Asset Management:

Types of Asset

Non-current Assets, also known as long-term assets, are investments that are expected to be realized after one year. They are capitalized rather than being expensed and appear on the company's balance sheet. Depending on their nature, they may undergo depreciation.

Fixed Assets are a type of Non-current Assets and include the properties bought for their productive aspects, such as buildings, vehicles, equipment, land, and software.

For example, let's say we buy a car for \$ 27,000. We plan to amortize it over five years, and we will sell it for \$ 7,000 afterward. Using the linear, or straight-line, depreciation method, \$ 4,000 are expensed each year as depreciation expenses. After five years, the Accumulated Depreciation amount reported on the balance sheet equals \$ 20,000, leaving us with \$ 7,000 of Not Depreciable Value, or Salvage value.

Odoo Accounting handles depreciation by creating all depreciation entries automatically in draft mode. They are then posted periodically.

Odoo supports the following Depreciation Methods:

- The **Linear Depreciation Method** divides the initial Depreciable Value by the number of depreciations planned. All depreciation entries have the same amount.
- The Degressive Depreciation Method multiplies the Depreciable Value by the Degressive Factor for each entry. Each depreciation entry has a lower amount than the previous entry.
- The **Accelerated Degressive Depreciation Method** uses the Degressive Method but with a minimum Depreciation equal to the Linear Method. This method ensures a fast depreciation at the beginning, followed by a constant one afterward.

What does "Prorata Temporis" mean?

The **Prorata Temporis feature** is useful to depreciate your assets the most accurately possible.

With this feature, the first entry on the Depreciation Board is computed based on the time left between the Pro Rata Date and the First Depreciation Date rather than the default amount of time between depreciations.

For example, the Depreciation Board above has its first depreciation with an amount of \$ 241.10 rather than \$ 4,000.00. Consequently, the last entry is also lower and has an amount of \$ 3758.90.

1. Asset creation

There are 2 ways we can create the Asset in Odoo and its pros and cons :-

1. Direct asset Creation in Accounting module:

Pros

- Asset creation will be quick
- Need to only create an Asset, sales bill and fixed asset account.

Cons

- No proper stock/asset valuation
- No journal entries for purchase
- Won't be able to track the sales order
- Won't be able to manage different quantity wise asset creation

2. Product creation for asset managment

Pros

- Will be able to manage stock valuation
- Journal entries will be created for sales or purchase and can be easily reconsiled
- We can easily track the delivery of sales order
- We can manage asset creation based on different quantity

Cons

- Will be a time consuming processes
- Will need to execute the full flow from purchase to sales

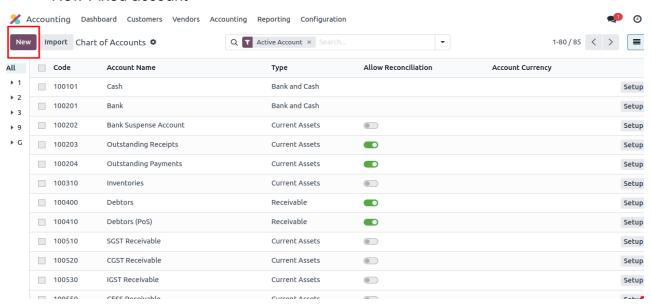
Method 1 - Direct Asset creation

Firstly we need to create the Asset for doing the necessary configurations . Here is the path to create an Asset

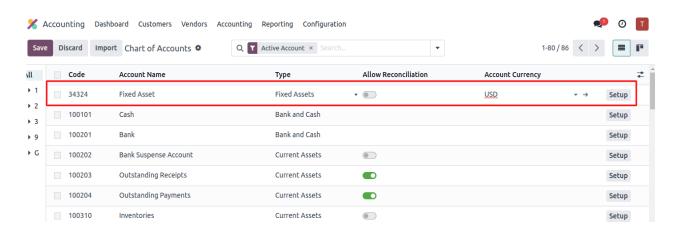
Step 1: Create Fixed asset from Chart of Account

Path - Accounting module >> configuration >> Chart of Accounts >> New

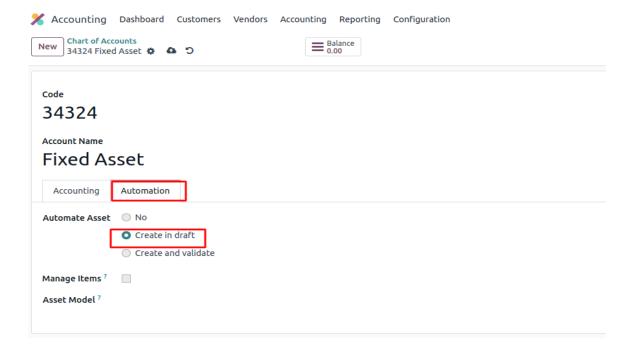
New Fixed account



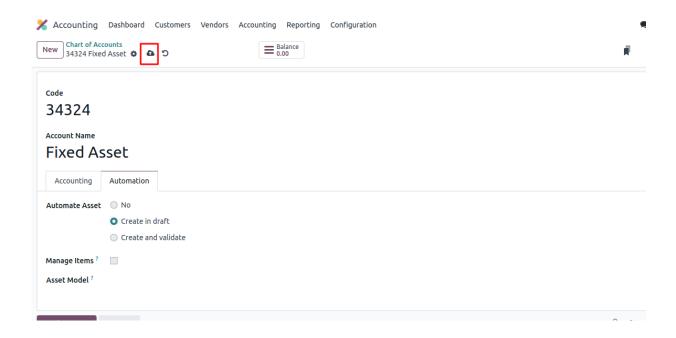
Fill all the details as shown and then click on "Setup"



 Once clicked on Setup – Click on Automation and select Automate Asset as "Create in draft" state



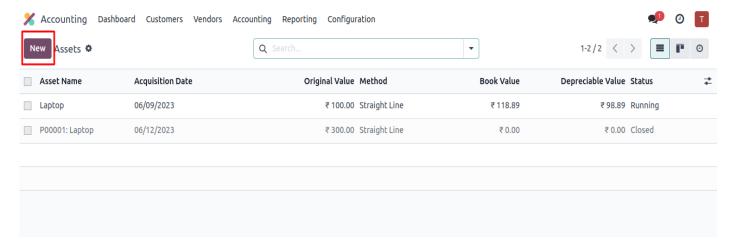
Click on Save to save the details of Fixed account



Step 2: Asset Creation from accounting Module

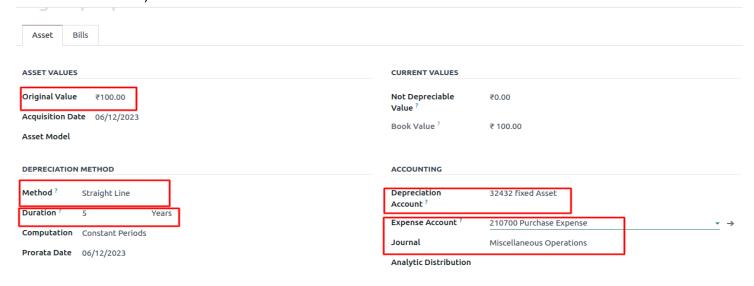
Path - Accounting Module >> Accounting >> Asset >> New

Click on New option to create a new Asset

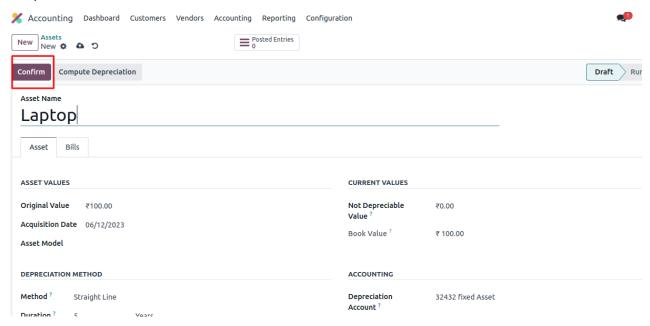


Step 3: Fill all the necessary fields and then Confirm the asset creation

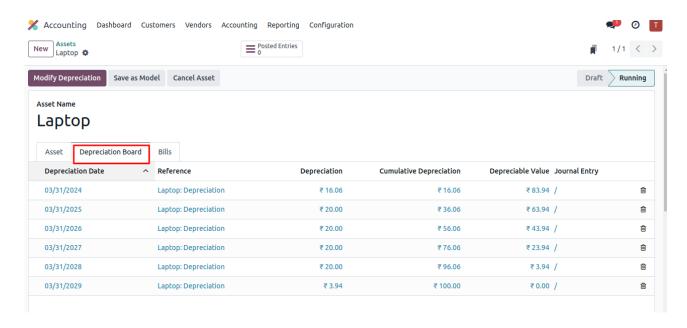
- Orignal Value Need to define
- Asset Name Need to define
- Method Straight line / Declining / Declining the straight line
- Duration Years / Month (The depreciation to be deducted every year or every month)
- Depreciation Account Fixed Asset (Journal entries of depreciation will be entered in this account)
- Expense Account Purchase Expense (Expense entries will be entered in this account)



Step 4: Click on "Confirm" to confirm the asset creation

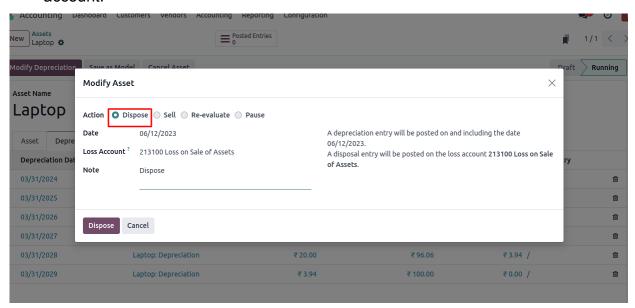


Step 5 : Click on "Depreciation Board" to check the annual or monthly depreciation for the asset created

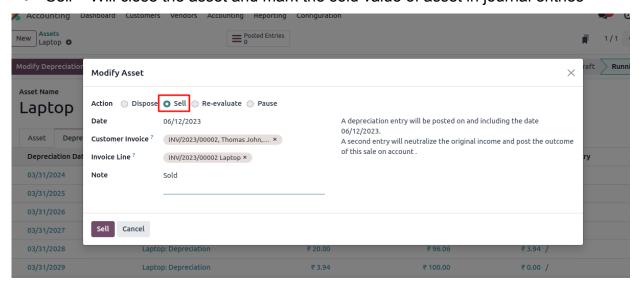


Step 6: Click on Modify Depreciation will have the option to: -

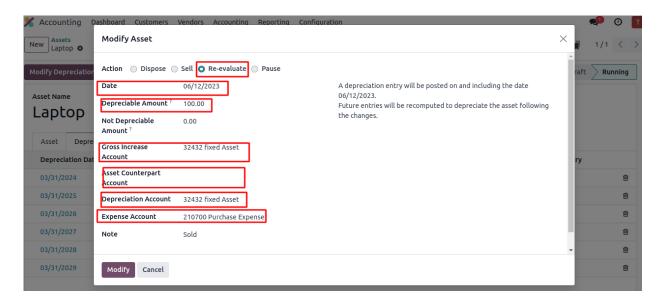
 Dispose – Will dispose the asset and add the asset value after depreciation in Loss account.



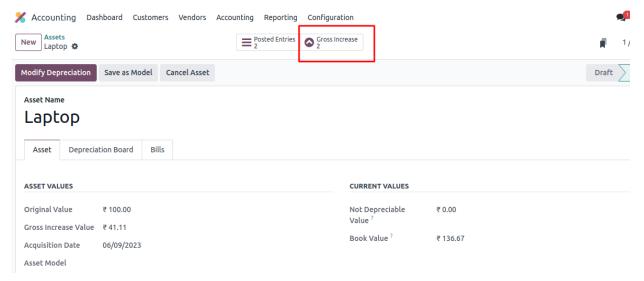
• Sell – Will close the asset and mark the sold value of asset in journal entries



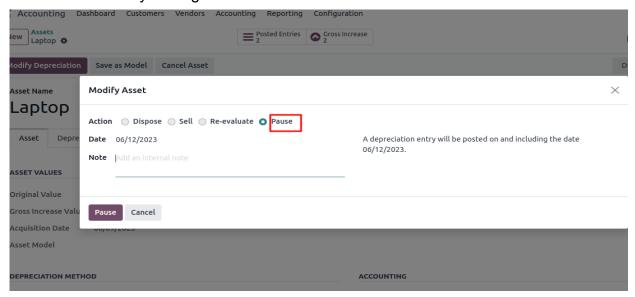
Re – Evaluate – Once the asset is in running state we can modify its Date,
Depreciable Amount, Gross Increase Account, Depreciation Account ad Expense Account



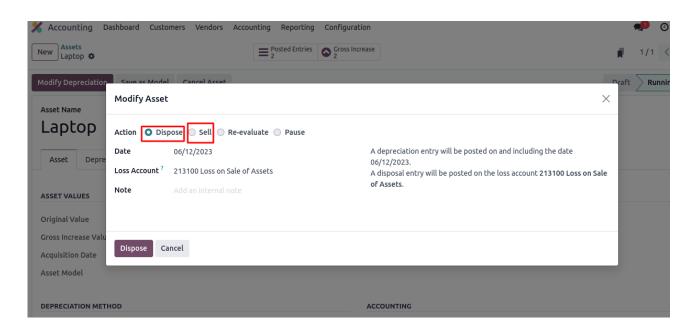
• When entered depreciable amount more than the current it will create a "Gross Increase"



 Pause: Will pause the current depreciation which is in running state and we can "resume" it by adding the notes



Step 7 : Click on Sales or Dispose – the System will automatically create the Journal entries on the basis of sales or dispose



Step 8: Post - Once posted this journal entries will show in Balance sheet and P&L

 We can make changes in the account or ammount and before posting the Entry as per our need

