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# SAP® S/4HANA Fixed Asset Accounting Implementation Guide

- Dives into how to configure Asset Accounting in SAP S/4HANA
- Explains the new ACDOCA table
- Explores depreciation, including chart of depreciation, depreciation keys, and period control
- Walks through periodic processing, including year-end close

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# 2 Organizational structures

This chapter covers all the organizational structures needed to configure SAP Asset Accounting. It reviews charts of depreciation, company codes, number ranges, account determination, screen layouts and rules, chart-of-depreciation-dependent configurations, and the assignment of many of these items.

## 2.1 Organizational structures in Asset Accounting

The following sections review the different objects in Asset Accounting and how they combine together in SAP Asset Accounting. Upon finishing this chapter, you should be more adept at understanding how a chart of depreciation is used within a company code. You should also understand how account determination reveals the General Ledger accounts used in the automatic account determination when posting to assets. You should also better understand how the screen layout determines the fields you see in your Asset Accounting master records.

### 2.1.1 Check country-specific settings

The check country-specific settings section shows which country charts of depreciation are available. You can copy the settings to a new chart and start assigning company codes. Also, if you drill down to the detail of a country code, you can update the values for the *low-value asset*, which is the amount for classified assets that are low enough in value to depreciate immediately, usually in the first period the asset is placed in service. This is usually done for assets that are not relevant in value, but have other intrinsic values, so much so that the asset is worth tracking in SAP Asset Accounting. This section also covers how the depreciation key switches to a new phase and what this means for depreciation of the asset. There are different changeover methods which determine how depreciation is affected in each phase. Figure 2.1 displays the country information for COUNTRY KEY US.

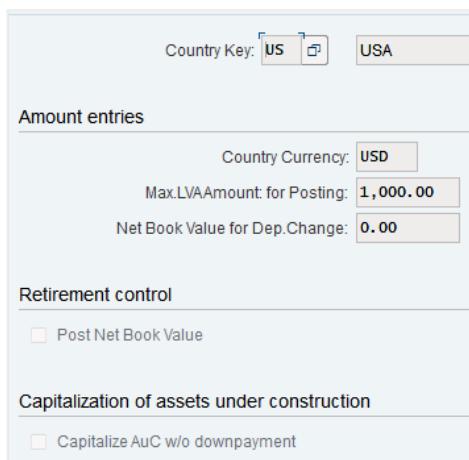


Figure 2.1: Asset accounting country information

## 2.1.2 Copy reference chart of depreciation and depreciation areas

Sometimes you need a customized chart of depreciation to suit business needs. If you find yourself in this position, copy one of the SAP standard charts and create a new one, so that it can be customized and assigned to the company codes in need of the special chart of depreciation. Figure 2.2 shows how to copy one chart of depreciation to another chart of depreciation.

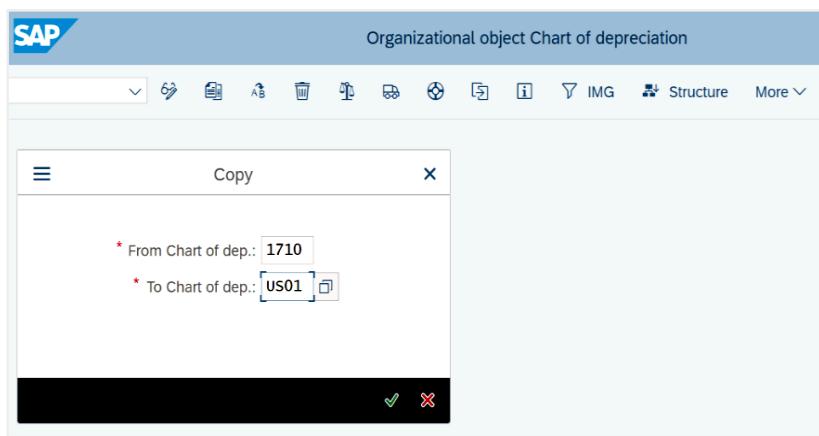


Figure 2.2: Copy chart of depreciation to company code

## 2.1.3 Assign chart of depreciation to company code

Assigning the chart of depreciation to the company code(s) is essential to starting SAP Asset Accounting functionality for the company code(s). This step in a configuration is what effectively activates Asset Accounting for the company code. Without the chart of depreciation assignment, there will be no Asset Accounting in that company code. Figure 2.3 shows how charts of depreciation are assigned to each company code.

CoCd	Company Name	Chrt dep	Description
1010	Hamburg	1010	Chart of Depreciation 1010 DE
1011	Fair Trade Coffee GmbH	ZDE1	Chart of Depreciation ZDE1 DE
1020	Green Bike GmbH	1010	Chart of Depreciation 1010 DE
1110	Fish and Chips Company	1110	Chart of Depreciation 1110 GB
1210	Société Data	1210	Chart of Depreciation 1210 FR
1310	Shanghai Shoes Co	1310	Chart of Depreciation 1310 CN
1510	Tokyo Tots Co	1510	Chart of Depreciation 1510 JP
1710	California Data Ltd	1710	Chart of Depreciation 1710 US
3010	Down Under Data, Inc	3010	Chart of Depreciation 3010 AU

Figure 2.3: Assign chart to company codes

## 2.1.4 Specify number assignment across company codes

When choosing to have number assignments for the Asset Master Records, you can customize how those numbers are generated across the company codes in the system. By choosing the same company code as the one for assignment of number ranges, the asset numbers will be unique to the company code. If one company code is chosen as the source for many company code number ranges, then the asset numbers will be unique across the system and those same company codes. This is because several company codes will be drawing from the same number ranges. Figure 2.4 shows each company code assigned its own number range, so asset numbers will be unique to each company code, but not unique across the system. Alternatively, if you assigned the same company code here for the number ranges, then you would be using one number range and there would be no duplication of asset numbers across these company codes. Keep in mind, the combination of the company code and asset number will make the asset record unique in the SAP system.

CoCd	Company Name	No.CoCd
<input type="checkbox"/> 1310	Company Code 1310	1310
<input type="checkbox"/> 1510	Company Code 1510	1510

Figure 2.4: Specify number assignment across company codes

## 2.2 Asset classes

Asset classes are the main building blocks for assets and are how you define the different types of assets found in the company code and system. With an asset class, you can define many characteristics for the assets created in that class. Additionally, you can define default values for the characteristics based on the type of asset you are creating and recording. For example, you can default in location codes for assets in specific asset classes. Let's say for example, one company buys Machinery and Equipment, and all these assets will end up in the same location. You can default in the location code, tax jurisdiction codes (if US-based or a company code that uses tax jurisdiction codes), evaluation group data, etc.

### 2.2.1 Specify account determination

Account determination is the definition of General Ledger accounts across both the asset class and chart of depreciation. Figure 2.5 shows the account determination and the description associated with each one.

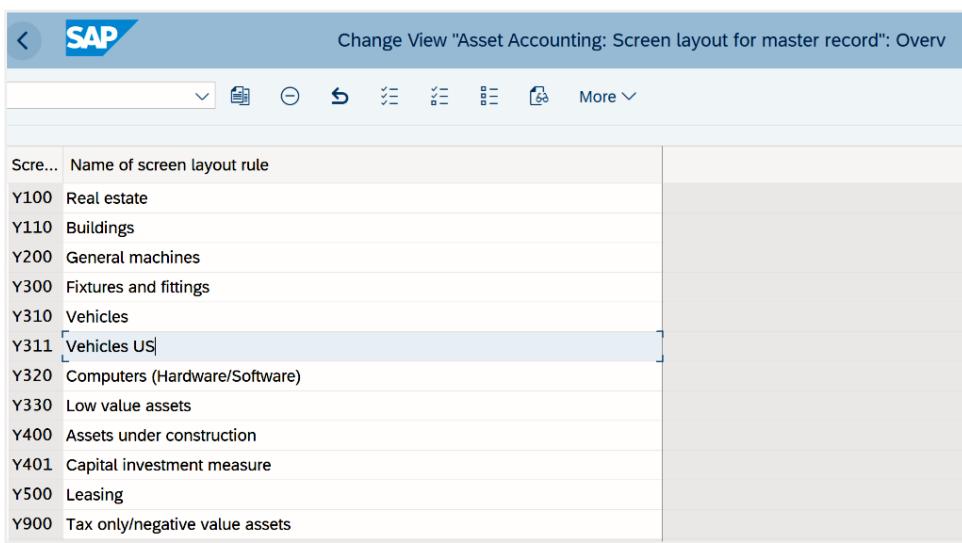
Acct. determ.	Name of Account Determination
<input type="checkbox"/> 160010	Buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> 160020	Machinery and Equipment
<input type="checkbox"/> 160030	Leasehold Improvements
<input type="checkbox"/> 160040	Vehicles
<input type="checkbox"/> 160050	Office Equipment
<input type="checkbox"/> 160060	Furniture and Fixtures
<input type="checkbox"/> 160070	Computer Hardware
<input type="checkbox"/> 160080	Computer Software
<input type="checkbox"/> 160090	Assets under Construction
<input type="checkbox"/> 160200	Low Value Assets
<input type="checkbox"/> 193300	Goodwill

Figure 2.5: Specify account determination

## 2.2.2 Create screen layout rules

Screen layout rules are used to determine which fields are shown in which asset class. You can define a different screen layout for each asset class or use the same screen layout rule for all asset classes. Once the screen layout is defined, you can then assign it to the asset class.

Following the earlier example, this is where you can create a special screen layout. Figure 2.6 shows Y311 Vehicles US, and it is a copy of Y310 for VEHICLES. The example is for a US-based country layout for vehicles, but the screen layout can be specific or unique for other reasons or business needs. Figure 2.6 contains the list of screen layouts and the associated names of the layout rule.



Scre...	Name of screen layout rule
Y100	Real estate
Y110	Buildings
Y200	General machines
Y300	Fixtures and fittings
Y310	Vehicles
Y311	Vehicles US
Y320	Computers (Hardware/Software)
Y330	Low value assets
Y400	Assets under construction
Y401	Capital investment measure
Y500	Leasing
Y900	Tax only/negative value assets

Figure 2.6: Screen layout for master record

## 2.2.3 Define number range interval

In this section, you create number ranges for each asset class. You can assign all assets to the same number range, or you can create separate number ranges for each asset class. You need to consider the volume of assets in the asset class when creating the asset number ranges, so that you do not run out of numbers in the volume range of asset master records in that asset class. Another thing to consider is the typing involved

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