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## Icons

Icon	Meaning
	Caution
	Example
	Note
	Recommendation
	Syntax

## Typographic Conventions

Type Style	Description
<i>Example text</i>	Words or characters that appear on the screen. These include field names, screen titles, pushbuttons as well as menu names, paths and options. Cross-references to other documentation.
<b>Example text</b>	Emphasized words or phrases in body text, titles of graphics and tables.
EXAMPLE TEXT	Names of elements in the system. These include report names, program names, transaction codes, table names, and individual key words of a programming language, when surrounded by body text, for example, SELECT and INCLUDE.
Example text	Screen output. This includes file and directory names and their paths, messages, source code, names of variables and parameters as well as names of installation, upgrade and database tools.
EXAMPLE TEXT	Keys on the keyboard, for example, function keys (such as F2) or the ENTER key.
<b>Example text</b>	Exact user entry. These are words or characters that you enter in the system exactly as they appear in the documentation.
<Example text>	Variable user entry. Pointed brackets indicate that you replace these words and characters with appropriate entries.

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# Asset Accounting

## 1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to describe the general configuration steps required to manually set up the configuration within the system landscape that has already been installed using the corresponding installation or configuration guides for installation.

If you do not want to configure manually and prefer an automated installation process using BC Sets and other tools, refer to the *Quick Guide* of your SAP Best Practices version.

## 2 Preparation

### 2.1 Prerequisites

Before you start installing this building block, you must install prerequisite building blocks. For more information, see the Building Block Prerequisite Matrix (Prerequisites\_Matrix\_[xx]\_[yy]\_[zz].xls; the placeholder [xx] depends on the SAP Best Practices version you use, e.g. BL refers to the SAP Best Practices Baseline Package, [yy] depends on the language version, e.g. EN for English language, and [zz] depends on the country version, e.g. DE for Germany: *Prerequisites\_Matrix\_BL\_EN\_DE.xls*). This document can be found on the SAP Best Practices documentation DVD in the folder ..\[xx]\_[zz]\Documentation\; ([xx] depends on the SAP Best Practices version and [zz] depends on the country version).

## 3 Configuration

### 3.1 Organizational Structures

#### 3.1.1 Basic Settings

##### 3.1.1.1 Check Country-Specific Settings

#### Use

The system uses the country-specific data in each company code that agrees with the country in the definition of the FI company code (FI Customizing).

SAP provides the appropriate default settings for most countries.

The standard defaults have to be checked for the selected country.

#### Procedure

1. Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting (New) → Asset Accounting → Organizational Structures → Check Country-Specific Settings</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>OA08</b>

2. On the *Change View: "Asset Accounting: Country Information": Overview* screen, select country *DE* and choose *Details*.

- On the *Change View: "Asset Accounting: Country Information": Details* screen, check the following entries for your country (country key *DE* in this example).

Field Name	Description	User Action and Values	Comment
Country currency		HRK	
Max LVA amount for posting		1000,00	
Net book value for dep. change			No entry
Post net book value			No selection
Capitalize AuC w/o downpayment			No selection

- Choose *Save*.

## Result

The country-specific settings are verified.

### 3.1.2 Chart of Depreciation

#### Use

A chart of depreciation is a directory of depreciation areas arranged according to business requirements. Each chart of depreciation contains the rules for the evaluation of assets that are valid in a specific country or economic area.

Each company code defined in Asset Accounting must refer to a chart of depreciation.

#### 3.1.2.1 Copy Reference Chart of Depreciation (Define Chart of Depreciation)

#### Use

SAP provides country-specific charts of depreciation with predefined depreciation areas (for example, 0DE for Germany). These charts of depreciation are only references for customer charts of depreciation and therefore cannot be used directly. When you create your own chart of depreciation, you must copy a reference chart of depreciation.

When you create a chart of depreciation, the system copies **all** the depreciation areas from the standard chart of depreciation that you use as a reference. You must delete any depreciation areas you do not need from your chart of depreciation.

The chart of depreciation **1000** has been created as a copy of the chart of depreciation 0DE.

#### Procedure

- Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting (New) → Asset Accounting → Organizational Structures → Copy Reference Chart of Depreciation/Depreciation Areas → Copy Reference Chart of Depreciation</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>EC08</b>

- On the *Organizational object Chart of Depreciation* screen, select *copy org. object (F6)*.

3. Make the following entries in the *Copy* dialog box, and choose *Enter*.

Field Name	Description	User Action and Values	Comment
From Chart of dep.		0DE	
To Chart of dep.		1000	

## Result

The chart of depreciation has been created.

### 3.1.2.2 Specify Description of Chart of Depreciation

## Use

With this activity you specify the description of the chart of depreciation copied in the previous step.

## Procedure

1. Access the activity using the following navigation option:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting (New) → Asset Accounting → Organizational Structures → Copy Reference Chart of Depreciation/Depreciation Areas → Specify Description of Chart of Depreciation</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>SPRO</b>

2. On the *Organizational object Chart of Depreciation* screen, select *copy org. object (F6)*.
3. Make the following entries in the *Copy* dialog box and choose *Enter*.

Field Name	Description	User Action and Values	Comment
ChD	Chart of depreciation	1000	
Description		Chart of Depreciation: Best Practices Company	Example

## Result

The description of the new chart of depreciation is defined.

### 3.1.2.3 Copy Reference Chart of Depreciation (Define Depreciation Area)

## Use

You can change the definition of the depreciation areas that were copied from the standard depreciation plan and add additional depreciation areas if required.

The following depreciation areas have been defined in the chart of depreciation 1000:

Depreciation Area	Description
01	Book depreciation
10	Special tax depreciation for APC in fin.statement

## Procedure

1. Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting (New) → Asset Accounting → Organizational Structures → Copy Reference Chart of</i>
-----------------	--

	<i>Depreciation/Depreciation Areas → Copy Reference Chart of Depreciation</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>OABN</b>

2. Choose *Copy/Delete Depreciation Areas*.
3. Make the following entries in the *Copy/Delete Depreciation Areas* dialog box.

Field Name	Description	User Action and Values	Comment
Chart of Depreciation		1000	

4. Copy the depreciation areas as described above.
5. On the *Define Depreciation Area* screen, enter the depreciation area descriptions listed above.
6. To delete depreciation areas, select the following depreciation area entries in the *Change View: "Define Depreciation Areas": Overview* dialog box.

Depr. area
02
03
15
20
30
31
32
41
51

7. Choose the *Delete* button (Shift + F2).

## Result

The above listed depreciation areas have been deleted.

### 3.1.2.4 Assign Chart of Depreciation to Company Code

#### Use

When you assign a chart of depreciation, you define a company code for Asset Accounting. The chart of depreciation 1000 has been assigned to the company code 1000.

#### Prerequisites

The company code must be defined in Financial Accounting.

#### Procedure

1. Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting (New) → Asset Accounting → Organizational Structures → Assign Chart of Depreciation to Company Code</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>OAOB</b>

2. On the *Change View: "Maintain company code in Asset Accounting": Overview* screen, make the following entries and save:



Field Name	Description	User Action and Values	Comment
Co.	Company Code	1000	
Chrt Dep.	Chart of Depreciation	1000	

## Result

The chart of depreciation 1000 has been assigned to company code 1000.

### 3.1.2.5 Specify Number Assignment across Company Codes

#### Use

In the FI-AA application, you can assign the main asset number across company codes. Therefore, for every company code, you can determine from which (other) company code the number assignment is to be carried out. In this step, you define a cross-company code assignment of the main asset number. If you do not want a cross-company code number assignment, you do not need to define any system settings here.

#### Procedure

1. Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting (New) → Asset Accounting → Organizational Structures → Specify Number Assignment Across Company Codes</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>AO11</b>

2. On the *Change View FI-AA: "Assignmt. to company code providing number range"* screen, make the following entries:

Field Name	Description	User Action and Values	Comment
CoCd	Company Code	1000	
No.Co.Cd.	Company Code for Number Assignment	1000	

3. Choose *Save*.

## Result

You have determined which company code is to be used for the cross-company code number assignment for your company codes.

### 3.1.3 Asset Classes

#### Use

Asset classes are the most important structuring elements for fixed assets. You can define any number of asset classes in the system. You can use them to structure your fixed assets according to different criteria.

#### 3.1.3.1 Specify Account Determination

#### Use

The most important function of an asset class is to link asset master records to their respective general ledger accounts in Financial Accounting. This link is created by the account determination key in each asset class. You can assign several asset classes to the same account determination key.

## Procedure

1. Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting (New) → Asset Accounting → Organizational Structures → Asset Classes → Specify Account Determination</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>SPRO</b>

2. On the Change View “FI-AA: Account Determination”: Overview screen, make the following entries:

<b>Account Determination</b>	<b>Name for Account Determination</b>
22000	Rights
23000	Software
24000	Licenses
31000	Goodwill
50000	Real estate and similar rights
53000	Buildings
57000	Fixtures and fittings
70000	Machinery
84000	Vehicles
86000	Telephones
86500	PCs, Laptops
87000	Office furniture
89000	LVA Fixtures and Fittings
95000	Assets Under Construction (Summary)
95010	Assets Under Construction (Individual Items)
95020	AuC as Investment Measure

3. Choose Save.

## Result

The account determination key has been created.



In the system there can be more than these account determination keys. For Best Practices only the account determinations shown above are used.

### 3.1.3.2 Create Screen Layout Rules

#### Use

The asset master record contains a large number of fields because it is used for many different purposes. To make it easier to maintain master data, you can adapt the asset master record to suit your own needs.

## Procedure

1. Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting(New) → Asset Accounting → Organizational Structures → Asset Classes → Create Screen Layout Rules</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>SPRO</b>

2. On the *Change View “Asset Accounting: Screen Layout for Master Record”* screen, make the following entries and save:

<b>Screen Layout Rule</b>	<b>Name of Screen Layout Rule</b>
Y100	Real estate
Y110	Buildings
Y200	General machines
Y300	Fixtures and fittings
Y310	Vehicles
Y330	Low-value assets
Y400	Assets under constr.
Y401	Capital investmt measure

## Result

You have adapted the fields which will show up in the asset master record.

### 3.1.3.3 Define Screen Layout for Asset Master Data

#### Use

In order to meet the needs of its many functions, the asset master record contains a large number of fields. To make master data maintenance nonetheless as simple and efficient as possible, the system enables you to design the asset master record to best suit your needs.

Screen layout rules, as mentioned in chapter 3.1.3.2 (Y100 to Y401) have been created and assigned to the asset classes.

The screen layouts are copied from the standard layouts provided by SAP.

#### Procedure

1. Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting (new) → Asset Accounting → Master Data → Screen Layout → Define Screen Layout for Asset Master Data → Define Screen Layout for Asset Master Data</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>SPRO</b>

2. On the *Change View “Screen Layout”: Overview* screen, select the layout.
3. Select *“Logical Field Groups”* in the dialog structure.
4. On the *Display View “Logical field groups”: Overview* screen select the logical field group.
5. Select *“Field group rules”* in the Dialog Structure.
6. On the *Change View “Field group rules”: Overview* screen make your entries and save.



You can find the details for each layout in this MS Excel Sheet:

## Result

In all screen layout rules, the fields *Description 1* and *Cost Center* have been defined as required entry fields.

### 3.1.3.4 Define Screen Layout for Asset Depreciation Areas

#### Use

In this step, you define the screen layout control for the depreciation terms (depreciation key, useful life, and so on) in the asset master record.

The standard screen layout 2000 has been assigned to asset classes 21000 to 95020. This screen layout enables depreciation to be calculated at main number and sub-number level.

#### Procedure

1. Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting → Asset Accounting → Master Data → Screen Layout → Define Screen Layout for Asset Depreciation Areas</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>AO21</b>

2. On the *Change View "Screen Layout": Overview* screen, select the layout.
3. Select *"Field Group Rules"* in the dialog structure.
4. On the *Change View "Screen layout for": Overview* screen maintain the following values and save.

Lay.	FG	Req.	Opt.	No	Class	C	MnNo.	Sbno.	Copy
1000	1	X					X	X	X
1000	2		X				X	X	X
1000	3		X				X	X	
1000	4		X				X	X	X
1000	5		X				X	X	X
1000	8		X				X		
1000	9	X			X				
1000	10						X	X	X
1000	11							X	
1000	12		X				X	X	X
1000	13			X					
1000	14			X					
1000	15		X				X	X	X
1000	16			X					
1000	17		X				X	X	X
1000	18		X				X	X	X
1000	19		X				X	X	X
1000	20			X					
1000	22			X					
1000	31		X				X	X	X
2000	1	X					X	X	X
2000	2		X				X	X	X
2000	3		X				X	X	
2000	4		X				X	X	X

Lay.	FG	Req.	Opt.	No	Class	C	MnNo.	Sbno.	Copy
2000	5		X				X	X	X
2000	8		X				X	X	X
2000	9	X			X				
2000	10						X	X	
2000	11							X	
2000	12		X				X	X	X
2000	13			X					
2000	14			X					
2000	15		X				X	X	X
2000	16			X					
2000	17		X				X	X	X
2000	18		X				X	X	X
2000	19		X				X	X	X
2000	20			X					
2000	22			X					
2000	31		X				X	X	X

## Result

The screen layout enables depreciation to be calculated at main number and sub-number level.

### 3.1.3.5 Define Number Range Interval (Asset Classes)

#### Use

An asset number uniquely identifies an asset. It always consists of a main asset number and an asset sub-number. Numbers can be assigned in the system externally or internally.

With external number assignment, the user is responsible for assigning the numbers. The system displays only the defined number range interval and issues an error message if a number has already been assigned. With internal number assignment, the system assigns numbers sequentially.

#### Procedure

1. Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting (New) → Asset Accounting → Organizational Structures → Asset Classes → Define Number Range Interval</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>AS08</b>

2. Enter company code 1000.
3. Choose the *Change Intervals* button.
4. Make the following entries on the *Maintain Number Range Intervals* screen:

No	From Number	To Number	Ext.
01	000000010000	000000019999	
02	000000020000	000000029999	
03	000000030000	000000039999	
04	000000040000	000000049999	
05	000000100000	000000199999	
08	000000080000	000000089999	
90	A	D	X
99	000000000001	000000009999	X

5. Choose *Save*.

## Result

Number ranges have been set up.

### 3.1.3.6 Define Asset Classes

#### Use

From an accounting point of view, the asset class is the most important element for structuring fixed assets. Each asset must be assigned to one asset class only. The asset class assigns the assets and their business transactions to the appropriate general ledger accounts. Several asset classes can be assigned to the same account. This makes it possible for fixed assets to be structured in more detail at asset class level. Such detailed structuring is not necessary at general ledger account level. It is also possible to define the screen layout, tab layout, and asset number assignment for each class.

#### Procedure

1. Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting (New) → Asset Accounting → Organizational Structures → Asset Classes → Define Asset Classes</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>OAOA</b>

2. On the *Change View "Asset Classes": Overview* screen, select *New Entries (F5)*.
3. On the *New Entries: Details of Added Entries* screen, maintain the following values and save:

<b>Class</b>	<b>Asset Class Description</b>	<b>Short Text</b>
00022000	Rights	Rights
00023000	Software	Software
00024000	Licenses	Licenses
00031000	Goodwill	Goodwill
00050000	Real Estate and Similar Rights	Real Estate
00053000	Buildings	Buildings
00057000	Fixtures and Fittings	Fixtures and Fitting
00070000	Machinery	Machinery
00084000	Vehicles	Vehicles
00086000	Telephones, Copiers	Telephones, Copiers
00086500	Fax,Print.,PC,Lapt.	Fax,Print.,PC,Lapt.
00087000	Office Furniture	Office Furniture
00089000	Low-Value Assets Furniture and Fixtures	LVA Furn./Fixtures
00095000	Assets Under Construction (Summary)	AuC (Summary)
00095010	Assets Under Construction (Individual Items)	AuC (Indiv. Items)
00095020	AuC as Investment Measure	Investment Measure

Make sure that the following values are maintained for the asset classes:

Class	Acct. determ.	Lay.	Base Unit	Nr. Ra.	Include Asset	Status of AuC	Manage Histor.	Real Est. Indicator
22000	22000	Y100		08		No AuC	Set	0
23000	23000	Y100		08		No AuC	Set	0
24000	24000	Y300		08		No AuC	Set	0
31000	31000	Y100		08		No AuC	Set	0
50000	50000	Y300		01		No AuC	Set	0
53000	53000	Y110		01		No AuC	Set	0
57000	57000	Y300		03		No AuC	Set	0
70000	70000	Y200		02	Set	No AuC	Set	0
84000	84000	Y310		03	Set	No AuC	Set	0
86000	86000	Y300		03	Set	No AuC	Set	0
86500	86000	Y300		03	Set	No AuC	Set	0
87000	87000	Y300		03	Set	No AuC	Set	0
89000	89000	Y330	PC	03	Set	No AuC	Set	0
95000	95000	Y400		04		No AuC	Set	0
95010	95000	Y400		04		Line item settm.	Set	0
95020	95000	Y401		04		Investment Measure	Set	0

#### Abbreviations:

Class = Asset class

Acct. = Account Determ. (Account Determination)

Lay = Scr.Layout rule (Screen Layout Rule)

Nr.Ra = Number Range

No AuC = No AuC or summary management of AuC (AuC = Asset under Construction)

0 = other asset without real estate management



Since the number of asset classes and the way they are structured varies from customer to customer, only a small number of asset classes have been created in the system to serve as examples.

Asset class 95020 is indicated as the asset class for investment measures.

The asset classes must always be revised when the system is set up.

## Result

Asset classes have been defined.

### 3.1.3.7 Specify Tab Layout for Asset Master Record

#### Use

Because of the large number of fields, the asset master record is divided into several tab pages. In this step, you define the layout of these tab pages.

You can specify which tab pages are displayed for each asset class (or if needed, by chart of depreciation within the asset class). For each tab page, you can specify which field groups appear in which positions on the tab page.

## Procedure

1. Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting → Asset Accounting → Master Data → Screen Layout → Specify Tab Layout for Asset Master Record</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>AOLA</b>

2. In the “Choose activity” dialog box, select *Define Tab Layout for Asset Master Data*.
3. On the *Change View “Layout”: Overview* screen select *New Entries*.
4. Make the following entries:

Layout	Layout Description
ZBPA	Layout Best Practices

5. Select line ZBPA and “Tab page titles” in the Dialog Structure.
6. On the *Change View “Layout Asset Ma”* screen select the following tab page:

Tab Layout	Tab Page	Title
ZBPA	1	General
ZBPA	2	Time-Dependent
ZBPA	3	Allocations
ZBPA	4	Origin
ZBPA	7	Leasing
ZBPA	8	Deprec. Areas

7. Select *Position of groups on the tab pages* in the dialog structure.
8. On the “*Layout Asset Master Data: Position*”: *Overview* screen enter the following data and save:

Tab Layout	Tab Page	Position	Group Box
ZBPA	1	01	S0001
ZBPA	1	02	S0011
ZBPA	1	03	S0002
ZBPA	2	01	S0003
ZBPA	3	01	S0004
ZBPA	3	02	S0012
ZBPA	4	01	S0009
ZBPA	4	02	S0010
ZBPA	8	01	S0100

## Result

You have designed the tab page layouts.

### 3.1.3.8 Assign Tab Layouts to Asset Classes

## Use

The master data layout ZBPA has to be assigned to asset classes 21000 to 95020.

## Procedure



1. Access the activity using one of the following navigation options:

<b>IMG Menu</b>	<i>Financial Accounting → Asset Accounting → Master Data → Screen Layout → Specify Tab Layout for Asset Master Record</i>
<b>Transaction Code</b>	<b>AOLK</b>

2. In the “Choose activity” dialog box, select *Assign Tab Layouts to Asset Classes*.
3. Select the asset classes for Best Practices (beginning with 21000).
4. Select *General Assignment of Layout*.
5. On the *Change View “General Assignment of Layout”*: Overview screen make the following entries:

<b>Trans.grp</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Tab Layout</b>	<b>Layout</b>
Others	Asset accountant	ZBPA	Layout Best Practices

6. Go back and select the next asset class and begin again with step 3.
7. Save the entries.

## Result

The master data layout ZBPA has been created and assigned to the asset classes 21000 to 95020:

<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>Tab Layout</b>
00022000	ZBPA
00023000	ZBPA
00024000	ZBPA
00031000	ZBPA
00050000	ZBPA
00053000	ZBPA
00057000	ZBPA
00070000	ZBPA
00084000	ZBPA
00086000	ZBPA
00086500	ZBPA
00087000	ZBPA
00089000	ZBPA
00095000	ZBPA
00095010	ZBPA
00095020	ZBPA

### 3.1.4 Depreciation Area

#### 3.1.4.1 Configure Asset Value Display

##### Use

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/427104014104006141>