BADI, které se však chová zcela odlišně od UX a tak nejde použít copy&paste, ale jde o skutečnou reimplementaci výpočtu hodnoty odpisů se vším všudy, tj. analýza, programování, testování. **A následně i porovnání výsledků, které dává UX a BADI**, tj. bylo by užitečné mít vytvořený klon testovacího systému UPQ, na kterém by zůstala aktivní původní metoda výpočtu a na reálném UPQ by už byla aktivovaná nová metoda

5 Cena implementace

Předání a převzetí výstupu proběhne na základě akceptace a podpisem akceptačního protokolu, který bude podkladem pro fakturaci.

Proces	Člověkoden
Analýza	4
Implementace	11
Funkční testovaní	3
Vytvoření klonu UPG **	(1,5)
Paralelní běh výpočtů ***	-
Celkem	**18(19,5)**

** volitelně, předpokládáme, že UPOL provede vlastními silami

*** většina pracnosti se předpokládá na straně odběratele, pokud bude nutná naše součinnost bude účtovaná na bázi - *time and material*

Cena dle uzavřené rámcové smlouvy je 14.250 Kč bez DPH za MD.

Cena je uvedena v Kč bez DPH, která k ní bude připočtena v zákonné výši.

Cena zahrnuje veškeré předvídatelné náklady na území ČR.

Fakturace základní implementace bude provedena po převzetí do produktivního provozu.

6 Místo poskytnutí služby

Místo implementace bude prováděno vzdáleně či v prostorách **Univerzity Palackého v Olomouci**

Křížkovského 8, Olomouc

Po vzájemné dohodě muže být lokalita změněna.

SAP Note

965032 - Differences between old and new depreciation calculation

Version 30 **Validity:** 29.02.2016 - active **Language** English

Header Data

Released On	29.02.2016 09:54:30
Release Status	Released for Customer
Component	FI-AA-AA-B Transaction Figures / Valuation
Other Components	FI-AA-AA-E Periodic Posting
	FI-AA-IS Information System
	XX-PROJ-IMS-UPGR Application Specific Upgrade Tools
Priority	Recommendations / Additional Info
Category	Installation information

Symptom

Differences between the "old" and the "new" depreciation calculation - what should I do in the case of differences?

This SAP Note describes the basic differences in function between the "old" and "new" depreciation calculation, it also describes the most important innovations.

This SAP Note also provides help for cases in which there are different calculation results in both depreciation calculations due to different calculation procedures or more consistent conversion of business conditions.

The SAP Note deals with the following topics:

1. Is the new depreciation calculation actually active?

2. Is there actually a problem with the new depreciation calculation?

3. Displaying the calculation parameters (depreciation trace)

4. Differences in the logic, differences that are normal

a) Calculation procedure

b) Rounding differences

c) Management of time-dependent depreciation terms/the option of making a change during a fiscal year

d) No depreciations on transactions

e) Enhanced period controls

f) No correction of unplanned depreciation using proportional ordinary depreciation for the rule for positive/negative net book value "All Values Allowed" if the unplanned depreciation returns a net book value below zero

g) Base value "net book value" (24) during interest calculation

h) Variable definition of interest

i) Digital depreciation

j) Treatment of subsequent acquisitions

k) Changeover procedure

l) Customer enhancements

m) Shutdown

n) EVL depreciation in Finland

o) Update of the fields ANEP-NAFAB, ANEP-SAFAB, ANEP-ZINSB

p) Different handling during clearing of down payments

q) Different handling of base value 12 (APC minus unplanned depreciation without write-up)

r) Different handling of intracompany transfers/transfers relating to a depreciation key with the base value "Net book value" (24) and the percentage rate from the remaining life

This list of differences is not final.

Other Terms

AFAR, new depreciation calculation, AFAMA, AFAMS, XSTIL

Reason and Prerequisites

1. **Is the new depreciation calculation actually active?**
   The system switches to the new depreciation calculation only after you activate the SAP ECC Extension Financials (EA-FIN). If the add-on is not active, the system uses the old depreciation calculation.
   You can use transaction **SFW5** to check if extension EA-FIN is active. For the simple check, call transaction **AW01** and choose 'Display dep. calculation' to navigate to the fixed asset trace. Depending on the depreciation calculation, a different screen appears. If the period interval procedure is listed in the header line, this is the new depreciation calculation.
2. **Is there actually a problem with the new depreciation calculation?**
   The calculated depreciation amounts are firstly compared with one another. To obtain the depreciation values with the "old" depreciation calculation, you can use transaction.**AW01_AFAR** (Asset Explorer - old depreciation calculation). This transaction always uses the old depreciation calculation, even if the new one is active.
   Procedure:
   a. Call transaction **AW01** (Asset Explorer) for the affected fixed asset.
      If the system generates a dialog box telling you that values of the fixed asset have changed, the depreciation for this fixed asset is not current. This may be caused by a change process that was not properly closed. In this case, the change process is to be analyzed. However, if the fixed asset was not changed and the fixed asset already existed before the changeover to the new depreciation calculation, it is likely a rounding difference caused by the changed mode of operation of the new depreciation calculation.
   b. Call transaction **AW01_AFAR** (Asset Explorer - old depreciation calculation) in a separate session for the affected fixed asset.
      If the system displays a dialog box telling you that values of the fixed asset have changed, the old depreciation calculation arrives at a different result. You can calculate alternative values by choosing "Recalculate dep".
   c. Now you can compare the values of the two depreciation calculations with each other. If the difference is less than one integral currency unit, there is usually a rounding difference due to the changed calculation procedure. For larger differences, the cause can be determined using the fixed assets trace (Display dep.calculation).
3. **Displaying the calculation parameters (depreciation trace)**
   SAP Note 964860 describes the new fixed asset trace.
4. **Differences in the logic; differences that are normal**
   a. **Calculation procedure,**
      The calculation procedure was converted from transaction-oriented to period-interval-oriented. The period-based depreciation calculation replaces the previous depreciation calculation that was based on individual transactions. The "old" depreciation calculation sequentially calculates each transaction separately and in the sequence in which a line item was posted to a fixed asset. However, the "new" calculation groups together and cumulates all transactions and value changes that are included in a time period (calculation period) and calculates them as a time segment. The system groups together the transactions of a fixed asset according to the calculation periods.
      The system uses the asset value date as well as the period control group of the transaction type group to determine the calculation period. The system assigns each transaction to a calculation period. Then the system creates period intervals from the determined calculation periods and calculates the depreciation on the basis of these intervals.
   b. **Rounding differences**
      Rounding differences between the two calculation methods may occur naturally due to the conversion of the calculation procedure (see point 4a). If the size of the difference of the calculation results between new and old depreciation calculation is integral currency unit or lower, this generally occurs due to a rounding difference.
      If you round to entire currency units and have posted many transactions to the fixed asset, for which the amounts are summarized in the new depreciation calculation in a calculation period, the differences may extend beyond one currency unit. The old depreciation calculation rounded after every transaction in this case. The new depreciation calculation, on the other hand, calculates an amount that is rounded once.
   c. **Managing time-dependent depreciation terms /the option of making a change during a fiscal year**
      With the old depreciation calculation, changes to the depreciation terms were always related to all open fiscal years. With the new depreciation calculation, you now have the option to change depreciation terms during the fiscal year. This means that the changed parameters are included in the calculation always from the period for which the period is also valid. The "old" depreciation calculation does not support this. The AW01_AFAR functions for time-dependent depreciation terms work only with the parameters of the last valid (newest) interval.
      The following depreciation terms can be maintained time-dependently on the fixed asset:
      - Depreciation key
      - Useful life
      - Scrap value/scrap value percentage rate
      - Variable depreciation portion
   d. **No depreciations on transactions,**
      The period-based calculation procedure cumulates all transactions that are included in a time period and determines the depreciation on these cumulative values. Therefore, it is no longer possible to retrospectively determine a redistribution of the calculation results on individual transactions. Therefore, if you use the new depreciation calculation, the system no longer saves depreciations on transactions in the line items. Exceptions to this rule are - proportional value adjustments in the case of retirements or retirement transfers, since these must continue to be calculated at single transaction level.
   e. **Extended period controls**
      With the new depreciation calculation, you can define the following additional period control in the depreciation key for the previous period controls that can be assigned to a phase of a depreciation key:
      - Period control that is used for revaluations
      - Period control that is used for investment support
      - Period control that is used for unplanned depreciations
      - Period control that is used for write-ups

      The old depreciation calculation will not interpret any of these new period controls for such transactions, but it will use other period controls (as in the past) on the basis of specified criteria.
   f. **No correction of unplanned depreciation using proportional depreciation for the rule for positive/negative net book value "All Values Allowed" if the unplanned depreciation returns a net book value below zero**

If you do not set any "Depreciation below net book value zero" in a phase of a depreciation key to be calculated in the base method, this is valid only for the value type to which this phase refers (normally ordinary depreciation). If a net book value below zero is achieved by an unplanned in a year, since this for example, is allowed in the depreciation area rules, the old depreciation calculation tries to reach the net book value zero by correcting or adjusting the ordinary depreciation. In certain cases, this results in a positive ordinary depreciation in a fiscal year.
In the new depreciation calculation, the feature in the base method of the depreciation key relates only to the value type (normally ordinary depreciation) to which this phase refers. In this respect, the new depreciation calculation may retain a negative net book value that the "old" calculation - as far as possible - would have corrected to net book value zero.
This is a function that is required to separate the effect on individual value types and adjustment factors from one another more strictly and more uniquely. If you do not want a net book value under zero in a depreciation area, you can ensure this using only the specific feature of the net book value rule (VZREST) for the depreciation area. If you maintain normal depreciation and unplanned depreciation, you must post an appropriate amount of the unplanned interest to ensure that no negative result is achieved if it is not wanted.

g. **Base value "net book value" (24) during the interest calculation,**
The base value "Net book value" for interest in the old depreciation calculation is the net book value for the fiscal year start AFTER the deduction of the planned ordinary depreciation and special depreciation. In other words, the base value 24 for interest in the old depreciation calculation represents the net book value for the end of the fiscal year. The previous recommendation for the interest calculation was to use "Average net book value without special depreciation" (22) to eliminate certain effects. The base value 24 for interest according to this logic is problematic, for example, if the fixed asset reaches net book value zero in the year. In these cases, the base value of the interest is also zero, which would not result in any interest calculation. The sample depreciation keys (delivered by SAP) that manage interest, also use base value 22 if the net book value is to be depreciated.
For base value 24, the new depreciation calculation uses the net book value for the fiscal year start, in the same way as for the ordinary depreciation. For reasons of consistency, this was standardized within the value types.

h. **Defining variable interest rates**
For information about how to define interest rates as variable, see SAP Note 1136788.

i. **Digital depreciation**
The restrictions from SAP Note 68518 on digital depreciation for a depreciation starting date during the fiscal year (point 3) is no longer given with the new depreciation calculation.
Restriction for the old depreciation calculation: The distribution of the digital depreciation for a depreciation starting date during the fiscal year occurs in linear fashion. Consequence: 1/12 of the annual percentage rate is used to calculate in all periods.
Due to the conversion of the calculation method from transaction-oriented to period-interval-oriented, this restriction is no longer given in the new depreciation calculation. The system determines the precise depreciation percentage rates for the individual time segments pro rata in the fiscal years.
Consequence in practice: Both depreciation methods determine the same, correct annual depreciation value. Viewed from a period basis however, there is a difference between the old and the new depreciation calculation for an asset report executed during the fiscal year or the depreciation values periodically posted.

j. **Treatment of subsequent acquisitions**
SAP Note 92260 is valid for subsequent acquisitions for the old depreciation calculation. The new depreciation calculation performs reductions for the relevant calculation period. Reductions that had to be executed in a previous calculation period are no longer influenced by transactions in subsequent calculation periods.
The differences between "old" and "new" depreciation calculation can be very large if you do not post the subsequent acquisitions as described in SAP Note 92260 with "year start date" period control or alternatively to subnumbers.

k. **Changeover procedure**
If you use the changeover methods, the system carries out a check in the "new" depreciation calculation for each calculation period to see if the changeover condition is fulfilled. If it is fulfilled, is changes over from the first period in the year in which the changeover condition is fulfilled. If you want a real mid-year changeover, you have to program a BAdI with a maximum segment length as described in SAP Note 1131960, point 7. The system then forms calculation segments for each period, checks the changeover condition for each segment, and the changeover occurs with the period of this changeover.
Changeover methods 5 and 8 (changeover after the end of the useful life) always occur mid-year, that is, after the first period outside of the useful life, the system performs the calculation with the next phase.
The "old" depreciation calculation does not change over mid-year under any circumstances.

l. **Customer enhancements**
For customer-specific enhancements, you can comment out four specified user exits in the old depreciation calculation. However, the new depreciation calculation does not interpret these. For customer enhancements in the new depreciation calculation, two Business Add-Ins (BAdIs) are available:

Add-in for calculation bases
This BAdI enables you to influence the calculation of revaluations, depreciations and interest. Using the methods provided, you can:
- Change the calculation sequence.
- Change the calculation parameters.
- Specify the length of the period intervals.
- Define the changeover year and (if required) the changeover period. Furthermore, change the rounding settings.

Add-in for depreciation calculation
This BAdI enables you to influence the calculation of revaluations, depreciations, and interest. Using the methods provided, you can:
- Define individual base values.
- Define individual calculation methods.
- Define individual cutoff values for derived depreciation areas.

For a detailed description of both Business Add-Ins in the context of general functions, existing methods, and import and export interfaces, see SAP Note 1131960.
In addition, there are Business Add-Ins available for specific country-specific developments in the new depreciation calculation. For more information, contact your local SAP consultant.

m. **Shutdown**
The calculation periods in which a fixed asset is shut down or terminates in shutdown are always considered in the new depreciation calculation as "shut down", with the result that no depreciation is calculated for these calculation periods. The old depreciation calculation, on the other hand, always considers these periods as "not shut down".
Example: A fixed asset is shut down on January 17 of a fiscal year (= calculation period 1). The new depreciation calculation will not calculate any depreciation for the period 1, as you have already valuated this period as "shut down". The old depreciation calculation valuates this period as "not shut down", and would calculate depreciation amounts for period 1.

n. **EVL depreciation Finland**
Note that the derived area 04 must not have any effect on segmentation in tax area 02 (EVL area). For this, proceed according to SAP Note 1161265 and set the purpose of the area to 1 for the derived area 04.

o. **Update of the fields ANEP-NAFAB, ANEP-SAFAB, ANEP-ZINSB**
As described in point 4d), the fields for the depreciations on transactions are obsolete. Therefore, the fields ANEP-NAFAB, ANEP-SAFAB and ANEP-ZINSB are not updated by the new depreciation calculation.

p. **Different handling during clearing of down payments**
In cases where a down payment in the previous year (transaction type 180) was cleared with a down payment in the current year (transaction type 181) and additional current-year acquisitions were entered in the current year, the system behaves as follows for intracompany transfers: An intercompany transfer of the current-year acquisition transactions takes place and the cleared down payments (transaction type 180/181) are balanced to zero. For this reason, no transfer posting of prior-year acquisition transactions takes place.

q. SAP Note 720311 has introduced the new **base value 12**, which prevents write-ups in the current year from being included in the base value determination. In the new depreciation calculation, the base values 10 and 12 are identical. The enhanced period control (section e) for write-ups can be used to include write-ups in the new depreciation calculation. If you set up the depreciation key in such a way that the following year is the period control for write-ups and if you use the new transaction types, which use the transaction type group 78, the write-ups are included only in the following year for the base value 12 as before.

r. During an intracompany transfer (or transfer), the net book value at the start of the fiscal year and the remaining life at the start of year are always included in the old depreciation calculation. In the new depreciation calculation, segmentation can be performed to provide a more accurate calculation. Therefore, the remaining life on the asset value date and the net book value on the asset value date are used here. This may lead to differences, for example, if the parameters (for example, useful life on sender or target asset) are different.

Solution

*

Validity

Software Component	From Rel.	To Rel.	And Subsequent
SAP_FIN	617	617	☐
EA-APPL	600	600	☐
	602	602	☐
	603	603	☐
	604	604	☐
	605	605	☐
	606	606	☐
	616	616	☐

References

This document refers to:

SAP Notes

1498047 Changeover from old to new depreciation calculation
1242262 Incorrect LVA retirement simulation for closed fiscal years
1170563 FAA_DC_CUSTOMER: Fields are not transferred
1155771 No time-dependent depr. parameters if new depr. is inactive
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