

# Star Enterprises Inc: Getting Control of Your Fixed Assets<sup>1</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

*Investment in fixed assets constitutes the largest part of the asset side of the balance sheet. This paper looks at the processes to create, purchase, manage, and evaluate the value and effectiveness of fixed assets using an SAP R/3 Resource Planning System. The case can be used to discuss a variety of issues associated with Asset accounting. This case is appropriate for an undergraduate course in accounting informational systems and/or intermediate accounting. The case does require access to an SAP R/3 server, and some knowledge of how to navigate the SAP R/3 system. The scenario uses the current version (ECC6.0) of SAP available to members of the SAP University Alliance.*

In July 2007, Todd Raymond, Senior Corporate Controller of Star Enterprises, Inc., called a meeting of his three best accountants and analysts to discuss the Company's ailing fixed asset system. He had mulled over enhancing this system for almost a year now, but had always gotten sidetracked with financial reporting, budgeting, and project analysis. He knew, however, that systems development was equally important, and decided not to wait any longer.

While many companies utilize fixed asset software to automate difficult depreciation and retirement calculations, Star Enterprises remained loyal to Microsoft Excel to handle the task. Raymond's philosophy was that the Company was already using the Excel package for other financial applications. Thus, as long as the proper system could be devised, sticking with Excel was the most cost effective decision. Besides, he strongly believed that his current system was failing largely due to a design flaw, and that the proper configuration of the data was the key to unleashing Excel's power to track the activities of Star Enterprises' fixed assets.

Raymond had confidence that his team could provide the "fix" on fixed assets that Star Enterprises desperately needed. He asked them to keep two main goals in mind when taking on this huge task. First, the Company needed a new, enhanced system. Since the current system was so poorly designed, and so clearly inadequate, he urged the team to scrap it and build a new one from the ground up. In prior years, they had attempted "band-aid" solutions, none of which destroyed the root of the problem. Second, he was certain that the current system was over-depreciating assets. This problem created more expense than should be allocated to operating divisions.

## THE CURRENT SYSTEM

The current system was in existence since the Company began its operations on October 31, 2007. It was set up to track the Gross Fixed Asset activity and the Depreciation activity separately in two distinct fields in Excel. Raymond often referred to this system as a "rollforward" system. In essence, each month the system started with a beginning monthly balance and utilized the current month's activity to roll the balance forward to succeeding months.

For instance, the Gross Fixed Asset field started with the gross balance of assets for each specific asset category at a particular date. It then rolled the balance forward to the next month's beginning balance by adding

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<sup>1</sup> Professors Ragan prepared this case as the basis for class demonstration and discussion of SAP R/3.

additions of assets and removing retirements. Likewise, the Depreciation field started with the Accumulated Depreciation balance for each specific asset category at a particular month. Then the current month's depreciation expense was added, and the accumulated depreciation associated with any current retirements was removed to roll the Accumulated Depreciation balances forward. **Table 1** below provides a simplified illustration of the rollforward process for the building asset category for several months. Note that Star Enterprises maintained a policy of depreciating additions in the month following the date the asset was placed in service.

**Table 1: Illustration of Current “Rollforward” System: Buildings Category**

<b>Gross Fixed Assets Field: Buildings</b>		<b>Accum. Depreciation Field: Buildings</b>	
<b>Balance @ Oct. 31</b>	\$360	<b>Balance @ Oct. 31</b>	\$0.00
Plus: Additions	\$ 20	Plus: Monthly Dep.	\$2.00
Less: Retirements	<u>\$ 0</u>	Less: Retirements	<u>\$0.00</u>
 <b>Balance @ Nov. 30</b>	 \$380	 <b>Balance @ Nov. 30</b>	 \$2.00
Plus: Additions	\$ 0	Plus: Monthly Dep.	\$2.11
Less: Retirements	<u>\$ 0</u>	Less: Retirements	<u>\$0.00</u>
 <b>Balance @ Dec. 31</b>	 \$380	 <b>Balance @ Dec. 31</b>	 \$4.11

The one aspect of the above system which received the most focus from Raymond was the manner in which monthly depreciation expense was calculated. Raymond noticed that the system calculated depreciation expense on the *total* gross asset balance in any given month by *lumping* together the beginning gross balance with current additions and then calculating monthly depreciation expense on this total. He wanted his team to analyze this aspect of the current system when developing an enhanced model.

Secondly, Raymond focused a great deal of attention on the current system's lack of interface between the Purchasing Department and Accounts Payable. We need to know more about the status of the asset from delivery to payment, noted Raymond.

## THE STRATEGY MEETING

When the three accountants met that evening they decided to keep it brief because the intense meeting with Raymond had drained their energy levels, and because the team so conveniently remembered that an episode of *The Apprentice* was airing at 9PM.

Thus, they decided to focus on the end product, with the details to be filled in along the way. They discussed how they would actually present the soon-to-be-developed new system to Raymond to ensure they didn't confuse his "senior level" mind. They agreed that it would be best to develop a prototype with several months of actual asset activity so they could thoroughly explain each aspect of their invention without allowing a mountain of data to cloud the picture during the meeting.

The team heard many things about the innovation features of Enterprise Resource Planning Software (ERP) integrates business functional areas. Before ERP, each functional area operated independently, using its own information systems and ways of recording transactions. ERP software also makes management reporting and decision making faster and more uniform throughout an organization. A key advantage to integrating SAP's fixed asset system is that each asset is separately recorded and separately depreciated. The fixed asset module also contains simulation and "what if" capability with regard to dollar values recorded for a fixed asset. In addition, ERP promotes thinking about corporate goals, as opposed to thinking only about the goals of a single department or functional area. They decided that SAP, the leading "solutions" firm, was their answer.

Besides the presentation they would give to Raymond, they also decided that it would be prudent to develop a formal report to Star Enterprises' Executive Management Committee to provide documentation of the

project. Among other things, they would address the goals of their study, the current systems and its weaknesses, the specifics of the enhanced system, and how the enhancements would solve the problems faced by Star Enterprises.

With such direction now set, they decided to meet at 8AM the next morning to begin the task. Two weeks was not much time, so they figured they had better get an early jump on this challenge.

## **EXERCISES**

- I. Identify the problems caused by Star Enterprises' current system and then explain how an ERP system can help correct those problems? What are the costs? What are the benefits?
- II. As a member of the Implementation Team, you have to set up (within SAP) the organizational structures and master data for the Asset Management Module. As you progress through this scenario you will experience the integration of several major modules within SAP R/3:
  - a) Create an asset record
  - b) Record acquisition of new asset
  - c) Display asset value, depreciation and book values
  - d) Display balance in asset class and individual assets comprising the class
  - e) Development a series of reports for presentations
- III. Using the Asset Explorer, download the carrying value of your asset to Microsoft Excel and prepare a capital budgeting analysis of the profitability and value of this asset. The asset generates \$60,000 per year in incremental cash flows. The corporate board would like the capital budgeting analysis to identify different hurdle rates ranging between 8%-16%. The board would also like to know the internal rate of return, and remember our tax rate is 38%.
- IV. The fixed asset management module within SAP R/3 has interfaces to many other modules. What are those other modules? Describe the point of interface at which the point this occurs. What is the link to the Controlling module? What is the link to the Materials Management module?
- V. The controller advises you that Star Enterprises has a buyer for the fixed assets you have just purchased. The buyer has offered \$80,000. Should the company pursue this offer? If yes, please record the sale and report the financial effects to the controller. How would this be reported on the cash flow report.

This application uses SAP ECC6.0 version

## **FIXED ASSETS**

All business processes are accompanied by a supporting accounting structure that captures the financial impact of the process for either internal or external reporting purposes. The processes of buying, selling and producing assets are supported by a certain accounting structure as well. Within that structure, assets are organized into classes. Classes are types of assets such as real estate, buildings or equipment. Furthermore, a master record must exist and will contain the vital information about the asset such as its useful life, the method that is used to depreciate it and its salvage value. The asset can even be assigned to a vendor so that its origin is known.

## **SECTIONS**

1. Asset Classes/Master Records
2. Asset Acquisition with Materials Management Integration

## Section 1) Asset Classes/Master Records

## Objectives:

1. Display the different types of asset classes
2. Create an Asset Master File
3. Create Vendor Master Accounting Record
4. Create the Vendor Information Record and Master Purchasing Record

Objective 1) View the different types of asset classes maintained within IDES. Accounting → Financial

Accounting → Fixed Assets → Asset → Create → Asset

**Create Asset: Initial screen**

Master data    Depreciation areas

Asset class    [Search Button]

Company Code    3000

Number of similar assets    1

Select the search button within the **Asset Class** box

Enter the following information:

**Create Asset: Master data**

Asset values

Asset    INTERN-00001    0

Class    3100    Vehicles    Company Code    3000

General    Time-dependent    Allocations    Origin    Net worth tax    Insurance    Depreciation

General data

Description    Caffrey Delivery Truck

Asset main no. text

Acct determination    30000    Fixtures and fittings

Inventory number

Quantity

☐ Manage historically

Enter Description Your Last Name Delivery Truck

Click the **Time-dependent** tab and enter the following:

**Create Asset: Master data**

Asset values

Asset: INTERN-00001 0 Caffrey Delivery Truck  
Class: 3100 Vehicles Company C

General Time-dependent Allocations Origin Net worth tax Insu

Interval from 01/01/1900 to 12/31/9999

Business Area: 3000 Automotive  
Cost Center: 3100 Sales - Motorcycles  
Resp. cost center:  
Activity Type:  
Int. order:  
Maintenance order:

Enter Business Area **3000**  
Enter Cost Center **3100** (the delivery truck will be used to deliver motorcycles)

Hit the save (  ) button.

Write down the asset number of your asset as seen on the bottom left hand corner of the screen: \_\_\_\_\_

Return to the SAP Easy Access Menu.

### Objective 3) Create Vendor Master Accounting Record. Accounting → Financial Accounting → Accounts Payable → Master Records → Create

On the initial screen, enter the following information:

**Create Vendor: Initial Screen**

Vendor:   
Company Code: 3000 IDES US INC  
Account group: KRED

Leave Vendor Blank  
Enter Company Code **3000**  
Enter Account Group **KRED**

Hit the **Enter** (  ) button.

On the next screen, enter the following:

Vendor Edit Goto Extras Environment System Help

**Create Vendor: Address**

Vendor: INTERNAL

Name: Commercial Trucking Inc 79

Search terms: Search term 1/2: 79

Street address: Street/House number: Semi Way 556

Postal code/City: 19131 Philadelphia

Country: US Region: PA

Enter Name **Commercial Trucking Inc xx**  
 Enter Search Term **1/2 xx**  
 Enter Street/House number **any street name and number**

Enter Postal code/City **19131/ Philadelphia**  
 Enter Region **PA**  
 Enter Country **US**

Hit the **Enter** (✓) button repeatedly until you reach the following screen (Accounting Information Accounting):

Vendor Edit Goto Extras Environment System Help

**Create Vendor: Accounting information Accounting**

Vendor: INTERNAL Commercial Trucking Inc 79

Company Code: 3000 IDES US INC

Accounting information: Rec. Account: 160000

Head office:

Authorization:

Minority indic.:

Sort key:

Subsidy indic.:

Cash mgmnt group: A4

Release group:

Certificatn date:

Enter Rec. Account **160000** (trade payable)  
 Enter Cash mgmnt group **A4** (major vendors)

Hit the **Enter** (✓) button.

On the next screen, enter the following:

Vendor: INTERNAL Commercial Trucking Inc 79  
 Company Code: 3000 IDES US INC

Payment data  
 Payment terms: 0001  
 Chk cashing time:

Tolerance group:   
 Chk double inv. ☒

Enter Payment terms **0001**  
 Check the **Chk double inv.** box

Hit the save (  ) button.

Record the Account Vendor Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Return to the SAP Easy Access Menu.

#### Objective 4) Create the Vendor Information record and Master Purchasing Record.

Create Vendor Master Purchasing Record:

**Logistics → Materials Management → Purchasing → Master Data → Vendor → Purchasing → Create**

On the initial screen, enter the following:

Vendor: 100204  
 Purch. organization: 3000  
 Account group: KRED

Enter **Your Vendor Number** as the Vendor  
 Enter Purch.organization **3000**  
 Enter Account group **KRED**

Hit the **Enter** (  ) button.

Vendor: 100204 Commercial Trucking Inc 79  
Purchasing Org.: 3000 IDES USA

Conditions

Order currency: USD  
Terms of payment: 0001  
Incoterms:  
Minimum order value:

Enter Order Currency **USD**  
Enter Terms of payment **0001**


Hit the save (  ) button.  
Return to the SAP Easy Access Menu.  
Create an Information Record

**Logistics → Materials Management → Purchasing → Master Data → Info Record → Create**

On the initial screen, enter the following:

Vendor: 100204  
Material:  
Purchasing Org.: 3000  
Plant: 3000  
Info record:  
Info category:  
☒ Standard  
☐ Subcontracting  
☐ Pipeline  
☐ Consignment

Enter **Your Vendor Number** if it has not defaulted  
Leave Material **blank**  
Enter Purchasing Org. **3000**  
Enter Plant **3000**  
Leave Info record **blank**  
Select the **Standard** button

Hit the **Enter** (  ) button.

On the next screen, enter the following:



Info record Edit Goto Extras Environment System Help

Create Info Record: General Data

Purch. org. data 1 Texts

Info record  Caffrey Delivery Truck

Vendor 100204 Commercial Trucking Inc 79

Material Group 020

Vendor data

Reminder 1  days

Reminder 2  days

Reminder 3  days

Vendor Mat. No.

Sub-range

VSR sort no.

Vend. mat.group

Points  / 1

Salesperson

Telephone

Return Agreement

Prior vendor

Origin data

Certif. categ.

Certificate

Valid to

Supply option

Available from

Available to

Order unit (Purchasing)

Order Unit UN

Sorting

Sort string 1

Enter Info record **Short Text of Your Asset**  
 Enter Material Group **020**  
 Enter Order Unit **UN**  
 Enter Sort string **1**

Hit the **Purchasing org. data 1** button, then enter the following:

**Change Info Record: Purch. Organization Data 1**

General data   Conditions   Texts

Info record: 5500000198   Caffrey Delivery Truck  
 Vendor: 100204   Commercial Trucking Inc 79  
 Material Group: 020   Vehicles  
 Purchasing Org.: 3000   Plant: 3000 Standard

Control

Plnd dely time: 15 Days   Underdel  
 Purch. group: 020   Overdeliv  
 Standard qty.: 10   UN   Unlimi  
 Minimum qty.: 1   UN   GR-bal  
 Rem. shelf life:   D   No ERS  
 Shipping instr.:   Exp/imp proced.:  
 Net price: 44,000.00 USD / 1 UN   Valid to: 12/31/9999  
 Effective price: 44,000.00 USD / 1 UN   No cash disc.  
 Qty. conversion: 1 UN <-> 1 UN   Condition group:  
 Pr. date cat.: No control  
 Incoterms:

Hit the save (  ) button.

Return to the SAP Easy Access Menu.

## Section 2) Asset Acquisition with Materials Management Integration

It is now time for the actual purchase of the asset. Since the asset and vendor masters have been created it is now possible to go through the purchasing process.

The process will start by creating a purchase order from the vendor that we already created. The next two steps will be to create a goods receipt (to represent that the asset was received) and then to create an invoice verification (to confirm the payment amount to the vendor).

### Objectives:

1. Create Purchase Order
2. Post the Goods Receipt
3. Create the Logistics Invoice Verification

**Objective 1) Create purchase order for the Vendor we created in the first section.**

**Logistics → Materials Management → Purchasing → Purchase Order → Create → Vendor/Supplying Plant Known**

On the initial screen, enter the following:

The screenshot shows the SAP 'Create Purchase Order' initial screen. The menu bar includes 'Purchase order', 'Edit', 'Goto', 'Environment', 'System', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons. The main area is titled 'Create Purchase Order' and contains a 'Document overview on' section with buttons for 'Hold', 'Print preview', 'Messages', and 'Personal settings'. The 'Standard PO' section has a 'Vendor' field with the value '100204'. A callout box points to this field with the text 'Enter your vendor number'. The 'Item' section has a 'New item' button and a dropdown arrow.

Hit the **Enter** (  ) button.

On header screen click the **Org. Data** tab and enter the following:

**Note: Purchasing Org. and Company code will be the only fields available. Hit enter, and an error will appear. Then you will be able to enter the purchasing group, as can be seen below:**

The screenshot shows the SAP 'Create Purchase Order' header screen. The menu bar includes 'Purchase order', 'Edit', 'Goto', 'Environment', 'System', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons. The main area is titled 'Create Purchase Order' and contains a 'Document overview on' section with buttons for 'Hold', 'Print', and 'Item overview'. The 'Org. Data' tab is selected, showing fields for 'Purchasing Org.' (3000), 'Purch. Group' (020), and 'Company Code'. A callout box points to these fields with the text 'Enter Purchasing Org. 3000', 'Enter Purch. Group 020', and 'Click Item Overview'.

On the **Item Overview** field (the table with the white boxes) enter the following:

**Create Purchase Order**

Document overview on | Hold | Print preview | Messages

Standard PO | Vendor: 100204 Commer

Delivery/invoice | Conditions | Texts | Address | Communication


Purchasing Org. 3000 IDES USA  
 Purch. Group 020 Roth, P  
 Company Code 3000 IDES US INC

Enter Delivery date **4 Weeks from now**  
 Enter Net Price **44000**  
 Enter Material Group **020**

S..	Item	A	I	Material	Short text	PO quantity	OUUn	Deliv. date	Net price	Curr...	Per	O...	Mat
		A			Caffrey Delivery Truck	1	PC	08/08/2005	44000	USD			020
										USD			
										USD			
										USD			
										USD			

Enter OUn **PC**  
 Enter PO quantity **1**  
 Enter Short Text **Same as your asset**  
 Enter A **A**

Scroll over and enter:  
 Plant **3000**  
 Storage Location

Hit the **Enter** (  ) button.

In the **Items Detail** section enter the following in the **Account Assignment** tab:

Item [ 10 ] Caffrey Delivery Truck

Material data | Quantities/weights | Delivery schedule | Acceptance Period

AccAssCat Asset | Distribution Single account assignm  
 Partial Inv. Derive from Account Ass

S..	S..	Quantity	Perce	G/L Acct	Bu...	Order	Asset	SNo. Wv
	1	1.000					3544	

Enter Your Asset Number

Assets

Hit the save (  ) button.

Write down the number of the Purchase Order (PO) that you just created: \_\_\_\_\_  
Return to SAP Easy Access Menu.

## Objective 2) Create the Goods Receipt Order to post the asset to the books.

Once the delivery truck reaches the warehouse, the goods receipt personnel must confirm the delivery and inspect the truck to make certain its condition is as expected. Go through the steps that the goods receipt clerk would normally go through by following this path on the SAP Easy Access Menu:

**Logistics → Materials Management → Inventory Management → Goods Movement → Goods Receipt → For Purchase Order → PO Number Known**

On the initial screen, enter the following:

Hit the **Enter** ( ) button.

At the bottom of the screen check the box that says: **Item OK** and also enter the following:

(This Item Ok box signifies that the GR Clerk has verified the condition of the truck.)

Hit the save () button.

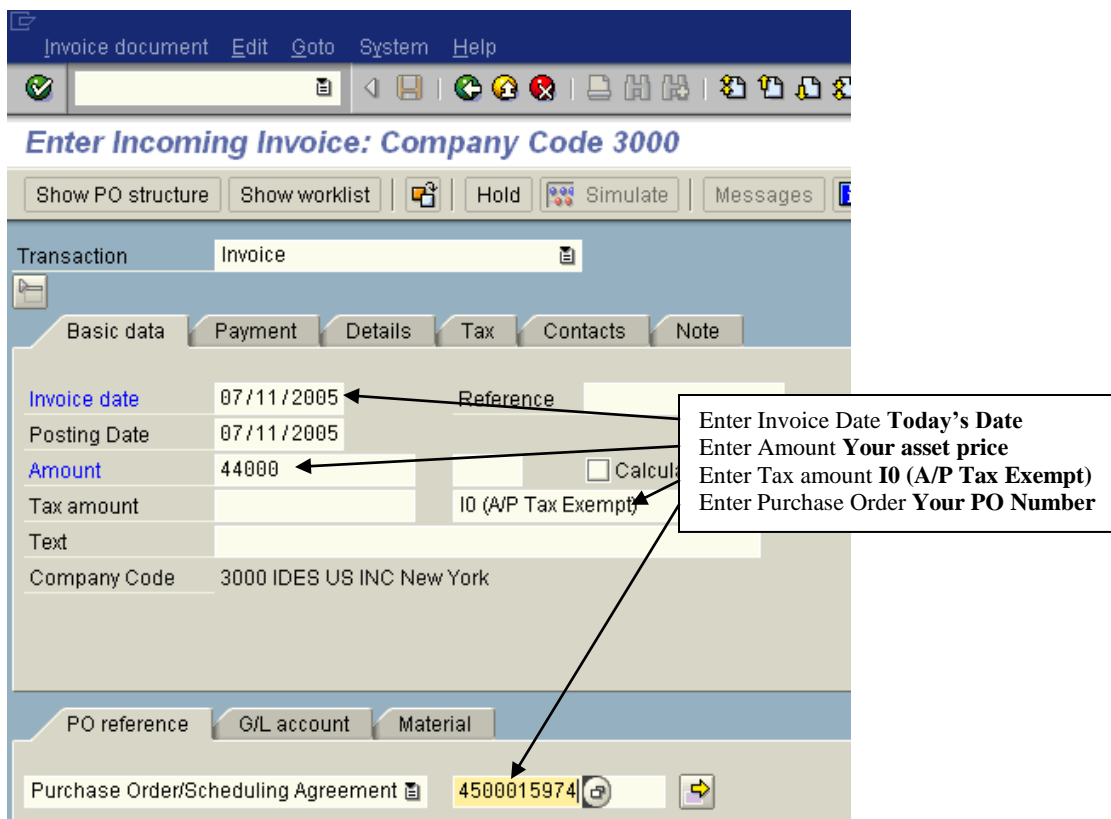
Return to the SAP Easy Access Screen.

### Objective 3) Create the Invoice Verification to authorize the amount to be paid to the vendor.

Now that the delivery truck has been received the Invoice Verification must be done to ensure that the proper amount will be paid to the vendor. The person doing this job must be different than the goods receipt clerk in order to segregate duties for internal control purposes.

**Logistics → Materials Management → Logistics Invoice Verification → Document Entry → Enter Invoice**

On the initial screen, enter the following:



The screenshot shows the SAP 'Enter Incoming Invoice' screen for Company Code 3000. The screen has a menu bar (Invoice document, Edit, Goto, System, Help) and a toolbar with various icons. Below the menu bar, there are buttons for 'Show PO structure', 'Show worklist', 'Hold', 'Simulate', and 'Messages'. The main area is divided into tabs: 'Basic data', 'Payment', 'Details', 'Tax', 'Contacts', and 'Note'. The 'Basic data' tab is active, showing fields for 'Invoice date', 'Posting Date', 'Amount', 'Tax amount', 'Text', and 'Company Code'. The 'Invoice date' and 'Posting Date' are both set to 07/11/2005. The 'Amount' is 44000. The 'Tax amount' is 10 (A/P Tax Exempt). The 'Company Code' is 3000 IDES US INC New York. A callout box with arrows pointing to the 'Invoice date', 'Amount', 'Tax amount', and 'Purchase Order/Scheduling Agreement' fields contains the following instructions:

- Enter Invoice Date **Today's Date**
- Enter Amount **Your asset price**
- Enter Tax amount **10 (A/P Tax Exempt)**
- Enter Purchase Order **Your PO Number**

The 'Purchase Order/Scheduling Agreement' field at the bottom is set to 4500015974.

Hit the **Enter** () button.

Now you must re-enter the tax code:

Hit the **Save** () button.

### Fixed Asset Reporting

The Asset Explorer can automatically create reports that used to take up a lot of valuable time. In our simulation, we will look at the asset that we created earlier, the Delivery Truck. The first set of steps will include the

display of planned values, posted values, comparisons of depreciation methods and parameters of the asset. The second set will run through a number of the reports available within the Asset Explorer. The third set will show the different objects related to the asset which are the vendor, cost center, purchase order and the general ledger account.

### Objectives:

1. Display Asset Information
2. Creating and analyzing reports within the Asset Explorer
3. Display the objects related to our asset and their significance


**Objective 1) Display a wide variety of information about the asset using the asset explorer.**

**Accounting → Financial Accounting → Fixed Assets → Asset → Asset Explorer**

Hit the **Enter** () button.

In the **Transactions** box on the bottom of the screen you can see the Goods Receipt and the Credit Memo. Double click the Credit Memo and drill down to the journal entry produced when you acquired the asset.

Itm	PK	CoCd	Account	Account short text	Amount in LC	Crcy	Amount	Crcy	LC2 amount	LCur2	Cost Ctr
1	31	3000	100204	Commercial Trucking	25,000.00-	USD	25,000.00-	USD			
2	86	3000	191100	Goods Rcvd/Invoice R	27,062.50	USD	27,062.50	USD			
3	75	3000	21000	000000003547 0000	2,062.50-	USD	2,062.50-	USD			
*			3000				0.00	USD			
**							0.00	USD			

By clicking the  (display document header) button you can view who it was that made the entry, when they did it and so forth. Why is this an important feature for management to have?

Click on the **Posted Values** tab.

Under the Posted dep. Values Book Depreciation section note that there is no depreciation recorded. Why is this?

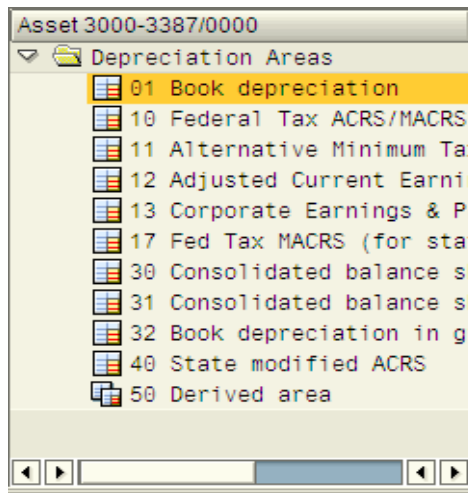
In the Depreciation Posted/Planned section you can see that the depreciation for the remaining months (**per** stands for period, displayed by the month).

Click the **Comparisons** tab.

You will see a schedule of the planned depreciation and the net book value of the asset over its useful life.

The key aspect of this section is the ability to compare instantly the differences in depreciation expenses and net book values from year to year for different methods of depreciation.

In the upper left hand corner you will see a box with a list of all the different possible methods of depreciation:



**01 Book Depreciation** should be listed as the default depreciation method.

Using the schedule on the right side of the screen you can find all the following information (fill this information as it pertains to you asset):

Now click **10 Federal Tax ACRS/MACRS** and fill in the following blanks with the new calculated values in the schedule on the right side of the screen:

Field Name	Straight-Line	MACRS
Current Year's Net Book Value		
Current Year's Ordinary Depreciation		
Next Year's Net Book Value		
Next Year's Ordinary Depreciation		

Why would management decide to use one method of depreciation versus another? \_\_\_\_\_

Click the **Parameters** tab.

Here one can see all the aspects of the asset. For example; the life of the Delivery Truck, the start date of depreciation, the scrap value and the type of depreciation used.



Planned values	Posted values	Comparisons	Parameters
Dep. key	ACE ACE, S/L Half Year - All Lives		
Group asset			
<b>Life</b> Useful life 005 / 000 Exp. useful life 000 / 000 Remaining life 005 / 000		<b>Start of calculation</b> Ord.dep.start date 07/01/2005 Spec.depreciation Interest calculation	
<b>Index specifications</b> Index series Aging index		<b>Further specifications</b> Changeover year 0000 Invest.support Scrap value 0.00 Scrap Value % 0.000000000000 Var.dep.portion 0.0000	
Display dep. key			

### Objective 2) Creating and analyzing reports within the Asset Explorer

Accounting → Financial Accounting → Fixed Assets → Asset → Asset Explorer

Hit the (call asset reports) button and the **Select Report** box will appear.

**Select Report**

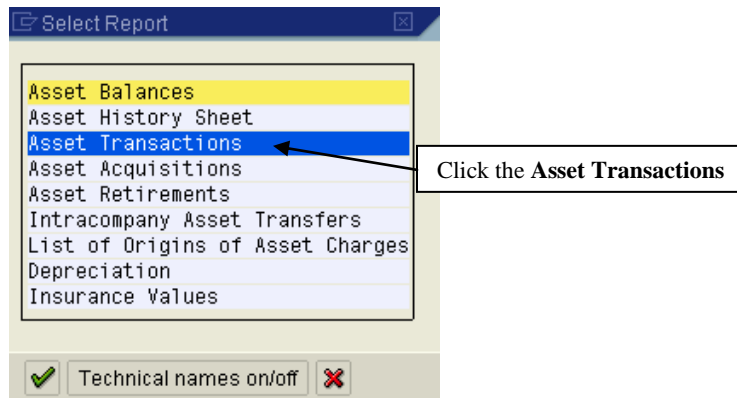
- Asset Balances
- Asset History Sheet
- Asset Transactions
- Asset Acquisitions
- Asset Retirements
- Intracompany Asset Transfers
- List of Origins of Asset Charges
- Depreciation
- Insurance Values

Click Asset Balances

☒ Technical names on/off ☐

Hit the **Enter** () button.

According to this report what is the current book value of your asset? \_\_\_\_\_



Hit the **Enter** (  ) button.

This report will show you all the transactions your asset has been involved in including the acquisition and the goods receipt. You can drill down on each transaction to see the journal entries.

Return to main Asset Explorer Screen

### NOTES