
DEPRECIATION DATA CONVERSION

Sage Fixed Assets to Fixed Assets CS

<i>DEPRECIATION DATA CONVERSION Sage Fixed Assets to Fixed Assets CS</i>	1
<i>Reviewing information before the data conversion</i>	1
<i>Creating conversion files from Sage Fixed Assets data files</i>	1
<i>Importing the conversion file into Fixed Assets CS</i>	2
<i>Detailed information on items converted and not converted</i>	3
<i>Reviewing the converted data</i>	8
<i>Getting help</i>	9

This program converts your depreciation data from Sage FAS 100 Asset Accounting™, Sage FAS 50 Asset Accounting, or Sage Fixed Assets versions 2007.1 through 2024.1. You can then import this data into Fixed Assets CS® version 2023.1 and above.

Note: This conversion does not change any of your Sage Fixed Assets client data.

Important! To avoid delays in converting your data, do **not** install any updates to your previous application.

Reviewing information before the data conversion

Before you start this conversion, do the following:

- Identify the clients you want to convert and note their client IDs and file names in Sage Fixed Assets. Clients you convert must be in the Sage Fixed Assets program; having the fas.db file alone without the client existing in Sage Fixed Assets will not work.
- Identify the client IDs you will use in Fixed Assets CS. If you will integrate your depreciation client data with UltraTax CS® and/or Accounting CS®, the client IDs must match.
- Note the drive and path where the Sage Fixed Assets client data resides.
- Make sure the Fixed Assets CS Conversion utility is installed on the same machine as Sage Fixed Assets.
- Note the current calculation period and ending date by reviewing the *Current Through Date* field in the asset's Detail View.

Before you convert your client data, verify that the current depreciation has been calculated for all of the client's assets in Sage Fixed Assets.

Creating conversion files from Sage Fixed Assets data files

Follow these steps to create the files that are used to import Sage Fixed Assets data into the Fixed Assets CS format.

1. To start the CS Conversions application, run the Fixed Assets CS Data Conversion utility you installed to the **same location** as Sage Fixed Assets is installed.

2. In the *Conversion Type* field, select **Depreciation**.
3. In the *Competitor* field, select **FAS Asset Accounting – Version 2007.x and later**.
4. In the *Input Data Folder* field, click the Browse button to navigate to the location where your data is stored.
5. Click the Start button to start the conversion program.
6. Select the fas.db database file and click Open.
7. In the client list, highlight the client you want to convert, and click OK.
8. The client's data is converted and a Client Data Transfer Report is prepared. When the process is complete, click OK.
9. To process another client, repeat steps 5 through 8 above.
10. To import the converted data into Fixed Assets CS, click the Close button and proceed to the “Importing the conversion file into Fixed Assets CS” section.

Note: If the first 11 characters of the file name are identical for two or more clients, you must complete the entire conversion process for each client before you proceed to the next client. You must complete the “Importing the conversion file into Fixed Assets CS” and “Reviewing the converted data” procedures in this document before you create the export file in Sage Fixed Assets for another client with the same first 11 characters in the file name. If you do not complete the entire conversion process for each of these clients, the conversion program will overwrite the Client Data Transfer Reports.

Importing the conversion file into Fixed Assets CS

Before you start the import procedure, review the “Detailed information on items converted and not converted” section in this document. This section describes all of the known exceptions during the conversion from Sage Fixed Assets to Fixed Assets CS.

1. Double-click the Fixed Assets CS icon on your desktop to start the program. If you did not install the shortcut, click Start on the Windows taskbar and choose **All Programs > CS Professional Suite > Fixed Assets CS**.
2. Choose File > New Client to create a new client in Fixed Assets CS.

Note: If applicable, you must complete the *Current fiscal year end* and *Short years* fields in the New Client dialog exactly as the information was entered in Sage Fixed Assets to ensure that the processing periods and depreciation calculation in the two applications match.

3. Choose **Utilities > Import Asset Data > ASCII file**. If the path specified in the *Location of import file* field is not the location of your Sage Fixed Assets client data, click the Change Location button and navigate to the correct location.
4. Enter the name of the conversion file you want to import or click the drop-down list to view a list of conversion files that are available in the specified location. The name of the conversion file is in the XXXXXXXXXXXX.DSW format, where XXXXXXXXXXXX is the client's file name from Sage Fixed Assets.

Notes

- To limit the number of files that appear, click the *Only include files with DSW extensions* field.
- The conversion program truncates file names longer than 11 characters.

5. Click the Import button to transfer the files.
6. When the import is complete, click Done.
7. Repeat steps 2 through 6 for each client for whom you've created a conversion file. For any client whose conversion file has not yet been created, repeat the procedures in the "Creating conversion files from Sage Fixed Assets data files" section.

Detailed information on items converted and not converted

Items transferred during conversion

The following items represent a list of known exceptions when you convert the Sage Fixed Assets data to Fixed Assets CS. This section also lists differences between the two applications and any data modifications that may be required in Fixed Assets CS after the conversion is complete.

Activity

Assets will convert to a Misc activity. You must assign the assets to the correct form or schedule after the assets are imported into Fixed Assets CS. For more information about assigning assets to an activity, see [Reassigning assets to a different activity, situs, or association](#) in our Help > Help & How-To Center.

Treatments

The following table describes how the Book entered in Sage Fixed Assets converts into Fixed Assets CS as a treatment.

Book in Sage Fixed Assets US Company / Nonprofit & Canadian	Treatment converted to Fixed Assets CS
Tax	Tax
AMT	AMT
ACE	Other/ACE
Internal / Financial	Book
Custom 1 / Budgetary 1	Cstm 1 / Bdgt 1
Custom 2 / Budgetary 2	Cstm 2 / Bdgt 2
Custom 3	Cstm 3
Custom 4	Cstm 4

For information on renaming or removing custom treatments, see [Setting up treatments](#) in our Help & How-To Center.

Notes

- The first four open Custom Books will convert.
- The conversion program truncates treatment descriptions that exceed six characters.

- For entity types Canadian Organization and Government or Nonprofit Organization, the Financial, Budgetary 1, and Budgetary 2 books are converted as identified in the Treatments table above. The Tax treatment is required in Fixed Assets CS. For information on replacing the blank Tax treatment values with those of a different converted treatment, see [Treatment Build dialog](#) in our Help & How-To Center.

Methods

Sage Fixed Assets methods of RV, RM, RH, OC, and NO convert to Fixed Assets CS as the Memo method. Assets with a property type of Amortizable convert as the Amortization method.

MACRS 25 assets

You should carefully review assets that had any of the MACRS methods and a life of 25 years in Sage Fixed Assets. These assets may require additional data entry in Fixed Assets CS.

MACRS formula vs tables

In Sage Fixed Assets, you could assign a MACRS method that used the IRS tables or formula on an asset-by-asset basis. Fixed Assets CS also has this option, but on a client-by-client basis instead of an asset-by-asset basis. Fixed Assets CS defaults to this formula unless you change to the tables method. For more information on the MACRS formula and tables, see [Specifying ACRS/MACRS asset calculation options](#) in our Help & How-To Center.

MACRS 150% DB method

In Sage Fixed Assets, you could enter any number in the *Life* field for this method; with Fixed Assets CS, you can enter only certain lives based on the type of property. For lives that are available in both Sage Fixed Assets and Fixed Assets CS, the converted method and life are the same as the method and life you entered in Sage Fixed Assets. For any lives that are available in Sage Fixed Assets but not available in Fixed Assets CS, the conversion application converts these assets using the method MACRS 150% ADS, the class life converts as specified in the following table, and the ADS life is the same as the life entered in Sage Fixed Assets.

Life entered in Sage Fixed Assets	MACRS class life converted to Fixed Assets CS
4 years or less	3 year property
More than 4 years but less than 10	5 year property
10 years or more but less than 16	7 year property
16 years or more but less than 20	10 year property
20 years or more but less than 25	15 year property
25 years or more	20 year property

Alternative Depreciation System (ADS) method code AD

When you used this method in Sage Fixed Assets, you had to enter the ADS life used to depreciate the asset instead of the class life of the asset. In Fixed Assets CS, you must enter **both** the class life and ADS life to depreciate an asset. Fixed Assets CS uses the class life for the grouping and reporting of assets on Form 4562 and other reports for ADS assets.

The following table specifies how the conversion program determines the class life of an asset based on the ADS life you entered in Sage Fixed Assets.

ADS life entered in Sage Fixed Assets	MACRS class life converted to Fixed Assets CS
4 years or less	3 year property
More than 4 years but less than 10	5 year property
10 years or more but less than 16	7 year property
16 years or more but less than 20	10 year property
20 years or more but less than 25	15 year property
25 years or more	20 year property
40 years	31.5 or 39 year property
More than 40 years but less than 50	20 year property
50 years	25 year property
More than 50 years	20 year property

Notes

- The table represents **personal property** only and assumes that no real property has been depreciated using the above methods in Sage FAS.
- Sage FAS does not make a distinction between Non-Residential Real Property and Residential Rental Property. Assets that had an AD method and a life of 40 in Sage FAS are converted as follows:
 - If the asset was acquired **before** May 13, 1993, the asset transfers to Fixed Assets CS with a life of 31.5.
 - If the asset was acquired **after** May 12, 1993, the asset transfers to Fixed Assets CS with a life of 39.

Declining-balance methods: DC, DE, and DI

Sage Fixed Assets calculation for these non-ACRS / non-MACRS methods does not switch to the straight-line method even when the calculated amount using the straight-line method is greater than the declining balance method. However, Fixed Assets CS switches to the straight-line method under these circumstances. For information on how to continue to use the declining-balance method for these assets, see [Specifying non-ACRS / MACRS asset calculation options](#) in our Help & How-To Center.

Note: You set this option on a client-by-client basis in Fixed Assets CS; you set this option on a treatment-by-treatment basis in Sage Fixed Assets.

Declining-balance methods: DM, DL, and DY

Sage Fixed Assets has data entry for Canadian Organizations that utilize a declining-balance method that allows you to customize the rate. Sage Fixed Assets methods of DM, DL, and DY convert to the Memo method in Fixed Assets CS.

Sage Fixed Assets ACRS straight-line codes SA and ST

When you used this method in Sage Fixed Assets, you had to enter the recovery class life used to depreciate the asset instead of the class life of the asset. In Fixed Assets CS, you must enter both the class life and recovery class life to depreciate an asset. Fixed Assets CS uses the class life for the grouping and reporting of assets on Form 4562 and other reports for ADS assets.

The following table specifies how the conversion program determines the class life of an asset based on the ADS life you entered in Sage Fixed Assets.

Recovery class life entered in Sage Fixed Assets	ACRS class life converted to Fixed Assets CS
3 years	3 year property
5 years	5 year property
10 years	10 year property
12 years	5 year property
15 years	15 year property
18 years	18 year property
19 years	19 year property
25 years	5 year property
35 years	15 year property
45 years	15 year property
All others	5 year property

Note: To manually change the life for an asset, select the proper life for each asset in the Depreciation tab.

Indian reservation

Fixed Assets CS allows for 200 percent and 150 percent Indian Reservation property. If you used a different MACRS method in Sage Fixed Assets, the asset converts as MACRS – Indian Reservation with the applicable recovery period.

Asset dispositions

Information in the *Partial Disposal*, *Cash Proceeds*, *Non-Cash Proceeds*, and *Expenses of Sale* fields on the Disposition screen in Sage is not converted. The date on which the asset was disposed converts. If the asset was a casualty sale in Sage, the asset converts with a disposal method of Casualty/Theft no replacement; if the asset was abandoned in Sage, the asset converts with a disposal method of Out-of-Service; and any other disposition converts as Sold / Scrapped and a property type of 1245 – Trade or business property. To manually enter or update the information, enter the proper information for the asset in the Disposal tab in Fixed Assets CS.

Note: Due to differences in Sage Fixed Assets and Fixed Assets CS, you must delete assets that were disposed of in a prior year from Fixed Assets CS after you convert the data. The Import dialog displays a description of “Date of disposal must be within the current fiscal year” for these assets.

Inactive assets

Assets for which the *Asset Inactive* field is marked in Sage Fixed Assets convert as active assets. You must manually enter the disposal method in the Disposal tab in Fixed Assets CS for these assets.

Listed property

Due to differences in file structures between Sage Fixed Assets and Fixed Assets CS, assets convert as follows.

Sage Fixed Assets property type	converts to	Fixed Assets CS property type
Automobile		Luxury auto (Passenger)
Lt Truck and Vans		Van or light truck
Personal, Listed		Listed property (Non-vehicle)
Real, Listed		Listed property (Non-vehicle)

All other assets with a business use percentage other than 100 percent convert as Other business & personal.

Note: Fixed Assets CS has different types of codes for listed property. To manually change this code for each asset, select the proper code in the Vehicle / Listed tab.

Associations

Sage associations are converted to Fixed Assets CS as follows.

Sage Fixed Assets field	converts to	Fixed Assets CS field
Asset ID		Tag #
Serial number		Serial #
Class		Group
Location		Location
Property Type*		Type
Department		Department
Purchase Order*		Purchase Order
Vendor		Vendor
Quantity*		Quantity
Invoice*		Invoice
Owner		Custodian
G/L Asset Account*		G/L Asset Acct
Custom Field 1-10*		Custom Field 1-10
Custom Date 1 & 2*		Custom Date 1 & 2

Notes

- *These items **do not** convert for entity types Canadian Organization and Government or Nonprofit Organization.
- Tax Class does not convert for entity type Canadian Organization.

Section 168(k)

Fixed Assets CS automatically complies with section 168(k) (bonus depreciation) for qualifying assets. You can elect out of bonus depreciation on a single asset, per class life, per treatment, or per client. For information on Calculations for Bonus Depreciation, see [Calculations for bonus depreciation qualified assets](#) and [Electing out of bonus depreciation for a single asset](#) in our Help & How-To Center.

Business use

The current-year business use percentage converts. The prior-year business use percentages do not convert and is defaulted to 100 percent in Fixed Assets CS. If necessary, you can modify the prior business percentages in Fixed Assets CS after the assets have been imported.

Section 179

The section 179 amount converted in the current year even if you exceeded the limit in Sage Fixed Assets. Modify the amount as needed in Fixed Assets CS.

Mid-quarter

The mid-quarter convention is applied for all treatments in Fixed Assets CS if the convention is selected for the Federal book in Sage Fixed Assets. You can manually select or deselect mid-quarter convention on a treatment-by-treatment basis after the conversion. For more information, see [Using the mid-quarter convention](#) in our Help & How-To Center.

Items not converted

We did not convert the following items due to application differences between Sage Fixed Assets and Fixed Assets CS.

- General information, such as client ID, company name, fiscal year-end dates, and short-year information. You must manually enter this information when you add the client.
- General ledger account numbers. GL asset account, GL depr. / amort. exp. acct., and GL accum. depr. / amort. acct. numbers in the Detail tab in Sage Fixed Assets. You must set up the journal entry accounts in Fixed Assets CS to create asset cost and corresponding depreciation journal entry information. For more information, see [Journal Entry Accounts dialog](#) in our Help & How-To Center.
- Customized depreciation reports. Custom reports are available in Fixed Assets CS. For more information, see [Creating a custom report](#) in our Help & How-To Center.
- Custom depreciation methods. For more information, see [Defining a custom method for calculating depreciation](#) in our Help & How-To Center.
- Asset notes.
- Asset images.
- Asset history information.
- ITC basis reduction and ITC code.
- Amortization code section number.
- Disposition information. Information entered in the *Partial Disposal*, *Cash Proceeds*, *Non-Cash Proceeds*, and *Expenses of Sale* fields on the Disposition screen in Sage.

Reviewing the converted data

After you complete the conversion for a specific client, we recommend that you follow these steps to ensure the accuracy of your converted fixed assets data.

1. Make any necessary changes identified in the "Items not converted" section of this document.
2. Print the Depreciation Expense Report in Sage Fixed Assets.
3. Print the Tax Asset Detail report in Fixed Assets CS.
4. Compare the totals for basis, accumulated depreciation, and current depreciation expense.
5. Print and review the Client Data Transfer Reports. These reports are created for each client to identify any differences in the data that resulted from the conversion process. Most items included on the report are strictly informational; however, you may need to manually update certain items (such as abbreviations and truncations) in Fixed Assets CS. In most instances, no action is required.

You can print or view these reports using My Computer or Windows Explorer to navigate to the folder in which the client's original Sage Fixed Assets data and conversion files are stored. Double-click the XXXXXXXXXXXX_D.PDF file, where XXXXXXXXXXXX represents the client ID. Note that if the client ID is more than 11 characters, only the first 11 characters appear.

We recommend that you print and review the Client Data Transfer Reports and store the reports with the client files in your office. These reports are PDF files; to view and print the reports, use Adobe® Reader®. To install Adobe Reader, choose Help > On the Web > Adobe Reader in Fixed Assets CS, which opens the Adobe website from which you can download and install the Reader.

Getting help

If you have any questions about your converted data, access Live Chat at CS.ThomsonReuters.com/MyAccount or call CS Support at 800.968.0600 and follow the prompts. Normal weekday support is from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. eastern time.