





















Job Aids

- General Ledger
 - Asset Creation



1. Document History

Version	Date	Modifications
V1.0	December 13, 2013	
V2.0	October, 2023	

2. Processes and Transactions

•	Asset	Master	Data
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_	Create Asset Master Record	AS01

- Create Asset Subnumber AS11

3. Roles

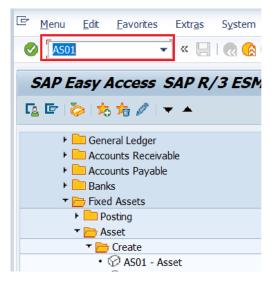
- Fixed Assets Responsible
- Fixed Assets Analyst



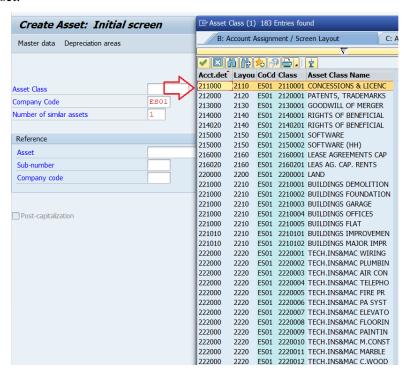
4. Process Execution in SAP – Asset Creation

4.1. The first step in the Asset Master Data will be the execution of creating an asset. To perform **Create Asset Master Data** transaction in SAP, type the transaction code in the transaction box in a new SAP session, and press enter.

Transaction code: AS01



The first screen in the transaction is an initial screen where the user will be able to set the criteria to create an asset.





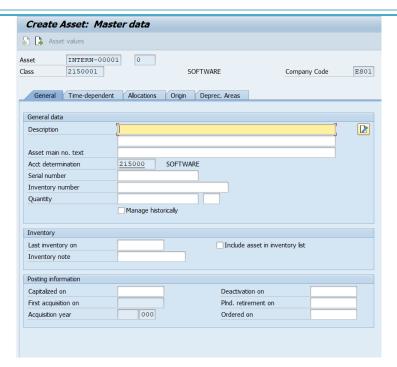
The fields are detailed in the table below:

Field	Brief Explanation
	Mandatory. The main criterion for classifying fixed assets according to legal and management requirements.
Asset Class	For each asset class, control parameters and default values can be defined for depreciation calculation and other master data.
	Each asset master record must be assigned to one asset class.
Company Code	Mandatory. (e.g. ES01)
Number of similar assets	It enables the creation of multiple similar assets in one master transaction. These assets initially differ from each other only by their main and/or sub-number. When it is saved, a description and inventory number for each individual master record can also be entered.
	This function does not allow the creation of multiple assets that automatically have the same long text.
	By default will be 1. Possibility of being changed.

4.2. After filling out the fields, Master Data box should be clicked in order to display five tabs that must be completed in order to complete the Asset Master Data. Depending on the Asset Class decision, fields will be optional or required.

General: asset general data.



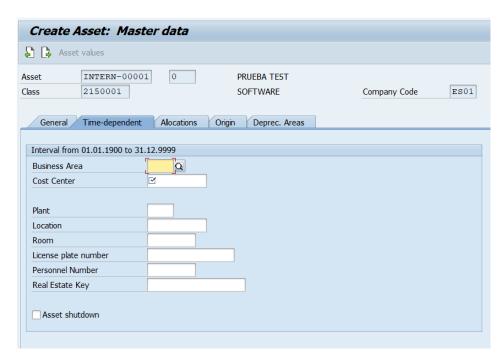


The fields are detailed in the table below:

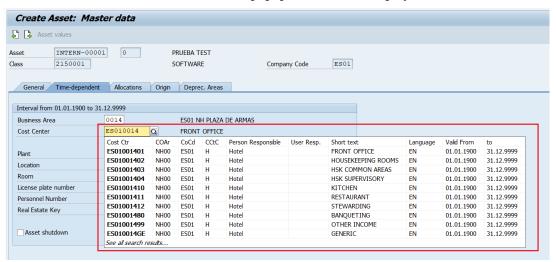
Field	Brief Explanation
Description	Name for the asset. Text format.
Asset Main Number Text	It can be entered any desired name for an asset main number. The text is then used, for example, in reporting, and in the display values transaction when accessing totals per asset main number.
Serial number	Optional. Manufacturer's serial number.
Inventory number	It will be the number assigned to the asset in FAMA
Quantity	Mandatory. For assets in which a base unit of measure is entered. It can be entered a quantity when acquisitions and retirements are posted.
Capitalization on	The system enters the asset value date of the first posting that results in the capitalization of the asset. The capitalization date is the value date of an asset.
	It will be the same date as the supplier invoice and the system will automatically set it when AP invoice is posted.
	The system enters the asset value date of the retirement posting for a full retirement.
Deactivation on	Once an asset has been deactivated, no longer posting to the asset can be done (with one exception: posting a reversal of the last retirement). In order to be able to make correction postings after an asset has been deactivated, it can be also manually changed the deactivation date in the asset master record.



<u>Time-dependent:</u> information such as analytical allocation to which the movements of the associated asset will be loaded.



In Cost Center field while we write the CECO a popup window will display with related CECOS:



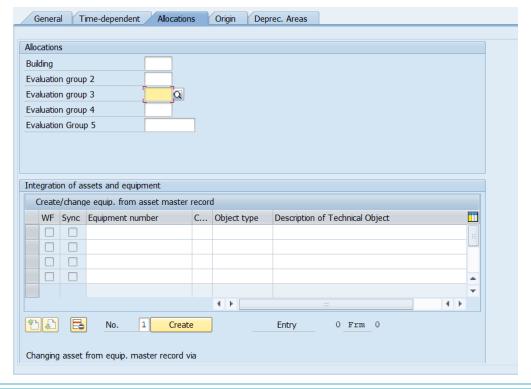
The fields are detailed in the table below:

Field	Brief Explanation
Business Area	Mandatory. A unit in an enterprise that groups product and market combinations as homogeneously as possible for the purpose of developing unified business policy. It will be Hotel or Administration. (e.g. 0014)
Cost Center	Mandatory. An organizational unit within a controlling area that represents a defined location of cost incurrence. The definition can be based on: functional requirements, allocation criteria, physical location and responsibility for costs (e.g. ES01001401)

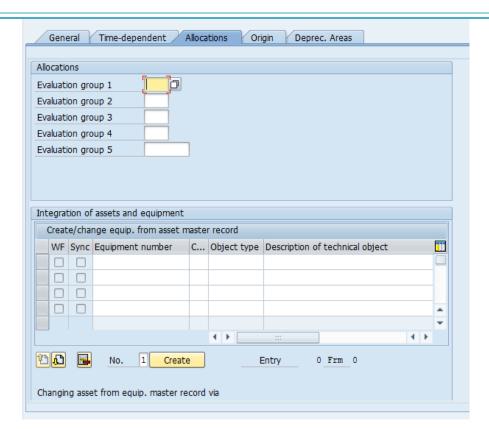


Plant	Optional. Site where the asset will be placed
Location	Optional. Predefined values (e.g. restaurant, kitchen)
Room	Optional
License plate number	Optional. Employee number to whom the asset belongs.
Asset Shutdown	Indicator to stop amortization. It could be reactivated anytime. No depreciation will be calculated for assets that have been shut down when an appropriate depreciation key is used.

Allocations: place where the asset is located







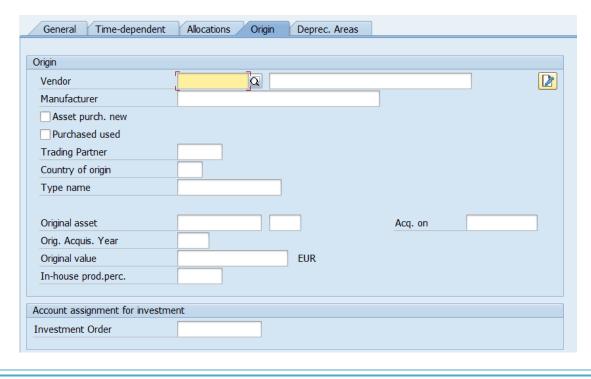
Building: Indicate the location of the fixed asset. E.g.: Main Building

Evaluation group: serve to classify fixed assets in any way it is required as type or place located.

E.g. Evaluation Group 2: Television.

E.g. Evaluation Group 3: Hotel name

Origin: original information of the asset vendor data (from which the good has been acquired), asset data (if its origin is a transfer), etc.



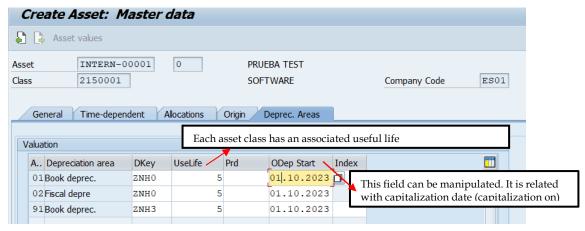


The fields are detailed in the table below:

Field	Brief Explanation
Vendor	Optional. It is stored automatically when the registration of the asset is posted E.g. vendor data (e.g. "33" or "2000195" –from 1 digit, up to 12 characters) It will contain the relative data of the asset purchased.
	In the cases of transfers, the vendor number of the original asset will be indicated manually.
Manufacturer	Required. Invoice number
New or used	Optional. Choose the option
Original Asset	Optional. The number will begin with 228xxxxxxx if it came from an AuC. In the case of transfers, the number of original asset will
	be required.
Investment Order	Fill in the creations by MM module

Fields as Original Asset, Original Acquisition Year, Original value and In-house production percentage will be automatically set by the system when the invoice is registered.

<u>Depreciation Areas:</u> tab which contains all the required information for the asset amortization compute. Parameters to calculate the depreciation.



- O Depreciation area, Depreciation key and Useful life will be automatically completed by SAP but can be manipulated.
- All the asset classes have a useful life and depreciation associated by default. However, the useful life can be changed.

The fields are detailed in the table below:

Field	Brief Explanation
Depreciation area	Mandatory. It is divided in: Book depreciation(01) and Tax depreciation(02)
Depreciation key	Mandatory. It will always be a lineal depreciation.



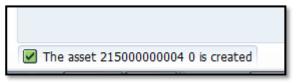
	Controls the valuation of the asset in the particular depreciation areas.
Useful life	Mandatory. Displayed in years over which the asset is to be used and depreciated.
Period	Optional. It will express the asset useful life in periods (e.g.10)
	Mandatory. It is the date when asset start to depreciate
	It is calculated automatically. Nevertheless, the parameters defined in the depreciation key could be modified manually (i.e.ddmmyy) and calculated depending on the capitalization date. According to depreciation key, this date will be one an another.
	As a general rule, the system determines the depreciation start date from the asset value date of the first acquisition posting. Nevertheless, it can manually be entered a calendar date in the asset master record for the start of depreciation. In that case, the system ignores the asset value date of the acquisition posting.
Depreciation Start Date	It will be automatically set by the system when the invoice is registered.
	According to depreciation key, this date will be one an another.
	For example, if the capitalization on is the 18th October, and depreciation key is ZNHO, the depreciation will start in the following month, it is in November. If we create a new asset without capitalization date, the system takes the document date as capitalization date, when PTP invoice is posted. If an asset was registered in a period that is already closed, when launching the amortization process, the system will calculate the depreciation of the current month and the corresponding part of the previous month.

4.3. Once all tabs have been completed, proposal is saved by clicking the diskette will have been created in the Asset Master Record.



and the asset

The system will generate the following message indicating the number of asset created.



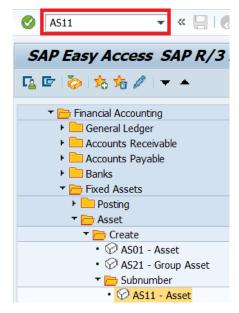


5. Process Execution in SAP – Asset Subnumber Creation

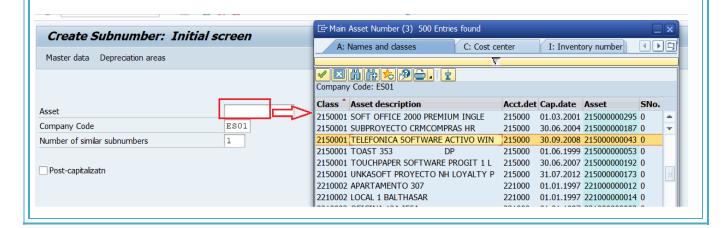
5.1. The second step will be the execution of creating an asset subnumber. To perform **Create Asset Subnumber** transaction in SAP, type the transaction code in the transaction box in a new SAP session, and press enter.

Mainly it will be used when you want to create an asset chart with a copy to another system chart already created in the system.

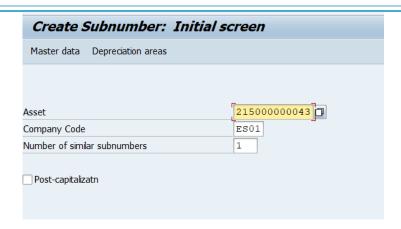
Transaction code: AS11



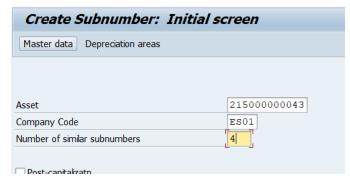
The first screen in the transaction is an initial screen where the user will be able to set the criteria in order to create an asset subnumber.





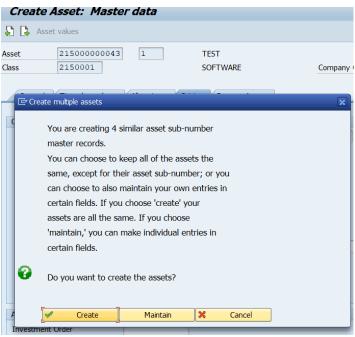


The necessary fields to create a sub-number are the reference Asset number and Company Code. If you want to create more than one asset, we will indicate the number in the Number field of similar sub-numbers.



Upon placing 4 in the Number field of similar sub-numbers, 4 asset tabs will be created.

Once we have completed the SAP fields, we will be proposed by default the main asset data, if any change is necessary.





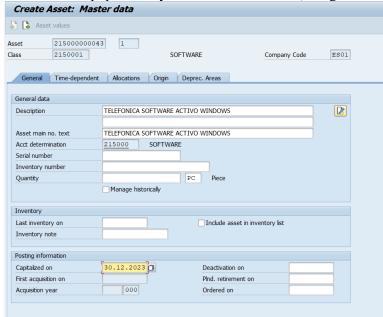
Assets 215000000043 1 to 215000000043 4 have been created

The fields are detailed in the table below:

Field	Brief Explanation
Asset	Mandatory. By default, the system will preselect the latest asset created. It is possible to display all assets list in the system by clicking the white icon.
Company Code	Mandatory. (e.g. ES01)
Number of similar assets	It enables the creation of multiple similar assets in one master transaction. These assets initially differ from each other only by their main and/or sub-number. When it is saved, a description and inventory number for each individual master record can also be entered This function does not allow the creation of multiple assets that automatically have the same Long text. By default will be 1. Possibility of being changed.

After filling out the fields, Master Data box should be clicked in order to display five tabs that must be completed in order to complete the Asset Master Data.

The windows displayed are equally similar to the ones explained previously (general, timedependent, allocations, origin and depreciation areas). Nevertheless, it must be highlighted that fields have been auto populated by the asset information (changes could be done)



5.2. Once all tabs have been completed, proposal is saved by clicking the diskette and the asset subnumber will have been created in the Asset Master Record.