SAP FI Module – Introduction

Company/Business Area

Why and When to use Business Area

Why and When to use Business Area

Business Areas in SAP are used to differentiate transactions originating from different points/lines/locations in business. Let me give some examples to elucidiate:-

A company (say, ABC) is a huge company and has a variety of businesses under it. Let us say that it typically operates in 3 different domains like machinery manufacturing, trading and assembling of machine parts.

There are 2 options here now -

1. Either create different company codes for the 3 business operations (which would be the easiest and require no creativity)

or

2.) Create each of these business lines into business areas (the better option).

The advantages of using the second option is:

1. You can use these business areas if other company codes require the same areas

2. The configuration is simpler as in case of company code, you would require to go through the entire configuration of creating Chart of Accounts, Fiscal Year variants, posting periods variants and so on. In the business area option, you just need to attach it to the company code and the rest of the details in Business area is attached by default from the company code you are using it in.

3. Using the options in controlling (EC-PCA, Enterprise Controlling, Profit Centre Accounting), you can even draw up Balance Sheets and PL statements for your business areas and hence this is used for management accounting in some companies (like HP, Dell, etc) when it wants to know the operating profits for different business areas/lines.

The above was an example when the company wanted to separate entries according to the lines it operates in... the other case could be when it wants to find out profitability during its operations in cities and differentiates these cities into Business

Areas...

Business Areas are not much relevant in FI but are much more relevant in CO.

1) You want the B/S and P/L statements of transactions carried out in areas other than the business areas defined by you? or

2) You only want to view the transactions that were not carried out in any business area?

Whatever were your doubts, let me clarify.

If your doubt was the first one, then, in that case, the financial statements will not be available. There are reasons for the same. All transactions in FI pass through G/L accounts. The data in FI is then passed to CO through primary cost elements.

According to the settings that you have configured for your controlling area and operating concern, the costs are distributed to the various cost centers (Cost Center Accounting & CO-PA). The costs are then apportioned to the various cost centers (which may or may not be a part of your business areas or may be independent cost centers). Now, with this data, financial statements of the business area are drawn up. For transactions not part of business area, they are transferred to independent cost centers (e.g. like Head Office Salaries, HR, etc) and hence, cannot be drawn up as a financial statement but just as line item displays in your reconciliation ledger (if you have activated it in the CO-OM-CEL {Cost Element Accounting})

Financial statements of Business areas are unbalanced because not always does the debit and credit entries of a transaction lie in the same business area/cost center; but for cost accounting purposes, they are reasonably sufficient.

Fastest way to create a SAP Company Code

Meaning and Creation of Company codes

Which is the best method to create a company code.

- copy an existing company code or copying from country templates.

What is the process involved in copying from a country template.

For configuring SAP, generally three steps are required

1) create company name and address

2) creation of company code

3) currency and country setting

4) Assign company code to company

In same organisation i.e. in one company more than two company codes are maintaing, then its better to copy from other company code from ec01, later on you can customised/change specific settings according to client requirements.

If your want seperate setting in your own company code, that time its better to configure by creation rather than copy

In above that is your choice and need for reqirement.

Otherwise you can upload certain data by creating company code.

Company - A company is a legal entity or a organisation which is to carry out a business and under a company you have lot of sub companies.

For Example

Tata is a company

TCS,Tata Power,Tata Steel, is a company code under a company TATA

Under Company code you have business area associated with it where the business areas may be scattered in different parts of the world where you can have reporting done for different business area or you can also call it as Profit Centre.

A company is the Group of company and company code is the all the companies for which u want seperate books of accounts. Company codes are assigned to company for consolidation purpose.

example :- reliance is the company

and RIL,Reliance infocomm,Reliance Petrochem etc are the company codes.

All these co.codes are assigned to reliance company for consolidation purpose.

Along with that technical difference is COMPANY cosists of 6 digit alphanumeric key where as COMPANY CODE cosists of 4 digit alphanumeric key.

Company means group company for example : Tata Group

Company code means one of the company of its group ex:

Tata Chemicals, TCS, Tata Steels etc.

Change in Company Code Currency

Fastest way to create a SAP Company Code

SAP recommends that you used EC01 to copy an existing company code to a new one.

This has the advantage that you also copy the existing company code-specific parameters.

If necessary, you can then change certain data in the relevant application.

This is much less time-consuming than creating a new company code.

Change in Company Code Currency

You are a live site in China using company code currency as "RMB". The client would like to change the same to "JPY". How to achieve the same and the impact of the same?

This will be a big task for you.

What's your strategy?

You`ll use the same client for the new currency, or you`ll have a brand new one.

What we`ve done before was creating a brand new environtment.

These were our strategies :

1. copied all the customization in a new client, no transactions and no master datas. so you`ll have the same settings

    with your live system.

2. created a new company code with the new currency, and copy all the customization. this step was to minimize our

    step in recustomization.

3. uploaded all the master datas...and started to do a new transaction. thats what we did. and fortunately our client

    was satisfied w our job:D

The suggestion is don't do that in a live system or else you`ll have a big problem then.

Explain The Difference In Currency

Explain The Difference In Currency

Explain the difference between group currency, parellel currency, hard currency and index based currency. Explain the context in which we use these.

Definition for different currencies:

Object currency - CO - A currency defined in the master record of a Controlling object (cost center, internal order, and

so on). When you create a Controlling object, the controlling area currency is defaulted as the object currency. You can change this.

Transaction Currency - the currency in which a business transaction is processed and booked. The business transaction can be posted in the transaction currency as well as in the local currency. This can occur when the trading partners use different local currencies. The transaction currency can differ from the controlling area currency and the object currency. The SAP system can perform currency translations using a predefined average exchange rate.

Hard currency - Hard Currencies are used in countries with high inflation to improve the value of transaction. When a

hard currency is selected, the document is automatically updated in the local currency and the hard currency. The config for hard currency is done at the country level

Group Currency - Group currencies are defined at the client level in table T000. Group currencies are used to enable

cross-company postings in controlling for company codes that use different company code currencies.

Index –Based Currency - Index based currencies are used for statutory reporting purposes for subsidiaries in some countries

that have an extreme amount of inflation.

Parallel currency - For company code, we may have one local currency and up to two parallel currencies in the system. All

documents are posted in both the local and parallel currencies. A hard currency is one type of parallel currency.

What is Valuation Area and Valuation Class

What is Valuation Area and Valuation Class

What is Valuation Area? How is it linked with Valuation Class? What is the significance of Valuation Area?

Valuation areas are nothing but the level at which you want to valuate your materials. SAP provides two levels of valuation Plant level and company code level.

For example:

Valuation at plant level: Suppose you have two plants one in Hissar and one in Andhra Pradesh, Then of course you would like to valuate the rawmaterials at plant level as because you have got transportation cost and taxes etc to account for.

Valuation at company code level:Here you valuate all your material in same way.

In One client valuation areas can either be set to plant level or company code level. Once you have made this setting this cant be changed

Valuation classes are linked to valuation class in Tcode OBYC

If your valuation area is at plant level then in OBYC you will find a coloumn for Valuation modifier you can provide your plant there.

For example:

Valuation Mod	Valuation class	Account
plant 1	**3000**	**200130**

Introduction

The SAP FI Module has the capability of meeting all the accounting and financial needs of an organization. It is within this module that Financial Managers as well as other Managers within your business can review the financial position of the company in real time as compared to legacy systems which often times require overnight updates before financial statements can be generated and run for management review.

The real-time functionality of the SAP modules allows for better decision making and strategic planning. The FI (Financial Accounting) Module integrates with other SAP Modules such as MM (Materials Management), PP (Production Planning), SD(Sales and Distribution), PM (Plant Maintenance),and PS (Project Systems).

The FI Module also integrates with HR(Human Resources) which includes PM(Personnel Management), Time Management, Travel Management, Payroll.Document transactions occurring within the specific modules generate account postings via account determination tables.

The FI (Financial Accounting) Module components.

The FI Module comprises several sub-modules as follows:

- Accounts Receivables
- Accounts Payable
- Asset Accounting
- Special Purpose Ledger
- Travel Management
- Bank Accounting
- Consolidation
- Funds Management
- General Ledger

Accounts Receivables : Accounts Receivables records all account postings generated as a result of Customer sales activity.

These postings are automatically updated in the General Ledger . It is within the Accounts

Receivables Module that you can monitor aging of the receivables and generate customer analysis. The Accounts Receivable Module also integrates with the General ledger, Sales and Distribution, and Cash Management Modules.

Accounts Payable : Accounts Payable records account postings generated as a result of Vendor purchasing activity. Automatic postings are generated in the General Ledger as well. Payment programs within SAP enables the payment of payable documents by check, EDI, or transfers.

Asset Accounting : Asset Accounting is utilized for managing your company's Fixed Assets. SAP allows you to categorize assets and to set values for depreciation calculations in each asset class.

Special Purpose Ledger : Special Purpose Ledger is used to define ledgers for reporting purposes. Data can be gathered from internal and external applications.

Travel Management : Travel Management provides management of all travel activities including booking trips and handling of expenses associated with travel

Bank Accounting : Bank Accounting allows for management of bank transactions in the system including cash management.

Consolidation : Consolidation enables the combining of financial statements for multiple entities within an organization. These statements provide an overview of the financial position of the company as a whole.

Funds Management : Funds Management allows management to set budgets for revenues and expenses within your company as well as track these to the area of responsibility.

General Ledger : General Ledger is fully integrated with the other SAP Modules. It is within the General Ledger that all accounting postings are recorded. These postings are displayed in real-time providing up-to-date visibility of the financial accounts.

SAP FI Module - Configuration

Primary configuration considerations:

Client, company and company code

Once a business has decided to use the SAP FI(Financial Accounting) Module, there are several Configurations prerequisite steps that must be completed.Determining the organizational structure is one of the first steps in setting up the business functions in SAP as well as your reporting requirements.

The Organizational structure is created by defining the organizational units consisting of the following:

- Client
- Company
- Company Code
- Business Area

A ClientA Client is the highest unit within an SAP system and contains Master records and Tables. Data entered at this level are valid for all company code data and organizational structures allowing for data consistency. User access and authorizations are assigned to each client created. Users must specify which client they are working in at the point of logon to the SAP system.

A CompanyA Company is the unit to which your financial statements are created and can have one to many company codes assigned to it. A company is equivalent to your legal business organization. Consolidated financial statements are based on the company's financial statements. Companies are defined in configuration and assigned to company codes. Each company code must use the same COA(Chart of Accounts) and Fiscal Year. Also note that local currency for the company can be different.

Company Codes Company Codes are the smallest unit within your organizational structure and is used for internal and external reporting purposes. Company Codes are not optional within SAP and are required to be defined. Financial transactions are viewed at the company code level.

Company Codes can be created for any business organization whether national or international. It is recommended that once a Company Code has been defined in Configuration with all the required settings then other company codes later created should be copied from the existing company code. You can then make changes as needed. This reduces repetitive input of information that does not change from company code to company code as well as eliminate the possibility of missed data input.

<u>When defining company codes, the following key areas must be updated:</u>

- Company Code Key- identifies the company code and consists of four alpha-numeric characters. Master data and business transactions are created by this key.
- Company Code Name- identifies the name of the business organization within your organizational structure.
- Address- identifies the street address, city, state, zip code for the company code created. This information is also used on correspondence and reports.
- Country- identifies the country to which your business is based. Country codes within SAP are based on ISO Standards.
- Country currency- identifies the local currency for the company code that you have defined.
- Language- identifies the language to be used for you company code and is also used for text in your documents. SAP unlike other applications, offers over thirty languages including EN(English) , ES (Spanish), FR (French), DE (German), EL (Greek), IT(Italian), AR(Arabic), ZH (Chinese) , SV (Swedish) , and JA (Japanese) to name a few.

More FI configuration considerations:

Business Area, COA, GL, Fiscal year and Currencies

Business Area Business Area is optional and is equivalent to a specific area of responsibility within your company or business segment. BA (Business Area) also allows for internal and external reporting.

Another configuration requirement for set-up in SAP are the Basic settings consisting of the following:

- Chart of Accounts(COA)
- Fiscal Year Variants.
- Currencies

The COA(Chart of Accounts)
The COA(Chart of Accounts) lists all General Ledger accounts that are used by the organization. It is assigned in configuration to each company code and allows for daily General Ledger postings.

The General Ledger accounts
The General Ledger accounts are made up of such data as account number, company code, a description of the account , classification of whether the account is a P & L Statement Account or a Balance Sheet Account.

- Control data of the GL Account is where currency is specified, Tax category (posting without tax allowed) , marking the account as a reconciliation account (e.g. Customer, Asset, Vendors, Accounts Receivable) or not.

- Marking the G/L Account as a "reconciliation" account allows for postings to an Asset Account (for example) as well as automatic update to the G/L Account.
- Configuration prevents direct postings to reconciliation accounts thereby assisting in maintaining integrity of the data.
- This allows reconciliation between the sub-ledger and general ledger to always be guaranteed.
- Within the General Ledger control data , you can also designate whether line item display is possible in the account. The system then stores an entry per line in an index table which links back to the account. (Display of line item details are then available for reporting purposes ,etc.)
- Open Item Indicators can be set on the G/L Account allowing for better Management of open items. Examples include: Bank Clearing Accounts, GR/IR Clearing Accounts, Payroll, etc.

Fiscal   Year   configuration
Fiscal Year configuration is a must and can be defined to meet your company's reporting periods whether Fiscal (any period combination that is not calendar) or Calendar(Jan-Dec).

- Posting Periods are defined and assigned to the Fiscal Year.
- Within the periods you specify start dates and finished dates.
- SAP allows for 12 posting periods along with specially defined periods that can be used for year-end financial closing.

Currencies
Currencies are another basic configuration setting requirement which defines your company's legal means of payment by country.

- It is recommended that all Currency set-ups in SAP follow the ISO Standards.
- The ISO Standards ensure Global conformity across businesses worldwide utilizing SAP.

Some of the integration points of the FI module.

Some of the integration points of the FI module

SAP is marketed as a fully integrated system, therefore knowing some of the integration points enables the Users to better understand the Modules.

- Organization units are not only defined in FI(Financial Accounting) but also in other SAP Modules. The SD(Sales & Distribution) Module requires the set-up of Sales Organizations, Distribution Channels and Divisions ; Purchasing requires purchasing organizations, plants, and storage locations; and CO (Controlling) requires a Controlling area to be defined.
- To transfer data between FI(Financial Accounting) and CO (controlling) as well as other modules, a Company Code must be assigned to each of the Modules.
- Business Areas must be entered when generating business transactions if you would like visibility of those transactions impacting a certain BA(Business Area). You can also update your Master Records to include BA(Business Area) for example Cost Center.
- Document postings are automatically posted in the year and periods that you created in the Fiscal Year variant set-ups based on the month, start and end dates to which postings are allowed within a given period as defined.
- There are several integration points in SAP, the above lists a few .

SAP Modules and Solutions Overview

Introduction

In the past when people were discussing SAP, the conversation very quickly boiled down to modules, for example:

- SAP's courses were structured along module lines so that you would attend MM 101, 102 and 103. While at the course you would learn many things about MM, but not much about the rest of the SAP system and how MM fits into it.

- A conversation with a SAP recruiter might go something like this:
  - Recruiter … "which modules do you work with?"
  - Candidate … "well, I have a lot of purchasing process experience"
  - Recruiter … "yes, but which modules do you work with?"
  - Candidate … "well, it's purchasing functionality … so that would be, umm, MM, FI and CO mainly"
  - Recruiter … "great I have just the job for you"
  - Candidate … "fantastic, is it purchasing?"
  - Recruiter … "well it says here that they want an MM, FI and CO person and that's you, right?"
  - Not necessarily! A MM, FI, CO role might include Inventory Management (MM), Accounts Receivable (FI) and Profitability Analysis (CO) – none of which a purchasing person is guaranteed to have.
  - Many programme teams were organised along module lines, so that you would have a FI/CO, an MM and a HR team, for example. Training courses were (therefore) often prepared and delivered along module lines too. The result of this was that solutions were frequently optimised along module lines, and less often well integrated, and as for users, well, they were pretty much trained up in a module and left to get on with it post go-live. Fortunately those days are mostly passed, and more and more programmes (from design to build to training) are being organised along process lines such as:
  - Order to Cash (including parts of SD, FI-AR and probably TY as well)
- Many programme teams were organised along module lines, so that you would have a FI/CO, an MM and a HR team, for example. Training courses were (therefore) often prepared and delivered along module lines too. The result of this was that solutions were frequently optimised along module lines, and less often well integratred, and as for users, well, they were pretty much trained up in a module and left to get on with it post go-live. Fortunately those days are mostly passed, and more and more programmes (from design to build to training) are being organised along process lines such as:
  - Order to Cash (including parts of SD, FI-AR and probably TY as well)
  - Purchase to Pay (including MM-Purchasing and FI-AP)
  - Record to Report (FI-GL etc)

SAP now are moving away from describing their system as a set of modules, and now are using the term 'solutions', which is much better. If you visit SAP's website (as we urge you to do) you will find that they have structured their Solutions tab as follows:

- Financials
- Human Resources
- Customer Relationship Management
- Supplier Relationship Management

- Product Lifecycle Management
- Supply Chain Management
- Business Intelligence

If you're still looking for that list of modules, here they are:

FI Financial Accounting (Tutorial) – essentially your regulatory 'books of record', including

- General ledger
- Book close
- Tax
- Accounts receivable
- Accounts payable
- Consolidation
- Special ledgers

CO Controlling (Tutorial) – basically your internal cost/management accounting, including

- Cost elements
- Cost centres
- Profit centres
- Internal orders
- Activity based costing
- Product costing

AM Asset Management – track, value and depreciate your assets, including

- Purchase
- Sale
- Depreciation
- Tracking

PS Project Systems – manage your projects, large and small, including

- Make to order
- Plant shut downs (as a project)
- Third party billing (on the back of a project)
- HR Human Resources – ah yes, people, including
- Employment history
- Payroll
- Training
- Career Management
- Succession planning

PM Plant Maintenance – maintain your equipment (e.g. a machine, an oil rig, an aircraft etc), including

- Labour
- Material
- Down time and outages

MM Materials Management – underpins the supply chain, including

- Requisitions

- Purchase orders
- Goods receipts
- Accounts payable
- Inventory management
- BOM's
- Master raw materials, finished goods etc

QM Quality Management – improve the quality of your goods, including

- Planning
- Execution
- Inspections
- Certificates

PP Production Planning – manages your production process, including

- Capacity planning
- Master production scheduling
- Material requirements planning
- Shop floor
- SD Sales and Distribution – from order to delivery, including
- RFQ
- Sales orders
- Pricing
- Picking (and other warehouse processes)
- Packing
- Shipping

CA Cross Application – these lie on top of the individual modules, and include

- WF – workflow
- BW – business information warehouse
- Office – for email
- Workplace
- Industry solutions

- New Dimension products such as CRM, PLM, SRM, APO etc

SAP FINANCIAL MODULES

The Financial Accounting (FI) application component fulfills all the international requirements that must be met by the financial accounting department of an organization. All accounting-relevant transactions made in Logistics (LO) or Human Resources (HR) components are posted real-time to Financial Accounting by means of automatic account determination. This data can also be passed on to Controlling (CO).

This ensures that logistical goods movements (such as goods receipts and goods issues) are exactly reflected in the value-based updates in accounting.

Important Tables in SAP FI

Financial Accounting

Table Name   Description   Important Fields

Financial Accounting

```
FBAS    Financial Accounting "Basis"
BKPF    Accounting Document Header     BUKRS / BELNR / GJAHR
BSEG    Accounting Document Segment    BUKRS / BELNR / GJAHR / BUZEI
BSIP    Index for Vendor Validation    BUKRS / LIFNR / WAERS / BLDAT
/
        of Double



Documents                              XBLNR / WRBTR / BELNR / GJAHR
                                       / BUZEI
BVOR    Inter Company Posting          BVORG / BUKRS / GJAHR / BELNR
        Procedure
EBKPF   Accounting Document Header     GLSBK / BELNR / GJHAR / GLEBK
        (docs from External Systems)
FRUN    Run Date of a Program          PRGID
KLPA    Customer / Vendor Linking      NKULI / NBUKR / NKOAR / PNTYP
                                       / VKULI / VBUKR / VKOAR

KNB4  Customer Payment History         KUNNR / BUKRS
KNB5  Customer Master Dunning Data     KUNNR / BUKRS / MABER
KNBK  Customer Master Bank Details     KUNNR / BANKS / BANKL / BANKN
KNC1  Customer Master Transaction      KUNNR / BUKRS / GJHAR
        Figures
KNC3  Customer Master Special            KUNNR / BUKRS / GJAHR /
SHBKZ
        GL Transactions Figures
LFB5  Vendor Master Dunning Data       LIFNR / BUKRS / MABER
LFBK  Vendor Master Bank Details       LIFNR / BANKS / BANKL / BANKN
LFC1  Vendor Master Transaction        LIFNR / BUKRS / GJHAR
        Figures
LFC3  Vendor Master Special              LIFNR / BUKRS / GJHAR /
SHBKZ
        GL Transactions Figures
VBKPF Document Header for              AUSBK / BUKRS / BELNR / GJHAR
        Document Parking
```

FBASCORE   Financial Accounting General Services "Basis"

```
KNB1  Customer Master (Company Code)       KUNNR / BUKRS
LFA1  Vendor Master (General Section)      LIFNR
LFB1  Vendor Master (company Code Section) LIFNR / BUKRS
SKA1  G/L Account Master (Chart of Accounts) KTOPL / SAKNR
SKAT  G/L Account Master (Chart of Accounts – SPRAS / KTOPL / SAKNR
        Description)
MAHNS Accounts Blocked by Dunning      KOART / BUKRS / KONKO / MABER
        Selection
MHNK  Dunning Data                     LAUFD / LAUFI / KOART / BUKRS /
      (Account Entries)                KUNNR / LIFNR / CPDKY / SKNRZE /
                                       SMABER / SMAHSK / BUSAB
```

FI-GL-GL (FBS)   General Ledger Accounting: Basic Functions-
**   G/L Accounts**

```
SKAS  G/L Account Master           – SPRAS / KTOPL / SAKNR / SCHLW
      (Chart of Accounts Key Word list)
SKB1  G/L Account Master (Company Code)     BUKRS / SAKNR
```

FI-GL-GL (FBSC) General Ledger Accounting: Basic
```
        Functions - R/3 Customizing for G/L Accounts
FIGLREP  Settings for G/L Posting Reports        MANDT
TSAKR    Create G/L account with reference       BUKRS / SAKNR
```
FI-GL-GL FFE)   General Ledger Accounting: Basic

```
            Functions - Fast Data Entry
KOMU      Account Assignment Templates for G/L     KMNAM / KMZEI
          Account items
```
FI-AR-AR (FBD)   Accounts Receivable: Basic Functions - Customers

```
KNKA      Customer Master Credit Management :     KUNNR
          Central Data
KNKK      Customer Master Credit Management :     KUNNR / KKBER
           Control Area Data
KNKKF1    Credit Management :         LOGSYS / KUNNR / KKBER / REGUL
     FI Status data
RFRR      Accounting Data – A/R and A/P           RELID / SRTFD /
SRTF2
          Information System
```
FI-BL-PT Bank Accounting: Payment (BFIBL_CHECK_D)
**   Transactions – General Sections**
```
PAYR      Payment Medium File         ZBUKR / HBKID / HKTID / RZAWE /
                                      CHECT
PCEC      Pre-numbered Check          ZBUKR / HBKID / HKTID / STAPL
```
FI-BL-PT-AP(FMZA)Bank Accounting: Payment
**   Transactions – Automatic Payments**

```
F111G     Global Settings for Payment Program for MANDT
          Payment Requests
FDZA      Cash Management Line Items in Payment   KEYNO
          Requests
PAYRQ     Payment Requests                        KEYNO
```

What is the table name for G/L Master data, when we create centrally (T.Code - FS00)?

As far as general ledger master data is concerned, the following tables are involved :

Table   name   :   SKB1   :   G/L   Account   Master   (Company   Code)
Fields:
BUKRS   :   Company   Code
SAKNR   :   G/L   Account

Table   name   :   SKA1   :   G/L   Account   Master   (Chart   of   Accounts   )
Fields:
KTOPL   :   Char   of   Accounts
SAKNR   :   G/L   Account

Table name : SKAT : G/L Account Master Record (Chart of Accounts : Description)
Fields:
SPRAS   :   Language
KTOPL   :   Char   of   Accounts
SAKNR : G/L Account

Important Tables in SAP CO

Controlling

Table Name Description Important Fields
AUSPCharacteristic Values MANDT / OBJEK / ATINN / ATZHL
CO-KBASOverhead Cost Controlling
A132Price per Cost Center MANDT / KAPPL / KSCHL / KOKRS
A136Price per Controlling Area MANDT / KAPPL / KSCHL / KOKRS
A137Price per Country / Region MANDT / KAPPL / KSCHL / KOKRS
COSCCO Objects: Assignment of Origina MANDT / OBJNR / SCTYP / VERSN
CSSKCost Center / Cost Element MANDT / VERSN / KOKRS / GJAHR

CSSLCost Center / Activity Type MANDT / KOKRS / KOSTL / LSTAR
KAPSCO Period Locks MANDT / KOKRS / GJAHR / VERSN

CO-KBASCORE Overhead Cost Controlling: General Services
CSKACost Elements (Data Dependent on MANDT / KTOPL / KSTAR
CSKBCost Elements (Data Dependent on MANDT / KOKRS / KSTAR / DATBI
CSKSCost Center Master Data MANDT / KOKRS / KOSTL / DATBI
CSLAActivity Master MANDT / KOKRS / LSTAR / DATBI
CO-OM (KACC) Overhead Cost Controlling

COBKCO Object: Document Header MANDT / KOKRS / BELNR
COEJCO Object: Line Items (by Fiscal MANDT / KOKRS / BELNR / BUZEI
COEJLCO Object: Line Items for Activit MANDT / KOKRS / BELNR / BUZEI
COEJRCO Object: Line Items for SKF (by MANDT / KOKRS / BELNR / BUZEI
COEJTCO Object: Line Items for Prices MANDT / KOKRS / BELNR / BUZEI
COEPCO Object: Line Items (by Period) MANDT / KOKRS / BELNR / BUZEI
COEPLCO Object: Line Items for Activit MANDT / KOKRS / BELNR / BUZEI
COEPRCO Object: Line Items for SKF (by MANDT / KOKRS / BELNR / BUZEI
COEPTCO Object: Line Items for Prices MANDT / KOKRS / BELNR / BUZEI
COKACO Object: Control Data for Cost MANDT / OBJNR / GJAHR / KSTAR
COKLCO Object: Control Data for Activ MANDT / LEDNR / OBJNR / GJAHR
COKPCO Object: Control Data for Prima MANDT / LEDNR / OBJNR / GJAHR
COKRCO Object: Control Data for Stati MANDT / LEDNR / OBJNR / GJAHR
COKSCO Object: Control Data for Secon MANDT / LEDNR / OBJNR / GJAHR
CO-OM-CEL (KKAL) Cost Element Accounting (Reconciliation Ledger)

COFI01Object Table for Reconciliation L MANDT / OBJNR
COFI02Transaction Dependent Fields for MANDT / OBJNR
COFIPSingle Plan Items for Reconciliat RCLNT / GL_SIRID
COFISActual Line Items for Reconciliat RCLNT / GL_SIRID

CO-OM-CCA Cost Center Accounting (Cost Accounting Planning RK-S)
– What is RK-S
A138Price per Company Code MANDT / KAPPL / KSCHL / KOKRS
A139Price per Profit Center MANDT / KAPPL / KSCHL / KOKRS
CO-OM-OPA (KABR) Overhead Orders: Application Development R/3
Cost Accounting Settlement

AUAASettlement Document: Receiver Seg MANDT / BELNR / LFDNR
AUABSettlement Document: Distribution MANDT / BELNR / BUREG / LFDNR
AUAISettlement Rules per Depreciation MANDT / BELNR / LFDNR / AFABE
AUAKDocument Header for Settlement MANDT / BELNR
AUAODocument Segment: CO Objects to b MANDT / BELNR / LFDNR
AUAVDocument Segment: Transactions MANDT / BELNR / LFDNR
COBRASettlement Rule for Order Settlem MANDT / OBJNR
COBRBDistribution Rules Settlement Rul MANDT / OBJNR / BUREG / LFDNR
CO-OM-OPA (KAUF) Overhead Orders: Cost Accounting Orders
AUFKOrder Master Data MANDT / AUFNR
AUFLAY0Enttity Table: Order Layouts MANDT / LAYOUT
EC-PCA (KE1) Profit Center Accounting

CEPCProfit Center Master Data Table MANDT / PRCTR / DATBI / KOKRS
CEPCTTexts for Profit Center Master Da MANDT / SPRAS / PRCTR / DATBI
CEPC_BUKRS Assignment of Profit Center to a MANDT / KOKRS / PRCTR /
BUKRS
GLPCAEC-PCA: Actual Line Items RCLNT / GL_SIRID
GLPCCEC-PCA: Transaction Attributes MANDT / OBJNR
GLPCOEC-PCA: Object Table for Account MANDT / OBJNR
GLPCPEC-PCA: Plan Line Items RCLNT / GL_SIRID

EC-PCA BS (KE1C) PCA Basic Settings: Customizing for
Profit Center Accounting

A141 Dependent on Material and Receive MANDT / KAPPL / KSCHL / KOKRS
A142 Dependent on Material MANDT / KAPPL / KSCHL / WERKS
A143 Dependent on Material Group MANDT / KAPPL / KSCHL / WERKS

Important Tables in SAP AA

FI-AA-AA (AA)	Asset Accounting:	Basic Functions – Master Data
ANKA	Asset Classes: General Data	ANLKL
ANKP	Asset Classes: Fld Cont on Chart of Depreciation	Dpndnt ANLKL / AFAPL
ANKT	Asset Classes: Description	SPRAS / ANLKL
ANKV	Asset Classes: Insurance Types	ANLKL / VRSLFD
ANLA	Asset Master Record Segment	BUKRS / ANLN1 / ANLN2
ANLB	Depreciation Terms	BUKRS / ANLN1 / ANLN2 / AFABE / BDATU
ANLT	Asset Texts	SPRAS / BUKRS / ANLN1 / ANLN2
ANLU	Asset Master Record User Fields	.INCLUDE / BUKRS / ANLN1 / ANLN2
ANLW	Insurable Values (Year Dependent)	BUKRS / ANLN1 / ANLN2 / VRSLFD /GJAHR
ANLX	Asset Master Record Segment	BUKRS / ANLN1 / ANLN2
ANLZ	Time Dependent Asset Allocations	BUKRS / ANLN1 / ANLN2 / BDATU

FI-AA-AA (AA2)	Asset Accounting: Basic Functions – Master Data 2.0	
ANAR	Asset Types	ANLAR
ANAT	Asset Type Text	SPRAS / ANLAR
FI-AA-AA (AB)	Asset Accounting: Basic Functions –Asset Accounting	
ANEK	Document Header Asset Posting	BUKRS / ANLN1 / ANLN2 / GJAHR / LNRAN
ANEP	Asset Line Items	BUKRS / ANLN1 / ANLN2 / GJAHR /LNRAN / AFABE
ANEV	Asset Downpymt Settlement	BUKRS / ANLN1 / ANLN2 / GJAHR / LNRANS
ANKB	Asset Class: Depreciation Area	ANLKL / AFAPL / AFABE / BDATU
ANLC	Asset value Fields	BUKRS / ANLN1 / ANLN2 / GJAHR / AFABE
ANLH	Main Asset Number	BUKRS / ANLN1
ANLP	Asset Periodic Values	BUKRS / GJAHR / PERAF / AFBNR /ANLN1 / ANLN2 / AFABER
FI-SL-VSR (GVAL)	Special Purpose Ledger: Validation, Substitution and Rules	
GB03	Validation / Substitution User	VALUSER

```
GB92      Substitutions              SUBSTID
GB93      Validation                 VALID
```

Inventory Accounting Entries

For Example: during Goods Receipt

```
Stock              Account                    -              Dr
G/R        I/R          Account        -              Cr
Freight        Clearing        account        -          Cr
Other        expenses        payable        -          Cr
```

During Invoice Verification

```
G/R              I/R          Account          -              Dr
Vendor - Cr
```

When the Goods are issued to the Production Order the following transactions takes place:

```
Consumption        of        Raw        Materials        -          Dr
Stock A/c - Cr
```

When the Goods are received from the Production Order the following transactions takes place:

```
Inventory              A/c              -              Dr
Cost      of      Goods      Produced      -          Cr
Price              difference              -          Dr/Cr
```
(depending on the difference between standard cost and actual cost)

When the Goods are dispatched to customer through delivery the following transactions takes place:

```
Cost        of        Goods        Sold        -          Dr
Inventory A/c - Cr
```

When the Goods are issued to a Cost Center or charged off against expenses the following transactions takes place:

```
Repairs              and              Maintenance              -          Dr
Inventory A/c - Cr
```

When the Goods are stock transferred from one plant to another, the following transactions takes place:

```
Stock        A/c        -        Dr        (Receiving        location)
Stock        A/c        -        Cr        (Sending        location)
Price              difference              -          Dr/Cr
```
(due to any difference between the standard costs between the two locations)

When the stocks are revalued, the following transactions takes place:

```
Stock              A/c              -              Dr/Cr
Inventory Revaluation A/c - Cr / Dr
```

When the work in Progress is calculated the following transaction takes place:

Work in Progress A/c - Dr
Change WIP A/c - Cr

Physical verification /shortages and excesses : Shortages/excesses on authorizations shall be adjusted using the physical inventory count transaction.

Sales and Distribution Accounting Entries

INVOICE   **GENERATION**
Invoices will be generated at the Smelters and stock points. The accounting entries for the sale of goods despatched will flow from the Sales invoice generated in SAP Sales and Distribution module. The following entries shall be passed
- Customer Account - Dr
- Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr
- Excise Duty Payable - - - - - - - - - Cr
- Sales Tax Payable (local or central) - - Cr

Note: As mentioned above in the FI document, which is created in the background, the SD invoice number shall be captured. However as per the current accounting procedure the accounting entry passed is as follows :-
- Customer Account - Dr
- Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr
- Excise Duty Billed - - - - - - - - - - Cr
- Sales Tax Payable (local or central) - - Cr

- Excise duty paid a/c - Dr
- Excise duty payable a/c - - - - - - - - Cr

EXPORT   **SALES**
There have been very few export transactions in the past. SAP system will be designed to handle export business. Exports are mainly from the mines and will be handled at the mines, however the documentation part will be taken care at the Head Office. The accounting entry is:
- Customer Account - - Dr
- Revenue (Exports) - - - - - - - - - - - Cr

The realisation of export sales will be directly credited to the bank. The accounting entries will be as follow:
- Bank - - - - - - - - - Dr
- Customer - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr
- Exchange Fluctuation - Dr/ Cr

The accounting entries will be:
- Rebates/Discounts - - Dr
- Customer - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr
- - - - - - - - - - - - - -
DEBIT   **MEMOS**
Debit Memos shall be issued in case of price difference, sale tax difference and interest on usance period and overdue payments.

The accounting entries for two possible scenarios are as follows:
- Price Undercharged:
- Customer Account - - Dr.
- Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr.
- Sales tax payable - - - - - - - - - - - Cr.
- Sales tax undercharged
- Customer Account - - Dr.
- Sales tax adjustment - - - - - - - - - - Cr.

Interest on delayed payments/usance period and other charges

- Customer Account - - Dr.
- Interest Others - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr.

In case of HZL a complete retirement or a partial retirement of asset is done. The system uses the asset retirement date to determine the amount to be charged off for each depreciation area. The existing accounting policy is to provide depreciation for the full quarter in which the asset is sold/discarded, recommended that the depreciation be provided from the date of acquisition on prorata basis .

Accounting entry for sale of Asset to customers:
- - Customer Account - - - - Dr
- - Asset Sale - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr
- - Accumulated Depreciation Dr
- - Loss on Sale (if applicable) Dr
- - Asset Sale account - - - - Dr
- - Asset account - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr
- - Profit on sale (if applicable) - - - - - - Cr

Note: In case of any Sales Tax /Excise duty applicable for this transaction, SAP will calculate the Sales Tax/Excise Duty based on the Tax Code selected the entry is posted to the GL Account (Sales Tax Payable)

Accounting entry for sale without a customer:
- - - Accumulated Depreciation - Dr
- - - Loss on Sale (if applicable) Dr
- - - Asset Sale account - - - - Dr
- - - Asset account - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr
- - - Profit on sale (if applicable) - - - - - Cr

Accounting entry for scrap
- - - Accumulated Depreciation - Dr
- - - Loss on Sale of Assets - - Dr
- - - Asset account - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr

SALE OF SCRAP
The sale of scrap (non-stock) shall be mapped as a direct manual FI entry. The customer will be created as a FI customer. No Logistics module will be involved in the process.

A FI Invoice will be prepared for the sale of scrap with the following entries:
- - - - Customer - - - - - - - - - Dr
- - - - Sale of Scrap - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr
- - - - Excise Duty Payable - - - - - - - - Cr

ADVANCES FROM CUSTOMERS
Advances are received from the customers against delivery. These advances will be recorded in a special general ledger account. The accounting entry for the same will be:
- - - - Bank Account - - - - - - - Dr
- - - - Advance Customer Payments - - - Cr

These advances will be later on adjusted against the invoices raised on the customers. Advances can be adjusted against more than one invoice at the time of clearing of the invoices against advances.

- - - - Adjustment of Advances
- - - - Customer Account - - - - - - - - - Cr
- - - - Advance Customer Payments Dr

A financial document would be created for each Bank Guarantee received and this document number will be referred to in the Sales Order which would then monitor the value and the validity of the of the Bank Guarantee instrument wise while doing the billing.The letter of credit /Bank guarantee given will be recorded as a noted item.

Accounting Entry for Goods receipt
- - - - - Stock/Inventory account - - Dr
- - - - - GR/IR account - - - - - - - - - - - Cr
- - - - - Freight clearing account - - - - - - - Cr

Accounting Entry on invoice verification of supplier
- - - - - GR/IR - - - - - - - - - - - - Dr
- - - - - Vendor account - - - - - - - - - - - Cr

Accounting Entry on invoice verification of freight vendor
- - - - - Freight clearing account - - - Dr
- - - - - Freight Vendor account - - - - - - - Cr

GOODS   RECEIPT
Based on the Purchase order and the Quantity actually received Goods Receipts (GR) will be done. Based on the GR done the following accounting entry will be passed in the Financial Accounts
- - - - - RM/PM Stock Account - - Dr
- - - - - GR/IR Account - - - - - - - - - - - Cr
- - - - - Freight Clearing Account - - - - - - Cr

EXCISE   INVOICE   VERIFICATION
On receipt of the excise invoice cum gate pass the following entry will be passed
- - - - - - RG 23 A / RG 23 C Part 2 Account - Dr
- - - - - - Cenvat Clearing Account - - - - - - - - - Cr

Vendor Invoice Verification Accounting Entries

VENDOR INVOICE VERIFICATION

The detail process related to invoice verification is documented in Materials Management Document.

On receipt of vendor bill the following entry will be passed:

- GR/IR Account - - - - DR
- Freight Clearing Account - - DR
- Cenvat Clearing Account - - DR
- Vendor Account - - - CR

Invoice Verification for Foreign Vendor -
On receipt of vendor bill the following entry will be passed:

- GR/IR Account - - - - - DR
- Vendor Account - - - - CR

Invoice Verification for Custom vendor
On receipt of Vendor bill the follo wing entry will be passed:
1) - RG 23A/RG 23C Part 2 A/c (CVD) A/c - DR
- - - - Cenvat Clearing A/c - - - - CR
2) - G/R I/R A/c - - - - DR
- - - - Cenvat Clearing A/c - - - DR
- - - - Vendor A/c - - - CR
3) - Cost of Material A/c - - - DR
- - - - Vendor A/c (Customs) - - CR

Invoice Verification for Freight / Clearing Agent
- Cost of Material A/c - - - DR
- Vendor A/c (Clearing Agent) - CR

Invoice Verification for Octroi Expenses
- - Cost of Material - - - DR
- - Vendor A/c (Octroi) - - - CR

TDS (Work Contract Tax) for Service Orders shall be calculated and deducted accordingly. - The following entry will be passed on bill passing:

- Expenses Account - - - DR
- Vendor Account - - - - CR
- TDS Account - - - CR

The material shall be returned to the vendor using the -
- Return to vendor movement type in SAP
- Creating a Return PO -

These transactions will be processed in the MM module. The accounting entries will be :

Returns after GRN
- GR/IR A/c - - Dr
- Stock A/c - - Cr
The accounting in respect of debit / credit memos for FI vendors, the process will be similar to that of invoice processing. - The accounting entries will be:
- On issue of debit note
- Vendor Account - - - DR
- Expenses Account - - CR

In respect of import vendor - capital goods exchange differences are to be accounted manually through a Journal Voucher for capitalization. -
Exchange rate differences will be accounted at HO. An example of the accounting entry in this case shall be:
Invoice entry @ 40 INR: 1 USD -

- Asset / Expense A/c - - DR - 100 -
- Vendor A/c - - - CR - 100 -

Payment Entry @ 41 INR: 1 USD -
- Vendor A/c - - - DR - 100 -
- Bank A/c - - - CR - 110 -
- Exchange rate loss Capital A/c DR - - - 10 -

- Asset A/c - - - DR - - 10
- Exchange rate loss Capital A/c - - - - CR - - 10

A new G/L account shall be created for the special G/L transactions. - The accounting entry for making the down payment shall be:
- Advance to supplier - account - - - Debit
- Bank A/c - - - - - Credit -

When the invoice is booked the following entry is passed
- GR/IR account - - - - - Debit -
- Vendor account - - - - Credit -
- Clearing of Invoice against Down Payment
- Vendor A/c - - - - - - Debit -
- Vendor down payment account - - Credit -

Wherever, TDS is applicable, the TDS will be deducted at the time of down-payment to the vendor. -
Down Payment for Capital (tangible) Assets

Down payment to vendors for capital acquisitions is to be reported separately in the Balance Sheet under the head Capital Work in Progress. - - Hence down payment for capital goods would be tracked through a separate special general ledger indicator. -

The procedure to be followed is: Definition of alternative reconciliation accounts for Accounts Payable for posting down payments made for Capital assets Clearing the down payment in Accounts Payable with the closing invoice. A new G/L account shall be created for the special G/L transactions. - The accounting entry for making the down payment shall be:

Vendor Advance for Capital Goods Account Debit - - Bank A/c - - - - - Credit - When the invoice is booked the following entry is passed - Asset A/c / - Asset WIP - - - Debit - - Vendor A/c - - - - - Credit - Clearing of Invoice against Down Payment - Vendor A/c - - - - - - Debit - - Vendor Advance for Capital Goods Account Credit

The Following are the TDS Rates (to be confirmed with the recent changes)

Particulars		Tax	Rate		Surcharge	Rate	Total
- Contractors	–	194	C		2%	5%	2.10%
- Advertising	–	194	C		1%	5%	1.05%
- Prof. Fees	–	194	J		5%	5%	5.25%
- Rent – Others	–	194	I		15%	5%	15.75%
- Rent – Company	–	194	I		20%	5%	21%
- Commission	–	194H			5%	5%	5.25%
- Interest - Others	–	194	A		10%	5%	10.50%
- Interest – Company	–	194	A		20%	5%	21%
- Special Concessional Tax							-

- Works Contract Tax -
SECURITY DEPOSITS /EARNEST MONEY DEPOSIT RECEIVED FROM - VENDORS -
- Bank A/c - DR
- Security Deposit Vendor - - CR

EMD to give the age so as to enable the same to be transferred to unclaimed EMD account. PAYMENT OF TOUR ADVANCE DOMESTIC TOURS

Employee Advances will be paid by the Accounts Department unit wise based on the requisition or recommendation of the respective departmental head. - - Employee Travel Advance A/c - DR - - Cash / Bank Account - - CR - - - - -

Reversal Entry In Accounting

At times some incorrect documents might have been entered in the systems.

If you have entered an incorrect document, you can reverse it. Note that R/3 can reverse a document only if the following conditions are met:

- Contains no cleared items
- Contains only vendor, customer, or G/L line items
- Was posted within the FI system
- Contains only valid values, such as business areas, cost centers, and tax codes

Ordinarily, you post a reversing document in the same period you posted the original document. The period of the original document must be open to post a reversing document. If the period is not open, you can overwrite the posting date field with a date in an open period, such as the current period.

Reversal can be done individually - FB08 or Mass F.80.

If the document to be reversed contain cleared items, then cleared item must be reset before the reversal of document.

Banking Transaction Financial Accounting Entries

Settlement   Of Tour Advances   Domestic/Foreign
1) Settlement of advance will be done by the Accounts Department based on the Travel Expense Statement submitted by the employee, which is approved by the Concerned Department Head.

2)   Expenses   Account   DR
Cash/Bank   Account   DR   (if,   refund)
Employee   Advance   Account   CR
Cash/Bank Sub ledger Account CR (if, payable)

3) Banking Operations - Maintenance Of Bank Master

4) A House Bank is a combination of a Bank and a Branch. Account id is the account number. A house bank can have multiple account IDs.. There could be a main account as also payable account, which will be defined as separate account ids. General Ledger accounts have to be created for each combination of a house bank and account ID. The bank master details are to be provided by HZL.

5) General Ledger accounts have to be created for each account ID in the house bank. Bank Account Master data will be maintained by the Finance Department centrally.

6) Each house bank and account ID combination shall have one main general ledger account and several sub accounts mainly based on broad transaction types. These sub accounts are necessary to facilitate automatic bank reconciliation process in R/3 system.

Bank   Accounting
7) The accounting entries will be generated automatically according to the posting rules attached to the Transaction type. The following accounting entry is passed by the system in respect of cheque deposit on account of collection from domestic customers.

Bank   cheque   deposit   account   Debit
Customer account Credit

8) In this case, a bank sub account is selected based on the transaction code entered by the user. The customer account is cleared i.e. invoice is cleared against the receipt. In respect of any other deposits, the relevant accounts to be credited will depend on the nature of transaction.

9) Payment against bills for collection. Based on the bank advices falling due on a particular day one payment advice is made debiting the vendors and crediting bank.

Cheque   Deposit   -   Customer   Receipts
10) All cheques received from customers shall be accounted at the point of receipt. The entry posted shall be

Bank   Sub   account   Dr
Customer Account Cr

Cheque   Deposit   -   Other   Than   Customer   Receipts
11) All other receipts will be accounted through the Incoming Payment Transaction of the Accounts Receivables module.

Cheque Bouncing – Other Than Customer Receipts

12) Based on the information of cheque bounced from the Bank, the accounts Department will pass accounting entries for the cheque that have been bounced. The procedure to handle bouncing of a cheque has been discussed under the following

13) Reset the clearing document – If the document has been cleared i.e. an open outstanding item has been cleared against an incoming receipt, then the clearing document has to be reset to its original status of open item. This process is known as reset of cleared document.

14) Reverse the entry passed for cheque deposited earlier – Once the document has been reset it will be reversed. The following accounting entry will be passed.
FI   Customer   DR
Bank cheque deposit account CR

15) In case of cheques being damaged while printing, the concerned cheques no. has to be voided and the payment will be rerun.

Bank   Reconciliation
16) The Bank reconciliation process is based on the entries passed through the Bank sub account and main account. The process is dependent on the Bank Statement received from the Bank that will be entered into SAP. Accounting rules are to be defined for each transaction type and posting rule for posting accounting entries as per bank statement. Bank statements to be uploaded into SAP.

17) Bank Main account balance is the actual balance as per the bank statement whereas the Bank sub accounts denote the reconciliation items. These sub accounts show those entries, which will flow from the sub account which are not cleared in the bank statement.

18) Adding or subtracting the Bank sub accounts will help in preparing the Bank reconciliation statement.

19)   The   following   scenarios   would   explain   the   reconciliation   process:
-              Cheque   received   from   customer
-              Cheque   issued   to   vendors
-        Cheque   received   from   Other   than   Customers
-        Direct   Debits   in   Bank   Statement
-        Direct   Credits   in   Bank   Statement
- Fund Transfer between Bank Accounts

Cheque   Received   From   Customer
20)   Accounting   entry   at   the   time   of   cheque   deposit   entry
Bank   Cheque   deposit   account   Debit
Customer Credit

21) Accounting entry after cheque has been cleared in the Bank statement Main Bank account Debit   Bank
Cheque deposit account Credit

22) The clearing criteria for updating the bank main account and bank sub account will be amount and document number which will be captured in the allocation field of the bank sub account. The items, which have not been cleared in the bank statement, will remain open in the bank sub account and will form part of the bank reconciliation statement.

Cheque   Issued   To   Vendors
23)   Accounting   entry   at   the   time   of   cheque   issue
Vendor   account   Debit
Bank cheque payment account Credit

24)   Accounting   entry   after   cheque   has   been   presented   in   the   Bank
Bank   cheque   payment   account   Debit
Main Bank account Credit

25) The clearing criteria used for updating vendor account and Bank cheque payment account will be amount and cheque number. The cheques presented to the bank and are cleared are transferred to the bank main account. The remaining cheque issued will form part of the bank reconciliation statement.

Direct   Debit   In   Bank
26) Direct debit instructions will be given to the bank for example, LC payments or certain bank charges are directly debited in the Bank Statement. In this case accounting entry is passed only after the entry is passed in the bank statement.
Vendor   /   Expense   Account   Debit
Bank clearing account Credit

Direct   Credit   In   Bank
27) Customer receipts are sometimes directly credited in Bank. E.g. export receipts. In this scenario accounting entry is passed only at the time of bank statement entry. The following accounting   entry   is   passed
Bank   clearing   account   Debit
Customer   account   Credit
Main   Bank   A/c   Debit
Bank Clearing A/c Credit

Bank   Fixed   Deposits
28) HZL has a practice of converting any amount above Rs. 1 crore in its Main bank account, to a fixed deposit subject to a minimum of Rs. 1.01 crores. The FDR number can be filled in one of the fields available in the accounting document.

Cheque   Management   /   Cheque   Printing   Cum   Advice
29) The function of cheque management will enable printing of cheque through SAP. Cheque series will be defined for a combination of a Company code and Bank Account. Cheque numbering will be sequential order.

30) Cheque series for automatic payment has to be in sequential order. Cheque printing facility will be available for the bank account.

Cash   Management   /   Liquidity   Analysis
31) The day-to-day treasury process in a company includes a number of transactions. This includes determining the current liquidity using bank account balances (cash position), determining open receivables and liabilities (liquidity forecast), manually entering planned cash flows (payment advice notes), through to clearing bank accounts, that is, collecting multiple bank account balances on one target account.

32) The main objective is to ensure liquidity for all due payment obligations. It is also important to control and monitor effectively the incoming and outgoing cash flows.

33) This section shows you the overall liquidity status of your company by displaying together the cash position and the liquidity forecast. The cash position is used in Cash Management to show the value-date-dependent bank accounts and bank clearing accounts, as well as the planned cash flows (payment advice notes). The liquidity forecast comprises the incoming and outgoing cash flows, as well as the planned items on the sub-ledger accounts.

PERIODS

Allowed OB52 based on company code

If you have several company codes and want your users only to be able to open and close periods
(transaction OB52) belonging to their posting period variant (=company code).

First you configure the Posting Variant :-

1) FI- FI Global Settings - [Document](#) - Posting Periods - Define Variants for Posting Periods

2) FI- FI Global Settings - Document - Posting Periods - Assign Variants to Company Code

Second Step:-

Goto SE11 copy the view V_T001B to ZV_T001B_000X (000X indicate the Posting Variant)

In Change mode, tabstrips Selection Conditions Insert line 2 with

Table	Field	Name	Operator	Comparative	Value	AND/OR
T001B	BUKRS		EQ	'000X'		AND

Save your entries

Third Step :-

Goto SE54, Options Generated Objects -> Create

Authorizations		Group		FC31
Function	Group			Z00F0
Maintenance	Type		One	Type
Overview		Screen		65
Single Screen	0			

Final Step :-

Goto SE93, Create a new transaction code ZOB52_000X

Start object - Transaction with parameters (parameter transaction)

Transaction SM30, Tick Skip initial screen

Check List for FI Year End Closing

1	Execute	Report	for	InterCompany	Activity	&	Journal	Entries
2	Open	posting	period	for	next			yr
3	Run	Business	Area's	Assignment	report.			
4	Review	list	of	recurring	journal	entries		
5	Execute	Recurring	Entries	for	A/R,	A/P,	G/L	
6	Process	Parked	A/R,	A/P,	G/L	accounting [documents](#)		

7	Final Cutoff for the Maintenance of Fixed Asset- Add Transfer and Retire							
8	Run	Depreciation	in	Test	Run	and	post	
9	Verify	Display	Log	for	Depreciation	Test	Run	
10	Capitalize	AUC	Assets	if	needed			
11	Enter	Payroll	Data	to	SAP			
12	Verify	Depreciation	Balanceswith	GL	balances			
13	Post	Depreciation						
14	Execute Asset History Report, and retire assets if needed							
15	Adjust	specific	depreciation	areas	if	necessary		
16	Reconcile	AM	subledger	with	GL			
17	Check	Bank	Data					
18	Review	AR	Open	Items				
19	Review	AP	Open	Items				
20	Execute	Pending	Invoices					
21	Clear	Open	Item	for	GRIR,	freight		
22	Reconciliation of Financial Documents and transactional figures							
23	Open	new	CO	Posting	Period			
24	Compare current(cost estimates) with last current price (Moving Avg)							
25	Update current cost price to material master price field.							

26 Process Freight charges, Match SD freight to actual
27 Review Internal Order Postings
28 Settle All Orders
29 Verify All Post Goods Issue have been Invoiced (Billing Due List)
30 Review SD Billng Doc from prior mth that have not yet been released to accounting
31 Reconciliation of MM movements in Transit Intra-SAP to NonSAP
32 Reconcile PI Inventory with SAP
33 Perform Manual Adjustment if needed
34 Verify balance of the GR/IR account
35 Post Accruals and Deferrals
36 Clearing of Cancelled Documents
37 Check Profitability Segment Adjustment
38 Aging Report-Reconcile GL balances withsubledgerbalances AP
39 Check the check run numbers
40 Bank reconciliation Data
41 Enter Tax Journal Entry
42 Reconcile GL balances withsubledgerbalances AR/MM/AP
43 Display Balance Sheet Adjustments
44 Post Balance Sheet Adjustments
45 Post Foreign Currency Valuation (foreign exchange)
46 Check generic cost centers for posting with wrong accounts
47 Correct wrong postings on generic cost centers
48 Check Validation dates for Cost Centers, Cost Elements, CO area
49 Check COGI--for both month end and year end
50 Doubtful receiviables
51 Verify In-transit Inventory
52 Reconcile PA to G/L
53 Post Cost Centre Assessments and Distributions
54 Run CO-FI Reconciliation to balance
55 Run BW reports P&L and Balance Sheet
56 Maintain CO yr variant
57 Fiscal Yr Balance carryforward AP/AR/AM
58 Fiscal Yr Balance carryforward CO
59 Fiscal Yr balance carryforward FI
60 Fiscal Yr balance carryforward PCA
61 Set Document number ranges - FI - new year
62 Set Document number rangesAP/AR - new year
63 Generate Financial statement Reports
64 Change Fiscal Year For Assets
65 Year end Closing-- Asset Accounting--final for year end
66 Close CO Posting Period
67 Close Prior A/R Posting Period
68 Close Prior A/P Posting Period
69 Close Prior MM Posting Period
70 Reverse accruals and deferrals for the new month
71 Reconciliation of Financial Documents from old fiscal year and new fiscal year
72 Load Balances, Budget Data for Cost centers, sales
73 Update Retained Earning Account , balance carry fwd

Setup FI Fiscal Year Period

The client wants fiscal year to be set from May 1 – April 30 but they use a 4,4,5 accounting period setup meaning that every month end on the last Friday of the month. I am setting for 2006-2007. As you know, the FYV should be year dependent, so how can the periods be set up.

In IMG go to financial accounting global setting then go to fiscal year variant and set the fiscal year variant on year dependent year and follow the following procedure:

1. enter name of month started from may and end on april
2. enter the number of days in a month you want to close for example in may number of days is 28 instead of 31
3. enter period from 01 to 12 started from may to april
4. enter -1 against the month from jan to april

For Example :

Month	Number of Days	Period	Year Shift
May06	28	01	0
June	35	02	0
July	28	03	0
Aug	28	04	0
Sep	35	05	0
Oct	28	06	0
Nov	28	07	0
Dec	35	08	0
Jan07	28	09	-1
Feb	28	10	-1
Mar	35	11	-1
Apr	31	12	-1

SAP Financial Modules TC

Some Important Tcodes for FI GL AR AP Asset

Some Important Tcodes for FI GL AR AP Asset

T Codes Details

Financial Accounting

SPRO   Enter IMG

OX02   Company Code - Create, Check, Delete

OX03   Create Business Area

OKBD   Functional Areas

OB45   Create Credit Control Area

OB29   Maintain Fiscal Year Variant

OB37   Assign Co. Code to Fiscal Year Variant

OB13   Creation of Chart of Account (CoA)

OBY7   Copy Chart of Account (CoA)

OBY9   Transport Chart of Account

OBD4   Define Account Group

OBY2   Copy GL Accounts from the Chart to Co. Code

OB53   Define Retained Earnings

OB58   Maintain Financial Statement Versions

OBC4   Maintain Field Status Variant

OBBO   Define Posting Period Variant

OBA7   Define Document Type & Number Ranges

OB41   Maintain Posting Keys

OBA4   Create Tolerance Groups

FBN1   Create GL Number Ranges

OBL1   Automatic Posting Documentation

FBKP   Automatic Account Assignment

OBYC   MM Automatic Account Assignment

OBY6   Enter Global Parameters

FS00   Creation of GL Master Records

(F-02) Posting of GL Transactions

(FB03) Display of GL Document

(FS10N) Display of GL Accounts

OB46   Define Interest Calculation Types

OBD3   Define Vendor Account Group

(XK01) Creation of Vendor Master

(F-43) Purchase Invoice Posting

(FK10N) Display Vendor Account

F112   Define House Bank

OBB8   Maintain Terms of Payment (ToP)

OBD2   Creation of Customer Account Group

OBA3   Customer Tolerance Groups

(XD01) Creation of Customer Master

(FD10N) Display Customer Account

(F-28) Incoming Payment Posting

OB61   Define Dunning Area

EC08   Copy Reference Chart of Depreciation (CoD)

OADB   Define Depreciation Area

OAOB   Assign Chart of Depreciation to Co. Code

OAOA   Define Asset Class

AO90   Assignment of Account in Asset Class

OAY2   Determination of Depreciation Area in Asset Class

(AS01) Creation of Asset Master

(AS11) Creation of Sub Asset

(F-90) Asset Purchase Posting

(AFAB) Depreciation Run

(F-92) Asset Sale Posting

(AW01N) Asset Explorer

Explain the difference between INVOICE and BILLING in SAP.

Both are same in SD point of view.

- In SD terminology we call as Billing Document and

- In FI terminology we call as INVOICE.

- In MM again only INVOICE will be there for Vendors.

Invoice is document indicating to delivery goods and Billing is a receipt of payment.

If we receive the goods from vendors that is called bill if we give the goods to customer that is called invoice.

Bill means we have to pay the amount against bill invoice means we have to receive the amount against invoice.

Invoice is for both : Vendor Invoice and Customer Invoice.

Billing Tcodes:

- VF01 create billing document. The delivery order comes up auto.

- VF02 the billing doc comes up auto . View the accounting enteries

Invoice Tcodes:

- FB60 Create invoice with respect to rawmaterial and tax.

- FB70 Invoice entries with respect to sales and tax

SAP FI Transaction Code List 1

SAP FI Transaction Code List 1

How to reverse a cleared documents?

The following procedure is to be followed to reverse the cleared document.

1. Reset the cleared document and reverse the document.

Path # Accounting --> financial Accounting --> C/L --> Document--> Reset Cleared items - T. code : FBRA

In this screen select resetting and reverse radio button and give the reversal reason. : 01 and save the settings.

*-- Maddipati

F-01 - Enter Sample Document

F-02 - Enter G/L Account Posting

F-03 - Clear G/L Account

F-04 - Post with Clearing

F-05 - Post Foreign Currency Valuation

F-06 - Post Incoming Payments

F-07 - Post Outgoing Payments

F-18 - Payment with Printout

F-19 - Reverse Statistical Posting

F-20 - Reverse Bill Liability

F-21 - Enter Transfer Posting

F-22 - Enter Customer Invoice

F-23 - Return Bill of Exchange Pmt Request

F-25 - Reverse Check/Bill of Exch.

F-26 - Incoming Payments Fast Entry

F-27 - Enter Customer Credit Memo

F-28 - Post Incoming Payments

F-29 - Post Customer Down Payment

F-30 - Post with Clearing

F-31 - Post Outgoing Payments

F-32 - Clear Customer

F-33 - Post Bill of Exchange Usage

F-34 - Post Collection

F-35 - Post Forfaiting

F-36 - Bill of Exchange Payment

F-37 - Customer Down Payment Request

F-38 - Enter Statistical Posting

F-39 - Clear Customer Down Payment

F-40 - Bill of Exchange Payment

F-41 - Enter Vendor Credit Memo

F-42 - Enter Transfer Posting

F-43 - Enter Vendor Invoice

F-44 - Clear Vendor

F-46 - Reverse Refinancing Acceptance

F-47 - Down Payment Request

F-48 - Post Vendor Down Payment

F-49 - Customer Noted Item

F-51 - Post with Clearing

F-52 - Post Incoming Payments

F-53 - Post Outgoing Payments

F-54 - Clear Vendor Down Payment

F-55 - Enter Statistical Posting

F-56 - Reverse Statistical Posting

F-57 - Vendor Noted Item

F-58 - Payment with Printout

F-59 - Payment Request

F-60 - Maintain Table: Posting Periods

F-62 - Maintain Table: Exchange Rates

F-63 - Park Vendor Invoice

F-64 - Park Customer Invoice

F-65 - Preliminary Posting

F-66 - Park Vendor Credit Memo

F-67 - Park Customer Credit Memo

F-90 - Acquisition from purchase w. vendor

F-91 - Asset acquis. to clearing account

F-92 - Asset Retire. frm Sale w/ Customer

F.01 - ABAP/4 Report: Balance Sheet

F.02 - Compact Journal

F.03 - Reconciliation

F.04 - G/L: Create Foreign Trade Report

F.05 - Foreign Currency Val.: Open Items

F.06 - Foreign Currency Valuation:G/L Assts

F.07 - G/L: Balance Carried Forward

F.08 - G/L: Account Balances

F.09 - G/L: Account List

F.0A - G/L: FTR Report on Disk

F.0B - G/L: Create Z2 to Z4

F.10 - G/L: Chart of Accounts

F.11 - G/L: General Ledger from Doc.File

F.12 - Advance Tax Return

F.13 - ABAP/4 Report: Automatic Clearing

F.14 - ABAP/4 Report: Recurring Entries

F.15 - ABAP/4 Report: List Recurr.Entries

F.16 - ABAP/4 Report: G/L Bal.Carried Fwd

F.17 - ABAP/4 Report: Cust.Bal.Confirmation

F.18 - ABAP/4 Report: Vend.Bal.Confirmation

F.19 - G/L: Goods/Invoice Received Clearing

F.1A - Customer/Vendor Statistics

F.1B - Head Office and Branch Index

F.20 - A/R: Account List

F.21 - A/R: Open Items

F.22 - A/R: Open Item Sorted List

F.23 - A/R: Account Balances

F.24 - A/R: Interest for Days Overdue

F.25 - Bill of Exchange List

F.26 - A/R: Balance Interest Calculation

F.27 - A/R: Periodic Account Statements

F.28 - Customers: Reset Credit Limit

F.29 - A/R: Set Up Info System 1

F.2A - Calc.cust.int.on arr.: Post (w/o OI)

F.2B - Calc.cust.int.on arr.: Post(with OI)

F.2C - Calc.cust.int.on arr.: w/o postings

F.2D - Customrs: FI-SD mast.data comparison

F.2E - Reconciliation Btwn Affiliated Comps

F.2F - Management Acct Group Reconciliation

F.2G - Create Account Group Reconcil. G/L

F.30 - A/R: Evaluate Info System

F.31 - Credit Management - Overview

F.32 - Credit Management - Missing Data

F.33 - Credit Management - Brief Overview

F.34 - Credit Management - Mass Change

F.35 - Credit Master Sheet

F.36 - Adv.Ret.on Sls/Pur.Form Printout(DE)

F.37 - Adv.rept.tx sls/purch.form print (BE

F.38 - Transfer Posting of Deferred Tax

F.39 - C FI Maint. table T042Z (BillExcTyp)

F.40 - A/P: Account List

F.41 - A/P: Open Items

F.42 - A/P: Account Balances

F.44 - A/P: Balance Interest Calculation

F.45 - A/P: Set Up Info System 1

F.46 - A/P: Evaluate Info System

F.47 - Vendors: calc.of interest on arrears

F.48 - Vendors: FI-MM mast.data comparison

F.4A - Calc.vend.int.on arr.: Post (w/o OI)

F.4B - Calc.vend.int.on arr.: Post(with OI)

F.4C - Calc.vend.int.on arr.: w/o postings

F.50 - G/L: Profitability Segment Adjustmnt

F.51 - G/L: Open Items

F.52 - G/L: Acct Bal.Interest Calculation

F.53 - G/L: Account Assignment Manual

F.54 - G/L: Structured Account Balances

F.56 - Delete Recurring Document

F.57 - G/L: Delete Sample Documents

F.58 - OI Bal.Audit Trail: fr.Document File

F.59 - Accum.Clas.Aud.Trail: Create Extract

F.5A - Accum.Clas.Aud.Trail: Eval.Extract

F.5B - Accum.OI Aud.Trail: Create Extract

F.5C - Accum.OI Audit Trail: Display Extr.

F.5D - G/L: Update Bal. Sheet Adjustment

F.5E - G/L: Post Balance Sheet Adjustment

F.5F - G/L: Balance Sheet Adjustment Log

F.5G - G/L: Subseq.Adjustment(BA/PC) Sp.ErA

F.5I - G/L: Adv.Rep.f.Tx on Sls/Purch.w.Jur

F.61 - Correspondence: Print Requests

F.62 - Correspondence: Print Int.Documents

F.63 - Correspondence: Delete Requests

F.64 - Correspondence: Maintain Requests

F.65 - Correspondence: Print Letters (Cust)

F.66 - Correspondence: Print Letters (Vend)

F.70 - Bill/Exchange Pmnt Request Dunning

F.71 - DME with Disk: B/Excha. Presentation

F.75 - Extended Bill/Exchange Information

F.77 - C FI Maintain Table T045D

F.78 - C FI Maintain Table T045B

F.79 - C FI Maintain Table T045G

F.80 - Mass Reversal of Documents

F.81 - Reverse Posting for Accr./Defer.Docs

F.90 - C FI Maintain Table T045F

F.91 - C FI Maintain Table T045L

F.92 - C FI Maintain T012K (Bill/Exch.)

F.93 - Maintain Bill Liability and Rem.Risk

F.97 - General Ledger: Report Selection

F.98 - Vendors: Report Selection

F.99 - Customers: Report Selection

F/LA - Create Pricing Report

F/LB - Change pricing reports

F/LC - Display pricing reports

F/LD - Execute pricing reports

F00 - SAPoffice: Short Message

F000 - Accounting

F010 - ABAP/4 Reporting: Fiscal Year Change

F01N - Debit position RA single reversal

F01O - Vacancy RU single reversal

F01P - Accruals/deferrals single reversal

F01Q - Debit position MC single reversal

F01R - MC settlement single reversal

F01S - Reverse Periodic Posting

F01T - Reverse Acc./Def. General Contract

F040 - Reorganization

F041 - Bank Master Data Archiving

F042 - G/L Accounts Archiving

F043 - Customer Archiving

F044 - Vendor Archiving

F045 - Document Archiving

F046 - Transaction Figures Archiving

F101 - ABAP/4 Reporting: Balance Sheet Adj.

F103 - ABAP/4 Reporting: Transfer Receivbls

F104 - ABAP/4 Reporting: Receivbls Provisn

F107 - FI Valuation Run

F110 - Parameters for Automatic Payment

F111 - Parameters for Payment of PRequest

F13E - ABAP/4 Report: Automatic Clearing

F150 - Dunning Run

F48A - Document Archiving

F53A - Archiving of G/L Accounts

F53V - Management of G/L Account Archives

F56A - Customer Archiving

F58A - Archiving of Vendors

F61A - Bank archiving

F64A - Transaction Figure Archiving

F66A - Archiving of Bank Data Storage

F8+0 - Display FI Main Role Definition

F8+1 - Maintain FI Main Role Definition

F8+2 - Display FI Amount Groups

F8+3 - Maintain FI Amount Groups

F8B4 - C FI Maintain Table TBKDC

F8B6N C FI Maintain Table TBKPV

F8BC - C FI Maintain Table TBKFK

F8BF - C FI Maintain Table T042Y

F8BG - Maintain Global Data for F111

F8BH - Inconsistencies T042I and T042Y

F8BJ - Maintain Clearing Accts (Rec.Bank)

F8BK - Maintain ALE-Compatible Pmnt Methods

F8BM - Maintain numb.range: Payment request

F8BN - Corr.Acctg Documents Payment Block

F8BO - Payment request archiving

F8BR - Levels for Payment Requests

F8BS - Detail display of payment requests

F8BT - Display Payment Requests

F8BU - Create payment runs automatically

F8BV - Reversal of Bank-to-Bank Transfers

F8BW - Reset Cleared Items: Payt Requests

F8BZ - F111 Customizing

F8XX - Payment Request No. Ranges KI3-F8BM

FA39 - Call up report with report variant

FAKA - Config.: Show Display Format

FAKP - Config.: Maintain Display Format

FAR1 - S FI-ARI Maint. table T061A

FARA - S FI-ARI Maint. table T061P/Q

FARB - C FI-ARI Maint. table T061R

FARI - AR Interface: Third-party applicatns

FARY - Table T061S

FARZ - Table T061V

FAX1 - BC sample SAP DE 2.1

FAX2 - BC sample 2 SAP DE 2.1

FB00 - Accounting Editing Options

FB01 - Post Document

FB02 - Change Document

FB03 - Display Document

FB03Z Display Document/Payment Usage

FB04 - Document Changes

FB05 - Post with Clearing

FB05_OLD Post with clearing

FB07 - Control Totals

FB08 - Reverse Document

FB09 - Change Line Items

FB10 - Invoice/Credit Fast Entry

FB11 - Post Held Document

FB12 - Request from Correspondence

FB13 - Release for Payments

FB1D - Clear Customer

FB1K - Clear Vendor

FB1S - Clear G/L Account

FB21 - Enter Statistical Posting

FB22 - Reverse Statistical Posting

FB31 - Enter Noted Item

FB41 - Post Tax Payable

FB50 - G/L Acct Pstg: Single Screen Trans.

FB60 - Enter Incoming Invoices

FB65 - Enter Incoming Credit Memos

FB70 - Enter Outgoing Invoices

FB75 - Enter Outgoing Credit Memos

FB99 - Check if Documents can be Archived

FBA1 - Customer Down Payment Request

FBA2 - Post Customer Down Payment

FBA3 - Clear Customer Down Payment

FBA6 - Vendor Down Payment Request

FBA7 - Post Vendor Down Payment

FBA7_OLD Post Vendor Down Payment

FBA8 -   Clear Vendor Down Payment

FBA8_OLD Clear Vendor Down Payment

FBB1 - Post Foreign Currency Valn

FBBA - Display Acct Determination Config.

FBBP - Maintain Acct Determination Config.

FBCJ - Cash Journal

FBCJC0 C FI Maintain Tables TCJ_C_JOURNALS

FBCJC1 Cash Journal Document Number Range

FBCJC2 C FI Maint. Tables TCJ_TRANSACTIONS

FBCJC3 C FI Maintain Tables TCJ_PRINT

FBCOPY Copy Function Module

FBD1 - Enter Recurring Entry

FBD2 - Change Recurring Entry

FBD3 - Display Recurring Entry

FBD4 - Display Recurring Entry Changes

FBD5 - Realize Recurring Entry

FBD9 - Enter Recurring Entry

FBDF - Menu Banque de France

FBE1 - Create Payment Advice

FBE2 - Change Payment Advice

FBE3 - Display Payment Advice

FBE6 - Delete Payment Advice

FBE7 - Add to Payment Advice Account

FBF1 - C80 Reporting Minus Sp.G/L Ind.

FBF2 - Financial Transactions

FBF3 - Control Report

FBF4 - Download Documents

FBF5 - Reports Minus Vendor Accounts

FBF6 - Document Changes

FBF7 - C80 Reports Minus Sp.G/L Ind.

FBF8 - C84 Reports

FBFT - Customizing BDF

FBIPU   Maintain bank chains for partner

FBKA - Display Accounting Configuration

FBKF - FBKP/Carry Out Function (Internal)

FBKP - Maintain Accounting Configuration

FBL1 - Display Vendor Line Items

FBL1N   Vendor Line Items

FBL2 - Change Vendor Line Items

FBL2N   Vendor Line Items

FBL3 - Display G/L Account Line Items

FBL3N   G/L Account Line Items

FBL4 - Change G/L Account Line Items

FBL4N   G/L Account Line Items

FBL5 - Display Customer Line Items

FBL5N   Customer Line Items

FBL6 - Change Customer Line Items

FBL6N   Customer Line Items

FBM1 - Enter Sample Document

FBM2 - Change Sample Document

FBM3 - Display Sample Document

FBM4 - Display Sample Document Changes

FBMA - Display Dunning Procedure

FBME - Banks

FBMP - Maintain Dunning Procedure

FBN1 - Accounting Document Number Ranges

FBN2 - Number Range Maintenance: FI_PYORD

FBP1 - Enter Payment Request

FBR1 - Post with Reference Document

FBR2 - Post Document

FBRA - Reset Cleared Items

FBRC - Reset Cleared Items (Payment Cards)

FBS1 - Enter Accrual/Deferral Doc.

FBTA - Display Text Determin.Configuration

FBTP - Maintain Text Determin.Configuration

FBU2 - Change Intercompany Document

FBU3 - Display Intercompany Document

FBU8 - Reverse Cross-Company Code Document

FBV0 - Post Parked Document

FBV1 - Park Document

FBV2 - Change Parked Document

FBV3 - Display Parked Document

FBV4 - Change Parked Document (Header)

FBV5 - Document Changes of Parked Documents

FBV6 - Parked Document $

FBVB - Post Parked Document

FBW1 - Enter Bill of Exchange Pmnt Request

FBW2 - Post Bill of Exch.acc.to Pmt Request

FBW3 - Post Bill of Exchange Usage

FBW4 - Reverse Bill Liability

FBW5 - Customer Check/Bill of Exchange

FBW6 - Vendor Check/Bill of Exchange

FBW7 - Bank file to file system (for FBWD)

FBW8 - File to Bank (for Transaction FBWD)

FBW9 - C FI Maintain Table T045DTA

FBWA - C FI Maintain Table T046a

FBWD - Returned Bills of Exchange Payable

FBWD2   Parameter Transaction for FBWD

FBWE - Bill/Exch.Presentatn - International

FBWQ - C FI Maintain Table T045T

FBWR - C FI Maintain Table T045W

FBWS - C FI Maintain Table T046s

FBZ0 - Display/Edit Payment Proposal

FBZ1 - Post Incoming Payments

FBZ2 - Post Outgoing Payments

FBZ3 - Incoming Payments Fast Entry

FBZ4 - Payment with Printout

FBZ5 - Print Check For Payment Document

FBZ8 - Display Payment Run

FBZA - Display Pmnt Program Configuration

FBZG - Failed Customer Payments

FBZP - Maintain Pmnt Program Configuration

FC10 - Financial Statements Comparison

FC11 - Data Extract for FI Transfer

FC80 - Document C80

FC82 - Document C82

FCAA - Check Archiving

FCC1 - Payment Cards: Settlement

FCC2 - Payment Cards: Repeat Settlement

FCC3 - Payment Cards: Delete Logs

FCC4 - Payment Cards: Display Logs

FCCR - Payment Card Evaluations

FCH1 - Display Check Information

FCH2 - Display Payment Document Checks

FCH3 - Void Checks

FCH4 - Renumber Checks

FCH5 - Create Check Information

FCH6 - Change Check Information/Cash Check

FCH7 - Reprint Check

FCH8 - Reverse Check Payment

FCH9 - Void Issued Check

FCHA - Check archiving

FCHB - Check retrieval

FCHD - Delete Payment Run Check Information

FCHE - Delete Voided Checks

FCHF - Delete Manual Checks

FCHG - Delete cashing/extract data

FCHI - Check Lots

FCHK - Check Tracing Initial Menu

FCHN - Check Register

FCHR - Online Cashed Checks

FCHT - Change check/payment allocation

FCHU - Create Reference for Check

FCHV - C FI Maintain Table TVOID

FCHX - Check Extract - Creation

FCIWCU BW Customizing for CS

FCIWD00 Download InfoObject text

FCIWD10 Download InfoObject hierarchies

FCKR - International cashed checks

FCMM - C FI Preparations for consolidation

FCMN - FI Initial Consolidation Menu

FCV1 - Create A/R Summary

FCV2 - Delete A/R Summary

FCV3 - Early Warning List

FC_BW_BEX - - Business Explorer Analyser

FC_BW_RSA1 -   BW Administrator Workbench

FC_BW_RSZDELETE Delete BW Query Objects

FC_BW_RSZV -   Maintain BW Variables

FD-1 - Number range maintenance: FVVD_RANL

FD01 - Create Customer (Accounting)

FD02 - Change Customer (Accounting)

FD02CORE Maintain customer

FD03 - Display Customer (Accounting)

FD04 - Customer Changes (Accounting)

FD05 - Block Customer (Accounting)

FD06 - Mark Customer for Deletion (Acctng)

FD08 - Confirm Customer Individually(Actng)

FD09 - Confirm Customer List (Accounting)

FD10 - Customer Account Balance

FD10N   Customer Balance Display

FD10NA Customer Bal. Display with Worklist

FD11 - Customer Account Analysis

FD15 - Transfer customer changes: send

FD16 - Transfer customer changes: receive

FD24 - Credit Limit Changes

FD32 - Change Customer Credit Management

FD33 - Display Customer Credit Management

FD37 - Credit Management Mass Change

FDCU - Loans customizing menu

FDFD - Cash Management Implementation Tool

FDI0 - Execute Report

FDI1 - Create Report

FDI2 - Change Report

FDI3 - Display Report

FDI4 - Create Form

FDI5 - Change Form

FDI6 - Display Form

FDIB - Background Processing

FDIC - Maintain Currency Translation Type

FDIK - Maintain Key Figures

FDIM - Report Monitor

FDIO - Transport Reports

FDIP - Transport Forms

FDIQ - Import Reports from Client 000

FDIR - Import Forms from Client 000

FDIT - Translation Tool - Drilldown Report

FDIV - Maintain Global Variable

FDIX - Reorganize Drilldown Reports

FDIY - Reorganize Report Data

FDIZ - Reorganize Forms

FDK43   Credit Management - Master Data List

FDMN -

FDOO - Borrower's notes order overview

FDTA - TemSe/REGUT Data Administration

FDTT - Treasury Data Medium Administration

FEBA - Postprocess Electronic Bank Statmt

FEBC - Generate Multicash format

FEBMSG Display Internet Messages

FEBOAS Request Account Statement via OFX

FEBOFX OFX Functions

FEBP - Post Electronic Bank Statement

FEBSTS Search String Search Simulation

FESR - Importing of POR File (Switzerland)

FEUB - Adjust VIBEPP after EURO conversion

FEUI - Real Estate Implementation Guide

FF$3 - Send planning data to central system

FF$4 - Retrieve planning data

FF$5 - Retrieve transmission results

FF$6 - Check settings

FF$7 - Check all external systems

FF$A - Maintain TR-CM subsystems

FF$B - Convert Planning Group

FF$C - Convert planning level

FF$D - Convert business areas

FF$L - Display transmission information

FF$S - Display transmission information

FF$X - Configure the central TR-CM system

FF-1 - Outstanding Checks

FF-2 - Outstanding Bills of Exchange

FF-3 - Cash Management Summary Records

FF-4 - CMF Data In Accounting Documents

FF-5 - CMF Records fr.Materials Management

FF-6 - CMF Records from Sales

FF-7 - Forecast Item Journal

FF-8 - Payment Advice Journal

FF-9 - Journal

FF.1 - Standard G/L Account Interest Scale

FF.3 - G/L Account Cashed Checks

FF.4 - Vendor Cashed Checks

FF.5 - Import Electronic Bank Statement

FF.6 - Display Electronic Bank Statement

FF.7 - Payment Advice Comparison

FF.8 - Print Payment Orders

FF.9 - Post Payment Orders

FF.D - Generate payt req. from advices

FF/1 - Compare Bank Terms

FF/2 - Compare value date

FF/3 - Archive advices from bank statements

FF/4 - Import electronic check deposit list

FF/5 - Post electronic check deposit list

FF/6 - Deposit/loan mgmt analysis/posting

FF/7 - Deposit/loan management int accruals

FF/8 - Import Bank Statement into Cash Mgmt

FF/9 - Compare Advices with Bank Statement

FF63 - Create Planning Memo Record

FF65 - List of Cash Management Memo Records

FF67 - Manual Bank Statement

FF68 - Manual Check Deposit Transaction

FF6A - Edit Cash Mgmt Pos Payment Advices

FF6B - Edit liquidity forecast planned item

FF70 - Cash Mgmt Posit./Liquidity Forecast

FF71 - Cash Position

FF72 - Liquidity forecast

FF73 - Cash Concentration

FF74 - Use Program to Access Cash Concntn

FF7A - Cash Position

FF7B - Liquidity forecast

FF:1 - Maintain exchange rates

FFB4 - Import electronic check deposit list

FFB5 - Post electronic check deposit list

FFL_OLD Display Transmission Information

FFS_OLD Display Transmission Information

FFTL - Telephone list

FFW1 - Wire Authorization

FFWR - Post Payment Requests from Advice

FFWR_REQUESTS   Create Payment Requests from Advice

FF_1 - Standard G/L Account Interest Scale

FF_3 - G/L Account Cashed Checks

FF_4 - Vendor Cashed Checks

FF_5 - Import Electronic Bank Statement

FF_6 - Display Electronic Bank Statement

SAP FI Transaction Code List 2

SAP FI Transaction Code List 2

FG99 - Flexible G/L: Report Selection

FGI0 - Execute Report

FGI1 - Create Report

FGI2 - Change Report

FGI3 - Display Report

FGI4 - Create Form

FGI5 - Change Form

FGI6 - Display Form

FGIB - Background Processing

FGIC - Maintain Currency Translation Type

FGIK - Maintain Key Figures

FGIM - Report Monitor

FGIO - Transport Reports

FGIP - Transport Forms

FGIQ - Import Reports from Client 000

FGIR - Import Forms from Client 000

FGIT - Translation Tool - Drilldown Report.

FGIV - Maintain Global Variable

FGIX - Reorganize Drilldown Reports

FGIY - Reorganize Report Data

FGIZ - Reorganize Forms

FGM0 - Special Purpose Ledger Menu

FGRP - Report Painter

FGRW - Report Writer Menu

FI01 - Create Bank

FI02 - Change Bank

FI03 - Display Bank

FI04 - Display Bank Changes

FI06 - Mark Bank for Deletion

FI07 - Change Current Number Range Number

FI12 - Change House Banks/Bank Accounts

FI12CORE Change House Banks/Bank Accounts

FI13 - Display House Banks/Bank Accounts

FIBB - Bank chain determination

FIBC - Scenarios for Bank Chain Determin.

FIBD - Allocation client

FIBF - Maintenance transaction BTE

FIBHS Display bank chains for house banks

FIBHU Maintain bank chains for house banks

FIBL1 Control Origin Indicator

FIBL2 Assign Origin

FIBL3 Group of House Bank Accounts

FIBPS Display bank chians for partners

FIBPU Maintain bank chains for partner

FIBTS Dis. bank chains for acct carry over

FIBTU Main. bank chains for acctCarry over

FIHC - Create Inhouse Cash Center

FILAUF_WF_CUST Store Order: Workflow Customizing

FILE - Cross-Client File Names/Paths

FILINV_WF_CUST Store Inventory:Workflow Customizing

FINA - Branch to Financial Accounting

FINF - Info System Events

FINP - Info System Processes

FITP_RESPO - Contact Partner Responsibilities

FITP_SETTINGS Settings for Travel Planning

FITP_SETTINGS_TREE - Tree Maintenance Current Settings

FITVFELD - - Tree

FJA1 - Inflation Adjustment of G/L Accounts

FJA2 - Reset Transaction Data G/L Acc.Infl.

FJA3 - Balance Sheet/P&L with Inflation

FJA4 - Infl. Adjustment of Open Items (FC)

FJA5 - Infl. Adj. of Open Receivables (LC)

FJA6 - Infl. Adj. of Open Payables (LC)

FJEE - Exercise Subscription Right

FK01 - Create Vendor (Accounting)

FK02 - Change Vendor (Accounting)

FK02CORE Maintain vendor

FK03 - Display Vendor (Accounting)

FK04 - Vendor Changes (Accounting)

FK05 - Block Vendor (Accounting)

FK06 - Mark Vendor for Deletion (Acctng)

FK08 - Confirm Vendor Individually (Acctng)

FK09 - Confirm Vendor List (Accounting)

FK10 - Vendor Account Balance

FK10N Vendor Balance Display

FK10NA Vendor Balance Display

FK15 - Transfer vendor changes: receive

FK16 - Transfer vendor changes: receive

FKI0 - Execute Report

FKI1 - Create Report

FKI2 - Change Report

FKI3 - Display Report

FKI4 - Create Form

FKI5 - Change Form

FKI6 - Display Form

FKIB - Background Processing

FKIC - Maintain Currency Translation Type

FKIK - Maintain Key Figures

FKIM - Report Monitor

FKIO - Transport Reports

FKIP - Transport Forms

FKIQ - Import Reports from Client 000

FKIR - Import Forms from Client 000

FKIT - Translation Tool - Drilldown Report.

FKIV - Maintain Global Variable

FKIX - Reorganize Drilldown Reports

FKIY - Reorganize Report Data

FKIZ - Reorganize Forms

FKMN -

FKMT - FI Acct Assignment Model Management

FLB1 - Postprocessing Lockbox Data

FLB2 - Import Lockbox File

FLBP - Post Lockbox Data

FLCV - Create/Edit Document Template WF

FM+0 - Display FM Main Role Definition

FM+1 - Maintain FM Main Role Definition

FM+2 - Display FM Amount Groups

FM+3 - Maintain FM Amount Groups

FM+4 - Display FM Budget Line Groups

FM+5 - Maintain FM Budget Line Groups

FM+6 - Display FM Document Classes

FM+7 - Maintain FM Document Classes

FM+8 - Display FM Activity Categories

FM+9 - Maintain FM Activity Categories

FM+A - Display Doc.Class->Doc.Cat. Assgmt

FM+B - Maintain Doc.Clase->Doc.Cat.Assgmt

FM03 - Display FM Document

FM21 - Change Original Budget

FM22 - Display Original Budget

FM25 - Change Supplement

FM26 - Display Supplement

FM27 - Change Return

FM28 - Transfer Budget

FM29 - Display Return

FM2D - Display Funds Center Hierarchy

FM2E - Change Budget Document

FM2F - Display Budget Document

FM2G - Funds Center Hierarchy

FM2H - Maintain Funds Center Hierarchy

FM2I - Create Funds Center

FM2S - Display Funds Center

FM2T - Change Releases

FM2U - Change Funds Center

FM2V - Display Releases

FM3D - Display Commitment Item Hierarchy

FM3G - Commitment Item Hierarchy

FM3H - Maintain Commitment Item Hierarchy

FM3I - Create Commitment Item

FM3N - Commitment Items for G/L Accounts

FM3S - Display Commitment Item

FM3U - Change Commitment Item

FM48 - Change Financial Budget: Initial Scn

FM48_1 PS-CM: Create Planning Layout

FM48_2 PS-CM: Change Planning Layout

FM48_3 PS-CM: Display Planning Layout

FM49 - Display Financial Budget: Init.Scrn

FM4G - Budget Structure Element Hierarchy

FM5I - Create Fund

FM5S - Display Fund

FM5U - Change Fund

FM5_DEL - Delete fund preselection

FM5_DISP Display fund preselection

FM5_SEL - Preselection Fund

FM6I - Create Application of Funds

FM6S - Display Application of Funds

FM6U - Change Application of Funds

FM71 - Maintain Cover Pools

FM72 - Assign FM Acct Asst to Cover Pool

FM78 - Charact.Groups for Cover Pools

FM79 - Grouping Chars for Cover Pool

FM7A - Display Cover Eligibility Rules

FM7I - Create Attributes for FM Acct Asst

FM7P - Maintain Cover Eligibility Rules

FM7S - Display Cover Eligibility Rules

FM7U - Maintain Cover Eligibility Rules

FM9B - Copy Budget Version

FM9C - Plan Data Transfer from CO

FM9D - Lock Budget Version

FM9E - Unlock Budget Version

FM9F - Delete Budget Version

FM9G - Roll Up Supplement

FM9H - Roll up Original Budget

FM9I - Roll Up Return

FM9J - Roll Up Releases

FM9K - Change Budget Structure

FM9L - Display Budget Structure

FM9M - Delete Budget Structure

FM9N - Generate Budget Object

FM9P - Reconstruct Budget Distrbtd Values

FM9Q - Total Up Budget

FM9W - Adjust Funds Management Budget

FMA1 - Matching: Totals and Balances (CBM)

FMA2 - Matching: CBM Line Items and Totals

FMA3 - Matching: FI Line Items (CBM)

FMA4 - Matching: FI Bank Line Items (CBM)

FMAA - Matching: Line Items and Totals (FM)

FMAB - Matching: FI FM Line Items

FMAC - Leveling: FM Commitment Line Items

FMAD - Leveling: FI-FM Totals Records

FMAE - Display Change Documents

FMAF - Level Line Items and Totals Items

FMB0 - CO Document Transfer

FMB1 - Display Security Prices-Collect.

FMBI - Use Revenues to Increase Expend.Bdgt

FMBUD005 FIFM Budget Data Export

FMBUD006 FIFM Budget Data Import

FMBV - Activate Availability Control

FMC2 - Customizing in Day-to-Day Business

FMCB - Reassignment: Document Selection

FMCC - Reassignment: FM-CO Assignment

FMCD - Reassignment: Delete Work List

FMCG - Reassignment: Overall Assignment

FMCN - Reassignment: Supplement.Acct Assgt

FMCR - Reassignment: Display Work List

FMCT - Reassignment: Transfer

FMD1 - Change Carryforward Rules

FMD2 - Display Carryforward Rules

FMDM - Monitor Closing Operations

FMDS - Copy Carryforward Rules

FMDT - Display Carryforward Rules

FME1 - Import Forms from Client 000

FME2 - Import Reports from Client 000

FME3 - Transport Forms

FME4 - Transport Reports

FME5 - Reorganize Forms

FME6 - Reorganize Drilldown Reports

FME7 - Reorganize Report Data

FME8 - Maintain Batch Variants

FME9 - Translation Tool - Drilldown

FMEB - Structure Report Backgrnd Processing

FMEH - SAP-EIS: Hierarchy Maintenance

FMEK - FMCA: Create Drilldown Report

FMEL - FMCA: Change Drilldown Report

FMEM - FMCA: Display Drilldown Report

FMEN - FMCA: Create Form

FMEO - FMCA: Change Form

FMEP - FMCA: Display Form

FMEQ - FMCA: Run Drilldown Report

FMER - FMCA: Drilldown Tool Test Monitor

FMEURO1 Create Euro FM Area

FMEURO2 Refresh Euro Master Data

FMEURO3 Display Euro FM Areas

FMEURO4 Deactivate Euro FM Areas

FMEV - Maintain Global Variable

FMF0 - Payment Selection

FMF1 - Revenue Transfer

FMG1 - FM: Create Commitment Item Group

FMG2 - FM: Change Commitment Item Group

FMG3 - FM: Display Commitment Item Group

FMG4 - FM: Delete Commitment Item Group

FMG5 - Generate BS Objects fr.Cmmt Item Grp

FMHC - Check Bdgt Structure Elements in HR

FMHG - Generate Bdgt Struc Elements in HR

FMHGG Generate BS Elements f. Several Fnds

FMHH - Master Data Check

FMHIST Apportion Document in FM

FMHV - Budget Memo Texts

FMIA - Display Rules for Revs.Incr.Budget

FMIB - Increase Budget by Revenues

FMIC - Generate Additional Budget Incr.Data

FMIL - Delete Rules for Revs Incr. Budget

FMIP - Maintain Rules for Revs.Incr.Budget

FMIS - Display Rules for Revs.Incr.Budget

FMIU - Maintain Rules for Revs.Incr.Budget

FMJ1 - Fiscal Year Close: Select Commitment

FMJ1_TR Settlement: Select Commitment

FMJ2 - Fiscal Year Close: Carr.Fwd Commts

FMJ2_TR Settlement: Transfer Commitment

FMJ3 - Reverse Commitments Carryforward

FMJA - Budget Fiscal Year Close: Prepare

FMJA_TR Budget Settlement: Prepare

FMJB - Determine Budget Year-End Closing

FMJB_TR Budget Settlement: Determine

FMJC - Budget Fiscal-Year Close: Carry Fwd

FMJC_TR Budget Settlement: Transfer

FMJD - Reverse Fiscal Year Close: Budget

FMLD - Ledger Deletion

FMLF - Classify Movement Types

FMN0 - Subsequent Posting of FI Documents

FMN1 - Subsequent Posting of MM Documents

FMN2 - Subsequent Posting of Billing Docs

FMN3 - Transfer Purchase Req. Documents

FMN4 - Transfer Purchase Order Documents

FMN5 - Transfer Funds Reservation Documents

FMN8 - Simulation Lists Debit Position

FMN8_OLD Simulation Lists Debit Position

FMN9 - Posted Debit Position List

FMN9_OLD Posted Debit Position List

FMNA - Display CBA Rules

FMNP - Maintain CBA Rules

FMNR - Assign SN-BUSTL to CBA

FMNS - Display CBA Rules

FMNU - Maintain CBA Rules

FMP0 - Maintain Financial Budget

FMP1 - Display Financial Budget

FMP2 - Delete Financial Budget Version

FMR0 - Reconstruct Parked Documents

FMR1 - Actual/Commitment Report

FMR2 - Actual/Commitment per Company Code

FMR3 - Plan/Actual/Commitment Report

FMR4 - Plan/Commitment Report w.Hierarchy

FMR5A 12 Period Forecast: Actual and Plan

FMR6A Three Period Display: Plan/Actual

FMRA - Access Report Tree

FMRB - Access Report Tree

FMRE_ARCH - Archive Earmarked Funds

FMRE_EWU01 Earmarked Funds: Euro Preprocessing

FMRE_EWU02 Earmarked Funds: Euro Postprocessing

FMRE_SERLK Close Earmarked Funds

FMRP18 Clear Subsequent Postings

FMSS - Display Status Assignment

FMSU - Change Assigned Status

FMU0 - Display Funds Reservation Doc.Types

FMU1 - Maintain Funds Reservation Doc.Types

FMU2 - Display Funds Reservtn Fld Variants

FMU3 - Maintain Funds Resvtn Field Variants

FMU4 - Display Funds Reservation Fld Groups

FMU5 - Maintain Funds Reservatn Fld Groups

FMU6 - Display Funds Reservtn Field Selctn

FMU7 - Maintain Funds Resvtn Field Selctn

FMU8 - Display Template Type for Fds Resvtn

FMU9 - Maintain Template Type for Fds Resvn

FMUA - Dispay Fds Res.Template Type Fields

FMUB - Maintain Fds Res.Template Type Flds

FMUC - Display Funds Res. Reference Type

FMUD - Maintain Funds Res.Reference Type

FMUE - Display Funds Res.Ref.Type Fields

FMUF - Maintaine Fds Rsvtn Ref.Type Fields

FMUG - Display Reasons for Decision

FMUH - Maintain Reasons for Decisions

FMUI - Display Groups for Workflow Fields

FMUJ - Maintain Groups for Workflow Fields

FMUK - Display Fields in Groups for WF

FMUL - Maintain Fields in Groups for WF

FMUM - Display Field Selctn ->Variant/Group

FMUN - Display Field Seln->Variant/Group

FMUV - Funds Resvtn Field Status Var.Asst

FMV1 - Create Forecast of Revenue

FMV2 - Change Forecast of Revenue

FMV3 - Display Forecast of Revenue

FMV4 - Approve Forecast of Revenue

FMV5 - Change FM Acct Asst in Fcst of Rev.

FMV6 - Reduce Forecast of Revenue Manually

FMVI - Create Summarization Item

FMVO - Fund Balance Carryforward

FMVS - Display Summarization Item

FMVT - Carry Forward Fund Balance

FMVU - Change Summarization Item

FMW1 - Create Funds Blocking

FMW2 - Change Funds Blocking

FMW3 - Display Funds Blocking

FMW4 - Approve Funds Blocking

FMW5 - Change FM Acct Asst in Funds Blkg

FMWA - Create Funds Transfer

FMWAZ Payment Transfer

FMWB - Change Funds Transfer

FMWC - Display Funds Transfer

FMWD - Approve Funds Transfer

FMWE - Change FM Acct Asst in Funds Trsfr

FMX1 - Create Funds Reservation

FMX2 - Change Funds Reservation

FMX3 - Display Funds Reservation

FMX4 - Approve Funds Reservation

FMX5 - Change FM Acct Asst in Funds Resvn

FMX6 - Funds Reservation: Manual Reduction

FMY1 - Create Funds Commitment

FMY2 - Change Funds Commitment

FMY3 - Display Funds Precommitment

FMY4 - Approve Funds Precommitment

FMY5 - Change FM Acct Asst in Funds Prcmmt

FMY6 - Reduce Funds Precommitment Manually

FMZ1 - Create Funds Commitment

FMZ2 - Change Funds Commitment

FMZ3 - Display Funds Commitment

FMZ4 - Approve Funds Commitment

FMZ5 - Change FM Acct Asst in Funds Commt

FMZ6 - Reduce Funds Commitment Manually

FMZBVT Carry Forward Balance

FMZZ - Revalue Funds Commitments

FM_DL07 - Delete Worklist

FM_DLFI - Deletes FI Documnts Transferred from

FM_DLFM - Deletes all FM Data (fast)

FM_DLOI - Deletes Cmmts Transferred from FM

FM_EURO_M Parameter maintenance for euro conv.

FM_RC06 - Reconcile FI Paymts-> FM Totals Itms

FM_RC07 - Reconcile FI Paymts-> FM Line Items

FM_RC08 - Reconcile FM Paymts -> FM Line Items

FM_RC11 - Select Old Payments

FM_S123 - GR/IR: Post OIs to FM Again

FM_S201 - Post Payments on Account to FIFM

FM_SD07 - Display Worklist

FN-1 - No.range: FVVD_RANL (Loan number)

FN-4 - Number range maintenance: FVVD_PNNR

FN-5 - Number range maintenance: FVVD_SNBNR

FN-6 - Number range maintenance: FVVD_RPNR

FN09 - Create Borrower's Note Order

FN11 - Change borrower's note order

FN12 - Display borrower's note order

FN13 - Delete borrower's note order

FN15 - Create borrower's note contract

FN16 - Change borrower's note contract

FN17 - Display borrower's note contract

FN18 - Payoff borrower's note contract

FN19 - Reverse borrower's note contract

FN1A - Create other loan contract

FN1V - Create other loan contract

FN20 - Create borrower's note offer

FN21 - Change borrower's note offer

FN22 - Display borrower's note offer

FN23 - Delete borrower's note offer

FN24 - Activate borrower's note offer

FN2A - Change other loan application

FN2V - Change other loan contract

FN30 - Create policy interested party

FN31 - Change policy interested party

FN32 - Display policy interested party

FN33 - Delete policy interested party

FN34 - Policy interested party in applic.

FN35 - Policy interested party in contract

FN37 - Loan Reversal Chain

FN3A - Display other loan application

FN3V - Display other loan contract

FN40 - Create other loan interested party

FN41 - Change other loan interested party

FN42 - Display other loan interested party

FN43 - Delete other loan interested party

FN44 - Other loan interest.party in applic.

FN45 - Other loan interested prty in cntrct

FN4A - Delete other loan application

FN4V - Delete other loan contract

FN5A - Other loan application in contract

FN5V - Payoff other loan contract

FN61 - Create collateral value

FN62 - Change collateral value

FN63 - Display collateral value

FN70 - List 25

FN72 - List 54

FN80 - Enter manual debit position

FN81 - Change manual debit position

FN82 - Display manual debit position

FN83 - Create waiver

FN84 - Change waiver

FN85 - Display waiver

FN86 - Enter debit position depreciation

FN87 - Change debit position depreciation

FN88 - Display debit position depreciation

FN8A - Manual Entry: Unsched. Repayment

FN8B - Manual Entry: Other Bus. Operations

FN8C - Manual Entry: Charges

FN8D - Post Planned Records

FNA0 - Policy application in contract

FNA1 - Create mortgage application

FNA2 - Change mortgage application

FNA3 - Display mortgage application

FNA4 - Complete mortgage application

FNA5 - Mortgage application in contract

FNA6 - Create policy application

FNA7 - Change policy application

FNA8 - Display policy application

FNA9 - Delete policy application

FNAA - Reactivate deleted mortgage applic.

FNAB - Reactivate deleted mortg. int.party

FNAC - Reactivate deleted mortgage contract

FNAD - Reactivate deleted policy applicat.

FNAE - Reactivate deleted policy contract

FNAG - Reactivate deleted other loan applic

FNAH - Reactivate del. other loan int.party

FNAI - Reactivate deleted other loan cntrct

FNAK - Select file character

FNAL - Reactivate deleted BNL contract

FNAM - Reactivate deleted policy contract

FNASL Loans: Account Analysis

FNB1 - Transfer to a Loan

FNB2 - Transfer from a Loan

FNB3 - Document Reversal - Loans

FNB8 - BAV Information

FNB9 - BAV transfer

FNBD - Loans-Automatic bal.sheet transfer

FNBG - Guarantee charges list

FNBU - DARWIN- Loans accounting menu

FNCD - Transfer Customizing for Dunning

FNCW1 Maintain Standard Role

FNCW2 Transaction Release: Adjust Workflow

FNDD - Convert Dunning Data in Dunn.History

FNEN - Create Loan

FNENALG Create General Loan

FNENHYP Create Mortgage Loan

FNENPOL Create Policy Loan

FNENSSD Create Borrower's Note Loan

FNF1 - Rollover: Create file

FNF2 - Rollover: Change file

FNF3 - Rollover: Display file

FNF4 - Rollover: Fill file

FNF9 - Rollover: Evaluations

FNFO - ISIS: Create file

FNFP - ISIS: Change file

FNFQ - ISIS: Display file

FNFR - ISIS: Fill file

FNFT - Rollover: File evaluation

FNFU - Rollover: Update file

FNG2 - Total Loan Commitment

FNG3 - Total Commitment

FNI0 -

FNI1 - Create mortgage application

FNI2 - Change mortgage application

FNI3 - Display mortgage application

FNI4 - Delete mortgage application

FNI5 - Mortgage application to offer

FNI6 - Mortgage application in contract

FNIA - Create interested party

FNIB - Change interested party

FNIC - Display interested party

FNID - Delete interested party

FNIE - Reactivate interested party

FNIH - Decision-making

FNIJ - Create credit standing

FNIK - Change credit standing

FNIL - Display credit standing

FNIN - Create collateral value

FNIO - Change collateral value

FNIP - Display collateral value

FNK0 - Multimillion Loan Display (GBA14)

FNK1 - Loans to Managers (GBA15)

FNKO - Cond.types - Cond.groups allocation

FNL1 - Rollover: Create Main File

FNL2 - Rollover: Change Main File

FNL3 - Rollover: Displ. Main File Structure

FNL4 - New business

FNL5 - New business

FNL6 - New business

FNM1 - Automatic Posting

FNM1S Automatic Posting - Single

FNM2 - Balance sheet transfer

FNM3 - Loans reversal module

FNM4 - Undisclosed assignment

FNM5 - Automatic debit position simulation

FNM6 - Post dunning charges/int.on arrears

FNM7 - Loan reversal chain

FNMA - Partner data: Settings menu

FNMD - Submenu General Loans

FNME - Loans management menu

FNMEC Loans Management Menu

FNMH - Loans management menu

FNMI - Loans information system

FNMO - Loans Menu Policy Loans

FNMP - Rollover

FNMS - Loans Menu Borrower's Notes

FNN4 - Display general file

FNN5 - Edit general file

FNN6 - Display general main file

FNN7 - Edit general main file

FNN8 - Display general main file

FNN9 - Edit general overall file

FNO1 - Create Object

FNO2 - Change Object

FNO3 - Display Object

FNO5 - Create collateral

FNO6 - Change collateral

FNO7 - Display collateral

FNO8 - Create Objects from File

FNO9 - Create Collateral from File

FNP0 - Edit rollover manually

FNP4 - Rollover: Display file

FNP5 - Rollover: Edit File

FNP6 - Rollover: Display main file

FNP7 - Rollover: Edit main file

FNP8 - Rollover: Display overall file

FNP9 - Rollover: Edit overall file

FNQ2 - New Business Statistics

FNQ3 - Postprocessing IP rejection

FNQ4 - Customer Inc. Payment Postprocessing

FNQ5 - Transact.type - Acct determinat.adj.

FNQ6 - Compare Flow Type/Account Determin.

FNQ7 - Generate flow type

FNQ8 - Automatic Clearing for Overpayments

FNQ9 - Int. adjustment run

FNQF - Swiss interest adjustment run

FNQG - Swiss special interest run

FNR0 - Loans: Posting Journal

FNR6 - Insur.prtfolio trends - NEW

FNR7 - Totals and Balance List

FNR8 - Account statement

FNR9 - Planning list

FNRA - Other accruals/deferrals

FNRB - Memo record update

FNRC - Accruals/deferrals reset

FNRD - Display incoming payments

FNRE - Reverse incoming payments

FNRI - Portfolio Analysis Discount/Premium

FNRS - Reversal Accrual/Deferral

FNS1 - Collateral number range

FNS4 - Cust. list parameters for loan order

FNS6 - Installation parameter lists

FNS7 - Loan Portfolio Trend Customizing

FNSA - Foreign currency valuation

FNSB - Master data summary

FNSL - Balance reconciliation list

FNT0 - Loan correspondence (Switzerland)

FNT1 - Autom. deadline monitoring

FNT2 - Copy text modules to client

FNUB - Treasury transfer

FNV0 - Payoff policy contract

FNV1 - Create mortgage contract

FNV2 - Change mortgage contract

FNV3 - Display mortgage contract

FNV4 - Delete mortgage contract

FNV5 - Payoff mortgage contract

FNV6 - Create policy contract

FNV7 - Change policy contract

FNV8 - Display policy contract

FNV9 - Delete policy contract

FNVA - Create paid off contracts

FNVCOMPRESSION Loans: Document Data Summarization

FNVD - Disburse Contract

FNVI - Loans: General Overview

FNVM - Change Contract

FNVR - Reactivate Contract

FNVS - Display Contract

FNVW - Waive Contract

FNWF - WF Loans Release: List of Work Items

FNWF_REP Release Workflow: Synchronization

FNWO - Loans: Fast Processing

FNWS - Housing statistics

FNX1 - Rollover: Create Table

FNX2 - Rollover: Change Table

FNX3 - Rollover: Display Table

FNX6 - Rollover: Delete Table

FNX7 - Rollover: Deactivate Table

FNX8 - Rollover: Print Table

FNXD - TR-EDT: Documentation

FNXG - List of Bus. Partners Transferred

FNXU - List of Imported Loans

FNY1 - New Business: Create Table

FNY2 - New Business: Change Table

FNY3 - New Business: Display Table

FNY6 - New Business: Delete Table

FNY7 - New Business: Deactivate Table

FNY8 - New Business: Print Table

FNZ0 - Rejections report

FNZ1 - Postprocessing payment transactions

FNZA - Account Determination Customizing

FN_1 - Table maint. transferred loans

FN_2 - Table maintenance transf. partner

FN_UPD_FELDAUSW Update Program for Field Selection

Tcodes for Configuring Assets Accounting

Tcodes for Configuring Assets Accounting

S.No TCODE PARTICULARS

1 EC08 COPY CHART OF DEPRECIATION

2 FTXP CREATION OF 0% TAX CODES

3 OBCL ASSIGN TAX CODES FOR NON-TAXABLE TRANSACTIONS

4 OAOB ASSIGN CHART OF DEP. TO COMPANY CODE

5 SPECIFY ACCOUNT DETERMINATION

6 CREATE SCREEN LAYOUT RULES

7 OAOA DEFINE ASSET CLASSES

8 AS08 DEFINE NUMBER RANGES FOR MASTER CLASSES

9 AO90 INTEGRATION WITH GL

10 OAYZ DETERMINE DEPRECIATION AREAS IN ASSET CLASSES

11 DEFINE SCREEN LAYOUT FOR ASSET MASTER DATA

12 AO21 DEFINE SCREEN LAYOURS FOR ASSET DEP. AREAS

13 FBN1 DEFINE NUMBER RANGES FOR DEP. POSTINGS

14 OAYR SPECIFY INTERVALS AND POSTING RULES

15 OAYO SPECIFY ROUND UP NET BOOK VALUATION

16 DEPRECIATION KEYS

17 DEFINE BASE METHOD

18 AFAMD DEFINE DECLINING BALANCE METHODS

19 AFAMS DEFINE MULTI LEVEL METHODS

20 AFAMP DEFINE PERIOD CONTROL METHODS

21 AFAMA DEFINE DEPRECIATION KEY

22 AS01 ASSET MASTER CREATION

23 AS11 CREATION OF SUB-ASSET

24 F-90 ASSET PURCHASE POSTING

25 AW01 ASSET EXPLORER

26 AFAB DEPRECIATION RUN

27 F-92 SALE OF ASSET

28 ABUMN TRANSFER OF ASSET

29 ABAVN SCRAPPING OF ASSET

Useful Reports Tcode in SAP Financial Accounting

Useful Reports Tcode in SAP Financial Accounting

GENERAL LEDGER Information Systems

1. Structured Account Balances (Balance Sheet & P&L Account in FS Version Format) S_ALR_87012279

2. GL Account Balances (Totals & Balances S_ALR_87012301

3. GL Line Items S_ALR_87012282

4. Statements for GL Accounts, Customers & Vendors S_ALR_87012332

5. Document Journal S_ALR_87012287

6. Compact Document Journal S_ALR_87012289

7. Line Item Journal S_ALR_87012291

8. Display of Changed Documents S_ALR_87012293

9. Invoice Numbers assigned Twice S_ALR_87012341

10. Gaps in Document Number Assignments S_ALR_87012342

11. Posting Totals Document Type wisep; S_ALR_87012344

12. Recurring Entry Documents S_ALR_87012346

Master Data 13. Chart of Accounts S_AL:R_87012326

14. GL Account List S_AL:R_87012328

15. Display Changes to GL Accounts S_ALR_87012308

16. Financial Statement Version FSE2

CASH BANK REPORTS

1. Check Information List FCH6

2. Check Registerbsp; FCHN

3. Check Number Ranges S_P99_41000102

TAX REPORTS & REGISTERS

1. List of Internally generated Excise Invoices J1I7

2. Capital Goods Transfer of Credit J2I8p;

3. List of GRs without Excise Invoicenbsp; J1IGR

4. List of SubContract Challans J1IFR

5. CENVAT

Register J2I9 (Monthly Return under Rule 57AE of the Central excise Rules from which Monthly Return under Rule 7 of the CENVAT Credit Rules 2001)

6. Registers : RG 23A/C Part I &II , RG1, PLA

J1I5,J2I5,J2I6 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Information Systems 1. Bill Holdings (Bill of Exchange Receivable List with ALV facility) &bsp

S-ALR_87009987

2. Customer Balances in Local Currency

S_ALR_87012172 3. Customer Line Items S_ALR_87012197 4. Due Dates Analysis for Open Itemssp; S_ALR_87012168 5. List of Customer Open Items S_ALR_87012173 6. Customer Evaluation with Open Item Sorted List S_ALR_87012176 7. Customer Payment History S_ALR_87012177 8. Customer Open Item Analysis (Overdue Items Balance)   S_ALR_87012178 9. List of Customer Cleared Line Items S_ALR_87012198 10.List of Down Payments open at key date S_ALR_87012199 11. Debit & Credit Notes Register – Monthly S_ALR_87012287 12. Customer wise Sales S_ALR_87012186 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE (Note : Similar Reports available for A/R are available for A/P also) 1. Vendor Balancesbsp; S_ALR_87012082 2. Vendor Debit/Credit Memo Register   S_ALR_87012287 Is there a Report displaying Master data, that is a list of vendors showing name, address, payment

method, etc (everything about vendor).   Is their any report like that and what's the table name to display

all vendor master data too.

Go to this menu:

Financial Accounting -> Accounts Payable -> Information System -> Reports for AP accounting -> Master Data.

How to get Report of Withholding Tax along with Vendor Name. What is the T-Code or Path for this report?

You can get the withholding tax report for vendor by using these t.codes:

S_P00_07000134 - Generic Withholding Tax Reporting

S_PL0_09000447 - Withholding tax report for the vendor

Which reports we can use for the receivables to be checked on daily basis?

Go to SAP Easy Access main menu.

Go To Accounting -> FI Acc -> customer(receivables) -> information system -> reports .

Here you can get all the standard reports for receivables.

The Financial Statement Closing Tcodes

The Financial Statement Closing Tcodes

1. Maintain Financial Statement Versions

IMG -> Financial Accounting -> General Ledger Accounting -> Business Transactions -> Closing -> Documenting -> Define Financial Statement Versions - OB58

2. Execute a Balance Sheet (RFBILA00)

Information Systems -> Accounting -> Financial Accounting -> General ledger -> Information System-> Balance Sheet

or

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Information system -> General LedgerReports -> Balance Sheet/Profit and Loss Statement/Cash Flow -> General -> Actual/Actual Comparisons -> Balance Sheet/P+L - F.01

3. Execute a Balance Sheet Drill Down Report

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Information system -> General LedgerReports -> Balance Sheet/Profit and Loss Statement/Cash Flow -> General - Various

4. Execute a Cost-of-Sales Profit and Loss Report

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> Special Purpose Ledger -> Tools -> Report Painter -> Report -> Display -> Library 0F1, Report 0F-GUV1 -> Display -> Execute - GRR3

Profit and Loss Closing Tcodes

Profit and Loss Closing Tcodes

 1. Capital Investment Projects – Settle Order to AUC

Accounting -> Investment management -> Internal orders -> Period-end closing -> Single functions -> Settlement ->… Various

 2. Capital Investment Projects – Settle AUC to asset in service

Accounting -> Investment management -> Fixed assets -> Postings -> Cap. asset u. const. -> Settle AIBU

 3. PP/CO Period-End Closing

Logistics -> Production -> Production Control -> Period-end closing ->…

or

Accounting -> Controlling -> Product Cost Controlling -> Cost Object Controlling -> Product Cost by Order -> Period-End Closing -> Single Functions ->… Various

4. Internal Order Period-End Closing

Accounting -> Controlling -> Internal Orders -> Period-end closing -> Single functions ->…
Various

5. Cost Center Accounting Period-End Closing

Accounting -> Controlling -> Cost Center Accounting -> Period-end closing -> Single functions
->… Various

6. Profitability Analysis Period-End Closing

Accounting -> Controlling -> Profitability Analysis -> Actual Postings -> Cost Center
Costs/Process Costs ->… KEU5, KEG5, CPAE

7. Lock Controlling Transactions

Accounting -> Controlling -> Cost Center Accounting -> Environment -> Period lock -> Change
OKP1

8. Reconciliation Ledger

Accounting -> Controlling -> Cost Element Accounting -> Actual postings -> Reconciliation
withFI KALC

9. Reconciliation Ledger Follow Up Postings

Accounting -> Controlling -> Cost Element Accounting -> Environment -> Reconciliation ledger
-> Follow up posting KAL1

10. Reconciliation Ledger Configuration

IMG -> Controlling -> Overhead Cost Controlling -> Cost and Revenue Element Accounting ->
Reconciliation Ledger Various

11. Post payroll information to accounting

Human Resources -> Payroll -> (Country-specific) PC00_ M99_ CIPE

12. Configure Payroll for posting to accounting

IMG -> Payroll -> Payroll: (country-specific) Various Customizing Technical, Organizational and Documentary Steps

13. Define fiscal year variants

IMG -> Financial Accounting -> Financial Accounting Global Settings -> Fiscal Year -> Maintain Fiscal Year Variant (Maintain Shortened Fisc. Year) OB29

14. Allocate fiscal year variant to a company code

IMG -> Financial Accounting -> Financial Accounting Global Settings -> Fiscal Year -> Assign Company Code to a Fiscal Year Variant OB37

15. Define Variants for Open Posting Periods

IMG -> Financial Accounting -> Financial Accounting Global Settings -> Document -> Posting Periods -> Define Variants for Open Posting Periods OBBO

16. Allocate Posting Period Variant to Company Code

IMG -> Financial Accounting -> Financial Accounting Global Settings -> Document -> Posting Periods -> Assign Variants to Company Code OBBP

17. Open and Close Posting Periods

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Environment -> Current settings -> Open and Close Posting Periods OB52

18. Carry Forward Balance to New Fiscal Year

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Carry Forward -> Balances F.16

19. Define Retained Earning account

IMG -> Financial Accounting -> General Ledger Accounting -> Business Transactions -> Closing -> Carrying Forward -> Define Retained Rarnings Account OB53

20. Schedule Manager

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Schedule Manager SCMA

21. Subsequent Business Area/Profit Center Adjustment – Calculate

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Regroup -> Balance Sheet Readjustment -> Calculate F.5D

22. Subsequent Business Area/Profit Center Adjustment – Post

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Regroup -> Balance Sheet Readjustment -> Post F.5E

23. Transfer B/S Items to Profit Center Accounting

Accounting -> Enterprise Controlling -> Profit Center Accounting -> Actual Postings -> Period-End Closing -> Transfer Payables/Receivables 1KEK

24. PCA Balance Carried Forward

Accounting -> Enterprise Controlling -> Profit Center Accounting -> Actual Postings -> Period-End Closing -> Carrying Forward of Balances 2KES

25. Profit and Loss Adjustment

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Regroup -> Profit and Loss Adjustment F.50

26. Run Compact Document Journal

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Information system -> General Ledger Reports -> Document -> General -> Compact Document Journal

27. Create Balance Audit Work Files

IMG -> Financial Accounting -> General Ledger Accounting -> Business Transactions -> Closing -> Documenting -> Define Accumulated Work Files for Balance Audit Trail OBBQ

28. Run Monthly Balance Audit Trail for Open Item Accounts

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Document -> Balance audit trail -> Open item accounts -> Open Item Account Balance Audit Trail from the Document File

29. Run Monthly Balance Audit Trail for Other Accounts

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Document -> Balance audit trail -> All accounts -> General Ledger from the Document File

30. Create Extract for Accumulated Open Item Balance Audit Trail

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Document -> Balance audit trail -> Open item accounts -> From balance audit trail -> Extract for Accumulated Open Item Audit Trail

31. Run Accumulated Open Item Balance Audit Trail

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Document -> Balance audit trail -> Open item accounts -> From balance audit trail -> Accts Detailed Listing from Open Item Account Accumulated Audit Trail

32. Create Extract for Accumulated Balance Audit Trail for Other Accounts

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Document -> Balance audit trail -> All accounts -> From balance audit trail -> Extract for the Accumulated Historical Balance Audit Trail

33. Run Accumulated Balance Audit Trail for Other Accounts

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Document -> Balance audit trail -> All accounts -> From balance audit trail -> Account Details from Historical Accumulated Balance Audit Trail

Assets and Liabilities Closing Tcodes
Assets and Liabilities Closing Tcodes

1. Process Depreciation Run
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> Fixed assets -> Periodic processing -> Depreciation run -> Execute - AFAB

2. Process Investment Grant
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> Fixed assets -> Periodic processing -> Investment grant - AR11

3. Process Revaluation
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> Fixed assets -> Periodic processing -> Revaluation for the balance sheet -> Post revaluation - AR29

4. AA Fiscal Year Change
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> Fixed assets -> Periodic processing -> Fiscal year change - AJRW

5. AA Fiscal Year Close – Account Reconciliation
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> Fixed assets -> Periodic processing -> Year-end closing -> Account reconciliation - ABST2

6. AA Fiscal Year Close
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> Fixed assets -> Periodic processing -> Year-end closing -> Execute - AJAB

7. Produce Asset History Sheet

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> Fixed assets -> Info system -> Reports on Asset Accounting -> Balance Sheet Explanations -> International -> Asset History Sheet

or

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> Fixed assets -> Info system -> Reports on Asset Accounting -> Balance Sheet Explanations -> Country Specifics - various

8. Produce GR/IR Balance Report
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Inventory Management -> Environment -> Balances Display -> List of GR/IR Bals. - MB5S

9. Maintain GR/IR Clearing Account
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Invoice Verification -> Invoice Verification -> Further processing -> Maintain GR/IR acct - MR11

10. Material Revaluations – Price Changes (manual)
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Valuation -> Valuation -> Price Determination -> Change price - MR21

11. Material Revaluations – Debit/Credit Material
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Valuation -> Valuation -> Price Determination -> Debit/cred. material - MR22

12. Product Costing Material Price Change
Accounting -> Controlling -> Product Cost Controlling -> Product Cost Planning -> Material Costing -> Price Update - CK24

13. Material Ledger Closing
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Valuation -> Actual Costing/Material Ledger -> Periodic material valuation -> Post closing - CKMI

14. Materials Management Closing
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Material Master -> Other -> Close period - MMPV

15. Materials Management Closing – Control Posting to Prior Period
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Material Master -> Other -> Allow posting to previous period - MMRV

16. Lowest Value Determination – Market Prices
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Valuation -> Valuation -> Bal. sheet valuation -> Determ. lowest values -> Market prices - MRN0

17. Lowest Value Determination – Range of Coverage
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Valuation -> Valuation -> Bal. sheet valuation -> Determ. lowest values -> Range of coverage - MRN1

18. Lowest Value Determination – Movement Rate
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Valuation -> Valuation -> Bal. sheet valuation -> Determ. lowest values -> Movement rate - MRN2

19. Lowest Value Determination – Loss-Free Valuation
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Valuation -> Valuation -> Bal. sheet valuation -> Determ. lowest values -> Loss-free valuation - MRN3

20. LIFO Valuation
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Valuation -> Valuation -> Bal. sheet valuation -> LIFO Valuation - Various

21. FIFO Valuation
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Valuation -> Valuation -> Bal. sheet valuation -> FIFO Valuation - Various

22. Physical Inventory Processing
Logistics -> Materials Management -> Physical Inventory - Various

23. Analyze GR/IR Clearing Accounts and Display Acquisition Tax

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing ->
Regroup -> GR/IR clearing -   F.19

24. Define Adjustment Accounts for GR/IR Clearing
IMG -> Financial Accounting -> General Ledger Accounting -> Business Transactions -> Closing
-> Regrouping -> Define Adjustment Accounts for GR/IR Clearing - OBYP

25. Print Balance Confirmation
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> A/P or A/R -> Periodic processing -> Closing ->
Check/count -> Balance confirmation: Print

or

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> A/P or A/R -> Periodic processing -> Print
correspondence -> Balance confirmation -> Print letters - F.17

26. Configure Balance Confirmation
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> A/P or A/R -> Periodic processing -> Closing ->
Check/count ->…

or

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> A/P or A/R -> Periodic processing -> Print
correspondence -> Balance confirmation - F.1B, F.1A

27. Post Individual Value Adjustment
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> Accounts receivable -> Document entry -> Other ->
Intern. trans. posting -> Without clearing - F-21

28. Define Account Determination for Flat-Rate Individual Value Adjustment
IMG -> Financial Accounting -> Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable -> Business
Transactions -> Closing -> Valuate -> Valuations -> Define Accounts OBB0

29. Configure Flat-Rate Individual Value Adjustment
IMG -> Financial Accounting -> Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable -> Business
Transactions -> Closing -> Valuate -> Valuations ->… SPRO

30. Calculate Flat-Rate Individual Value Adjustment
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> Accounts receivable -> Periodic processing -> Closing ->
Valuate -> Further valuations - F107

31. Writing-Off Doubtful Receivables
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> Accounts receivable -> Document entry -> Other ->
Intern. trans. psting -> With clearing - F-30

32. Customizing Exchange Rates
IMG -> General Settings -> Currencies - Various

33. Maintaining Exchange Rates
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Environment -> Current settings ->
Enter exchange rates - OB08

34. Customizing Valuation Methods
IMG -> Financial Accounting -> General Ledger Accounting -> Business Transactions -> Closing
-> Valuating -> Foreign Currency Valuation -> Define Valuation Methods - OB59

35. Foreign Currency Open Item Valuation
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing ->
Closing>>Valuate -> Valuation of Open Items in Foreign Currency - F.05

36. Account Determination for Exchange Rate Differences
IMG -> Financial Accounting -> General Ledger Accounting -> Business Transactions -> Closing
-> Valuating -> Foreign Currency Valuation -> Prepare automatic postings for foreign currency
valuation - OBA1

37. Regroup Receivables and Payables

Accounting -> Financial accounting -> A/P or A/R -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Regroup -> Receivables/ Payables - F101

38. Account Determination for Regrouping Receivables and Payables
IMG -> Financial Accounting -> Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable -> Business Transactions -> Closing -> Regrouping - OBBV, OBBW, OBBX

39. Revalue Foreign Currency G/L Account Balances
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Valuate -> Foreign Currency Valuation of Inventory - F.06

40. Posting Accruals/Deferrals
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Valuate -> Enter Accrual/Deferral Doc. - FBS1

41. Posting Accrual/Deferral Reversal
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Closing -> Valuate -> Reverse Accrual/Deferral Document - F.81

42. Generate Recurring Entry Posting
Accounting -> Financial accounting -> General ledger -> Periodic processing -> Recurring Entries -> Execute - F.14

General Ledger

SAP Chart of Account

SAP Chart of Account

It defines the structure of G/L accounts. It is a list of G/L accounts used by one or more company codes. In that Chart of account you have to specify the length of G/L accounts.

In SAP all the entries are document oriented. so from the balance sheet of any entry you can identify the root of an entry. so it's like a flow chart in computer terms.

There are threee types of Chart of Account are there.

1.Operative Chart of Accounts

2.Group of Chart of Accounts

3.Country Chart of Accounts.

1.Operative Chart of Accounts is a Chart of Account you use for the company code.

2.For different chart of accounts(operative COA) for different company code, you can group the chart of account into one chart of account for internal reporting, but cross company code controlling is not possible, because of different chart of account for different company code.

3.For different country you can have different reporting system. so for different company code you can have different company code, but can have same Operative Chart of account, so cross company code controlling is possible.

What is the difference between standard chart of accounts and the operating chart of accounts? What is the difference between Corporate group chart of accounts, Operating chart of accounts and Group chart of accounts?

To summarise, here is the COA setup in SAP:-

1. Operative chart of account - It is the main chart of account assigned to each company code in OBY6.

2. Group chart of accounts - This is structured in accordance with requirements pertaining to Consolidation

3. Country-specific charts of accounts - These are structured in accordance with legal requirements of the country in question.

Standard COA is a sample COAs provided by SAP. like INT, CAUS etc. You can use them as your operative COA or can create your own operative COA from these standard COA.

Corporate Group COA is same as Group COA.

Cost Elements not created for General Ledger Accounts

Cost Elements not created for General Ledger Accounts

How can I find out the GL accounts of Profit & Loss type for which Cost Elements have not been created?

Is there a standard report to throw these exceptions?

What is the best control to ensure that cost element is created for all expense accounts in GL?

Well, the first thing that comes to mind is just download the GL Accounts, download Cost Elements and do a quick VLookup in Excel. That will tell you. That'll take you about 5 minutes or so.

or

You could try this respective transactions:

OKB2;

OKB3; and

SM35

To prevent creating of GL P&L items without creating the cost elements on 4.6 / 4.7 there is an option to allow the automatic creation of Cost Elements whenever a G/L account is created in a Company Code. i.e. It does not create when an account is created at the Chart of Accounts Level, only when it is created in a Company Code.

To do this;

// Financial Accounting // General ledger Accounting // G/L Accounts // Master Records // Preparations // Edit Chart of Accounts List // Select the Chart of Accounts then;

Integration // Controlling Integration // then I'll let you guess.

Also, you need to specify within controlling which account ranges should be created under which Cost Element Category;

// Controlling // Cost Element Accounting // Master Data // Cost Elements // Automatic Creation of Primary and Secondary Cost Elements // *.*

If this was configured, you could also create a batch file now that would catch up with any cost elements not yet created.

What is GL At Company Level and Chart of Accounts

What is GL At Company Level and Chart of Accounts

Please explain what is meant by general ledger at company code level and chart of accounts level?

General Ledger has two segments i.e.,

1. Chart of Accounts Data (T.Code= FSPO)and

2. Company Code Data (T.Code =FSSO)

GL account master records are divided into two areas to that company code with the same chart of account can use the same GL account. The chart of account area contains the data valid for all company codes, such as Account Number.

The Company code specific area contains data that may vary from one company code to another, such as the currency in which the account may be posted.

Lets, suppose there are not segment both the segments are combined, at that time it will become difficult to copy the Company Code data because the fields may vary in company code. for example Currency, though you have same Chart of Account Data.

Because, GL Accounts has two segments, it will be easy to copy Chart of Accounts data from A company code which matches your requirement and Company Code data of B Company code and you can create a separate chart of account in C company code.

To copy Chart of account data and Company code data seperately, see Alternative method of creating GL Master in IMG screen.

Change Reconciliation Account of Customer Master

Change Reconciliation Account of Customer Master

There is no problem to change the account number in the vendor or customer master data, that is :

All Document Items that were created in the old account will be posted in the same old account when you have a payment posting, compensations, etc.

All document created after the change will be posted in the new account as well as the payment postings, compensations and others.

The system will separate the postings in accordance with the moment at the documents were created.

You can do a test in the development client before you do the change in the production.

For example :-

You can create a new reconciliation account because you want the G/L accounts to separate out sales. Just switched the setting in Customer Master and off you go. SAP will recognized the old account for the old postings and used the new account for any new postings.

Here is the official SAP help on the subject:-

You should run balance sheet adjustment program after any reconciliation account change.

The system performs any adjustments required due to the change of reconciliation accounts or G/L accounts. The items from the old reconciliation accounts are allocated to the new accounts.

Since you cannot post to the reconciliation accounts directly, the postings are made to temporary adjustment accounts.

These adjustment accounts should be displayed along with the relevant reconciliation account in the balance sheet. The postings are then reversed after the balance sheet has been created.

The program for sorting the payables and receivables makes the necessary adjustments automatically. This means that you have to define the adjustment account numbers and the posting keys for these postings in the system.

If you purchase and install the FI-LC Consolidation application and have bought up a previous customer or vendor (thus also taking on his/her payables and receivables), please refer to the note in the report documentation on changed reconciliation accounts. To define the account numbers, select the activity Define adjustment accounts for changed reconciliation accounts in the Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable Implementation Guide.

You should only run this program if your new reconciliation account is classified differently from the original in your FS. e.g.. AR to Intercompany accounts. It will just reclassify the existing balance. The line items will not be transferred. If not then no need to run the program at all.

How to Configure FICO Reconciliation

How to Configure FICO Reconciliation

In Co, we create Recon accts to keep Fi gl in balance with CO. Not all transactions affect FI gls, best example of it is internal order settlements, they use secondary cost elements and does not affect your G/l accts. To update FI side of it we maintain recon accts. These are primarily for cross company, cross functional and cross business area transactions.

The number of recon accts to be defined is dependant on various factors, like how your management wants to see the reports.. whether they want to classify the cost based on CO object class or by Co types etc..

However the basic config you got to follow is:

1. Activate Recon accts (if you have created CO area newly, it would be active).

   use T.code: KALA

2. Assignment of Recon document type to the Controlling area.

   T.code: OKKP

3. Creating clearing accts (that you want to us! e for reconciliation. During FI-Co recon.. inter company clearing accounts will be automatically credited or debited and now you need to create offset acct which will show up in P&l acct).

   Acct determination set up thru T.code: OBYA

4. Maintain accts for Automatic Recon posting.

   T.code OBYB

5. Assign Number ranges to Recon activity.

   Tcode OK13

Without creating of reconciliation account, can you create vendor? What is the use of reconciliation?

Customer and vendor accounts are sub ledger GL's. We will have to create two reconciliation GLs in viz. Reconciliation GL for Customer and Vendor in chart of accounts.

After, while creating customer and vendor master records, we have to mention respective reconciliation GL in their company code segment details. This recon a/c will show you the net balances in GL for customer and vendor a/cs.

Without creating Vendor you can still create individual GL for each customer and vendor , but then

1) Your list of GL's in chart of account will be very lengthy.

2) Duplication of work as SD/ MM people are also required to create their own list.

3) Cross company code consolidation will not be possible as the chart of accounts will be different.

4) Very difficult to keep track of individual customer/ vendor a/cs.

5) Not advisable even in real time accounting system i.e. manual book keeping.

<u>Step-by-Step Procedure for Customizing an Electronic Bank Reconciliation Statement</u>

Step-by-Step Procedure for Customizing an Electronic Bank Reconciliation Statement

To set up Electronic Bank Statements (EBS)

Processing in SAP for most customers in North America.

1. Create House Bank and Account ID (FI12)

2. Setup EDI Partner Profile for FINSTA Message Type (WE20)

3. Configure Global Settings for EBS (IMG)

    - Create Account Symbols

    - Assign Accounts to Account Symbols

- Create Keys for Posting Rules

- Define Posting Rules

- Create Transaction Types

- Assign External Transaction Types to Posting Rules

- Assign Bank Accounts to Transaction Types

4. Define Search String for EBS(Optional)

   - Search String Definition

   - Search String Use

5. Define Program and Variant Selection

Additional information is also available in the SAP Library under:

Financial Accounting > Bank Accounting (FI-BL) > Electronic Bank Statement >

Electronic Account Statement Customizing.

Bank Reconcilliation Statement

The following are the steps for BRS:

Create Bank Master Data - This can be created through T.Code FI01 or you can also create the house bank through IMG/FA/Bank accounting/Bank account

2. Define House Bank

3. Set up Bank selection payment programe- IMG/FA/ARAP/BT/AUTOIP/PM/Bank selection for payment prg.

   a. setup all co codes for payment transaction - Customer and vendors

b.setup paying co codes for payment transactions

c.setup payment method per country

d.setup payment method per co code for payment transaction

e.setup bank determination for payment transaction

Please go for Cheque mangement using T code FCHI
(IMG/FA/ARAP/BT/OP/AutoOp/PaymentMedia/CheckManagement) and for void reasons FCHV.
You can create Bank Reconcilliation statement by TC FF67
(SAP/AC/Treasury/CashManagement/Incomings/ManualBankStatement) . Don't forget to keep
the opening Balance as zero. Use FBEA for post process.

All the steps together will lead to (FF67) Bank reconciliation statement.

Configuration for Special Purpose Ledger

Configuration for Special Purpose Ledger

SAP FI Question:

Why do we use special purpose ledger?

What are the configurations we need to make?

We are using the Special Purpose Ledger for statutory reporting or mangement reporting
purpose. It also help us in doing single entry, adjstment posting like income tax deperication.

Steps for cofig.

- Define Table Group

Financial Accounting -> Special Purpose Ledger -> Basic Settings -> Tables -> Definition ->
Define Table Group

- Maintain Field Movement

GCF2

IMG Menu Path :

Financial Accounting -> Special Purpose Ledger -> Basic Settings -> Master Data -> Maintain Field Movements

- Maintain Ledger for statutory ledger

GCL2

IMG Menu Path :

Financial Accounting -> Special Purpose Ledger -> Basic Settings -> Master Data -> Maintain Ledgers -> Copy Ledger

Assign Co Code

Assign Activities

- Define Versions

GCW1

IMG Menu Path :

Financial Accounting -> Special Purpose Ledger -> Periodic Processing -> Currency Translation -> Define Versions

- Set Up Exchange Rate Type

OC47

IMG Menu Path :

Financial Accounting -> Special Purpose Ledger Æ Periodic Processing -> Currency Translation -> Set Up Exchange Rate Type

- Create Number ranges

GC04

IMG Menu Path :

Financial Accounting -> Special Purpose Ledger -> Actual Posting -> Number Ranges -> Maintain Local Number Ranges

- Create Currency Translation document type

GCBX

IMG Menu Path :

Financial Accounting -> Special Purpose Ledger -> Actual Posting -> Maintain Valid Document Type

- Create Posting period variant

GCP1

IMG Menu Path :

Financial Accounting -> Special Purpose Ledger -> Actual Posting -> Posting Period -> Maintain Local Posting Period

Using the Lock Box Files in SAP FI

Using the Lock Box Files in SAP FI

I was trying to learn & experiment with using the lock box. However, I don't have any sample files that I can upload and see if it works. Does anyone have any sample bank files and any material that I can use. It would really help me undestand the procedure.

Lockbox is a process provided by a bank where the customer remits his payment to a PO Box at your bank, the bank deposits the check in your account and enters the remittance data from the customer. Then the bank sends the data to you electronically for you to import and apply in SAP-AR.

The structure that the bank uses is usually one of two formats. BAI will provide you the customer information and the check amount but no invoice remittance data. Usually cheaper and works well for a business where customers are paying only one invoice at a time.

BAI-2 offers remittance data but the bank charges more for the service because they have to enter more info.

Look at structures FLB** to see the transfer data.

When the bank sends the customer payment data you use Treasury function FLB2 to import and then process the payments. This process attempts to determine where to apply the payment and will post directly against an invoice, an account to a customer or if it can't even determine the customer it posts into a clearing account (configured) to be resolved.

What is Hold and Parking of Document?

What is Hold and Parking of Document?

Hold Document: It is for short term and is used when tranaction Dr or Cr is uncertained and generally its is used for external purpose. eg: Advance from potential customer

Parking Document: Its is for longer period generally used for internal purpose. eg: Advance made for employes.

What is the main purpose of this document. Why we are using this one to in FI? How it is useful?

Parking documents is used when we need to get any clarification regarding some account.

We can temporarily park or store this document till we get it cleared or approved.

Then we can post it.

Remember.... parking does not update the accounts....... it just stores the document..... whereas posting will update the accounts....(for example.... the reducing/increasing of the account balances).

The TC for Parking Documents is F-02 -> enter the required details ->go to the menu (at top) ->Document-> Park.

To post a parked document : FBV0-> go to the menu Document-> Post.

Other TCs used pertaining to Parking of Documents are :

FV50 : Post / Delete : Single Screen Transaction

FBV2 : Change

FBV3 : Display

FBV4 : Change Header

FBV5 : Display Changes

FBV6 : Refuse

Difference between Posting Key and Field Status Variant

Difference between Posting Key and Field Status Variant

What is the use of Field Status Variant. Why it is required?

What is the difference between "Posting Key Variant and Field Status Variant". Why both the things are required to define as both control the fields. What specific fields are controlled this fields.

'Posting Key Variant ' Controls- fields of Posting Key and 'Field Status Variant' controls fields of G/L Account.Fields of G/L Account which are controlled by FSV can see in T.Code OBC4 and Fields of Posting Keys in SPRO-FAGS-Document- Line Item. Both can controls common fields, then SAP applies 'SDRO' rule.

SDRO rule. The fields can be Suppressed, Displayed, Required, Optional.

Posting is key controls

 - which type of accounts can be posted to

 - whether the line item is debit or credit

 - and the field status of the document line item

Where as FSG (group into Field status Variant) controls only the the document line item for that account.

There are only three field status options during document entry:

 - Suppressed

 - Required

 - Optional

If both Posting key and FSV has the same field as Required and optional, system uses the link rules, takes the one which has the highest priority(in this case required).

But in case of Master record Field status which is controlled by Account Group, there are 4 options of field status:

- Suppressed

- Display

- Required

- Optional

Account group defines:

 a. length of gl account number

 b. no. ranges of the gl account numbers

 c. field status of the GL account master data in the company code segment.(which fields to appear when you create a gl account) (to control...double click on your GL account group in Screen transaction code OBD4)

Posting key defines:

 a. whether the line item is a debit or credit

 b. to which type of account the amount should be posted to(ex: when you use posting key 40, you will be able to post to gl accounts. When you use Posting key 01, you will be only able to post to customer account.

 c. document screen layout during posting of a document. (which fields to appear in a document...double click on the posting key and select field status and make the entries as required /optional etc)

Field status group defines:

Document screen layout during posting of a document. (which fields to appear in a document...double click on the field status group and select fields and make the entries as required /optional etc)

LOGIC: you assign field status variant to the company code, FSV is a bundle of field status groups.

ex: in FSG G001 you have made the text as required entry...you assigned the field status group g001 to cash account..so when you use cash account and try to post a document it will definitely prompt you to enter the text (text made as required.)

Both FSG and PK control the same feilds in a document.There is no dominance between FSG and Posting keys..but we should know the allowed combinations....

If text is made required in PK and suppressed in FSG..the system will issue a error msg..Rules for PK...and FSG....is set incorrectly for SGTXT field.

Permissable combinations:

Pk	R/S	O/S	R/o	R	S	O
FSG	S/R	S/O	o/r	R	S	O
Result	e SD	RD	NP	NP	NP	

R = required

s = suppressed

e = error

SD = Suppressed dominates

Rd = required dominates

np = no problem.

Various Postings To The GL Account Postings

Various Postings To The GL Account Postings

During various postings, the GL account postings will be taken place as follows:

For Domestic Procurement of Raw Material

    During GR

        Material Stock   Dr.

        GR/IR clearing   Cr.

    During Excise Invoice Credit

        Cenvat Account   Dr.

        Cenvat Clearing   Cr.

    During Invoice Verification

Cenvat Clearing	Dr.	
GR/IR Clearing	Dr.	
Vendor Payable		Cr.

For Domestic proceurement of Capital Goods

During GR

Material Stock	Dr.	
GR/IR clearing		Cr.

During Excise Invoice Credit

Cenvat Account	Dr.	(50%)
Cenvat On-hold	Dr.	(50%)
Cenvat Clearing		Cr.

During Invoice Verification

Cenvat Clearing	Dr.	
GR/IR Clearing	Dr.	
Vendor Payable		Cr

Subsequent of Capital Goods

Cenvat Account	Dr.	(50%)
Cenvat On-hold		Cr. (50%)

For Import Procurement of Raw Material

During Customs Duty Clearing invoice

Custom Clearing	Dr.	
Custom Payable		Cr.

During GR

Material Stock	Dr.	
GR/IR clearing		Cr.

During Excise Invoice Credit

Cenvat Account	Dr.

| | Custom Clearing | | Cr. |

During Invoice Verification

| | GR/IR Clearing | Dr. | |
| | Vendor Payable | | Cr. |

For Excise Duty Credit of Raw Material without PO

| | Cenvat Account | Dr. | |
| | Cenvat Clearing | | Cr. |

For Excise Duty Reversal through Excise JV

| | Cenvat Clearing | Dr. | |
| | Cenvat Account | | Cr. |

During Excise Invoice Creation

| | Cenvat Suspense Account | Dr. | |
| | Cenvat payable | | Cr. |

For TR6C Challan

| | PLA Account | Dr. | |
| | PLA on hold Account | | Cr. |

During Fortnightly Utilization

	Cenvat payable	Dr.	
	Cenvat Account		Cr.
	PLA Account		Cr.

What is Debit note and Credit note?

What is Debit note and Credit note?

Debit Memo - It is a sales document used in complaints processing to request a debit memo for a customer. If the prices calculated for the customer were too low, for example, calculated with the wrong scaled prices, you can create a debit memo request. The debit memo request can be blocked so that it can be checked. When it has been approved, you can remove the block. It is like a standard order. The system uses the debit memo request to create a debit memo.

Credit Memo - A transaction that reduces Amounts Receivable from a customer is a credit memo. For eg. The customer could return damaged goods. A debit memo is a transaction that reduces Amounts Payable to a vendor because, you send damaged goods back to your vendor.

Credit memo request is a sales document used in complaints processing to request a credit memo for a customer. If the price calculated for the customer is too high, for example, because the wrong scale prices were used or a discount was forgotten, you can create a credit memo request. The credit memo request is blocked for further processing so that it can be checked. If the request is approved, you can remove the block. The system uses the credit memo request to create a credit memo.

As mentioned above, creating a credit or debit memo request enables you to create credit or debit memos based on a complaint. For this first create a sales document with the order type for a credit or debit memo request. You can create the debit or credit memo requests in the following ways:

– Without reference to an order

– With reference to an existing order

Here you enter which order the complaint refers to.

– With reference to an invoice

Here you enter which invoice the complaint refers to.

In all cases, you specify the value or quantity that should be in the credit or debit memo

You can block the credit or debit memo request from being billed in Customizing. Go to Sales -> Sales Documents -> Sales document header -> Define sales document type and select the billing block field in the billing section. This request can later be reviewed along with similar ones, - if necessary, by another department. The request for a credit or debit memo can then be approved or rejected.

To create Credit / Debit Memo request:

- Use the same procedure that you use for Creating Sales Orders i.d T Code VA01

- Give Order Type as CR for Credit Memo and DR for Debit Memo reuest

While creating the request you have to enter Customer Number, Reason for the request. and Material and its quantity. Once the credit or debit memo request is released you can create credit or debit memo. The credit memo request will be automatically blocked for checking with Billing Block 08 (to check credit memo) & 09 (to check debit memo) for the sales order type "CR" .

If it is not so you can customize the block for credit memo requests in Customizing for SD when you define the order type Sales and Distribution -> Sales -> Sales Documents -> Sales Document Header -> Define sales document types. The release of block is allowed to be removed only by the people who are authorized for it. If the amount is within acceptable limit the block is automatically released otherwise all the people assigned to this job receive a work item in their integrated inbox for release.

If the complaint is not automatically blocked by the settings in Customizing, you can set a delivery or billing block manually.

- Logistics -> Sales and distribution -> Sales.

- Choose Order -> Change.

- Enter the number of the sales document, or use a matchcode to search for it.

- Choose Enter.

- If all the items have been blocked, choose Select all.

- If only some items should be blocked, select the corresponding items.

- Choose Edit -> Fast change of... -> Delivery block or Billing block.

- Enter the delivery or billing block for the header or individual items.

- Choose Copy.

- The system copies (or deletes) the delivery or billing block in all the selected items.

- Save your document.

Sample Account Assignment in G/L Account

Sample Account Assignment in G/L Account

Where do we specify the sample account in FS00. I created a sample account for all expense accounts to use a particular field status group. Now I want to specify that sample account while creating g/l accounts. how do I do that?

We define Sample account at OB15 and the path is SAP Ref:

IMG\Financial Accounting\GLAccounting\GLAccounts\MasterRecords\Preparations\Additional Activities\Sample Accounts

Step1: Maintain List of Rules types

In this step you just create a code for your Sample Account

Create a New Entry

XXXX Sample account for Pleasecontact1 then save

Step 2: Define Data Tranfer Rules FSK2

In this step you define the data tranfer rule i.e., whether it can be editable or only display etc after a Master recored is created with Sample Account.

Selects the fields that you want to transfer (check boxes)and can be changed and can't be changed etc., then save.

Step 3: Assign Company Code to Rule Type

In this step you will assign your sample account to your company code.

Just select your company and select your Sample account and assing then save.

Step 4: Create Sample Account. FSM1

Now create Sample Account same as you create at FS00, then Save.

Now Sample account is created. Now you can find Sample account field in FS00 (if you assign it company code it won't be displayed) enter Sample account no, and press enter all the fiels that you have selected in Step 2 will be copied (transferred) accrding the the rule (checkboxes) you have selected there.

At Tcode FS00

At FS00 you can see/Edit/Create a GL Master Record which is maintained by the Company Code. Where as Sample Account is not GL Master Record but it is a set of settings/rules which are easily available to create a GL Master Record (understand this point clearly) This sample account does not hold your transaction data nor you can edit or view at FS00.

To use your Sample Account:

1. Go to FS00, give a GL account no (other than Sample account no ofcourse). Select create

2. Then check all fields, whether any field is filled like Currency, Open Item Management, etc *for your confirmation* (obviously every field is empty)

3. Now enter Sample Account no in Sample Account field and give Account Group. press Enter. U will get a message that "Data from changed Sample account was accepted", check data.

4. Now check all fields again. Now u will find some fields filled with values which you have defined in Data Transfer Rules while creating Sample Account.

This is the purpose of Sample account.

General Ledger

Configure the Data Medium Exchange for making payments

Configure the Data Medium Exchange for making payments

How can I configure the Data Medium Exchange for making payments?

How can I link it to (F110) payment program & get the file MT100 to be sent to the bank?

When configuring the payment methods for the country (transaction OBVCU), choose the payment medium program as RFFOM100.

From se38, pls read the documentation for the program, which will give you the various options & the required config too.

You would also need to configure the instructions keys as required.

To generate the DME file, you have to run the automatic payment program with this payment method.

After the payments have been successfully posted, you can go to DME administration and with the help of dme manager download files on your PC.

SAP has determined that the standard print programs for automatic payments will no longer be supported, and will be replaced by transfer structures created by a tool called the DME Engine.

This tool enables the business to create DME output files without ABAP development, and can be attached to a print program and form for the creation of Payment Advices.

Outside of the DME Engine (DMEE), the majority of the configuration takes place within the following IMG menu path:

IMG Path: Financial Accounting -> Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable -> Business Transactions -> Outgoing Payments -> Automatic Outgoing Payments -> Payment Media -> Make Settings for Payment Media Formats from Payment Medium Workbench

Config

Assign Selection Variants

IMG -> Financial Accounting -> Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable -> Business Transactions -> Outgoing Payments -> Automatic Outgoing Payments -> Payment Media -> Make Settings for Payment Medium Formats from Payment Medium Workbench -> Create / Assign Selection Variants or transaction

OBPM4..select your format that you are using

Check in FBZP config that all is linked!

Although this is bitty but you need to work through it!

Start with FBZP, create all there than go to DMEE either to create your own format or use the standard ones.. than go to the menu path above and work through from create to assign...

MIRO No FI document after upgrading to 4.6x

MIRO No FI document after upgrading to 4.6x

When we upgrad to 4.6x, users was not willing to access the FI document through Invoice display :-

MIR4 -> Follow on documents

I agreed with them because it is really troublesome to go through such a long steps in order to find out the FI document number.

In 4.6x, SAP only display the Invoice document number after posting.

In order to display both the Invoice and FI document number at the same time, you have to apply OSS notes 216935 and 310231.

You need to changed the programs in order to get the message

"Invoice Document no. & and FI Document no. & created."

The following messages which were modified as per the OSS note to get the FI document number.

Message no

Newtext   Old text

 060   Document no. & created

 Invoice Document no. & and FI Document no. & created

 075   Document no. & created (blocked for payment)

 Invoice Document no. & and FI Document no.& created (blocked for payment)

 282   Document reversed with no. &: Please manually clear FI documents (No change done in

                                 the message text). But it will display FI document number after changes.

 392   Invoice document & has been posted (Now this displays Invoice document number.

                                 After changes,it will display FI document number).

After these changes you will be able to see the FI document number and Invoice document number displayed in the message bar after executing the MIRO Transaction.

You will need authorizations and access key to do the modification.

Different Between Posting, Clear and Payment

Different Between Posting, Clear and Payment

Posting occurs with many different types of documents. It indicates that all sides of the FI entry are in balance. Posting actually writes the document to the G/L.

Payment on the other hand is the actual issuing of a check. Payments can also be processed in accounts receivable.

In that case, you are posting (updating your books to reflect) the receipt of a check from a customer and the deposit of said check in the bank.

Accounts payable is processing the money your company owes to a vendor for goods and services received. Account Payable is a liability on the balance sheet.

Accounts receivable is collecting the money that other companies/customers owe you. It is an asset on the balance sheet.

SAP is integrated. In most instances, there isn't a "link." The transaction directly updates the tables involved. There is a semi-severance between FI/Payment to allow checks to be issued even if there's a minor imbalance in the FI side of the posting.

Asset depreciation and physical inventory are some example that don't update FI (CO/FM) as soon as the document is saved.

Modules that appear in more than one place is caused by SAP trying to be flexible in where it places things on its menu, so that different users/companies find it easy to locate a given transaction within the confines of the module they work in. This has become more pronounced since the change to role based authorization management. That's why you can reach Create a

requisition from 4 different pathways, why Project Systems is in both Logistics and FI, and why Travel Management is in both HR and FI.

In some organizations, travel authorization and tracking is an HR function, in some it is an FI function.

Difference between Clear and Payments

Apart from processing open items, what is the difference between:

1. Accounting-->FA-->AR-->Document entry-->Incoming payment > F-28 and

2. Accounting-->FA-->AR-->Account-->Clear F-32 and the difference between F-53 and F-44 in AP.

When you post a transaction, you will get a Accounting document. If you are creating a payment document through F-53 or F-58 without linking the Accounting document, than we have to create a link between the accounting document and payment document and that can be done through F-32 (for GL) and F-44 (for AP). An good example is when we make down payment, a payment document is created. If we post the invoice, an accounting document is created. To clear this payment document and accounting document, F-44 is used.

- F-28 will be used to make trasactions for income payments.

  Eg: If you receive from a customer by using above T code will be passed necessary entries.

- F-32 will used used for clear the Customer line items.

- F-53 will be used for making payments to vendors.

- F-44 will be used for clearing the Vendor Line items.

How Down Payments Are Configured

How Down Payments Are Configured

The following Customizing settings have to be made for down payment processing:

Settings for the billing plan - To activate the billing plan function, maintain the materials, for which you wish to process down payments, with item category group 0005 (milestone billing). This gives the item type TAO via item type determination. The item type TAO calls up the billing plan function.

You need to implement the following activities in the billing plan for down payments:

Maintain deadline category - This determines the billing rule (percentage or value down payment) for the down payment request. The system assigns billing type FAZ (payment request) defined in the standard system with billing category P. (For the billing type FAZ there is the cancellation billing document type FAS in the standard system).

Maintain the deadline proposal - Use the down payments that are due for the proposed deadlines.

Maintaining a Pricing Procedure with the Condition Type AZWR:

In the standard system the condition type AZWR is delivered for the down payment value already provided but which has not yet been calculated. You must include this condition type in the relevant pricing procedure before output tax.

Enter condition 2 (item with pricing) and the calculation formula 48 (down payment clearing value must not be bigger than the item value) for the condition type AZWR.

Before the condition AZWR you can create a subtotal with the base value calculation formula 2 (net value). If the condition AZWR is changed manually, you can get information on the original system proposal from the subtotal.

Maintain the printing indicator - The pricing procedure can not be marked as a transaction-specific pricing procedure (field Spec.proc.) The condition type AZWR has the calculation type B (fixed amount) and the condition category E (down payment request / clearing).

Maintaining the Billing Document - In the standard system there is the billing type FAZ (down payment request) and the billing type FAS for canceling . The down payment is controlled using the billing category P of the billing type. A billing type becomes a down payment request when the billing category P is assigned. You have to maintain blocking reason 02 (complete confirmation missing) for the billing documents and assign it to billing type FAZ.

Copying control - Copying requirement 20 must be entered in copying control at item level for the down payment request. In the standard system the order type TA for copying control is set up according to the billing type FAZ for the item category TAO.

Copying requirement 23 must be entered in copying control at item level for down payment clearing. In the standard system the order type TA for copying control is set up according to the billing type F2 for the item category TAO.

Financial Accounting settings - A prerequisite for down payment processing is that the account is assigned to the underlying sales document. To do this, change the field status settings in Customizing as follows:

Set reconciliation accounts (transaction OBXR) - For the `received down payments' and `down payment requests' from

the G/L accounts you have selected, you should assign the field status definition G031.

Maintain accounting configuration (transaction OBXB) - For the down payments (posting key ANZ in the standard system) and the output tax clearing (posting key MVA in the standard system), you must maintain the posting key.

You must also carry out a G/L account number assignment for the tax account.

Maintain the posting key (transaction OB41) - For posting key 19, set the sales order as an optional field !!!

Maintain the field status definition (transaction OB14) - For field status variant 0001, field status group G031, set the

sales order as an optional field !!!

Assign the company code to the field status variants (transaction OBC5)

Setting Up Manual & Automatic Payment Program

Setting Up Manual & Automatic Payment Program

I am doing a project in my institute. we are facing a problem in running a automatic payment program. Suppose I have a balance of Rs 100000 in my bank account and today I am running a Automatic payment run. Total payment of the run are Rs 150000.   So when I run Automatic payment run it is not giving any error message. What to do with this problem.

In my point of view we have to create validation. And link between bank account and payment method. If the balance is less than the automatic payment amount the run should be stopped .

The Automatic Payment Program does not check the Balance of your Bank Account.(GL A/c. Bal.)

What it does check is the min & max amounts that you have maintained in your customisation.

In FBZP Transaction (type in easy access screen), you have to maintain the config for your automatic payment runs.

In Bank determination (in FBZP), you have to fill in the available amounts for each Bank. This is the maximum amount up to which payments will be generated by the Auto. Pay. Run.

So if you want to ensure that on any single day the payment run does not pay more than bank balance, you have to update on a daily basis available balance to match with your bank balance .

In SPRO you can find the customisation for A P Run, but FBZP is the old transaction for the same thing. Plus it lets you do all the related customisation, in one place.

As far as I know, there is no direct way of linking your GL account balance to the A P Run.   *-- Uma

I am creating a new company code 'A', in which the paying company code will be 'B' and the sending company code will be 'A'. Now I have to configure for both manual and automated payments.

Couple of questions on that:

1. For cross-company payments what do I have to do different in the configuration settings.

2. In manual outgoing payments, My user has a list of reason codes (for overpayment/underpayment) defined for an old company code, it's not allowing me to copy that into my new company code. How can I do that.

In Customizing Maintain Payment Program : Transaction code FBZP

1) define your company code'A" & "B" both in section tab (All Company code)

2) Define Paying company Code for example "A" paying company

3) Payment Method in country in tab

Country IN (India) - Name of Country - Payment Method "C" is for Cheque "D" for Demand Draft etc

4) Payment Method in Company code - for example "A" is paying company define payment method in same section

5) In Bank Determination Section - define Ranking Order, Bank Accounts, Available Amount, Value Date, Expences/ Charges

6) Define House Bank : HB Name , Account ID Bank Account Text,

While runing APP (F110) user should select paying Co Code "A" in maintain variant,

FI Questions about GR/IR

FI Questions about GR/IR

1. How do we post the FI transactions after doing MIGO?

Does the Migo generate FI postings or do we manually do the posting.

If we do it manually what is the T.Code to do it.

2. How do we reverse an Invoice?

We go to miro and enter a credit memo.

How do we post the reversal entry?

In SAP, the moment you save the MIGO transaction, it automatically generates FI document. It will create following entry:-

Raw Material Stock A/c Dr

To GR/IR Clearing A/c

In MIGO transaction itself, you can post Excise by choosing Capture and Post Excise Invoice. The FI document will be as follows:

RG23A Basic Excise Duty A/c Dr

RG23A Education Cess A/c Dr

To CENVAT Clearing A/c

After doing MIGO, you execute MIRO. In this transaction also, SAP will generate FI document automatically. The entry will be as follows:-

GR/IR Clearing A/c Dr

CENVAT Clearing A/c Dr

VAT Setoff A/c Dr

To AP-Vendor A/c

Reversion of entry of material purchase can be in entered on rejection of material partially or wholly. In this case, you will

have to raise a debit note on the vendor. But before raising debit note, you have to first ensure that the Invoice verification of the material (to be rejected) is complete at the time of purchase.

Purchase documents cannot be reversed directly like pure financial document entry. To reverse the material document,

following procedure should be followed.

1) Create Return Delivery (MIGO)

2) Reverse the Excise Duty Posted (J1IS)

3) Raise the debit Note. (MIRO)

Cancel Invoice In MR8M

While cancelling invoice in mr8m, I'm getting a message that FI documents to be cancelled manually. What does this means?

If the cancellation / reversal of MIRO invoice is done through MR8M, only the MM invoice / documents gets reversed but the FI document will not be reversed or cancelled.

We have to follow the following procedure.

1. Goto T.Code MIRO

2. Select Credit Memo in the transaction field.

3. Fill up all the details in the fields for the invoice to be reversed.

4. Give the P.O. no

5. Select the line item to be reversed.

6. Simulate and save.

The impact will be as CR - GR/IR clearing a/c

DR - Vendor a/c

By this procedure, the purchase order history in P.O. will also get updated and there is no requirement of any manual clearing. Only in the Vendor a/c, the DR. and CR should be knock off.

Recurring Documents and Interest Calculation

Recurring Documents and Interest Calculation

How to create recurring doucment template? How to run recurring document and what date should normally put to run it and what are the steps for Interest Calculations?

For Recurring document template you can use the following T.Codes

FBD1 - Creation of recurring document

FBD2 - Change recurring document (This is for changing of amount and recurring periods)

FBD3 - Display recurring document

F.14 - Posting of recurring document

F.15 - Display of recurring document

For Diff. run schedule recurring documents you can use this T.Codes

OBC1 - Creation of Diff. Run schedule Recurring document

OBC2 - Enter run dates for Recurring document

F.14 & F.15 steps are same

Steps For Interest Calculation you can use this following T.Codes :

OB59 - Define valuation method

OBA1 - Preapare automatinc postings for foreign currency valuation

FS00 - Assign exchange rate different key in loan a/c

F.05 - Foreign currencty revaluation

OBAA - Prepare account balance interest calculation

OBAc - Define reference interest rate

OB81 - Define time dependent terms

OB83 - Enter interest value

OBV2 - Assignmen of accounts for automatic

F.52 - Interest calculation

Update Trading Partner Field for Posted Documents

Update Trading Partner Field for Posted Documents

In FBL5N/FBL1N, I have checked the related documents and found that one of the line items is having 'Trading Parnter' field as BLANK. So I need to enter the Trading Partner in the document header. Here I have noticed that the Trading partner field is DISABLED and hence I am unable to enter the values and proceed further.

I think if I can fill the trading partner field with the required value the documents can be cleared.

How can I make the Trading Partner field active. In the document type setting KA (used here) the 'Enter Trading Partner' flag is ON. Also I have check the Field Status settings for the Posting Key also for Trading Partner.

Solution:

On the first hand it is not possible to update the trading partner field for posted documents, as per SAP Standard. There are two alternatives to this:

Alternative 1:

REVERSE AND DOCUMENTS CAUSING THE PROBLEM AND RECREATE THEM AFREASH

1. Find out if there are any clearing documents within the main document in question which is not getting cleared due the trading partner field.

2. Goto FBRA: Reset and reverse the clearing documents if any as found in step 1.

3. Goto F-02 give the main document number; then goto "Document>Reverse" menu or press CTRL+SHIFT+F12 to reverse the document.

4. Goto F-02: Recreate the main document using "Post with reference" function of document header which gets automatically populated (with correct Trading Partner field)as per setting defined in the customer/vendor master data once the document is saved.

5. Goto F-44/F-32 and then try clearing the vendor/customer.

6. Dont forget the post the clearing documents which were reversed in Step 2.

Alternative 2: This shall be taken as the worst case which shall not be recommended as normal practice.

To develop an ABAP which shall update the trading partner field VBUND in Table BSEG, BSIK, BSID and then try clearing the documents.

What is Trading Partners?

In Business Terms Trading partner is your business partner within Group with whom you are doing business.In order to identify Inter Company transactions Trading partner field is used. You need to define all the Group Companies as company in SAP and all the defined Companies will be available for selection in Trading partner field. Trading partner can be defaulted in GL, Customer or Vendor Master. If you need you can populate trading partner at Document level too by doing settings in Document Type Master in T Code OBA7.

Trading partner is normally used to control (payment/transaction) vendor/customer business with the group. Something like group/inter group business. You have to go to master record. for eg, in customer master, go to CONTROL DATA tab so see Acccount Control, in which you have provide trading partner number/reference.

Process Of Letter of Credit for Imports

Process Of Letter of Credit for Imports

1. The Clearing agent ask for amount, the person who receive the product will give Letter of Authority to Clearing Agent. The clearing agent move to bank and take check.

For this purpose, we just issue LA.

2. Prepare Purchase for the Vendor from whom we are going to receive the product. There may be 2 or more Vendors.

1. Product cost to be transferred to Vendor A

2. Freight or Other Charges to Vendor B

3. Customs Duty and Others to Vendor C

Tcode : Me21n

3. First We have to pay Customs Duty to Commissioner of Customs after LA issued.

Entry : Customs Clearing a/c Dr

Cess on Custom a/c Dr

CVD Clearing a/c Dr

Cess on CVD a/c Dr

Special CVD a/c Dr

Vendor C a/c Cr.

T-code :MIRO or YMIROOTH

4. Cenvat credit for the product will be taken by person who handling Excise in that company

Entry : Cenvat Clearing a/c Cr.

RG23A Part II a/c Dr.

5. Clearing of Cenvat Credit

Entry : Cenvat Clearing a/c Dr.

CVD clearing a/c Cr.

Cess on CVD a/c Cr.

Special CVD a/c Cr.

6. After Bank payment they will transfter to us

Entry : Vendor a/c - Dr.

Bank a/c - Cr.

Controlling

Simple Overview of Product Costing

Simple Overview of Product Costing

SAP Product Costing deals with Plan Costing + Actual Costing of Finish products or Services.

CO comprises Product Costing + cost accounting integrated with FI.

It uses Integrated Cost Accounting.

Product costing also has 2 phases depending on the Mfg Scenarios. If you are a normal mfg comp, making goods to stock & sale, you have to first do planning of the costs of products initilally as a STD COST of a product. This is used in many phases in SAP CO acounting. In simple terms, you cost a product by different methods depending on different LIFE CYCLE phases of product. These are Development of new product. Growth stage by modifying it. Mature stage (mass prod). Decline Retirement of that product from Mfg+Mktng)

The whole CO process starts with this PLANNED costs of products & ends with totalling the STD Costs for Actual Production.

This is a simple Std cost Accounting system, in which the end result is calculating Variance bet Planned & Actual & analysing those for further corrective actions.

Product costing is well integrated to FI, but only where overhead cost accounting is used. Otherwise normally it used only for settlement.

All these actual costs of Prod are finally settled/offset to FI or Profitability segments.

SAP CO is a very vast & complicated module of all. It needs deep understanding of the subject.

This give you an overview glimpse of SAP CO.

Difference between Cost Centers and Internal Orders

Difference between Cost Centers and Internal Orders

A cost center as you will know is for fixed reporting for a long time span as part of your company structure (cost center usually = department or work center).

An internal order is used to accumulate cost for a specific project or task for a specific time period. An internal order is therefore used for a short period with a specific deadline.

Your internal order will usually settle to cost centers (and not visa versa) according to the settlement rule in the order setup.

An internal order can therefore be used to group all the expenses incurred to plan and hold a conference over a 3 month period. The order can be settled on a monthly basis to cost centers.

When the conference is finished the order can be settled finally. The cost of the conference will then be spread over 2 or more cost centers, but can be viewed in total on the internal order when needed.

It is important to understand the difference between a settlement and an assessment cycle. An assessment cycle distributes costs from one cost center to various other cost centers. You cannot assess from a cost center to an internal order nor visa versa. Assessment cycles are only between cost centers.

Settlements are used for orders. In the setup of each order is a "settlement rule". In this settlement rule you tell the system to which cost centers the cost in the order must be settled.

Typically, you will execute the following procedure at month-ends:

1. Settle all orders - this will settle all costs on orders to cost centers.

2. Run assessment cycles - Now that you have al costs against cost centers from your orders, you can start distributing costs between cost centers with assessments.

Costs are posted to an order. When you process a purchase order you post to the internal order and not to a cost center. The same applies to journals in FI. You will post the costs to the order and not to a cost center. You will then settle the order on month-ends to post to the relevant cost centers. It is very important to settle these orders otherwise FI and CO will not

balance on your system.

Internal orders can also be used as "statistical" orders. This is also specified in the setup of the order. You do not have to settle statistical orders. When posting costs, you will post to the cost center and the order simultaneously. Both have to be specified when posting journals or purchase orders against statistical orders.

Requires an Assignment to a CO Object

Requires an Assignment to a CO Object

The first time Account 820290 was only created in FI as a primary expense. After that this account was created in CO too as a secondary expense and any posting will appear an error: Account 820290 requires an assignment to a CO object

Question : How to correct this account back to FI only and not to appear in co?

Note :

Account 820290 requires an assignment to a CO object

Message no. KI 235

Diagnosis

You have not defined a CO account assignment for an account that is relevant to cost accounting.

System Response

Account 820290 is defined as a cost element.

This means that you must always specify a CO account assignment.

Procedure

Enter one of the following CO account assignments

Order

Cost center / cost center/ activity type

Sales order item (for a project or cost relevant)

Project / WBS element

Cost object (Process manufacturing)

Network/ Network activities

Business process

Profitability segment

Real estate object

The posting row affected is 000, account 820290.

First, if G/L account was created in FI, you can only create primary cost element in CO.

Secondary cost element can only be created if no account exists in FI.

Second, if you created the primary or secondary cost element in CO, you have to assign CO account assignment.

You can delete cost element in CO (KO04) if dependent objects found.

Third, when you create cost element in CO, documents would be also created in 'Cost center accounting' and 'Profit center accounting' when posing in FI. If no cost element exists in CO, no related documents would be created in CCA and PCA.

Difference Between Primary and Secondary Cost Element

Difference Between Primary and Secondary Cost Element

Explain the difference between primary and secondary cost element? With an example.

Primary cost elements are like materail costs, personnel costs, energy costs... where a corresponding GL account exists in FI..to allow costs to flow...

Secondary cost elements are like production costs, material overheads, production overheads, they can be created and administered in only CO. These are used in internal cost allocation, overhead calculation, settlement transactions., it does not flow to FI...

General - Cost Element

Basically, cost element are carriers of costs.

Primary Cost Element

When cost element carriers cost between FI and CO they are called Primary, the link is established GL A/c = Cost element(Primary). A question may arise as to whether all GL accounts are cost element, it again depends upon the business requirement, where COPA is active then revenue account (GL) are also cost elements, where COPA is not active then revenue account (GL) should not be made as an cost element.

Example....

Again cost of goods sold particularly in VAX (make to stock) is not an cost element, where the same COGS in VAY (make to order) is a cost element. Price Difference account should not be made as cost element.

Entry while booking expenses

Travel Expenses A/c - with Cost Centre Dr. Rs.YY

(will be a GL A/c and cost element) - entries flows to CO thru FI

  To Cash A/c Cr. Rs.YY

Secondary Cost Element

When cost element carries cost with in CO, then they are called secondary cost element.

Example.... - Take Product Costing

On manufacture of the goods the cost of the above product (production order) is arrived at accumulating material cost + operational cost + overheads (%), additive cost if any.

The cost of operation is accumulated in cost centre be it production / production service / service cost centres, while booking FI entries.

Those operational cost has to be allocated to production order based on operational activities carried on and its cost involved in it. Those operation activities in CO are termed as activity types and has to link the same in KP26 with rates and cost centre (ie., sender cost centre and receiver production order).

In order to find the production order cost, the allocation of cost from sender cost centre to production order for the operational activities carried on and its cost associated with it, have to be loaded, hence in CO the cost centre allocate that portion of operational cost to production order, and this cost is carried by a cost element (since there are no FI involvement and entries are flowing within CO by crediting sender cost centre and debiting receiver production order a cost element has to be created.... say "Operational Cost - Activity" the entry will be

Operational Cost - Activity (Production Order) Dr Rs.XX

   To Operational Cost - Activity (Cost Centre) Cr Rs.XX

The entries are with in CO. And the cost element created is secondary since it does not has an link with GL Account in FI correspondingly.

 In CO the production order and cost centre are co object including but not limited to.

SAP Controlling FAQ

SAP Controlling FAQ

CONTROLLING

Controlling: Controlling provides you with information for management decision-making. If facilitates co-ordination, monitoring and optimization of all process in an organization.

Features of Controlling: Cost Center Accounting, Activity Based Accounting, Internal Orders, Product Costing, & Profitability Analysis.

Controlling Area: Organization unit that represents a closed system Used for accounting purposes.

You can assign one or more company codes to one controlling area.

If you assign more than one company code to one controlling area, then you need to note the following.

1) Consistent Chart of a/c's (Treat each cost element in all company codes in same way).

2) The Operative fiscal year variants in the company codes must match the fiscal year variant in controlling area.

3) You should execute period end closing in controlling for all company codes at same time.

4) The system only post reconciliation posting across company codes without taxes, which means that it cannot automatically create invoice.

5) Maintain controlling area - OKKP .

6) Maintain no. ranges for controlling documents - KANK

7) Maintain versions - OKEQ

COST ELEMENT ACCOUNTING

Cost Elements: Cost Elements Describe the origin of costs. Cost element classifies the organization valuated consumption of production factors within a controlling area.

Primary Cost Elements: These arise through the consumption of productions factors that are sourced externally. Primary cost elements are used for direct posting and must be accompanied in GL a/c's in FI.

T-code : KA02 : The categories are follows 1) General primary cost element, 03 - Imputed cost element percentage method 4 - Imputed cost element, target = Actual Method, 11- Revenue elements, & 12 - sales deductions.

Secondary Cost Elements: Cost elements arise through the consumption of production factor's that are provided internally i.e., by enterprise itself. Secondary cost elements are used strictly for internal controlling posting like assessments and settlements. T-code - ka06

Category: 12 - internal settlements, 31 - Result analyses, 41 - overhead's, 42 - assessments etc. Cost Element Group - kah1

COST CENTER'S

Cost Center's: Organizational Unit within a controlling area that represents a defined location of cost incurrence. The definition can be based on 1) Functional Requirement, 2) Allocation criteria, 3) Physical location and 4) Responsibilities for cost.

Change Cost center hierarchy - OKEON

Creation of Cost Center   - KS01

Distribution: Was created to transfer primary costs from a sender cost center to receiving controlling objects. Distribution is primary cost elements.

Define Distribution - KSV1

Execute "" - KSV5

Assessment: Was created to transfer primary and secondary costs from a sender cost center to receiving controlling objects.

During assessment, the original cost elements are summarized into assessment cost elements (secondary cost element, category=42).

Define Assessment - KSU1

Execute Assessment - KSU5

Activity Types: Categorizes productions and services activities provided by a cost center to the organization and used for allocating costs for internal activities to the originates of the costs.

Creation of Allocation Cost elements - KA06

Creating/Maintaining the Activity types - KL01

Statistical key figures: Are used as the basis (tracing factor) on which to make allocations (assessments & distributions) and to analyze structural key figures.

Cost Component Split In FICO

Cost Component Split In FICO

Can someone brief what is cost component split? What config is to be done?

In addition to standard iteration, price calculation enables you to calculate prices as a cost component split. This means that the output price of an activity type can be split into a maximum of 40 cost components. These cost components represent either:

Individual cost components (such as wages, salaries, or operating supplies) or the costs of complete cost centers (such as energy or maintenance cost centers).

The cost component split enables you to analyze which cost components are contained in the output prices of the activity types.

You can then control cost elements, cost element groups, and also entire cost centers in cost component splits. The corresponding cost center costs and the costs of the cost centers providing the activity are channeled into this cost component split. For example, if you have assigned the salary cost element to component 1 (salaries), then the system displays the salaries (for example, for a production cost center) in this cost component. If a plant maintenance cost center provides services to the production center, then the salaries for the plant maintenance cost center are assigned to this cost component.

Cost center splitting apportions activity independent costs to the activity types of the cost center. It does this by multiplying the total of the activity independent costs by the equivalence number of the activity type, and then dividing by the sum of the equivalence numbers. So if there are two activities, one with equivalence number 1 and the second activity has an eqivalence number of 2, then 1/3 of the activity independent costs will be apportioned to activity one, and 2/3 will be apportioned to activity two.

Activity independent costs are always fixed, so any variable costs will need to be planned as activity dependent costs.

Planned cost center splitting happens automatically when calculating the activity price. You can view what costs will be apportioned during activity price calculation by clicking on the Splitting menu item.

I've ran cost splitting against one cost centre. For this cost centre I know the planned activity rate (per hour) and the planned quantity (in hours) but the target cost calculated for the activity is slightly different to the result of these two multiplied together.

Is this calculation correct please?

Planned act. qty in period @ planned act. rate for period = target costs

If you have only one Activity for the cost center, then you do not need to run splitting. Just run activity price calculation. Splitting is required only if you are allocating the same costs to 2 or more activities.

The calculation is generally right. The other thing to check will be rounding of the time (mins/hours) and value.

Taxes

Difference between Withholding Taxes and Extended Taxes

Difference between Withholding Taxes and Extended Taxes

What is the difference between Withholding Taxes and Extended Withholding Taxes?

Please read this for the same. I have mentioned prominant difference between the two.

Withholding Tax

Classic Withholding Tax (All release)

Extended Withholding Tax (from release 4)

Difference between the two

S.No -   Individual

Function -

	Classic	Extended
1 - Withholding Tax on Outgoing payment	Yes	Yes
2 - TDS on Incoming payment		Yes
3 - TDS at the time of Invoice		Yes
4 - TDS on partial payment		Yes
5 - No. of withholding tax from each document	Max 1	Several
6 - TDS basis		
- Net amount	Yes	Yes
- Gross amount	Yes	Yes

- Tax amount

x -

Yes

7 - Rounding

rule -

Yes

8 - Cash discount

consideration -

Yes

9 -

Accumulation -

Yes

10 - Minimum/Maximum amt and

exemption - -

Yes

11 - Certification

Numbering -

Yes

12 - Calculation

Formula -

Yes - - Yes

Withholding tax is calculated and posted to the appropriate withholding tax accounts at different stages, depending on the legal requirements in each country. As a rule, withholding tax is posted at the same time that the payment is posted, in other words the outgoing payment

(Accounts Payable) or incoming payment (Accounts Receivable), is reduced by the withholding tax amount. -

In certain countries, such as Brazil, the Philippines, and Spain, withholding tax can or must be posted when the invoice is posted. This means that the amount receivable or payable is reduced by the withholding tax amount.

Extended withholding tax supports both concepts. -

The key concept in extended withholding tax is the distinction between withholding tax type and withholding tax code. While withholding tax types represent basic calculation rules, specific features of these rules - in particular the percentage rate -

are represented by the withholding tax code. You can define any number of withholding tax codes for a given withholding tax type.

If a particular transaction requires more than one kind of withholding tax, this is covered in the SAP System by defining more than one withholding tax type.

When entering a line item, you can enter withholding tax data for each of these withholding tax types.

How To Configure Withholding Tax?

Steps for extended withholding tax :

1. Check withholding tax countries

2. Define Ex. Withholding tax types for invoice postings

3. Define Ex. Withholding tax codes

4. Formula for Ex. Withholding tax calculation

5. Assign Ex. Withholding tax types to Company code

6. Activate Ex. Withholding tax

8. Create a G/L a/C for Ex. Withholding tax

9. Define A/C for Ex. Withholding tax (DBWW)

10. Make changes in Vendor master (XK02)

11. Maintain Company Code Settings:

Path: IMG -> Logistic -> General -> Taxes on goods movement -> India -> Maintain company code settings

12. Activate country version for specific fiscal year position

Path: IMG -> FA -> -> FAGS -> Taxes on sales purchases -> Basic Setting -> India -> Activate country specific for fiscal year position

What is Central Value-added Tax and how it is configured?

What is Central Value-added Tax and how it is configured?

What is CENVAT (Central Value-added Tax) and how it is configured?

Before I am going to explain what is cenvat, you have to under stand the Indian tax Central Excise Duty (BED). It is called as basic excise duty. Every manufacturer is liable to pay the excise duty in various kinds namely Basic Excise Duty, Special Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duty etc.,

Just think over a product which is reached to a end user, how many manufacturing activities are done. So to reduce the tax burden of the end user, the Govt. of India introduce the MODVAT scheme which is now called CENVAT scheme.

Based on this, if any manufacturer purchased a material, which is duty paid, and if it is used for his further manufacturing activity, he can avail this as credit in his book based on the Central Excise Invoice. At the time of selling his manufactured goods, he is liable to pay the excise duty. He can adjust the credit which he has taken into his book and pay the rest. For example:

CENVAT availed at the time purchased various goods   Rs.20,000   (EXcise duty alone)

CENVAT payable for his product at the time sales   Rs.25,000

He will pay only Rs.5000 through cash deposit in PLA.

This customizing are in SAP CIN Module. If you are having the CIN CD, go through.

Good Explanation. In addition to this. The CENVAT means, Tax on Value Addition on the goods manufactured according to Central Excise & Customs Act Difinition. Here the value addition means the Additional Services/Activities etc. which converts the Input in to Output, and the output is newly recognised as per the this act as Exciseble goods. Like this the discussion

is goes on for definition.

In 4.7 SAP version, there is no CIN version seperately, it is available with Standard SAP it self.

Taxes

Posting to Cost Center and Internal Order

Posting to Cost Center and Internal Order

If you have added the field Internal order in the Asset Master as a statistical order and you want your depreciation

posted not only to the cost center but also to this order.

In transaction OAYR in the IMG you define how depreciation posts to the depreciation posting rules - there is a CO assignment box where you have to tick both cost centres and internal orders.

What is internal order? Explain with example and how it is related to cost center.

An internal order is used to accumulate cost for a specific project or task for a specific time period. An internal order is therefore used for a short period with a specific deadline.

Your internal order will usually settle to cost centers (and not visa versa) according to the settlement rule in the order setup.

An internal order can therefore be used to group all the expenses incurred to plan and hold a conference over a 3 month period. The order can be settled on a monthly basis to cost centers. When the conference is finished the order can be settled finally. The cost of the conference will then be spread over 2 or more cost centers, but can be viewed in total on the internal order when needed.

Internal Orders - It is an instrument used to monitor costs and, in some instances, the revenues of an organization.

Uses of Internal orders

- Monitoring the costs of short-term jobs

- Monitoring the costs and revenues of a specific service

- On going cost control

Internal order categories

- Overhead Orders

- Investment Orders

- Accrual Orders

- Orders with revenue

Cost centers are not for specific job. e.g If you have open Trade-fair / exhibition (1 month period), then to allocate cost, you can use Internal Orders (Say IO) you can post to IO, and from their to various cost centers. If management were to ask you the cost of that exhibition, Internal Order will help you

Cost center is a responsible center in SAP. It cannot be defined as statistical but in transactions it may become as per other co objects.You will be able to find out the performance of the cost center using activities and plan values with actual value. This is lowest cost object in SAP. This will become a statistical object when you allocate the cost to other higher objects. Cost can be allocated to other cost centers or co objects but not fi objects like GL,assets, inventory etc. can be defaulted in transactions through cost element. It cannot be a cost object for a revenue element, revenues are always taken for other higher CO objects. No budget functionality is available but planning functionality is available and is always measured for a year in business.

Internal order is the second CO object - which can be defined as statistical or real. You will be able to define Budget and planning figures - more than one year also. Can control the postings of FI through budget controls. You can have the report of Plan vs actual including commitment. Cost cannot be allocated but settled through settlement rules and profiles. The receiver of the values can be any object not like Cost center - can be CO objects and FI objects. Ideal for R&D expenses capitalisations, etc. Status profile is linked to this which controls many individual transactions in each status which is a part of this Internal order. It can also receive postings of activities from Cost center. Settlement profile is an wonderful tool for variety of settlement - needed for FI and CO - legal requirements also and Revenue requirements also for any country.

All SAP CO orders like Production order, Plant maintenance order, etc will behave like Internal order with more functinalities.

Process Fixed Asset Depreciation

Process Fixed Asset Depreciation

Every asset transaction immediately causes a change of the forecasted depreciation. However, it does not immediately cause an update of the depreciation and value adjustment accounts for the balance sheet and profit and loss statements. The planned depreciation is posted to the general ledger when you run the periodic depreciation posting run. This posting run uses a batch input session to post the planned depreciation for each posting level for each individual asset as a lump sum amount.

The calculation and scheduling of depreciation, interest and revaluation are automatically controlled by keys in the system, or you can control them manually using a special posting transaction. In both cases, planned depreciation from Asset Accounting must be periodically posted to the corresponding asset and expense accounts of the general ledger. You carry out this posting using a batch input session. In addition to the various depreciation types, interest and revaluation, this batch input session also posts the allocation and writing off of special reserves.

When the system posts depreciation, it creates collective documents. It does not create separate documents for each asset.

Depreciation Posting Run is done via transaction code 'AFAB'.

The program creates batch input sessions for posting depreciation and interest to the G/L accounts in Financial Accounting and/or to Controlling.

Fields Description :-

Company code : Your Company Code

Fiscal Year   : Your fiscal year

Posting period : Your depreciation period

Reason for posting run (choose one)

Planned posting run : X (default)

List assets : (tick if you want to see the detail)

Test run : (tick if you run in test mode else untick for production run)

Main asset number : (you can specify certain asset number if you click repeat run or test run)

Note :

Click the execute button if this is a test run.

Click the menu bar -> Program -> Execute in background if this is a production run.

You should get this message :

Background job was scheduled for program RABUCH00 and print out the output.

Release and Process the Batch Input Session in transaction code 'SM35'.

Process Session RABUCH00

X - Display errors only

Additional functions

X - Dynpro standard size

Click the Process button

If there is error, the system will pop up the error message.

Correct the error and recreate the session in transaction 'AFBD'.

Asset Year-end Closing

Asset Year-end Closing

The year-end closing enable the company to produced the final balance sheet and profit and loss statement for its annual report, which has to be created to meet the particular legal obligations in each country.

Once the fiscal year is closed, you can no longer post or change values within Asset Accounting (for example, by recalculating depreciation). The fiscal year that is closed is always the year following the last closed fiscal year. You cannot close the current fiscal year.

AJAB - Year-End Closing Asset Accounting

Company code : Your Company code

Asset classed asset u. const. : Optional

For fiscal year : Last closed fiscal year

Uncheck 'Test run' if this is a production run

At menu bar, click Program -> Execute in background.

Perform Fiscal year close for fixed Assets.

While doing a Test run, message is that fiscal year close could not be performed but it does not display any Asset details .It says Other Error. I am not able to identify what those other Errors could be.

Also, I have checked Incomplete Assets list As well but that list is empty as well. Also while running tcode AUVA there is a tab correct incomplete Assets, can anyone tell what deos that mean and when its to be used.

You can check and edit Asset accounting closing status using tcode OAAQ.

But you seem to be not clear on process.

AJAB is for closing Asset Accounting books.

AJRW is a technical step of changing fiscal year in system. If not done, it will not allow you to view asset reports in current fiscal.

Now, your error says incomplete asset. Please run ajab in test mode, check for details. It will give you asset details and error details as well. Go to asset explorere and check if the asst in question has been fully depreciated for the year.

If not run repeat deprecation for the asset in period 12 and then try closing asset books. You can also check asset and GL inconsitency using tcode ABST.

Asset Reverse Year-End Closing

Asset Reverse Year-End Closing

If you closed a fiscal year too soon, and still need to make corrections, you can reset the last closed fiscal year in Customizing for :-

Asset Accounting (Periodic processing -> Year-end closing -> Reverse).

Using this function, you can re-open the last closed fiscal year, either for selected depreciation areas in a company code, or for all depreciation areas in a company code. You do this by changing the field for the last closed fiscal year.

Be careful if you re-open a fiscal year only for certain depreciation areas, and you need to make adjustment postings only in these areas. You cannot use the standard transaction types for these postings, since the standard transaction types post to all depreciation areas. Instead, you have to define your own transaction types in Customizing for Asset Accounting (Transactions), limiting them to the required depreciation areas.

OAAQ - Reverse year-end closing for deprciation area

At the desired company code, change the fiscal year in 'Closed fiscal year' column.

Save entries and create a new request.

Change Asset fiscal year

AJRW - Asset fiscal year change

Company code : Your Company code

New fiscal year : Last closed fiscal year

Uncheck 'Test run' if this is a production run

At menu bar, click Program -> Execute in background.

Mass Change For Assets and Data Reset

Mass Change For Assets and Data Reset

How to reset Asset Data?

You can reset the entire AA data from Img->FA-> AA-> Preparing for production startup ->Tools -> Reset

company code.

This will reset only the asset accounting data from the company code. But before you perform this you have to make sure that you reverse all the transaction you have posted and have gone to the FI. As this reset will not effect FI GL data.

You can then reset the depreciation posted and then the recon accounts.

When you reset the recon accounts, it will enable you to post directly to the account like normal GL. Then you have to post JV and rectify you GL(recon account).

Then upload the correct data. After the data is uploaded set the recon accounts. this will reconcile the amount with the assets and activate the company code (in asset area).

Mass change for assets

I am experiencing problems in OA02, Asset Mass Change. I am using 4.6C.

What happened was that I created the Substitution, then created the Step, and I then SAVED. I am not sure if I need to create a RULE or not. I have already defined in a STEP, (using Formula Builder) that most assets belonging to a certain asset class, 9011 with a current Cost centre, Z01, are to be assigned to another Cost Centre Z02, within the same Co.

Code. I then saved the Substitution, although I noticed that there was a "?" icon next to the RULES folder. I am well aware that for Time Dependent Data, we would need to specify a "Valid From" date. (ADATU, in Table ANLZ) But, do we need to specify a "Valid To" date as well ?

PREREQUISITES: Asset Class =3D '9011'

SUBSTITUTION: Valid From is substituted by Constant '19.08.2001'

                          Cost Centre is substituted by Constant 'ZB02'

If I need to create a Rule, What would I need to enter ? I then created a WorkList, and assigned the Substitution to it. After this, I generated the Worklist in Background using AR31. Everything seems ok, but when I check the Assets, I still see the old Cost Centre, NOT the New Cost Centre.

Rules are not required. You get a ? because you probably started to create one and did not finish.

For a Cost centre mass change, if you want to have it time dependent, you must specify 'valid from' and 'valid to' in the substitution rule. In config you determine if you want to use the time dependency or not (default is : Yes)

Asset Master Data Upload

Asset Master Data Upload

1. If the change of the field can be put into an algorithm (e.g., enter XYZ as a super number for all assets in class 1234), you can use a mass change rule. You first define the mass change rule in the same way as you would define an asset substitution (IF something, THEN something else), then you go into the mass change transaction, select the right assets, the proper change rule ... and hit Execute.

2. Very often, it is easier to prepare the data in Excel and use transaction AS02 for the upload. Here, I can recommend transaction LSMW - you simulate (and record) the AS02 transaction on one fixed asset master, then follow all the steps proposed by the system (define fixed values, variables, etc.) and finally upload the Excel (.csv). System will automatically generate a batch input for all assets. It may take some time for you if you do it for the first time, but it is the best way if you would otherwise need to define complex algorithms.

So - use option 1 if you have a simple algorithm for many assets, and option 2 if "each case is different" or if you feel more comfortable in Excel than ABAP. Option 2 is simple, but of course takes some time to generate the upload and then run the batch sessions (while option 1 changes everything instantly in a matter of seconds).

Here are the details:

I. To use mass change:

1. First, define a mass change rule in transaction OA02 (Accounting - Financial accounting - Fixed assets - Environment - Mass change rule). For each company code, you can define one rule (or a sequence of them). However, all of them will always be executed at the same time. Therefore, if you need to define different rules for different assets, you will have to do this repeatedly. Technically, this is done in the same way as AA substitution.

2. Once the rule is defined, you need to select assets for mass change. Go to transaction AR01 (Accounting - Financial accounting - Fixed assets - Environment - Worklist - Generate). Enter selection criteria like on any standard AA report, and run Execute. I cannot simulate this now on my system (we do not have AA), but it should ask what you want to do (mass change, mass retirement, etc.) and ask for a name of the worklist (write anything - e.g., Super number change). The system will show you a list of selected assets in a report format. Check it and make sure that it is correct. You may add or remove single assets from this (now cannot tell you how, but it is possible). If you are happy with the list, save it.

3. The last step is execution of the change. Go to transaction AR31 (same path as above), execute the report and if you are happy with the list (same as in step 2), press Save. System will show you a log of change (what went through, which errors occured). You are done.

II. LSMW

LSMW is a transaction, which will let you mass upload almost any other transaction (FB01, FD01, AS91, etc.). You do it in the following way:

1. Enter into transaction LSMW (no menu path), possibly in a development / test system

2. First, define a project, subproject and object (relatively formal task).

3. On the horizontal menu, go to Goto -> Recordings. Click on "Create recording".

4. Enter the name and description of recording (freely definable).

5. I cannot simulate this now in my system, but SAP will ask you about transaction code (AS02) and will take you into the AS02 transaction. In this step, do the change manually. Make sure you "touch" (change / write something) in all fields which you want to update.

6. Once you are done, save the recording and return on the start page of LSMW. Click "Execute".

7. You will see a list of tasks. Do them one by one. They should be relatively simple (and I cannot help you with them). Important is step 3 (maintain source fields) - here you define the columns of your excel (csv) file in the particular order. In step 5 (field mapping and conversion rule), you assign file columns to SAP fields (note that you will see only those fields which you "touched" during recording). You need to go through all the steps. In the end, you get (and run) a batch session.

8. If you did this in a development system, transport the LSMW object (menu Extras - Export project, Extras - Import project). You have to do it via file, not via standard transports of configuration (it is perhaps more simple).

Make sure you test it first in development or quality system!

Fiscal Year Variant

Assuming that you are newly implemention with go live date of Sept 1st 2006 and Fiscal year January - December, what will be the best way?

Would it be better to define a Shortened Fiscal year for Sept-Dec 2006 and then regular Fiscal years OR Define a full Fiscal year for the entire 2006 and future FYs

Normally, the best way is to keep it simple and leave the first year "normal" (12 + 4 months starting January). You convert old data as of August 31 (unless the client requests opening balance as of December 31, 2005 and then monthly movements - I have experienced both options) and then start normal bookings in month 9 on September 1.

We never tried shortened fiscal year in this context and it is surely not needed here. It just adds complexity.

If we create the normal Jan-Dec Fiscal Year for 2006 also, how will we handle the assets when we go live in Oct 2006? Do we load the book value at that time or we load the book value for January 2006 and depreciate in the system for January to September

The ordinary way is to load fixed assets which exist on September 30 (if you go live with AA module on October 1) with trans. AS91.

- First, you need to set in configuration that the last closed fiscal year for legacy data upload is 31.12.2005 and the last period for depreciation will be 9/2006. (Do it in IMG: Financial

accounting - Asset accounting - Asset data transfer - Parameters for data transfer - Date specifications)

Within trans. AS91, you enter the following values:

- acquisition value and accummulated depreciation as of 01 January 2006

- all asset movements (acquisitions, retirements, but not ordinary depreciations) between January 1 and September 30 with their respective dates

- already posted depreciation in 2006 until September 30

Then you enter GL movements per month (either you temporarily change the asset reconciliation accounts for direct booking with trans. OAMK, then book with FB01 and finally reset with OAK5, or you book there directly with trans. OASV). This way, your asset accounts (acquisition value and accummulated depreciation) are the same as asset module as of September 30.

You can also let the system recalculate the depreciation from the beginning of the year, but then you may end up with a different value as of September 30 than your legacy system calculated. So, I would not recommend it unless there is no reliable source data.