



The *Experts* in Oracle ProjectsSM

Revenue Accounting for Combined Product/Services Projects

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About Project Partners, LLC

- Founded in 1997 by former chief architect of Oracle Projects
- Former Oracle developers, consultants, support technicians and marketing personnel



- ~300 successful customers
- Expert services
- Products to extend Oracle and Primavera solutions

Our Services

- Implementation
 - Full Projects Suite
 - Financials & Projects
- Extensions
 - Library of proven successes for E&C, Govt Contractors, Prof Services industries
- Conversions
- Upgrades
- Training
- Premium Support

Our Products

- User Interface Applications
 - User Interface Apps: MS-Excel based UI
 - Reporting: Custom Dashboards and Reporting
 - Used by AECOM, Fair Isaac, Iberdrola and more....
- Invoicing Applications
 - Invoice Consolidation and Printing
 - Used by PBS&J, Carlson, ASRC, USEC and more...
- OP3
 - Pre-packaged bi-directional integration between Primavera and Oracle Projects
 - Used by USACE, Iraq PCO, Enbridge and more....

Combined Product/Services Projects

- **Contract with client includes**
 - Products Licensed
 - Services to install/implement
 - Maintenance/Support Licenses (Optional)
 - Classic Example – Software products
- **Revenue Accounting Issues**
 - **VSOE**
 - **Reserve Revenue Accounting**

VSOE



■ Vendor Specific Objective Evidence

- A requirement for public companies to report revenues from different lines of business separately
- Specifies that each LOB should get it's fair share of revenue – cannot lump revenue from one to the other
- Examples:
 - Services given away free/at a discount with Product
 - Services bundled with product
- Required that although Contract with Customer is as described above, Revenue recognition must be divided fairly between 2 LOBs – so as not to overstate revenue for 1 at the expense of the other

VSOE - Products



- Issue is how to perform a fair market evaluation of all the components in the contract – Product, Services and Maintenance
 - Product – List price or comparable competitive product pricing is the bench mark for this.
 - Complications based on Geography, Time of year, Promotional pricing, etc
 - Additional Complications for Software products – every product is deemed unique and hence comparable competitive products pricing cannot be considered
- Best bet is to review historical sales records for the geography and time period in question and use an average price from this history
- For New Products – an internal estimate for fair market value may be used but should be adjusted as soon as good history is available

VSOE – Services/Maintenance



- **The Services should be valued at UCR – Usual and Customary Rate**
 - **Good estimate of effort * UCR based on potential job levels of people delivering the services**
- **The Maintenance Contract should be valued at the UCR percentage of the product license value**
- **Once again – the key here is historical data based on Geography of the sale and the Time period in question**
- **For new markets – an internal estimate of the UCR should be good but it should be revised as soon as adequate history is available**

VSOE – Final Determination



- VSOE Values for each component are now determined for the contract as follows:
- Funding Allocation for Products:
 - $(\text{Product Value} / \text{Product} + \text{Services} + \text{Maintenance}) * \text{Contract Value}$
- Funding Allocation for Services:
 - $(\text{Services Value} / \text{Product} + \text{Services} + \text{Maintenance}) * \text{Contract Value}$
- Funding Allocation for Maintenance:
 - $(\text{Maintenance Value} / \text{Product} + \text{Services} + \text{Maintenance}) * \text{Contract Value}$
- Any Change Orders also need to go through this process for funding allocation

VSOE – Example



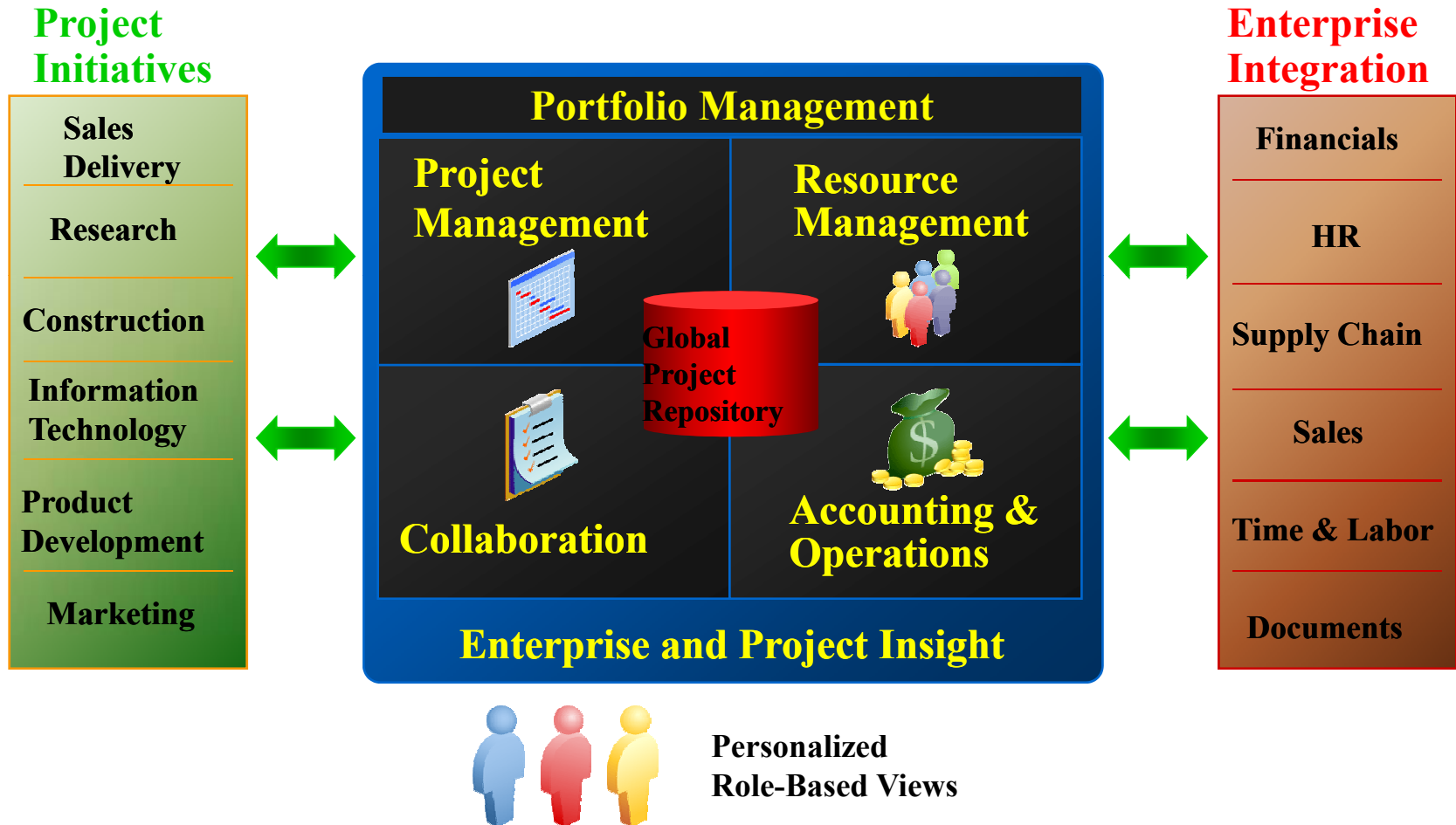
- **Contract Values after all negotiations**
 - Product: 1M, Services: 0.8M, Maintenance: 0.2M
- **Fair Evaluation based on Historical/UCR data**
 - Product: 2.5M, Services: 1.5M, Maintenance: 0.5M
- **Funding Allocation for Products:**
 - $(2.5 / 2.5 + 1.5 + 0.5) * 2 = 1.11$
- **Funding Allocation for Services:**
 - $(1.5 / 2.5 + 1.5 + 0.5) * 2 = 0.67$
- **Funding Allocation for Maintenance:**
 - $2 - (1.11 + 0.67) = 0.22$

VSOE – Tools



- Currently no Enterprise tools exist that will automate this revaluation process for VSOE
- Can be easily achieved using a modelling spreadsheet with data from Oracle Projects – Agreements/Funding
- Data will need to build up over time to be useful
- In the meantime we will need to maintain empirical data based on experience and history (typically offline) or from legacy systems
- KEY IS STANDARDIZATION

Oracle Enterprise Project Management



VSOE – Setup in Oracle



- **Financial Structure for Project should include a Top Task for each component of the contract**
 - **Product License, Services, Maintenance**
- **Funding allocation will be at the task level based on the VSOE calculations shown earlier**
- **Based on Contract (FP, T&M, etc), the revenue hard limit is set. Invoicing limit set to “Soft”**
- **Actual Contract breakdown amounts should be captured via DFFs or UDAs on the Financial Tasks to drive invoicing**
- **Billing Extension should be used to manage invoicing limits based on contract type (for Fixed Price)**

Revenue Recognition & Accounting



- Now that we know how the contract is broken out (allocated), we now need to look at how this revenue is recognized
- On face value it is simple enough
 - Product Revenue – on Delivery
 - Services – T&M or Milestone or POC (% Spent – Cost/Effort or Physical Completion)
 - Maintenance – Straight line thru life of maintenance contract
- BUT....

Revenue Recognition & Accounting



■ Product Revenue

- Typically product is not useable by the client until all services are delivered and hence the license revenue should be prorated based on services revenue
- Further product revenue should be prorated over life of license granted
- If license is for indefinite use, then revenue should be prorated over product useful life
 - Typically for as long as the product is not fully depreciated – using typical depreciation rules dictated by tax laws

Revenue Recognition & Accounting



- **Product Revenue - How is this achieved?**
 - **First step is to tie-in the product revenue recognition to the services**
 - **To do this, you will need a billing extension that will apply the ratio of product to services funding to the recognized services revenue in order to determine the product revenue to be recognized**
 - **Next step is to determine the time period over which this revenue is to be prorated**
 - **Based on length of product license or useful life of the product**

Revenue Recognition & Accounting



- **Product Revenue - How is this achieved?**
 - **Now we introduce the concept of Reserve Revenue**
 - **The revenue recognized is then prorated from the point of recognition to the end of the license/life of product**
 - **This is achieved using a pair of event types specifically designated for this purpose**
 - **Net Zero impact on Project Revenue and Billing WIP**
 - **Event type to Reduce Revenue**
 - **Event type to Increase Reserve**
 - **Net – Dr. Revenue, Cr. Reserve**
 - **Another extension will be needed to effect this**

Revenue Recognition & Accounting



■ Product Revenue - Example

- VSOE Funding values: Prod-1.11, Serv-.67, Maint-.22
- Services Revenue based on Milestone completion
- Product License is for 24 months & follows services
- 1st milestone worth 0.2 M achieved in 3rd month
- Product Revenue will be $(1.11/0.67)*0.2 = 0.33M$
- This amount now prorated over remaining 21 mths
 - $0.33/21 = \sim 16K$ – to be recognized every month till next milestone
 - Event 1 (Dr. Revenue) = -317K
 - Event 2 (Cr. Reserve) = +317K

Revenue Recognition & Accounting



- **Product Revenue – Example continued..**
 - VSOE Funding values: Prod-1.11, Serv-.67, Maint-.22
 - Services Revenue based on Milestone completion
 - Product License is for 24 months & follows services
 - 2nd milestone worth 0.2 M achieved in 7th month
 - 4 monthly installments of 16K (total of 64K) from 1st milestone have been recognized for product revenue
 - Product Revenue will be $(1.11/0.67)*0.2 = 0.33M$
 - This amount now prorated over remaining 17 months
 - $330K(\text{from } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ MS}) + 266K(330K - 64K \text{ from } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ ms})/17 = 35K$
– to be recognized every month till next milestone
 - Event 1 (Dr. Revenue) = -295K
 - Event 2 (Cr. Reserve) = +295K

Revenue Recognition & Accounting



- **Services Revenue - How is this achieved?**
 - Ideally Services Revenue is also prorated and reserved like the product revenue
- **Maintenance Revenue – How is this achieved?**
 - Maintenance Revenue is prorated over the life of the maintenance contract and recognized each month starting with the delivery of the product
 - Assuming Product is delivered in month 10
 - 0.22M will be prorated over 14 months – **16K/month**
 - Can get anal here and prorate by days...

In conclusion

- Revenue Recognition for product/services combination projects is tricky business
 - Various Governance and GAAP rules apply
 - Conservative is the name of the game
- Flexibility built into Oracle Projects allows for the implementation of these complex requirements

For More Information

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