SAP General Ledger Configuration

SAP R/3 ENTERPRISE ECC6

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Hello Everyone,

A Ware Welcome To You All! We are really excited to offer the complete SAP FICO Configuration pack to the SAP community. This was a much- awaited pack and we are happy to present that to you... As you are aware that our SAP S D, PP/QM ,MM/WM,PS, and HR packages have already achieved the   best selling   status   and   have received lots of accolades and really helped the consultants take their SAP knowledge and career to the next level ...I am very confident that FICO configuration package will go a step forward and do much more than that...........

For those who have been on our list and who have bought from us earlier you all know that we have over-delivered on each of our configuration packs and we want to do the same thing with SAP FICO config pack too... For those who have visited our site for the first time I would like to welcome you to our site and promise you that we would do our best to ensure that your life at the clients place would be very comfortable...

What I have done here is given you a brief of around 172+ pages of content in FICO pack so that you can have a feel of what it would be like in terms of structure. The whole pack is extremely voluminous, step by step guide this is just a feeler... So I hope you enjoy this.... So lets dive right in....

One more thing this configuration pack is compatible with version 4.7, version 5.0 and 6.0 So you really do have to worry about the version at all.. We have taken care of that... Also all future version changes will be provided as free updates to you. So you can sit back relax and play the music .... **The main changes in 5.0 and 6.0 has been New Ledger Configuration and Consolidation and we have covered that in detail in our complete FICO Configuration packs. So you don't need to worry.**

The entire FICO configuration pack comes in 11 voluminous power packed CDS full of meaty content and each sub module in SAP FICO is broken into Configuration, End user and Power point. There are tons of bonuses which you get along with this pack including IntegrationCheat sheets, FICO Interview Questions and a boatload of step by step guides. You can take advantage of the special offer by visting the site below

http://www.sap-topjobs.com/SpecialPP/8431654231.html

All our packs are shipped thru FedEx and reaches you in three days time.

What I want from you now is to do yourself a favour by bringing the brains and wisdom of   SAP FICO Experts with more than 12+yrs of implementation experience to your drawing room today. Do it right now my dear friend and take your SAP career to the next level…. You will love it I promise you….

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let's get started. First we will go through a bit of introduction about the SAP Finance Module before we grind in further:

SAP FI(Financial Accounting) is the basic module and very important module in SAP. SAP FI module receives postings from various other modules such as MM(Materials Management) , SD (Sales and Distribution) and HR(Human Resource) through various integration points. All the posting from the aforesaid modules are posted real-time to FI module. FI module feeds in data to CO modules such as Cost Center Accounting, profit center accounting and the Profitability Analysis Module. SAP FI module is geared for external reporting ie legal reporting, tax reporting.

Let's also touch base on some other organizational structures, which are important

a) The plants created in the logistics (General) module must be assigned to the company code. That means all transactions taking place in the plants are posted to the attached company code in SAP FI.

b) The purchasing organization created in the MM module is attached to the Company code.

c) The sales organization created in the SD module is attached to the company code.

d) A company code created is assigned to the Controlling area.

To help you understand the SAP terminologies we will go through a relevant example which will help you configure the system more effectively.

In this SAP training, we will configure a company code 1100 (ABC Ltd) located in USA. The currency in USA is USD; therefore the currency of the company code will be USD. We consider the reporting period in that country as Jan to December. We will also in this document cover briefly the FI - MM integration, FI- SD integration.

The parent company of ABC Ltd is located in Germany. Therefore ABC Ltd is required to report figures in EURO. We would therefore need to configure parallel currencies to have such reporting possible.

2. COMPANY CODE CONFIGURATION

Let us discuss the company code configuration in the below steps.

2.1 Define Company

Menu Path

IMG → Enterprise Structure → Definition → Financial Accounting →Define Company

In the SAP scenario, functions involved in consolidation of financial accounting are based on companies. A company can comprise of one or more company codes.

We will create a company 1100 to which we will assign our company code.

Click on New Entries and update the following: -

New Entries: Details of Added Entries

Company	1100
Company name	ABC LTD
Name of company 2	ABC LTD

Detailed information

Street	
PO Box	
Postal code	
City	
Country	US
Language Key	EN
Currency	USD

Click 🖫 to save entry.

2.2 Creating a Company Code in SAP

A balance sheet and profit & loss account can be extracted for a Company code which is the basic organizational unit in SAP FI (Financial accounting)

Company code is the bare minimum structure required for a SAP system. We will create company code 1100 (XYZ Ltd.) which is located in country USA.

For configuring Company code we will use the following path on the SAP application screen:-

Menu Path

SAP Menu → Tools → Customizing → IMG → SPRO - Edit Project

Transaction Code

(SPRO)   &? SAP Reference IMG

Configuration for all the modules will be done here. The above path will not be referred henceforth; we will directly refer to the IMG node.

IMG → Enterprise Structure → Definition → Financial Accounting → Define, copy, delete, check company code

Double click on Edit Company Code

Whenever you select the second option Edit Company Code data you have to configure all the subsequent assignments manually.

When the first option is selected all the configuration and tables get copied automatically along with assignments. In the cases of rollouts this option can be selected.

In the Copy option you need to click on 📋 to copy a company code from an existing company code. You can copy from existing company code delivered by SAP.

A four-character alpha-numeric key as the company code key can be selected. This key identifies the company code and must be entered when posting business transactions or creating company code-specific master data, for example.

With the help of following SAP tutorial material we will cover the Financial Accounting configuration from its roots and rather than copying it from a prevailing SAP company code.

Click on **New Entries** **and** Update the following **required** fields:

Ideally, In a SAP system the company code should be always kept numeric.
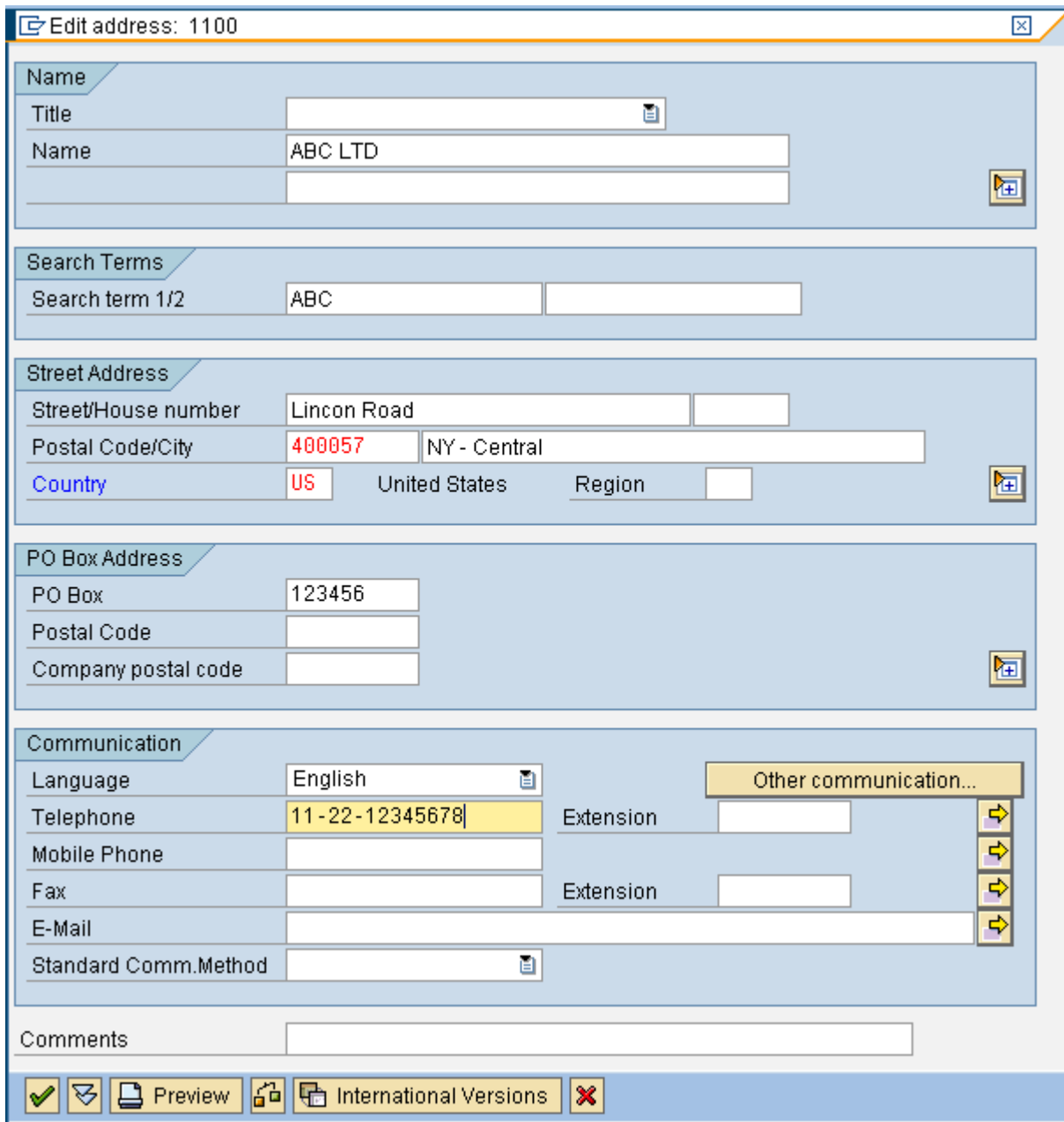
Country:

This field is for the purpose that where the concerned company code is located and the balance sheet and income statement which will be prepared according to that particular country's law. In our present case the company is located in USA, so we have selected the country id US (USA).

Currency:

This field represents the local reporting currency of the country. In this case it is USA (US Dollars) since the company is located in USA.

Click on **Address** 🔳 **and** update the following fields

Click ✔

Click 💾 to save entry.

In this way company code 1100 is created in SAP

2.3 Assign Company Code to company

Menu Path

IMG → Enterprise Structure → Assignment → Financial Accounting → Assign Company code to company

Assign company code 1100 to company 1100 in SAP.

Table View   Edit   Goto   Selection   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Change View "Assign Company Code -> Company":

Co...	City	Company	
101	Corona	FP	
1029	Frankfurt	1029	
1100	NEW YORK	1100	
1112	SAN FRANCISCO	SATYAM	
1127	Frankfurt		
1216	TORONT		
1499	Windsor		
1898	New York	1898	
1899	Elyria	1899	
1900	Columbus	P1900	
1970	New York	FOCK	
1982	Farmington	BELL	
1984	Frankfurt		
1991	atlanta	1991	
1993	warangal		
1994	Pleasanton		
1999	LOS ANGELES		
2000	London	2000	
2100	Lisbon	2100	
2200	Paris	2200	
2201	Paris	2201	
2300	Barcelona	2300	
2400		2400	

Click on Save 🖫

2.4 Create Chart of Accounts in SAP

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → General Ledger Accounting → G/L Accounts → Master Records → Preparations → Edit Chart of Accounts List

Transaction Code

(OB13)

<u>The Chart of Accounts is a variant which contains the structure and basic information about the general ledger accounts.</u>

We have to create one chart of accounts for each company code in SAP. This chart of accounts is assigned to the company code. One chart of accounts can be used by more than one company codes. These imply that the general ledgers of these company codes can have similar GL structure.

Under here we will define just a chart of accounts code in SAP. The GL codes are not defined here.

Change View "List of All Charts of Accounts": Over

New Entries

Chart of Accts	Chart of accounts description
0020	Chart of Accounts for KOKE
1000	SAFA Inc Chart of Account
111	satyam group chart of accounts
1112	satyam chart of accounts
1216	COMMON CHART OF ACCOUNT A GROUP COS
1991	chart of accounts for 1991
1994	chart of account for 1994
1SAP	SAP Chart of Accounts
4325	Sap India COA
4326	Sap India COA
4327	SAP Consulting
666	CHART OF ACCOUNTS FOR ITL
7300	gr chart of accounts
7301	7301 chart of accounts
9999	CHART OF ACCOUNTS FOR 9999
A200	CHART OF ACCOUNTS FOR CO CODE RMI
A300	

Click on New entries and update the following fields

We can have controlling integration i.e.
  a) Manual creation of cost elements or
  b) Automatic creation of cost elements.
It is preferable to have manual creation of cost elements in SAP
Financial Accounting.

We have to keep in mind that whenever we create a GL code
(expense or revenue account) in Financial Accounting, at the same
time we have to create the cost element (type 1 or 11) in the
Controlling module of SAP system.
This allows cost to be flown from FI to CO on a cost object in
realtime.

Click 🖫 to save entry.

This way USCA chart of accounts is created in SAP.
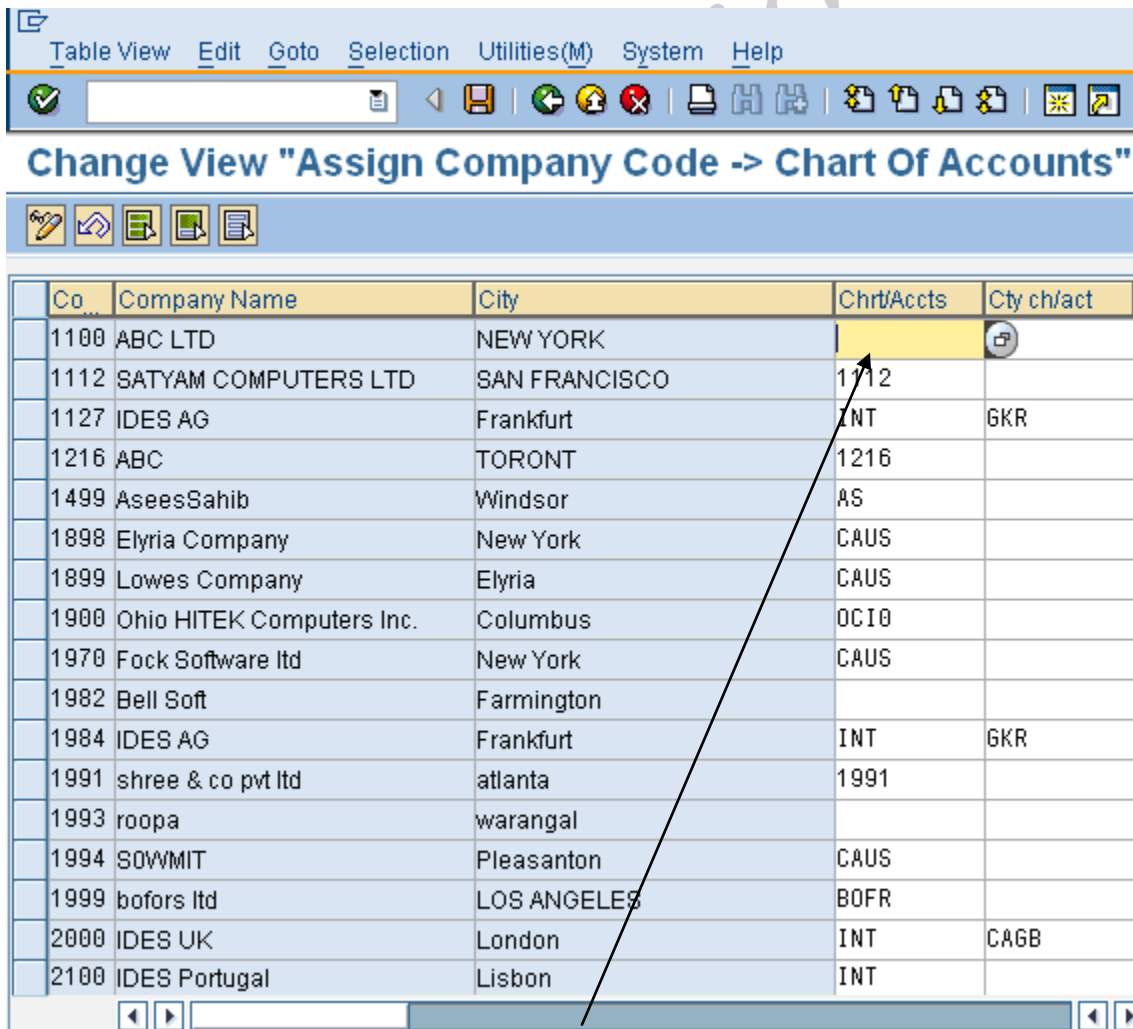
2.5 Assign Company code to Chart of accounts

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → General Ledger Accounting → G/L
Accounts → Master Records → Preparations → Assign Company
Code to Chart of Accounts

Transaction Code

(OB62)

Co...	Company Name	City	Chrt/Accts	Cty ch/act
1100	ABC LTD	NEW YORK		
1112	SATYAM COMPUTERS LTD	SAN FRANCISCO	1112	
1127	IDES AG	Frankfurt	INT	GKR
1216	ABC	TORONT	1216	
1499	AseesSahib	Windsor	AS	
1898	Elyria Company	New York	CAUS	
1899	Lowes Company	Elyria	CAUS	
1900	Ohio HITEK Computers Inc.	Columbus	OCIO	
1970	Fock Software ltd	New York	CAUS	
1982	Bell Soft	Farmington		
1984	IDES AG	Frankfurt	INT	GKR
1991	shree & co pvt ltd	atlanta	1991	
1993	roopa	warangal		
1994	SOWMIT	Pleasanton	CAUS	
1999	bofors ltd	LOS ANGELES	BOFR	
2000	IDES UK	London	INT	CAGB
2100	IDES Portugal	Lisbon	INT	

Assign **USCA** in the Chrt/accts field to company code 1100.
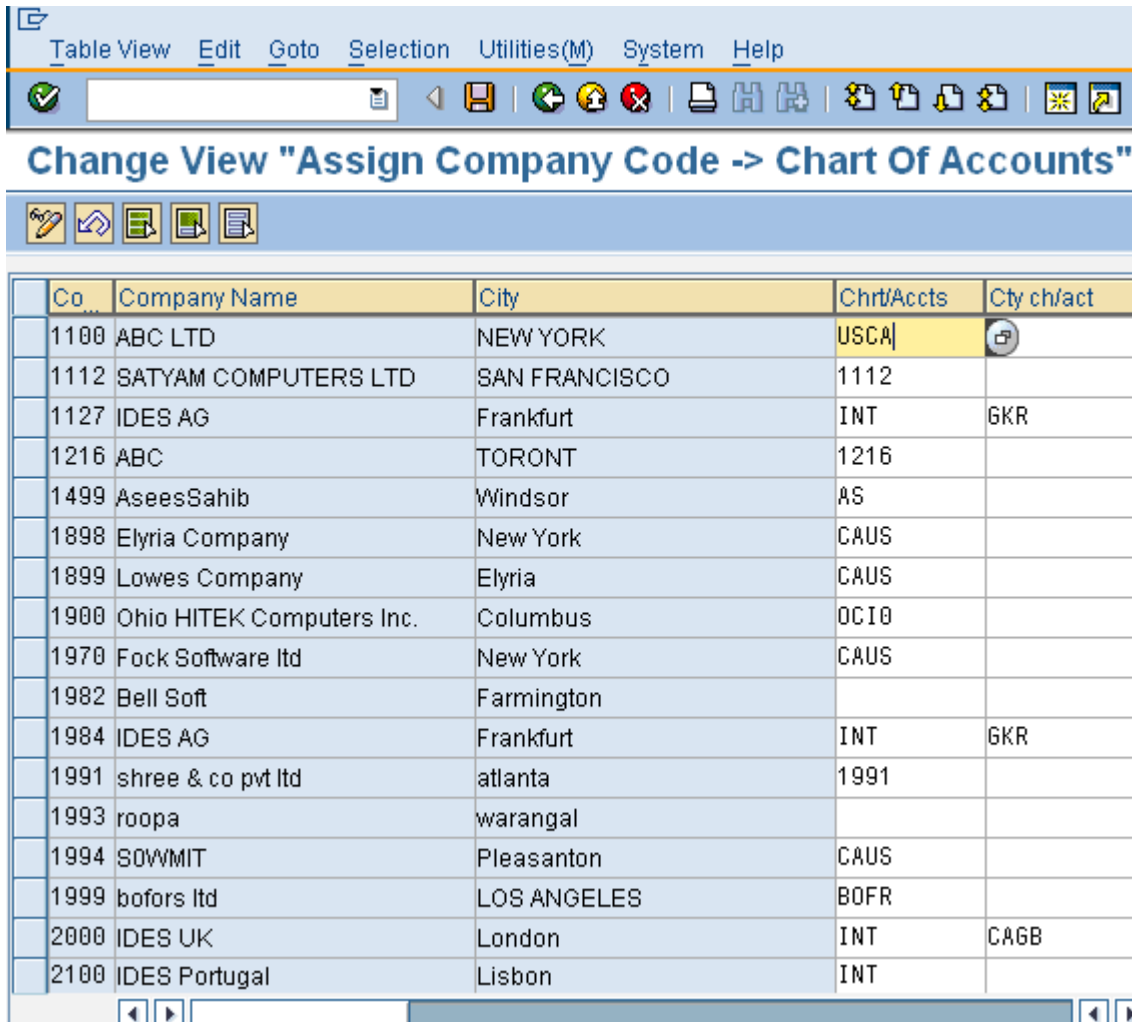
Co..	Company Name	City	Chrt/Accts	Cty ch/act
1100	ABC LTD	NEW YORK	USCA	
1112	SATYAM COMPUTERS LTD	SAN FRANCISCO	1112	
1127	IDES AG	Frankfurt	INT	GKR
1216	ABC	TORONT	1216	
1499	AseesSahib	Windsor	AS	
1898	Elyria Company	New York	CAUS	
1899	Lowes Company	Elyria	CAUS	
1900	Ohio HITEK Computers Inc.	Columbus	OCI0	
1970	Fock Software ltd	New York	CAUS	
1982	Bell Soft	Farmington		
1984	IDES AG	Frankfurt	INT	GKR
1991	shree & co pvt ltd	atlanta	1991	
1993	roopa	warangal		
1994	SOWMIT	Pleasanton	CAUS	
1999	bofors ltd	LOS ANGELES	BOFR	
2000	IDES UK	London	INT	CAGB
2100	IDES Portugal	Lisbon	INT	

Click 🖫 to save entry.

Thus Company code 1100 is assigned to USCA chart of accounts in SAP.

2.6 Define Business Area

Menu Path

IMG → Enterprise Structure → Definition → Financial Accounting →Define Business Area.

In order to organize and manage different divisions or segments, e.g. geographically or product wise etc. in better way in SAP, they can be defined and maintained as Business Areas which helps to serve the internal as well as external reporting.

(For example this can help you to serve a report as required by the Segmental Reporting as required by the International Accounting Standards – 14)

Change View "Business areas": Overvie

| Table View | Edit | Goto | Selection | Utilities(M) | System | He |

Business Area	Description
0001	Business area 0001
1000	Mechanical engineering
1111	Business area for 1991
1234	Real Estate management
1500	Consumer Products: Food
1898	Business Area of Elyria
2000	Plant engineering & construct.
2222	Mechanical engineering1991
2700	Mechanical engineering
3000	Automotive
3333	Consumer Products: Food1991
3400	Metal, Wood and Paper
3500	Aerospace & Defence
4000	Chemicals
4444	Automotive1991
4500	Engineering & Construction
5000	Consumer Products: Non-Food

Click on New entries and update the following fields.

New Entries: Overview of Added Entries

Business Area	Description
1100	US Software Products

Click 🖫 to save entry.

2.7 Define Account Group

IMG → Financial Accounting → General Ledger Accounting → G/L Accounts → Master Records → Preparations → Define Account Group

(OBD4)

Since a chart of accounts contains many types of accounts, all these accounts can be bundled into different account groups.

Those accounts which have got similar kinds of business functions can be clubbed together under one account group. For example, one can have an account group for cash accounts, one for expense accounts, one for revenue accounts, and one for other balance sheet accounts, etc.

Moreover we can control the number range and the creation of the GL codes within the specified number range.

We can copy from the account group delivered by SAP for INT chart of accounts or we can create new account group required as per customer requirement.

To copy from other account group we need to mark the chart of accounts in the following manner: -

Change View "G/L Account Groups": Overview

Field status | New entries | Print field status

Chrt/Accts	Acct Group	Name	From acct	To account
INT	AE00	P&L accounts		999999999
INT	AN60	AR60/Fixed assets accounts	10000000	10999999
INT	ANL.	Fixed assets accounts		999999999
INT	AS	Fixed assets accounts		999999999
INT	AS60	AR60/Fixed assets accounts	10000000	10999999
INT	CASH	Liquid funds accounts		999999999
INT	CD00	Pagos al contado		999999999
INT	ER60	AR60/Income statement accounts	15000000	15999999
INT	ERG.	P&L accounts		999999999
INT	FIN.	Liquid funds accounts		999999999
INT	GL	General G/L accounts		999999999
INT	GL60	AR60/General G/L accounts	10000000	10999999
INT	MA60	AR60/Materials manag.accounts	10000000	10999999
INT	MAT	Materials management accounts		999999999
INT	MAT.	Materials management accounts		999999999
INT	PL	P&L accounts		999999999
INT	PL60	AR60/Income statement accounts	15000000	15999999
INT	RECN	Recon.account ready for input		999999999
INT	SA60	AR60/General G/L accounts	10000000	15999999
INT	SAKO	General G/L accounts		999999999
INT	SEM	PL III		ZZZZZZZZZZ
INT1	ANL.	Fixed assets accounts		999999999
INT1	AS	Fixed assets accounts		999999999

Thereafter click on the copy icon and change the Chart of accounts description to USCA.

If you want to create from scratch in SAP you need to click on New entries and update the following fields.

Change View "G/L Account Groups": Overview of Selecte

Chrt/Accts	Acct Group	Name	From acct	To account
USCA	AS	Fixed assets accounts		999999999
USCA	CASH	Liquid funds accounts		999999999
USCA	GL	General G/L accounts		999999999
USCA	MAT	Materials management accounts		999999999
USCA	PL	P&L accounts		999999999
USCA	CN	Recon.account ready for input		999999999

Click 🖫 to save entry.

This way Account groups are created for chart of accounts USCA in SAP.

2.8 Define Retained Earnings Account in SAP

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → General Ledger Accounting → G/L Accounts → Master Records → Preparations → Define Retained Earnings Account

Transaction Code

(OB53)

We have to assign a retained earnings account to each P&L account by specifying a P&L statement account type in the chart of accounts area of each P&L account in SAP.
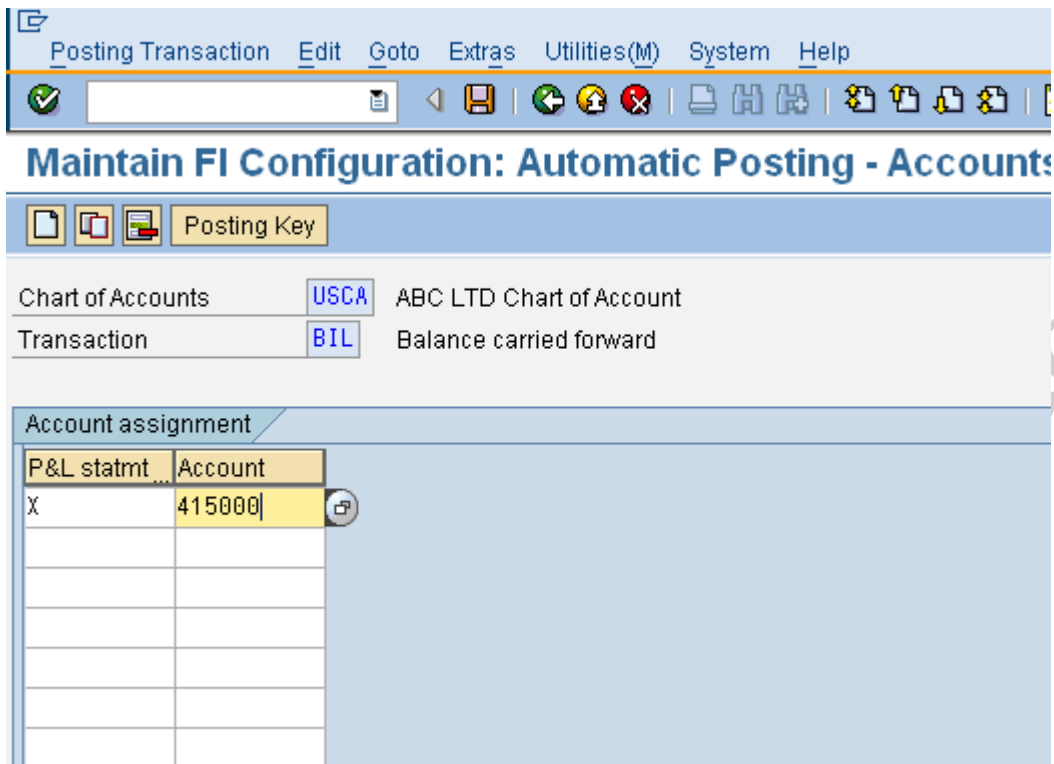
We must have minimum one retained earnings account.

The system carries forward the balance of the P&L account to the retained earnings account in SAP at the end of a fiscal year. We can define one or more P&L statement account types per chart of accounts and assign them to retained earnings accounts.

We have to update chart of accounts USCA in the given field
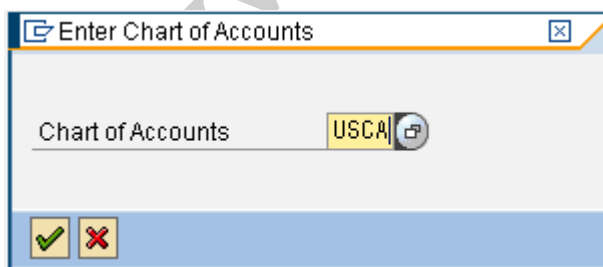
Update the following fields

Enter X in P& L statmt

Enter the account code for Retained earnings account.

Click ✓

We will get a message "Account not created in chart of accounts USCA", ignore it by pressing enter.

Click 🖬 to save entry.

In this way Retained-earning account is created for chart of accounts USCA in SAP. We need to create this GL code later on at the GL code creation stage.

We can create multiple retained earnings accounts in SAP, where in We need to enter different key such as Y or Z and different GL codes.

We also create another retained earnings account with a key Y and GL code 315095 – Retained earnings account (Local – Parent)

This retained earnings account is required to carry on the difference between the local reporting and parent reporting. For example:- As per the local law the depreciation is calculated at 10% Straight line method (works out to 20000 USD) whereas as per the parent companies reporting the depreciation rate is 15% SLM (works out to 22000 USD). Thus the depreciation calculated will be different for local and parent. Thus the profit reported will be different and the profit carried forward to the balance sheet will be different.

In a SAP system we can take care of this difference which has occurred due to the different methods of calculating depreciation by creating different GL codes.

Example:
The local depreciation is posted to GL code 460001 Depreciation Local 2000 USD

The depreciation for the parent is posted as a difference between local and parent (22000 USD – 20000 USD = 2000 USD) to GL code 460002 Depreciation local – parent 2,000 USD

The GL code 460001 is mapped to retained earnings account X and the GL code 460002 is mapped to retained earnings account Y in SAP.

2.9 Maintain Fiscal Year Variant

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Fiscal Year → Maintain Fiscal Year Variant (Maintain Shortened Fiscal Year)

Transaction Code

(OB29)

We can define the following characteristics for a fiscal year variant in SAP.

To separate business transactions into different periods, a fiscal year with posting periods has to be defined.

The fiscal year variant defines the number of posting periods a fiscal year can have, along with the special periods we need, this helps the system is to determine the posting periods when postings are done.

When defining the fiscal year, we can choose out of the following options:

- The fiscal year is the calendar year
  In this case, we must only select the *Calendar year* field.

- the fiscal year is not the same as the calendar year and is not year dependent
  In this case, we first enter the number of the posting periods in the *Number posting per.* field. To define the posting periods, select our fiscal year variant and select *Periods* on the navigation screen. On this screen, enter the month and the day of the period end and the period in each case.

- The fiscal year is not the same as the calendar year and is year-dependent.

  We can enter the number of posting periods in the field *Number posting periods* and select the field *Year-dependent*. To define Our posting periods, select Our fiscal year variant and select *Periods* on the navigation screen. The system asks for which calendar year Our year-dependent fiscal year variant is valid. We then enter the month and day of the period end for each of Our periods, and the periods themselves.

  We can use the standard fiscal year variant **K4** in SAP where the financial accounting year corresponds to January to December.

  In case the financial accounting year is April to March, We can use the standard fiscal year variant **V3** in SAP

  We can copy and create new variants, but we should keep in mind that it should start with Z as the starting character.

In our example we will use the standard fiscal year variant K4

2.10 Assign Company Code to a Fiscal Year Variant

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Fiscal Year → Assign Company Code to a Fiscal Year Variant

Transaction Code

(OB37)

The company code 1100 needs to be assigned to a Fiscal Year variant. This controls which periods the company code will post data.

Table View   Edit   Goto   Selection   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Change View "Assign Comp.Code -> Fiscal Year Variant": C

Co...	Company Name	Fiscal Year Variant	Description
1029	IDES AG	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1100	ABC LTD		co
1112	SATYAM COMPUTERS LTD	SD	SATYAM FISCAL
1127	IDES AG	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1216	ABC	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1499	AseesSahib	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1898	Elyria Company	EY	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1899	Lowes Company	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1900	Ohio HITEK Computers Inc.	ZC	FV for 1900
1970	Fock Software ltd	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1982	Bell Soft	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1984	IDES AG	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1991	shree & co pvt ltd	V3	Apr.- March, 4 special periods
1993	roopa	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods

Assign company code 1100 to K4 fiscal year variant in SAP.

Table View   Edit   Goto   Selection   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Change View "Assign Comp.Code -> Fiscal Year Variant": C

Co...	Company Name	Fiscal Year Variant	Description
1029	IDES AG	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1100	ABC LTD	K4	co
1112	SATYAM COMPUTERS LTD	SD	SATYAM FISCAL
1127	IDES AG	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1216	ABC	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1499	AseesSahib	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1898	Elyria Company	EY	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1899	Lowes Company	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1900	Ohio HITEK Computers Inc.	ZC	FV for 1900
1970	Fock Software ltd	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1982	Bell Soft	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1984	IDES AG	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods
1991	shree & co pvt ltd	V3	Apr.- March, 4 special periods
1993	roopa	K4	Calendar year, 4 spec. periods

Click 🔚 to save entry.

Thus Company code 1100 is assigned to fiscal year variant K4 in SAP.

2.11   Define Posting period Variant

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Document→ Posting Periods → Define Variants for Open Posting Periods

To separate business transactions into different periods, a posting period variant has to be defined so that transactions entered or posted are reflected in specific periods only.

For this firstly we need to define opening posting period.

Here, we can define variants for open posting periods.

In the standard setting, a separate variant for posting periods is defined for every company code. The name of this variant is identical to the company Code name. Every company code is allocated to this variant with the same name.

In our example we will have posting period variant which is identical to the company code i.e. 1100

Click on New entries and update the following fields.

Click 🖫 to save entry.

Thus posting period variant 1100 is created.

2.12   Open and Close Posting Periods

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Document→ Posting Periods → Open and Close Posting Periods

Transaction Code

OB52

Here we specify for each variant which posting periods are open for posting in SAP. Two intervals are available for doing this (period 1 and period 2). For every interval, enter a lower period limit, an upper period limit and the fiscal year.

We close periods by selecting the period specifications so that the periods to be closed are no longer contained.

We can copy the settings from existing company codes delivered by SAP as follows:-
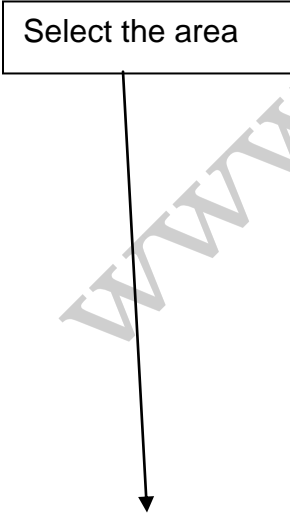
Select the area

Change View "Posting Periods: Specify Time Intervals": Overview

Table View Edit Goto Selection Utilities(M) System Help

New Entries

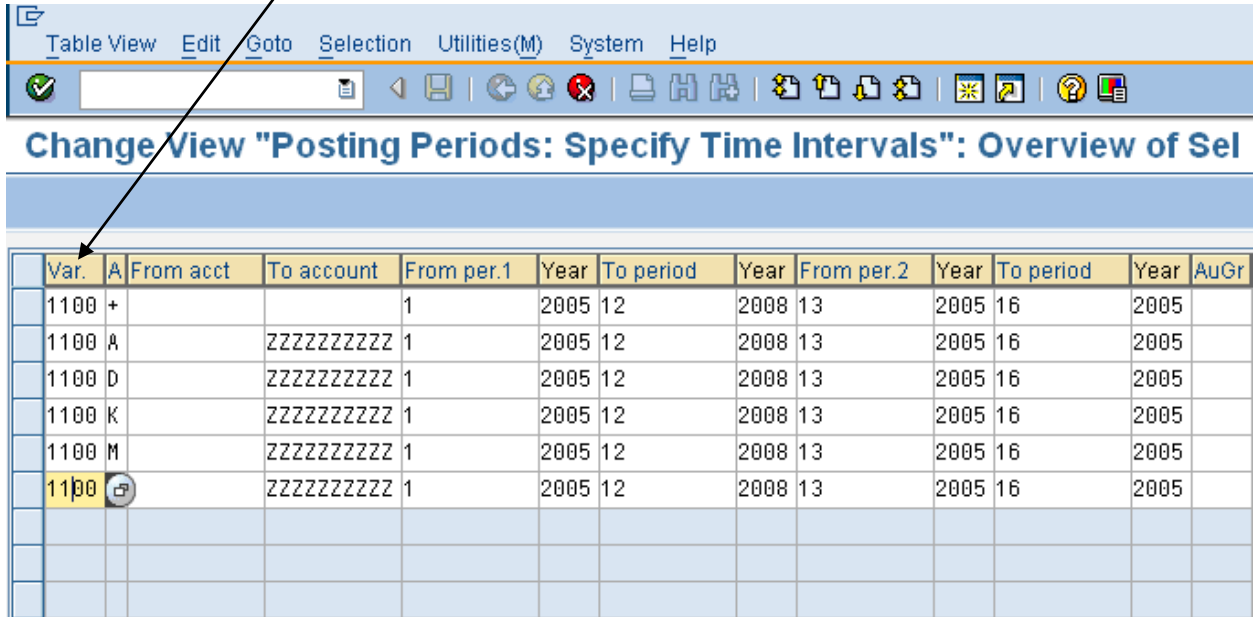| Var.	A	From acct	To account	From per.1	Year	To period	Year	From per.2	Year	To period	Year	AuGr
0001	+			1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2010	
0001	A		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2010	
0001	D			1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
0001	D		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
0001	K		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
0001	S		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
0004	+			1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2010	
0004	A		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2010	
0004	D		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2010	
0004	K		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
0004	M		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2010	
0004	S		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1000	+			1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1000	A		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1000	D		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1000	K		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1000	M		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1000			ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1009	A		50	1	2000	10	2005	5	2002	11	2006	
1111	+			1	2008	12	9999	13	2008	16	9999	
1212	+			1	2008	12	9999	13	2005	16	9999	
1216	+			1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1216	A		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	

Click the **Copy** button.

Table View   Edit   Goto   Selection   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Change View "Posting Periods: Specify Time Intervals": Overview of Sel

Var.	A	From acct	To account	From per.1	Year	To period	Year	From per.2	Year	To period	Year	AuGr
1100	+			1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1100	A		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1100	D		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1100	K		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1100	M		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	
1100			ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2005	12	2008	13	2005	16	2005	

Click 🖫 to save entry.

Thus posting periods time intervals for various account types are created for variant 1100 in SAP

Standard Account Types in SAP are as follows:-
(We can have more number of Account Types depending upon the nature of the activities)

A – Assets
D – Debtors
K – Creditors
M – Material
S – GL

2.13   Assign Posting period Variant to Company code

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Document→ Posting Periods → Assign Variants to Company Code

The posting period variant 1100 needs to be assigned to company code 1100

Assign 1100 to company code 1100

Table View   Edit   Goto   Selection   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Change View "Assign Comp.Code -> Posting Period V

Co...	City	Variant
1100	NEW YORK	
1112	SAN FRANCISCO	SC
1127	Frankfurt	1000
1216	TORONT	1216
1499	Windsor	
1898	New York	0001
1899	Elyria	1898
1900	Columbus	1900
1970	New York	3000
1982	Farmington	
1984	Frankfurt	1000
1991	atlanta	1991
1993	warangal	
1994	Pleasanton	1994
1999	LOS ANGELES	1999
2000	London	2000
2100	Lisbon	2100

Co...	City	Variant	
1100	NEW YORK	1100	
1112	SAN FRANCISCO	SC	
1127	Frankfurt	1000	
1216	TORONT	1216	
1499	Windsor		
1898	New York	0001	
1899	Elyria	1898	
1900	Columbus	1900	
1970	New York	3000	
1982	Farmington		
1984	Frankfurt	1000	
1991	atlanta	1991	
1993	warangal		
1994	Pleasanton	1994	
1999	LOS ANGELES	1999	
2000	London	2000	
2100	Lisbon	2100	

Click 🖫 to save entry.

Thus posting period variant 1100 is assigned to company code 1100 in SAP.

2.14   Create document number ranges for company code

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global
Settings → Document→ Document Number Ranges → Define
Document Number Ranges.

Transaction Code

(FBN1)

We have to create the number ranges for each and every document
type.

For each number range created for the document type we can
specify the following,

  a) a number interval from which document numbers are selected
  b) the type of number assignment (internal or external)

One or more document types can be assigned to each number
range. The number range becomes effective via the document type
specified in document entry and posting.

Number ranges for documents are company code-dependent. We
must therefore create the number ranges for each company code in
which the document type is used, namely with the same number
range key.

The number intervals must not overlap. If We use year-dependent
number ranges, We can specify the same interval with the same key
several times for different "to- fiscal years" (the limit up to which a
number range is still valid). If we want to define number ranges,

which are independent of the to-fiscal year, enter 9999 in the to-fiscal year field.

For sample documents, use a number range with key X2, for recurring entry documents with key X1. These keys may not be used for other number ranges.
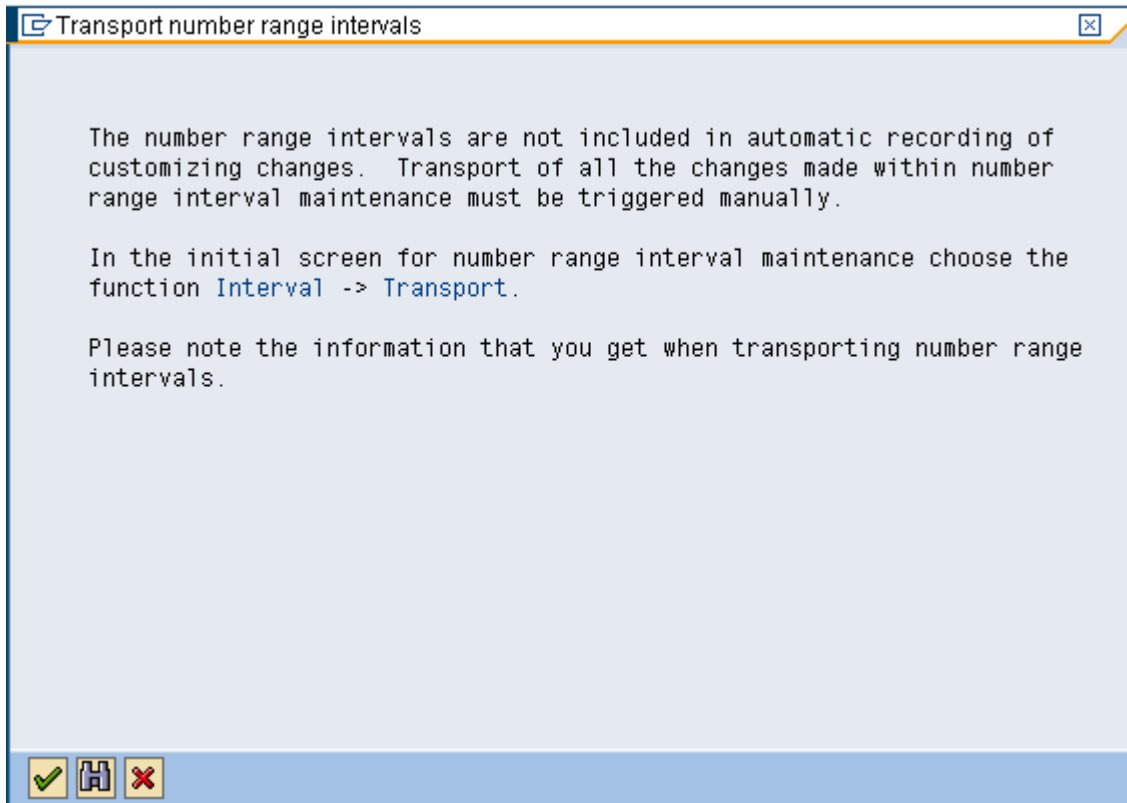
To copy from another company code:-

Click on copy and update the company to be copied from 0001 and company to be copied to 1100.
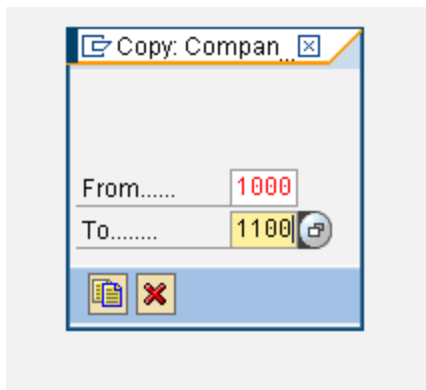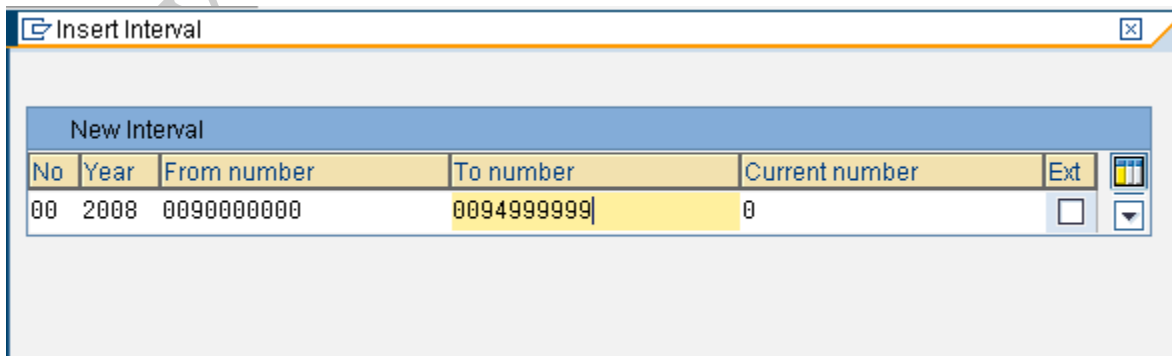

Click

We get the following message:-

Transport number range intervals

The number range intervals are not included in automatic recording of customizing changes. Transport of all the changes made within number range interval maintenance must be triggered manually.

In the initial screen for number range interval maintenance choose the function Interval -> Transport.

Please note the information that you get when transporting number range intervals.

The number ranges are not transported automatically. It is advisable that we manually maintain number ranges in each system (quality, production).

To manually create number range proceeds as follows:-

Click on [✎ Intervals]

Click on [🗒 Interval] and update the following fields:-

Insert Interval

No	Year	From number	To number	Current number	Ext	
00	2008	0090000000	0094999999	0	☐	

Then click on the ![button] button

Similarly enter number key 01 to 99, X1 and X2 with no overlaps in the number range. Number range, which is used for depreciation posting, should be defined with ![Ext] tick on.

Click ![save] to save entry.

These way Document number ranges are created for company code 1100. These number ranges are year dependent. For company codes posting the number ranges should be defined as year dependent.

We have to keep in mind that the number intervals are not included in the customizing request they need to be transported manually. Click on **Interval → Transport**

2.15 Copy document number ranges to fiscal year

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Document→ Document Number Ranges → Copy to Fiscal Year

Transaction Code

(OBH2)

Every year we need to maintain the number ranges in Financial Accounting for our company code. This can be done by copying number ranges from earlier fiscal year.

Update the following:-

Document Number Ranges: Copy to Fiscal Year

General selections

Company code	1100	to	
Number range number	01	to	X3

Source fiscal year details

To fiscal year 1992

Target fiscal year details

To fiscal year 2008

Click ⊕

Copy Document Number Ranges

You are changing your settings.

Confirm

Yes   No   ✖ Cancel

Click Yes

Document Number Ranges: Copy to Fiscal Year

```
IDES-ALE: Central FI Syst            Copy document number ranges to fiscal year
Frankfurt - Deutschland                 Source FY : 1992    Target FY: 2006
```

No.Year	Result	Reason
Company code	9100	
01 2006	Interval added	
02 2006	Interval added	
12 2006	Interval added	
13 2006	Interval added	
14 2006	Interval added	
15 2006	Interval added	
16 2006	Interval added	
17 2006	Interval added	
18 2006	Interval added	
19 2006	Interval added	
48 2006	Interval added	
49 2006	Interval added	
50 2006	Interval added	
51 2006	Interval added	
61 2006	Interval added	
X1 2006	Interval added	
X2 2006	Interval added	
X3 2006	Interval added	

2.16 Define document type and assign document number range

Transaction Code

(OBA7)

Standard document types can be used which is already existing in the SAP system.
We have to make sure that the number ranges are correctly assigned to the document types

Here We create document types for customer, vendor and general ledger business transactions in Financial Accounting. Document types differentiate business transactions and control document filing.

We specify a number range for each document type. Document numbers are chosen from this number range. We can use one number range for several document types.

Document types are valid for all clients. We specify a number range key for each document type. We create the desired number range intervals for each number range key based on the company code. This means that We can specify intervals of different sizes for the same number range.

2.17   Enable Fiscal Year Default

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Document→ Default Values for Document Processing→ Enable Fiscal Year Default

Here We determine that a fiscal year is proposed during document display and for document change functions in SAP. The system uses the year which was last used by the user in the work session. This option is only useful for company codes working with year-dependent document number ranges.

Click the check box

1029	IDES AG	Frankfurt	☑
1100	ABC LTD	NEW YORK	☐
1112	SATYAM COMPUTERS LTD	SAN FRANCISCO	☐

Click 🖫 to save entry.

2.18 Enable Default Value date

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Document→ Default Values for Document Processing→ Default Value Date

When entering line items in SAP, We may need to enter a value date. In this activity We can determine, per company code, whether the CPU date is defaulted as the value date.

```
Click on Propose value date check box
```

1029	IDES AG	Frankfurt		☑
1100	ABC LTD	NEW YORK		☐
1112	SATYAM COMPUTERS LTD	SAN FRANCISCO		☐

Click 💾 to save entry.

2.19 Maintain Field Status Variants

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Document→ Line Item → Controls → Maintain Field Status Variants

Field Status determines the appearance of each screen along with the fields inside that screen.

We can control the status of a field in the following order and manner,

S → Suppress (We can't view or operate the field)
D → Display   (We can only view the field)
R → Required (The field must be present)
O → Optional   (The field is open for display and operation)

We can define and edit field status variants and groups. We group several field status groups together in one field status variant. We assign the field status variants to a company code in the activity Assign Company Code to Field Status Variants . This allows us to work with the same field status groups in any number of company codes.

We can also define and process field status groups. We must define a field status group in the company code-specific area of each G/L account. The field status group determines which fields are ready for input, which are required entry fields, and which are hidden during document entry. Bear in mind that additional account assignments (i.e. cost centers or orders) are only possible if data can be entered in the corresponding fields.

Field status variant 0001 is entered for company code 0001 in the standard SAP software. Field status groups are already defined for this variant.

The field status group We enter in the reconciliation accounts affects postings to the related customer or vendor accounts. We cannot enter a field status group in the customer or vendor accounts. Field status groups are determined for customer and vendor accounts from their respective reconciliation accounts, via the G/L account number in their master records.

There are other factors, besides the field status group itself, which have an influence on the field status. Among these are:
The field status defined for the posting key.

The status "optional entry field" was assigned to posting keys 40 and 50 in the standard system. These are the standard posting keys for G/L account postings. The "optional entry field" status has no effect on the field status.

Copy the Standard Field status variant 0001 to create new field status variant 1100. The field status variant 1100 can be attached to all the group company codes of XYZ Ltd.

Select the SAP standard variant

FStV	Field status Name
0001	Field status for 0001

Click on Copy

And change the field status variant from 0001 to 1100

FSV	Field status name
0001	Field status for 0001

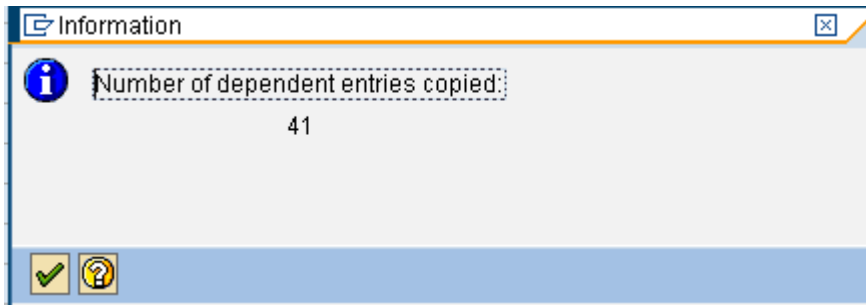Table view   Edit   Goto   Choose   Utilities(M)   System   Help
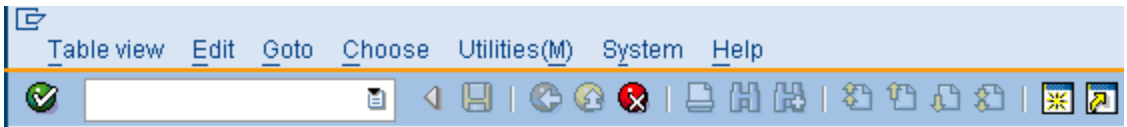
Change View "Field status variants": Overview of Selected S

Dialog Structure

▽ 🗀 Field status variants
   🗀 Field status groups

FStV	Field status name
1100	Field status for 1100

Click on Copy all

Specify object to be copied   ☒

Entry 1 of the entries to be
copied has dependent entries. | copy all |

                                           | only copy entry |

You can copy the entry
with all dependent entries, | ✖   Cancel |
or just the entry itself.
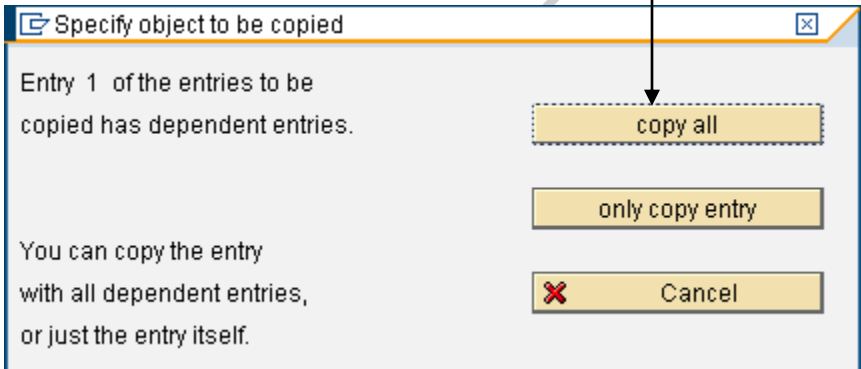
Click 💾 to save entry.

Thus field status variant 1100 is created.
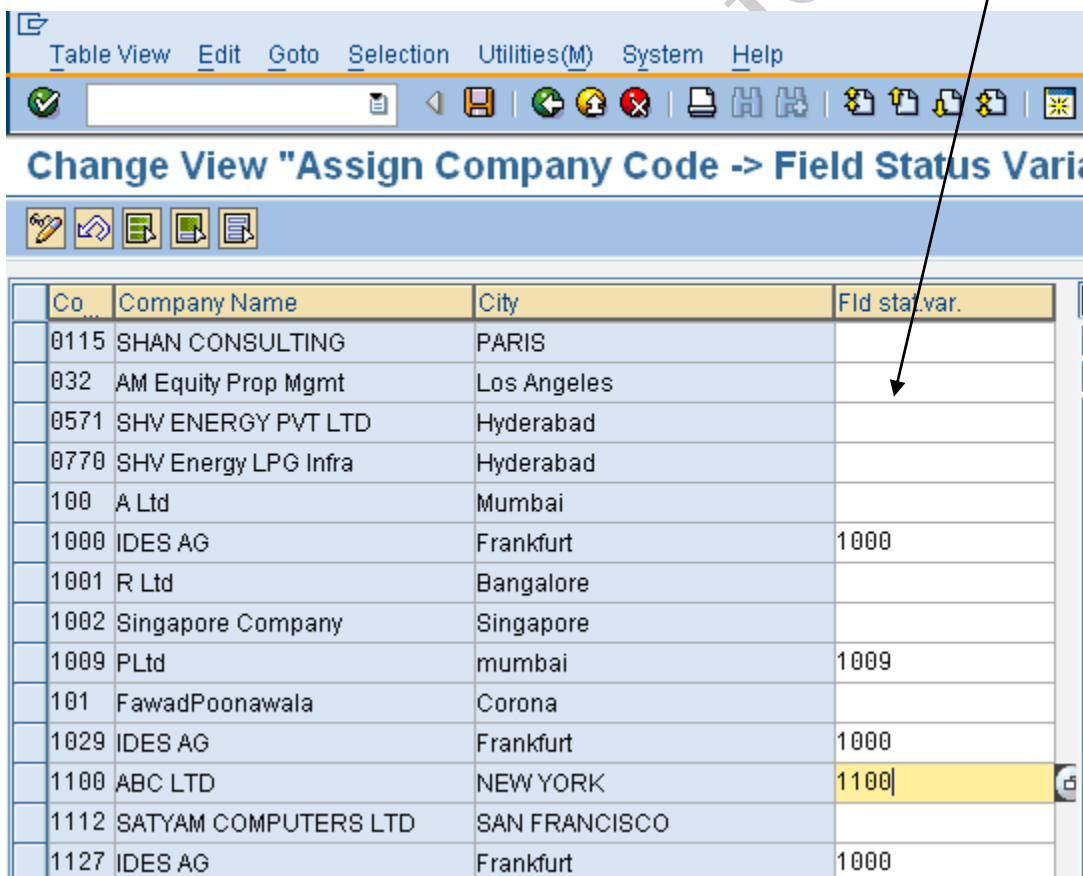
2.20 Assign Company Code to Field Status Variants

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Document→ Line Item → Controls → Assign Company Code to Field Status Variants
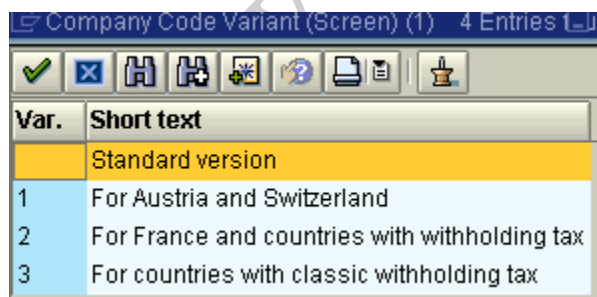
Here, we assign the company codes in which we want to use identical field status groups, to the same field status variant.
Assign company code 1100 to field status variant 1100.

Enter field status variant 1100

Click 💾 to save entry.

2.21 Screen variants for document entry

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Document→ Line Item → Controls → Screen Variants for Document Entry

We determine the screen variant dependent on the company code.

The screen variant, which we specify for each company code, addresses special screen appearance for documents for several specific functions in SAP.

For Example: In an USA company code, for example, a screen with fields for withholding tax is required when entering a vendor item. We therefore have to select a special screen variant for US company codes.

Select the option, which is required.

In our example we will select the standard version only

Var.	Short text
	Standard version
1	For Austria and Switzerland
2	For France and countries with withholding tax
3	For countries with classic withholding tax

Co...	City	Screen variant
0115	PARIS	
032	Los Angeles	
0571	Hyderabad	
0770	Hyderabad	
100	Mumbai	
1000	Frankfurt	
1001	Bangalore	
1002	Singapore	
1009	mumbai	
101	Corona	
1029	Frankfurt	
1100	NEW YORK	
1112	SAN FRANCISCO	
1127	Frankfurt	
1216	TORONT	
1499	Windsor	
1898	New York	2

The screen variant field is already blank, so no need of saving entry.

2.22   Define Tolerance Groups for Employees in SAP

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Document→ Line Item → Define Tolerance Groups for Employees

The tolerance groups can be defined as predefined limits in amounts or percentages by which receivables may be underpaid or overpaid.

In the SAP system we can specify in advance various monetary limits for our employees with which we determine:

   a) the maximum document amount the employee is authorized to post
   b) the maximum amount the employee can enter as a line item in a customer or vendor account
   c) the maximum cash discount percentage the employee can grant in a line item
   d) the maximum acceptable tolerance for payment differences for the employee.

Payment differences are posted automatically within certain tolerance groups. This way the system can post the difference by correcting the cash discount or by posting to a separate expense or revenue account.
In this respect we define:

   • the amounts or percentage rates up to which the system is to automatically post to a separate expense or revenue account if it is not possible to correct the cash discount or

- up to which difference amounts the system is to correct the cash discount. In this case the cash discount is automatically increased or decreased by the difference. Using tolerance groups.

We can also additionally differentiate these settings by company code. Since the same rules usually apply to a group of employees, enter the values for employee groups. We can then enter amount limits and tolerances per employee group and company code.
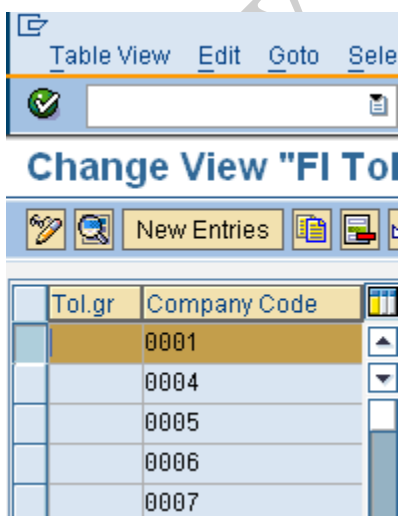
We can also define tolerances without specifying a tolerance group. Leave the field Grp empty in this case. The stored tolerances are then valid for all employees who are not allocated to a group. There must be at least one entry for every company code.

We can also specify tolerances for clearing procedures depending on Wer customers or vendors. The lower limits from the customer/vendor specifications and employee group are taken in each case during clearing.

In our example we will define a blank tolerance group for company code 1100.

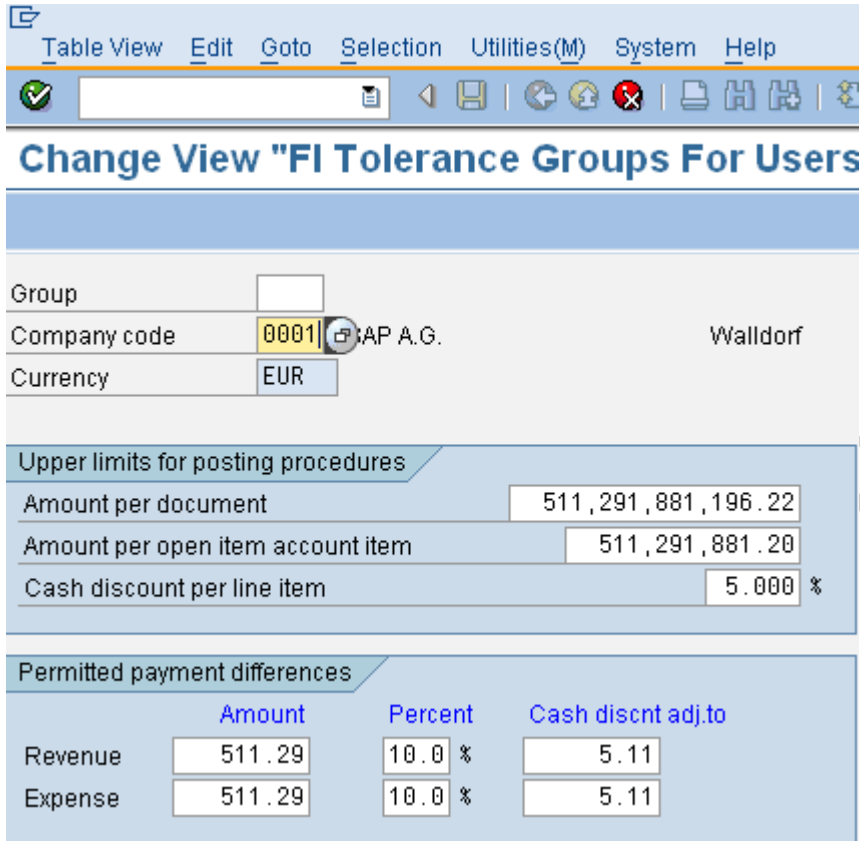We can use existing tolerance group from the sample company code.

Select company code

and click on Copy

and replace company code 0001 with 1100.

Table View   Edit   Goto   Selection   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Change View "FI Tolerance Groups For Users

Group			
Company code	1100	SAP A.G.	Walldorf
Currency	EUR		

Upper limits for posting procedures

Amount per document	511,291,881,196.22
Amount per open item account item	511,291,881.20
Cash discount per line item	5.000 %

Permitted payment differences

	Amount	Percent	Cash discnt adj.to
Revenue	511.29	10.0 %	5.11
Expense	511.29	10.0 %	5.11

Click 🖫 to save entry.

Double click on 1100 line item

The cash discount per line item for a user is 5% and he can post amount per document to the above limits. Further the user can per open item to the above given limit.

The permitted payment difference for revenue and expense is 511.29 USD or 10 % whichever is lower.

Thus this is a blank tolerance and applicable to all user ids. If the company wants to control posting per user id in a company code, then a tolerance group needs to be defined e.g. ZMGR, ZEXE, ZSUP, ZCL and each groups will have different limits.

The user ids in the next step have to be assigned to the tolerance group.
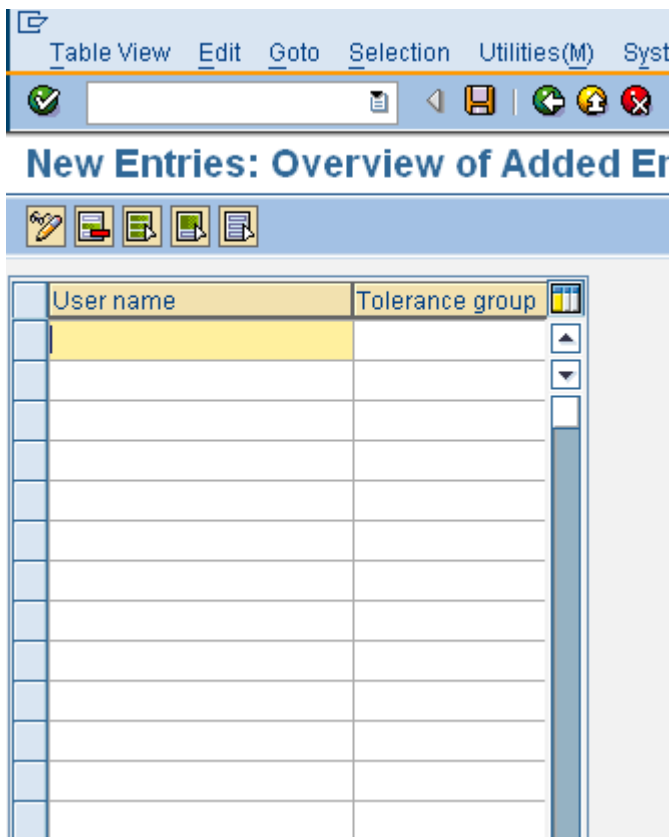
2.23   Assign User/Tolerance Groups

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Document→ Line Item → Assign User/Tolerance Groups

The users have to be assigned to the tolerance group.

Click on New entries

And update the user id and the tolerance group

Click 🖫 to save entry.

In our example we have created a blank tolerance group therefore there is no need to assign user to tolerance group.

2.24 Maximum Exchange Rate Difference

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Document→ Document Header→ Maximum Exchange Rate Difference → Define Maximum Exchange Rate Difference per Company Code
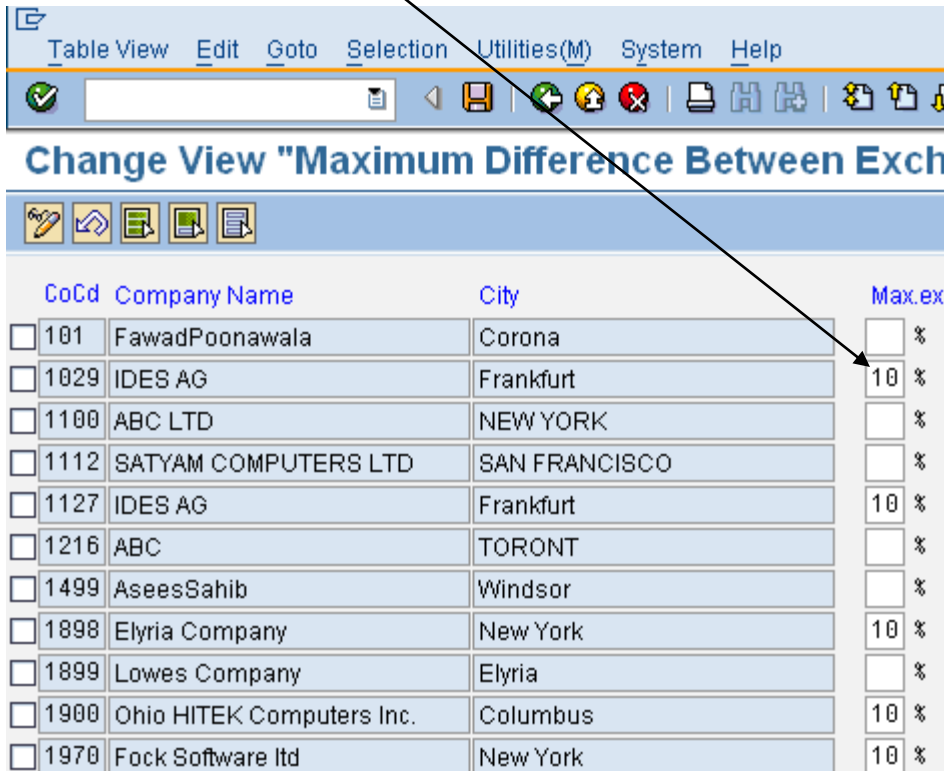
Exchange rate difference can be defined as the amount arising where a foreign currency amount is translated at different exchange rates.

Here, we can define for each company code, a maximum difference between exchange rates for postings in foreign currency.

For this, we mention that how much the exchange rate entered manually in the document header may differ in terms of percentage (%) from the one stored in the system.

If an exchange rate or the local and the foreign currency amount were entered manually during document entry, then a comparison is made with the exchange rates stored in the system. If any deviation occurs and it exceeds the percentage rate specified here, then a warning appears.

Update 10% in Max. exch rate dev

Change View "Maximum Difference Between Exch

CoCd	Company Name	City	Max.exc	
101	FawadPoonawala	Corona		%
1029	IDES AG	Frankfurt	10	%
1100	ABC LTD	NEW YORK		%
1112	SATYAM COMPUTERS LTD	SAN FRANCISCO		%
1127	IDES AG	Frankfurt	10	%
1216	ABC	TORONT		%
1499	AseesSahib	Windsor		%
1898	Elyria Company	New York	10	%
1899	Lowes Company	Elyria		%
1900	Ohio HITEK Computers Inc.	Columbus	10	%
1970	Fock Software ltd	New York	10	%

Click 🖫 to save entry.

When We are done with this basic configurable settings required for Financial Accounting we can see all this settings and assignments as shown below,

2.25 Check Company Code settings in Global parameters

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Company Code→ Enter Global Parameters

Transaction Code

(OBY6)

Here we can see overall view of all the configurable settings and assignment done previously above.

We can also configure the earlier assignments done through this menu.

Change View "Company Code Global Data": Overview

Co...	Company Name	City	Country	Crcy	Langua
1001	R Ltd	Bangalore	IN	INR	EN
1002	Singapore Company	Singapore	SG	SGD	EN
1009	PLtd	mumbai	IN	INR	EN
101	FawadPoonawala	Corona	US	USD	EN
1029	IDES AG	Frankfurt	DE	EUR	DE
1100	ABC LTD	NEW YORK	US	USD	EN
1112	SATYAM COMPUTERS LTD	SAN FRANCISCO	US	USD	EN
1127	IDES AG	Frankfurt	DE	EUR	DE
1216	ABC	TORONT	CA	CAD	EN
1499	AseesSahib	Windsor	CA	CAD	EN
1898	Elyria Company	New York	US	USD	EN
1899	Lowes Company	Elyria	US	USD	
1900	Ohio HITEK Computers Inc.	Columbus	US	USD	EN

Double click on **1100** company code.

Change View "Company Code Global Data": Details

Company Code	1100	ABC LTD	NEW YORK	
Country key	US	Currency	USD	Language Key	EN

Accounting organization

Chart of Accts	USCA	Country Chart/Accts	
Company	1100	FM Area	
Credit control area		Fiscal Year Variant	K4
Ext. co. code	☐	Global CoCde	
Company code is productive	☐	VAT Registration No.	

Processing parameters

Document entry screen variant		☐ Business area fin. statements
Field status variant	1100	☑ Propose fiscal year
Pstng period variant	1100	☑ Define default value date
Max. exchange rate deviation	10 %	☐ No forex rate diff. when clearing in LC
Sample acct rules var.		☐ Tax base is net value
Workflow variant		☐ Discount base is net value
Inflation Method		☐ Financial Assets Mgmt active
Crcy transl. for tax		☐ Purchase account processing
CoCd->CO Area		
Cost of sales accounting actv.		
☐ Negative Postings Permitted		☐ Enable amount split
☐ Cash Management activated		

Click on the check box ☐ No forex rate diff. when clearing in LC   if We want the following:-

When items in foreign currency are cleared in local currency, the local currency amount stored in the document is used as the amount to be cleared.

Click on the check box ☐ Tax base is net value if We want the following: -
The cash discount amount is deducted from the base amount used for calculating taxes on sales/purchases.

Click on the check box ☐ Discount base is net value if We want the following:
-
Tax on sales/purchases is not included in the base amount used for calculating cash discount.

Click 💾 to save entry.

The Company Code 1100 is now configured for General Ledger (GL) posting in SAP.

2.26 Define Additional Local currencies (Optional)

In total we can have 3 currencies for a company code.

We can have 2 more parallel currencies for a company code in addition to one defined above.

To configure parallel currencies for a company code the path is:-

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Company Code → Multiple Currencies → Define Additional Local Currencies

In this case, we can choose between:

- Group currency

  Group currency is the currency which is specified in the client table or which is to be entered there.

- Hard currency
  Hard currency is a country-specific second currency which is used in countries with high inflation.

  - Index based currency
  Index-based currency is a country-specific fictitious currency which is required in some countries with high inflation for external reporting (for example, tax returns).

  - Global company currency
  Global company currency is the currency which is used for an internal trading partner.
  For the additional currencies, define the following data:

- Currency type
  The currency type specifies the role of the additional currency. An example of this would be the group currency.

- Exchange rate type for translation
  The exchange rate type determines which exchange rate stored in the system is used for calculating the additional amount fields. As with the local currency, We can use the exchange rate type M (average exchange rate) or any other exchange rate type.

- Base currency for translation
  The amounts in the additional currencies can be calculated based on the document currency or on the local currency.

- Date for translation
  For translating amounts, the exchange rate can be determined according to the translation date, the document date or the posting date

Additional activities:-

The group currency must be stored in the client definition which can be seen using transaction code **SCC4**

Table View   Edit   Goto   Selection   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Change View "Additional Local Currencies For Compar

New Entries

Co...	Company Name	City	Country
0005	IDES AG NEW GL	Frankfurt	DE
0006	IDES US INC New GL	New York	US
0007	IDES AG NEW GL 7	Frankfurt	DE
0008	IDES US INC New GL 8	New York	US
1000	IDES AG	Frankfurt	DE
1029	IDES AG	Frankfurt	DE
1127	IDES AG	Frankfurt	DE
1898	Elyria Company	New York	US
1899	Lowes Company	Elyria	US
1970	Fock Software ltd	New York	US
1984	IDES AG	Frankfurt	DE
1994	SOWMIT	Pleasanton	US
2000	IDES UK	London	GB
2100	IDES Portugal	Lisbon	PT
2200	IDES France	Paris	FR
2300	IDES España	Barcelona	ES
2400	IDES Filiale 1 IT Ko.1000		IT

Click on   New entries

Update the following: -

Enter the second and third currency

New Entries: Details of Added Entries

Company Code   1100

1st local currency

Crcy type

Valuation   0

ExRateType

Srce curr.

TrsDte typ

Currency

2nd local currency

Crcy type   30

Valuation   1

ExRateType   M

Srce curr.   1

TrsDte typ   3

Currency

3rd local currency

Crcy type   30

Valuation   2

ExRateType   M

Srce curr.   1

TrsDte typ   3

Currency

Here we can select valuation 1 & 2 only if the following conditions are met:-

1) **Controlling area has been assigned to the company code**
2) **A currency and valuation profile is defined in the controlling area**
3) **The currency and valuation profile is active which has the group and profit center valuation view**

Selecting 1 and 2 leads to a greater volume of data, which will require 2 additional ledgers to store the data.

We can instead of 1 and 2 select 0 legal valuation.
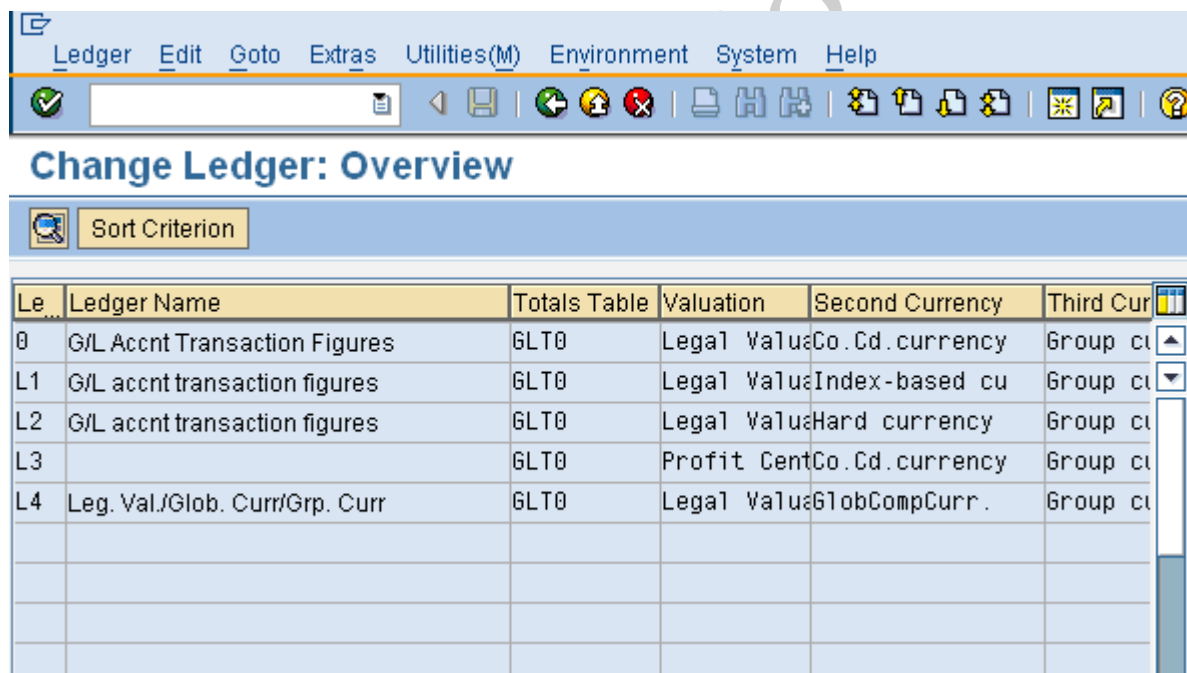
Click on Save 💾

2.27   Define Additional Local currencies for Ledgers (Optional)

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Company Code → Multiple Currencies → Define Additional Local Currencies

Here, we can choose between:

Since we have selected valuation 1 and valuation 2 in step 22 we have to configure 2 additional ledgers
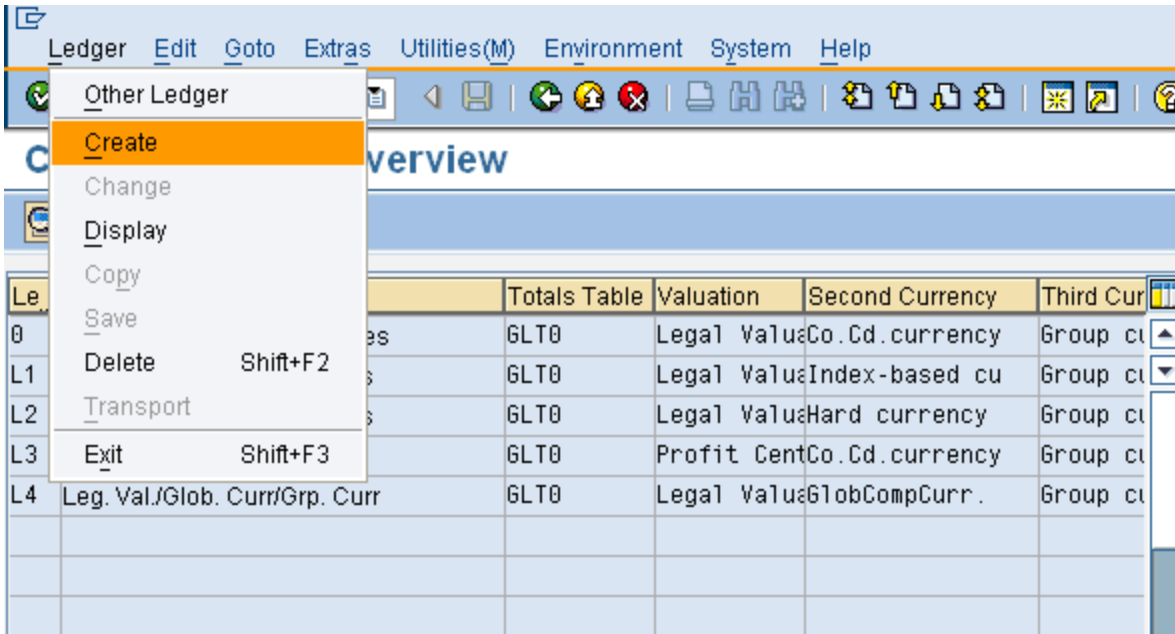
Le	Ledger Name	Totals Table	Valuation	Second Currency	Third Cur
0	G/L Accnt Transaction Figures	GLT0	Legal Valua	Co.Cd.currency	Group cu
L1	G/L accnt transaction figures	GLT0	Legal Valua	Index-based cu	Group cu
L2	G/L accnt transaction figures	GLT0	Legal Valua	Hard currency	Group cu
L3		GLT0	Profit Cent	Co.Cd.currency	Group cu
L4	Leg. Val./Glob. Curr/Grp. Curr	GLT0	Legal Valua	GlobCompCurr.	Group cu

Double click ledger 0

Click on Ledger → Create

Update the following

Create Ledger: Initial Screen
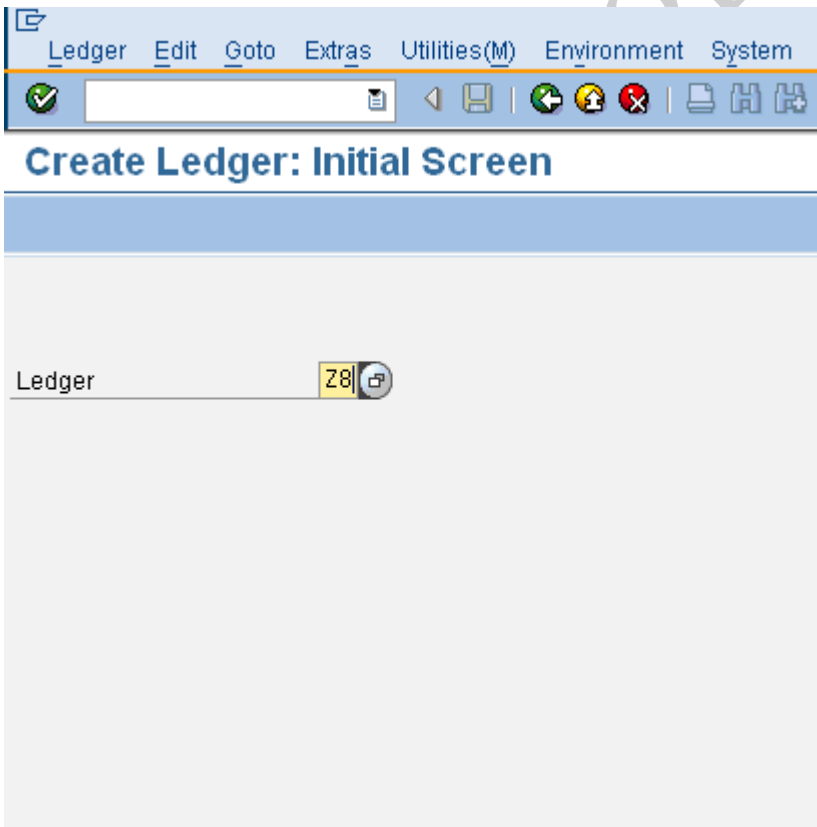
Ledger Z8

Change from legal valuation to group valuation

Create Ledger: Master Data

Versions... AverageBal.ledger... Export ledger... Ledger texts...

Ledger   Z8 G/L Accnt Transaction Figures

Basic Settings

Totals Table	GLT0	G/L account master record transaction figures
Application	FI	
Subapplication	GL	
Valuation	Group Valuation	

Stored Currencies

Company code currency		2nd Currcy
Group currency		3rd Currcy

Click on 💾

System automatically created a ledger for profit center valuation L3.

Maintain the text for the same

Double click

L3		GLT0	Profit Ce…	Co.Cd.currency	Group cu…

Change Ledger: Master Data

Versions...	AverageBal.ledger...	Export ledger...	Ledger texts...

Ledger   L3 | G/L Account TransactionFigures

Basic Settings

Totals Table	GLT0	G/L account master record transaction figures
Application	FI	
Subapplication	GL	
Valuation	Profit Center Valuation	

Stored Currencies

Company code currency		2nd Currcy
Group currency		3rd Currcy

Click on 🖫

2.28   Check Calculation Procedure

IMG → Financial Accounting→ Financial Accounting Global Settings → Tax on Sales/Purchases→ Basic Settings → Check Calculation Procedure

Calculation procedure for tax on sales and purchases defines the rules that how to calculate tax on sales and purchases.

Tax procedures are available in SAP for most of the countries.

Here since country for our Company Code is USA and Tax procedures are already available in SAP for USA we will see the following,

In case a tax procedure is not defined for any country proceed as follows:-

Choose Activity ☒

Activities

Perf...	Name of Activity
	Access Sequences
	Define Condition Types
	Define Procedures

Perform the activities in the specified sequence

🔍 Choose ✖

Double click Define Procedures

Table View   Edit   Goto   Selection   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Change View "Procedures": Overview

New Entries

Dialog Structure
▽ 📁 Procedures
   📁 Control Data

Usage   [A]
Application   [TX]

Procedures

Proce...	Descript.
TAXFI	VAT Finland
TAXGB	Sales Tax - Great Britain
TAXHU	Sales Tax - Hungary
TAXIE	Sales Tax - Ireland
TAXIN	TAX FOR INDIA
TAXIT	Sales Tax - Italy
TAXJP	Sales tax - Japan
TAXKR	Sales Tax - Korea
TAXLU	Sales Tax - Luxemburg
TAXMX	Tax Determ. Procedure Mexico
TAXMY	Tax Procedure - Malaysia
TAXNL	Sales Tax - Netherlands
TAXNO	Sales Tax - Norway
TAXNZ	G.S.T. New Zealand
TAXPE	Sales Tax - Peru
TAXPL	Sales Tax - Poland
TAXPT	Sales Tax - Portugal
TAXRU	Sales Tax - Russia
TAXSE	Sales Tax - Sweden

Select   TAXGB   Sales Tax - Great Britain
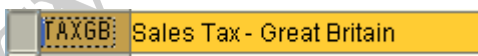
Click

Change the existing description
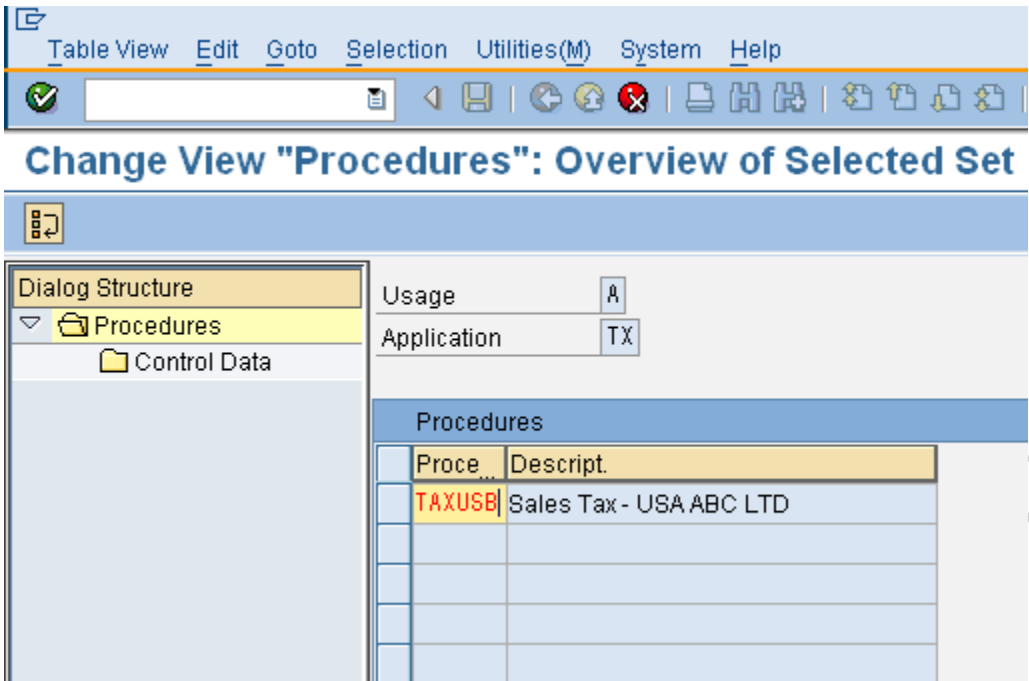
Click
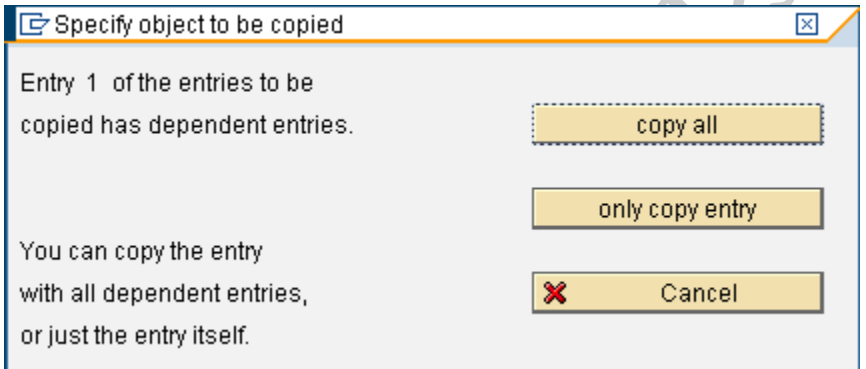
Click
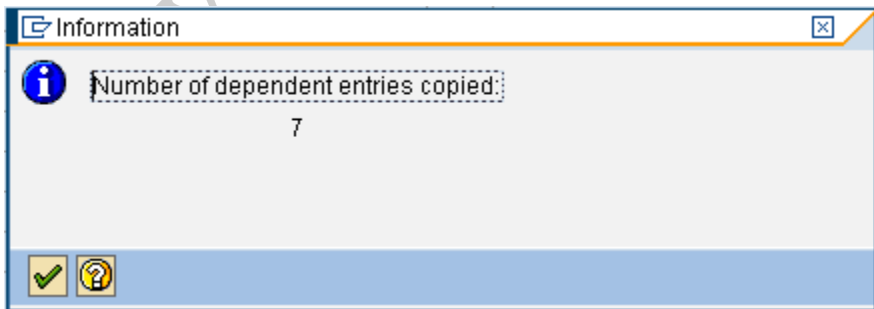
Click

Click on 💾

Select TAXINJ Sales Tax - INDIA

Double click 📁 Control Data

Table View   Edit   Goto   Selection   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Change View "Control Data": Overview

New Entries

Dialog Structure
▽ 📁 Procedures
📁 Control Data

Procedure   TAXUSB Sales Tax - USA ABC LTD

Control Data

Reference Step Overview

Step	Co	CTyp	Description	Fro	To	Ma	R	Stat	P	SuTot	Reqt	CalTy	BasTy	AccK	Acc
100	0	BASB	se Amount			☐	☐	☐							
110	0	MWAS	Output Tax	100		☐	☐	☐						MWS	
120	0	MWVS	Input Tax	100		☐	☐	☐						VST	
130	0	MWVN	Non-deduct.Input Tax	100		☐	☐	☐						NAV	
140	0	MWVZ	Non-deduct.Input Tax	100		☐	☐	☐						NVV	
150	0	NLXA	Acqu.Tax Outgoing	100		☐	☐	☐						ESA	
160	0	NLXV	Acquisition Tax Deb.	150		☐	☐	☐						ESE	

2.29   Assign Country to Calculation Procedure

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting→ Financial Accounting Global Settings → Tax on Sales/Purchases→ Basic Settings → Assign Country to Calculation Procedure

Here we assign the calculation procedure created in the earlier step to the country. The country is the country of the company code.

In our case the country of the company code is **India**.
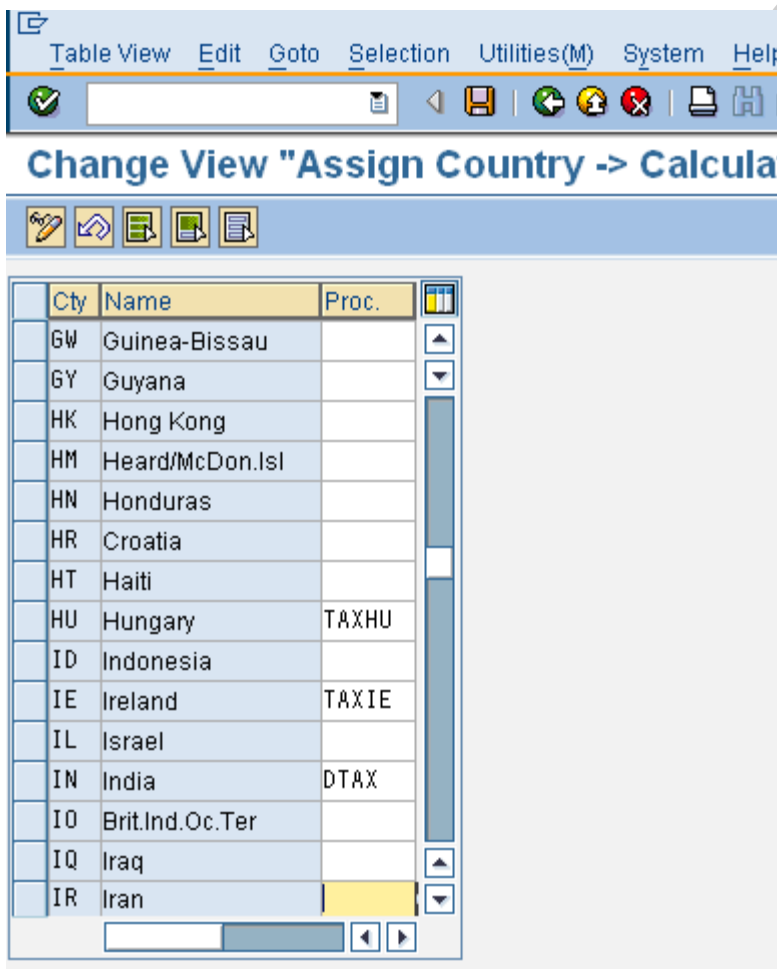
Update the following:-

Change View "Assign Country -> Calculatio

Cty	Name	Proc.
TV	Tuvalu	
TW	Taiwan	
TZ	Tanzania	
UA	Ukraine	
UG	Uganda	
UM	Minor Outl.Ins.	
US	United States	TAXUSB
UY	Uruguay	
UZ	Uzbekistan	
VA	Vatikanstadt	
VC	St. Vincent	
VE	Venzuela	TAXVE
VG	Brit.Virgin Is.	
VI	US Virgin Is.	
VN	Vietnam	

Click on

2.30 Define Tax Codes for Sales and Purchases
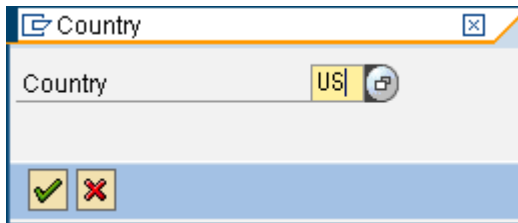
Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting→ Financial Accounting Global Settings → Tax on Sales/Purchases→ Calculation→ Define Tax Codes for Sales and Purchases

Transaction Code

(FTXP)

Update the following:-

Click ✅

Update the following:-
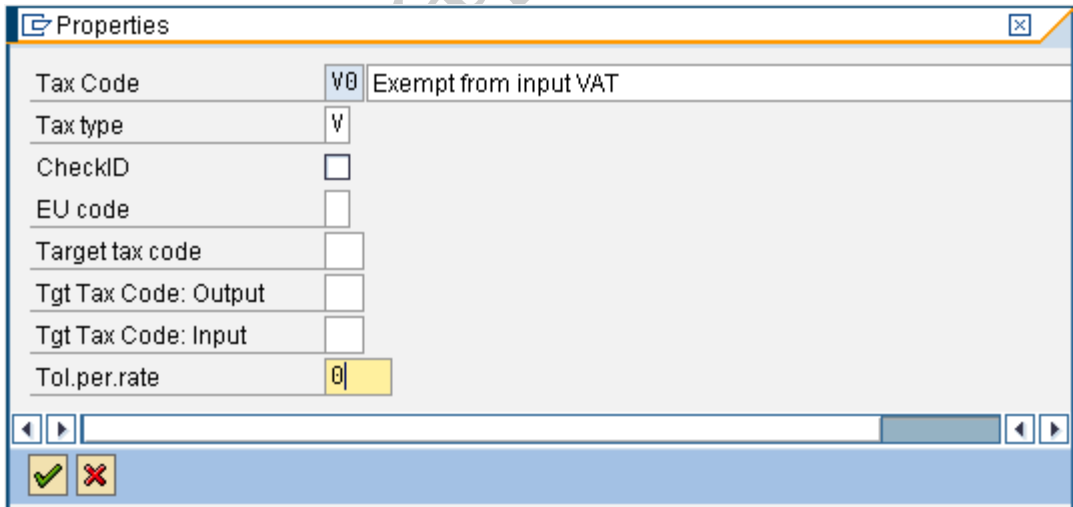
Click ![checkmark]

Update the following:-

Update the following:-

Maintain Tax Code: Tax Rates

Properties	Tax accounts	Deactivate line

Country Key	US	United States
Tax Code	V0	Exempt from input VAT
Procedure	TAXUSB	
Tax type	V	Input tax

Percentage rates

Tax Type	Acct Key	Tax Percent. Rate	Level	From Lvl	Cond. Type
Base Amount			100	0	BASB
Output Tax	MWS		110	100	MWAS
Input Tax	VST	0.000	120	100	MWVS
Non-deduct.Input Tax	NAV		130	100	MWVN
Non-deduct.Input Tax	NVV		140	100	MWVZ
Acqu.Tax Outgoing	ESA		150	100	NLXA
Acquisition Tax Deb.	ESE		160	150	NLXV

Follow the menu path as shown below and click on Automatic posting

Calculation procedure	F6
Transaction key	F9
Automatic postings	
Condition lists	▸

Maintain Tax Code: Tax Rate

Properties | **Tax accounts** | **Deactivate line**

Country Key	US		United States
Tax Code	V0		Exempt from input VAT
Procedure	TAXUSB		
Tax type	V		Input tax

Percentage rates

Tax Type	Acct Key	Tax Percent. Rate	Level	From Lvl	Cond. Type
Base Amount			100	0	BASB
Output Tax	MWS		110	100	MWAS
Input Tax	VST	0.000	120	100	MWVS
Non-deduct.Input Tax	NAV		130	100	MWVN
Non-deduct.Input Tax	NVV		140	100	MWVZ
Acqu.Tax Outgoing	ESA		150	100	NLXA
Acquisition Tax Deb.	ESE		160	150	NLXV

Double click

Input tax	VST

Enter Chart of Accounts

Chart of Accounts   USCA

Display FI Configuration: Automatic Posting - Rules

◀ ▶ | Accounts | Posting Key

| Chart of Accounts | USCA | ABC LTD Chart of Account |
| Transaction | VST | Input tax |

Accounts are determined based on

| Debit/Credit | ☐ | Not changeable |
| Tax code | ☐ | |

Posting Transaction   Edit   Goto   Extras   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Other Procedure	Shift+F5
Save	
Display -> Change	
Create...	
Transport	▶
Exit	F12

D...... : Automatic Posting - Rules

Ch...... D Chart of Account

Tra...... x

Accounts are determined based on

| Debit/Credit | ☐ | Not changeable |
| Tax code | ☐ | |

Display FI Configuration: Automatic Posting - Rules

◀ ▶ | Accounts | Posting Key

| Chart of Accounts | USCA | ABC LTD Chart of Account |
| Transaction | ESE | Input acquisitn tax |

Accounts are determined based on

| Debit/Credit | ☐ | Not changeable |
| Tax code | ☐ | |
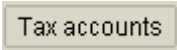
Click on 🖫

Update the following:-
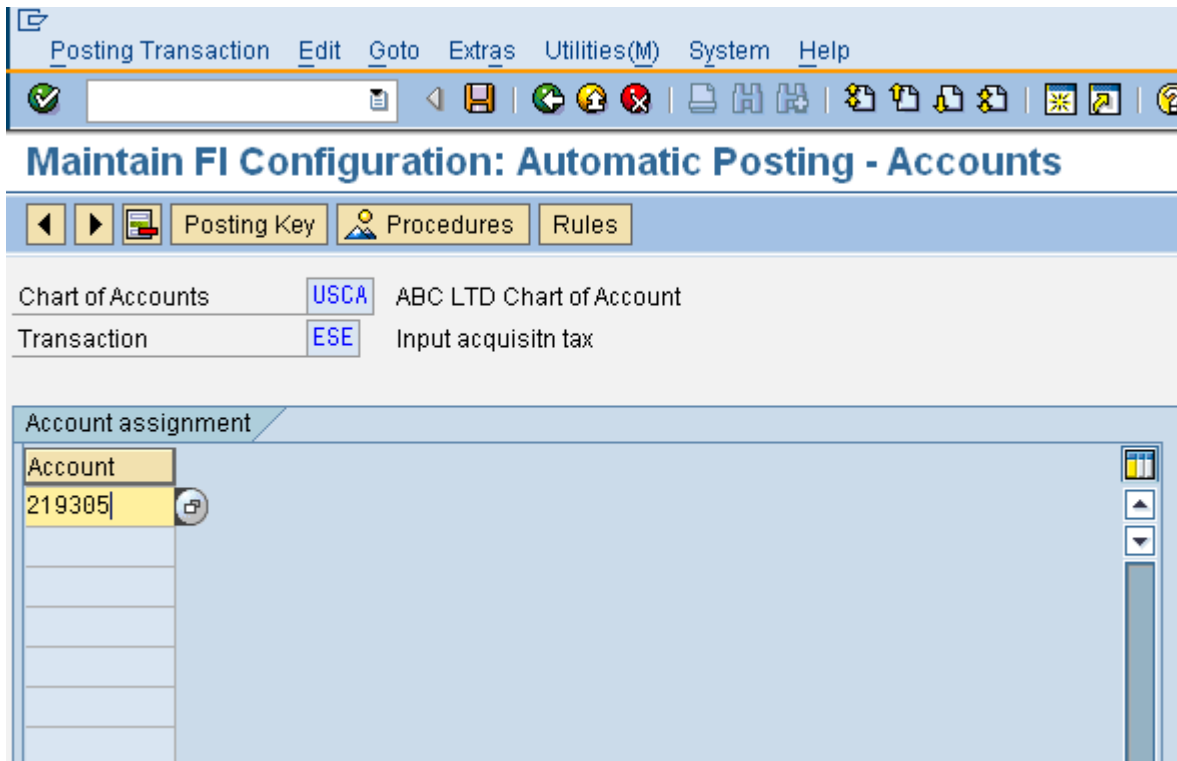
Click on 💾

Click on ⬅ twice

Click on Tax accounts
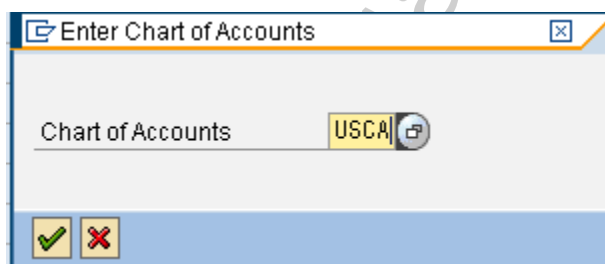
Now We can see the that for transaction ESE GL Account 119905 has been Assigned.

Click ✔

Click on 💾

3. Creating G L account codes in the Chart of accounts

3.1   Create GL account in Chart accounts and company code

GL – General Ledger

Menu Path

SAP menu → Accounting → Financial Accounting → General Ledger→ Master Records→ Individual Processing

Transaction Code

FS00 – Centrally (6 Tabs)
        <u>OR</u>
FSP0 - In Chart of Accounts (3Tabs)
FSS0 - In Company Code   (3Tabs)

The GL Code in SAP has two segments:-

1) The Chart of accounts segment – The chart of account segment is at client level. Any company code wishing to use the GL code can extend it and create a company code view
2) The Company code segment – A company intending to use the GL code from chart of accounts has to create the company code view so that it can post to the GL code.

This way there are 2 methods of creating GL codes in SAP:-

1) One step creation – Here We create both the chart of accounts view as well as the company code view in one step
2) Two-step creation – We first create the chart of accounts view in the first step. In the second step we create the company code view.

We will see the GL code creation using the one step creation:-

Click on and enter the following

Create G/L Account Centrally

Edit financial statement version | Edit set | Edit cost element

G/L Account   401201
Company Code   1100   ABC LTD

With Template

| Type/Description | Control Data | Create/bank/interest | Key word/translation | Inf... |

Control in chart of accounts

Account Group

○ P&L statement acct
◉ Balance sheet account

Description

Short Text   Share Capital
G/L Acct Long Text   Share Capital

Consolidation data in chart of accounts

Trading Partner

Create G/L Account Centrally

Edit financial statement version | Edit set | Edit cost element

G/L Account   401201
Company Code   1100   ABC LTD

With Template

| Type/Description | Control Data | Create/bank/interest | Key word/translation | Inf... |

Account control in company code

Account currency   USD   American Dollar

☐ Only balances in local crcy

Exchange rate difference key

Valuation group

Tax category

☐ Posting without tax allowed

Recon. account for acct type

Alternative account no.

☐ Acct managed in ext. system

Inflation key

Tolerance group

Account management in company code

☐ Open item management

☐ Line item display

Sort key   001

Authorization Group

Accounting clerk

Click 💾 to save GL Code

Below screen shows creation of RM consumption GL a/c.

Create G/L Account Centrally

G/L Account	400000
Company Code	1100 ABC LTD

Edit financial statement version | Edit set | Edit cost element

Tabs: Type/Description | Control Data | Create/bank/interest | Key word/translation | Inf...

Control in chart of accounts

Account Group	Materials management accounts

◉ P&L statement acct
○ Balance sheet account

Description

Short Text	Raw Material consume
G/L Acct Long Text	Raw Material Consumed (Others)

Consolidation data in chart of accounts

Trading Partner	

Create G/L Account Centrally

Edit financial statement version   Edit set   Edit cost element

G/L Account   400000
Company Code   1100   ABC LTD   With Template

| Type/Description | Control Data | Create/bank/interest | Key word/translation | Inf... |

Account control in company code

Account currency   USD   American Dollar
☐ Only balances in local crcy
Tax category   ☐
☐ Posting without tax allowed
Recon. account for acct type
Alternative account no.
☐ Acct managed in ext. system

Account management in company code

☐ Open item management
☐ Line item display
Sort key   002   Doc.no., fiscal year
Authorization Group
Accounting clerk

Joint venture data in company code

Recovery Indicator

Click 🖫 to save GL Code

Create G/L Account Centrally

Edit financial statement version   Edit set   Edit cost element

G/L Account	400000	
Company Code	1100	ABC LTD

With Template

Type/Description   **Control Data**   **Create/bank/interest**   **Key word/translation**   Inf...

Control of document creation in company code

Field status group	G003	Material consumption accounts

☑ Post automatically only

☐ Supplement auto. postings

Bank/financial details in company code

Planning level	

Interest calculation information in company code

Interest indicator	
Interest calc. frequency	
Key date of last int. calc.	
Date of last interest run	

4. Configuration for GL Automatic clearing: -

4.1   Automatic Clearing

IMG → Financial Accounting → General Ledger Accounting→ Business Transactions→ Open Item Clearing → Prepare Automatic Clearing

The program for clearing clears the open items that are grouped together if their total balance assigned equals to zero in local and foreign currency.

We can enter the criteria for grouping an ledger account's open items for automatic clearing.

The following standard criteria has to entered properly,

  a) Account type
  b) account number or a number interval

We can also enter a further five criteria.

We select these five additional criteria from the fields in table BSEG or BKPF. If possible, We should choose fields that are also contained in table BSIS (G/L accounts), BSID (customers), or BSIK (vendors).

Automatic clearing is required for GR/IR clearing accounts and Bank accounts; further automatic clearing is also required for Vendors and customers

Select the existing entries in SAP

Change View "Additional Rules For Automatic Clearing": Overvi

New Entries

ChtA	AccTy	From acct	To account	Criterion 1	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	Criterion
ZCCA		A	ZZZZZZZZZZ	ZUONR				
ZCCA	K	0	9999999999	ZUONR				
ZCCA	K	A	ZZZZZZZZZZ	ZUONR				
ZCCA	S	0	9999999999	ZUONR				
ZCCA	S	A	ZZZZZZZZZZ	ZUONR				

Click on [icon] enter the chart of accounts USCA

Update the following:-

Change View "Additional Rules For Automatic Clearing": Overv

ChtA	AccTy	From acct	To account	Criterion 1	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	Criterion
USCA	D	1	9999999999					
USCA	K	1	9999999999					
USCA	S	1	9999999999					

The account type is D for debtors K for creditors and S for General Ledger.

The first criterion specified is the assignment field for account types.

These criteria's can be selected based on the individual company requirements. The GRIR account can be cleared using the criteria purchasing document and line item therefore also select EBELN (purchasing document)

Click 🖫
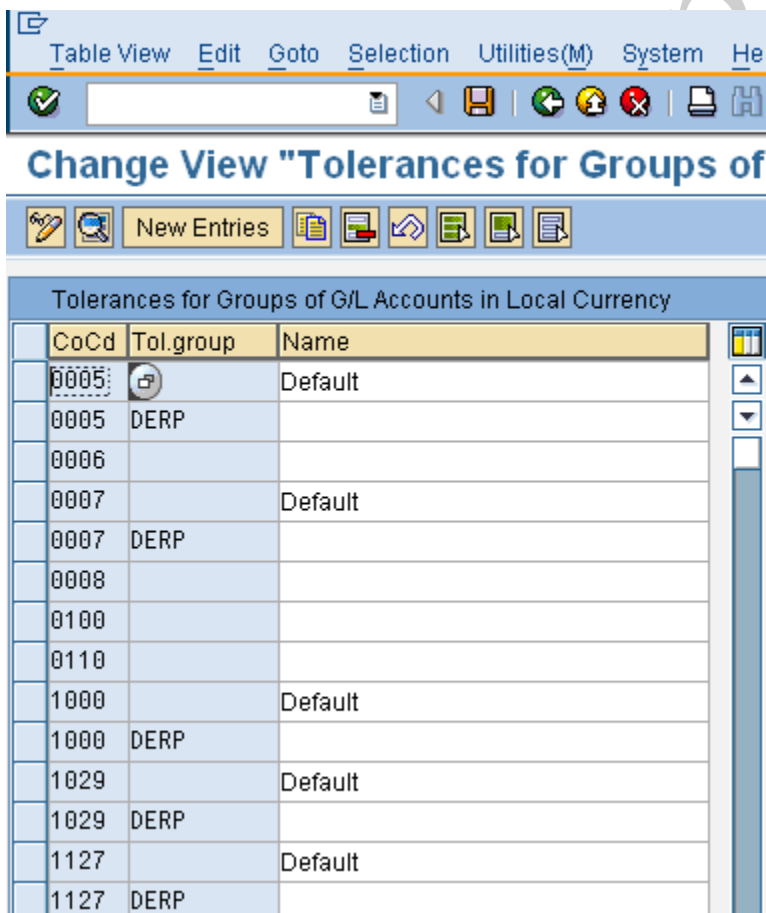
4.2   Define Tolerance Groups for G/L Accounts

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → General Ledger Accounting→ Business Transactions→ Open Item Clearing → Clearing Differences → Define Tolerance Groups for G/L Accounts
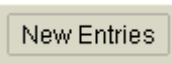
Tolerance groups define the limits for each ledger account clearing within which differences are accepted and automatically posted to predefined accounts.

These predefined groups can be assigned in the general ledger account master record.

Change View "Tolerances for Groups of

Tolerances for Groups of G/L Accounts in Local Currency

CoCd	Tol.group	Name
0005		Default
0005	DERP	
0006		
0007		Default
0007	DERP	
0008		
0100		
0110		
1000		Default
1000	DERP	
1029		Default
1029	DERP	
1127		Default
1127	DERP	

Click on [New Entries]

Update the following:-

Table View   Edit   Goto   Selection   Utilities(M)   System   Help

New Entries: Details of Added Entries

Company Code   1100
Tolerance group   1100   ABC LTD

Tolerances for Groups of G/L Accounts in Local Curre
Debit posting   10.00   Percentage   1 %
Credit posting   10.00   Percentage   1 %

Click on 🖫

4.3 Assigning accounts for GL Clearing Differences

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → General Ledger Accounting→ Business Transactions→ Open Item Clearing → Clearing Differences → Create Accounts for Clearing Differences

Here We define the accounts to which these differences should be posted.

We can define the limits within which differences are accepted for G/L account clearing.

Enter chart of accounts **USCA**
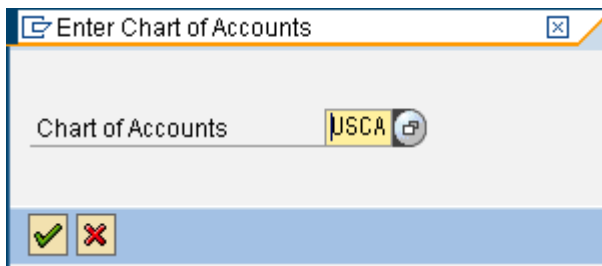
Click on 🖫 to save the rules

Click on Posting Key to update the posting keys

Update the following:-

Click 🖫

And update GL code 470706, which is clearing difference account (G/L). It is an expense account
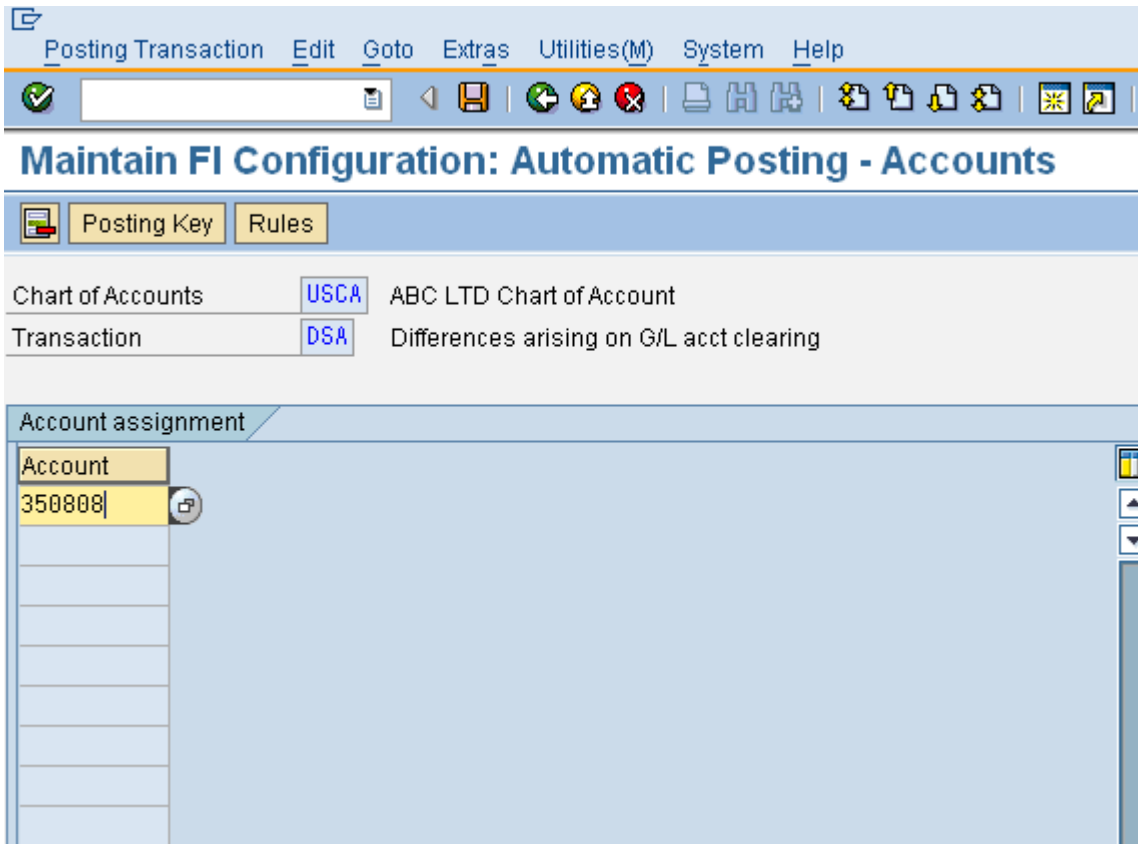
Click 💾

5. Configuration for Foreign currency Valuation

Here, we define the specifications required for the valuation of foreign currency balances e.g. Bank accounts holding foreign exchange and Open items in foreign currency e.g. Customers and Vendors

5.1   Define Valuation methods

Transaction Code

(**OB59)**

Foreign Currency Valuation can be defined as a procedure for determining at a key date the value of the current assets and liabilities posted in foreign currency.

Assets and liabilities are valuated using the unit account method of valuation which means that the individual open items are valued.

If this is not possible (because the account is not managed on an open item basis) the balance of the account is valuated instead.

Here, for unrealized gains or losses we define the valuation methods for the open items. With the valuation method, we group specifications together, which we need for the balance and individual valuation. Before every valuation run, we mention the required valuation method.
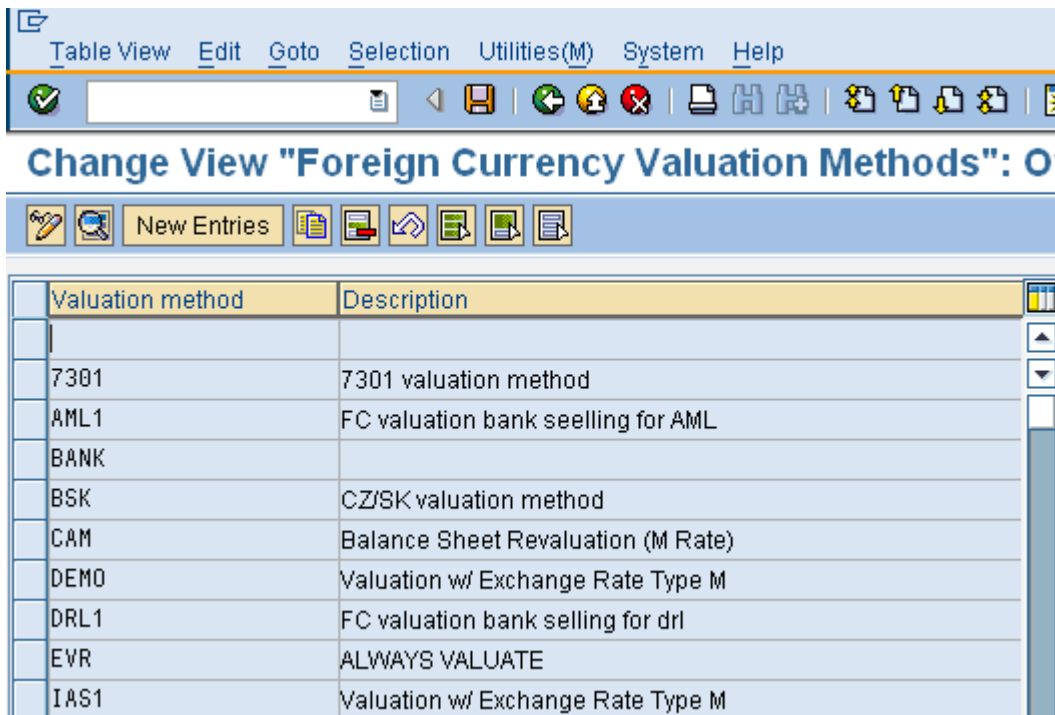
M is the average rate of any foreign currency.
SAP uses exchange rate type M to value all foreign currency items.

Various valuation methods are provided by the SAP.

We can create our own key starting with Z.

SAP provides following valuation methods: -

Let us create our own valuation methods.

Click on New Entries

Update the following:-

Table View   Edit   Goto   Selection   Utilities(M)   System   Help

New Entries: Details of Added Entries

Valuation method   YDCR
Description   Valuation Mathod for Customer & Vendor

Valuation procedure
  ○ Lowest value prncple   ☐ Corp.group-vendors
  ○ Strict lowest value principle   ☐ Corp.group-cust.
  ◉ Always valuate   ☐ G/L valuation grp
  ○ Revalue only
  ○ Reset   ☐ Balance valuat.

  ☐ Post per line item
  Document type   SA   ☐ Write extract

Exchange rate determination
  ExchRate Type for Debit Bal   B   ☑ Use exchange hedging
  ExchRate Type for CreditBal   G   Minimum difference

  ○ Determine rate type from account balance
  ◉ Exch.rate type from invoice reference

Relevant for open items

Exchange rate type B is Bank selling and Exchange rate G is bank buying rate.

In the valuation procedure various configuration options are available

◉ Lowest value prncple   The valuation is only displayed if the valuation difference between the local currency amount and the valued

amount is negative that is an exchange loss has taken place. The valuation is carried out per item total.

Strict lowest value principle The valuation is only displayed if, as a consequence, the new valuation has a greater devaluation and/or a greater revaluation for credit entries than the previous valuation. The valuation is calculated per item total.

Always valuate If We select this procedure, revaluations are also taken into consideration.

Revalue only If We select this method system only does a revaluation if applicable but does not do devaluation where there is exchange loss.

Reset If We select this parameter then the open items are valuated at the acquisition price. This way the valuation difference is set to zero. The old valuation method is reset. The account determination is reversed: The revenue that arises is posted to the expense account.

Exchange rates are types are attached to the valuation method.

Determine rate type from account balance If We select this field, the account balance/group balance in the relevant foreign currency is used to determine the exchange rate type. This is relevant for account balance revaluation

A document type SA is attached to the valuation method.

Let us configure another valuation method for Bank Balance:

Click on **New Entries**

New Entries: Details of Added Entries

Valuation method	YBAN
Description	Valuation Mathod for Bank Balance in Curr

Valuation procedure

○ Lowest value prncple   ☐ Corp.group-vendors

○ Strict lowest value principle   ☐ Corp.group-cust.

◉ Always valuate   ☐ G/L valuation grp

○ Revalue only

○ Reset   ☐ Balance valuat.

☐ Post per line item

Document type   SA   ☐ Write extract

Exchange rate determination

ExchRate Type for Debit Bal	B	☐ Use exchange hedging
ExchRate Type for CreditBal	G	Minimum difference

◉ Determine rate type from account balance

○ Exch.rate type from invoice reference

Click 💾

5.2 Assign GL accounts for Foreign Currency valuation

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → General Ledger Accounting→ Business Transactions→ Closing → Valuating → Foreign Currency Valuation → Prepare Automatic Postings for Foreign Currency Valuation

Transaction Code

(OBA1)

Exchange rate difference in foreign currency balances e.g. bank accounts held in foreign currency

Double click on KDB Line

Maintain FI Configuration: Automatic Posting - Procedures

Group   FWA   Exchange rate differences

Procedures

Description	Transaction	Account determ.
Document Split for Currency Exchange	CEX	☑
Exch. Rate Diff. using Exch. Rate Key	KDB	☑
Exchange Rate Dif.: Open Items/GL Acct	KDF	☑
Payment difference for altern.currency	KDW	☑
Payment diff.for altern.curr.(offset)	KDZ	☑
Internal currencies rounding differences	RDF	☑

Enter Chart of accounts USCA

Here we will enter the following

Exchange rate difference key: Can be kept blank or we can enter a key with 4 digit e.g. 0001. In case We create this exchange rate key then the same has to be updated in the GL code of the foreign currency account i.e. control data tab which has the field exchange

rate difference key. Only when it is attached the system will revalue the foreign currency account.

Expense account: We need to enter the expense GL code for unrealized foreign exchange loss. The loss on revaluation is unrealized and will be automatically reversed in the next month e.g. 472002 Unrealized Exchange Gain/Loss – Trade

E/R gains: We need to enter the revenue GL coded for Unrealized Foreign exchange gain. The loss on revaluation is unrealized and will be automatically reversed in the next month e.g. 472002 Unrealized Exchange Gain/Loss – Trade. We can have a separate account or the same account.

Exchange rate difference in open items e.g. Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable

Double click on KDF Line

Description	Transaction	Account determ.
Document Split for Currency Exchange	CEX	☑
Exch. Rate Diff. using Exch. Rate Key	KDB	☑
Exchange Rate Dif.: Open Items/GL Acct	KDF	☑
Payment difference for altern.currency	KDW	☑
Payment diff.for altern.curr.(offset)	KDZ	☑
Internal currencies rounding differences	RDF	☑
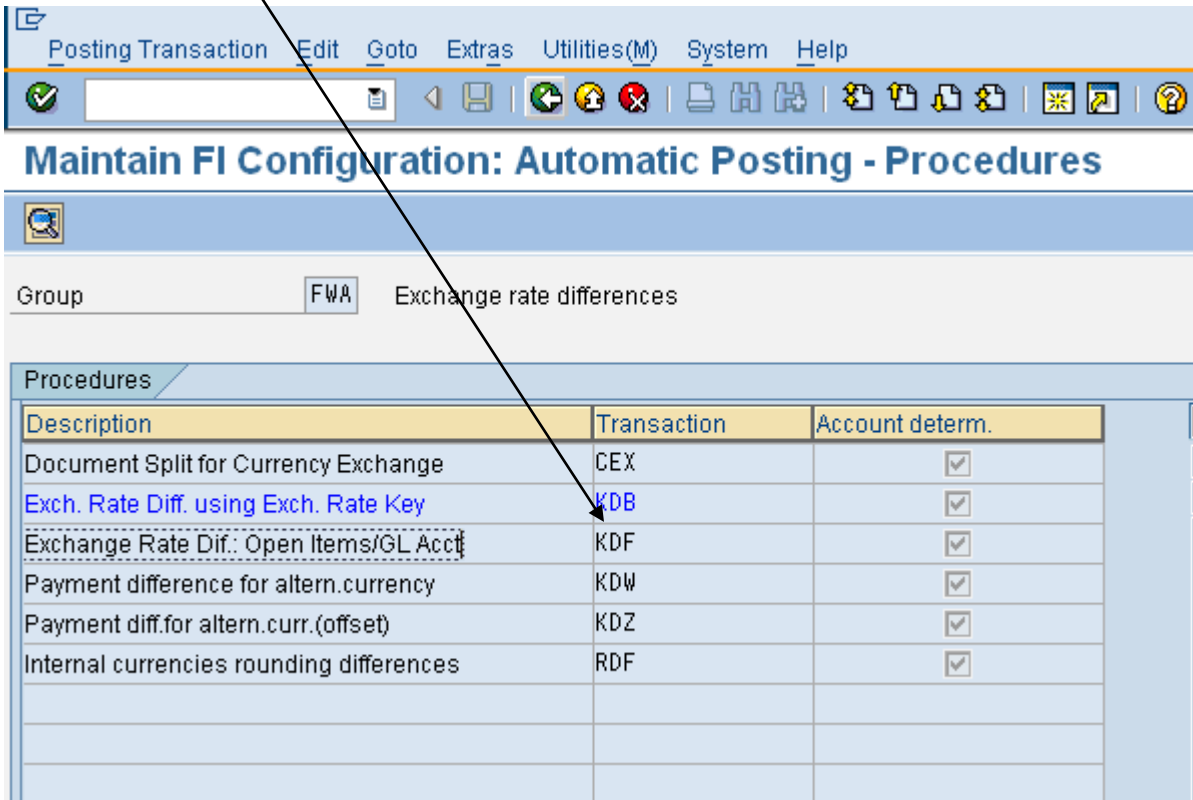
Here We will enter the GL code for Accounts receivable or Accounts Payable (the reconciliation account). We can enter different GL codes for each currency code and currency type. Alternatively if We do not want different GL codes for each currency We can keep them blank

Enter chart of accounts USCA in the pop up

Click on New entries and update the following:-

New Entries: Details of Added Entries

Chart of Accounts   USCA
G/L Account   119020
Currency
Currency type

Exchange rate difference realized

Loss	453001
Gain	453001

Valuation

Val.loss 1	453002
Val.gain 1	453002
Bal.sheet adj.1	119812

119020 is the GL code for Account Receivables trade 3rd parties

Loss: Here We enter the GL code for exchange loss, which is realized

Gain: Here We enter the GL code for exchange gain, which is realized.

Val. loss 1: Here We enter the GL code for unrealized exchange Loss on revaluation of open items i.e. accounts receivable and accounts payable

Val. gain 1: Here We enter the GL code for unrealized exchange gain on revaluation of open items i.e. accounts receivable and accounts payable

Bal.sheet adj.1 : Here We enter the GL code to which the receivable and payables adjustment is posted during foreign currency valuation of open items.

The SAP System supports two valuation areas in parallel. This account is used during valuation of the first valuation area.

The first valuation area reflects the local view of the Company code, the second valuation area takes the corporate policy for the valuation into consideration.

6. Configuration for regrouping postings

6.1   Define Adjustment Accounts for GR/IR clearing

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → General Ledger Accounting→ Business Transactions→ Closing → Regrouping → Define Adjustment Accounts for GR/IR Clearing

Transaction Code

(OBYP)

Whenever we receive goods that have not been invoiced yet or whenever we receive invoices for goods that have not been delivered yet, it is posted to the goods receipt/invoice receipt (GR/IR) clearing account.

The goods receipt/invoice receipt (GR/IR) clearing account is a **provision account.**

Here we define the numbers of the adjustment and target accounts for the automatic postings for the GR/IR clearing account.

Transfer postings have to be made at the balance sheet date to reflect the goods invoiced but not delivered and the goods delivered but not invoiced. Transaction code **F.19** analyzes the GR/IR clearing account and posts adjustments entries for outstanding amounts to adjustment accounts. It makes the offsetting entry to the account for goods delivered but not invoiced or to the account for goods invoiced but not delivered (target account).

Double click BNG

Maintain FI Configuration: Automatic Posting - Procedures

Group	WRV	Goods/invoices receipt clearing

Procedures

Description	Transaction	Account determ.
Invoiced but not yet delivered	BNG	☑
Delivered but not yet invoiced	GNB	☑

Update the following:-

Enter Chart of Accounts

Chart of Accounts	USCA

Posting Transaction   Edit   Goto   Extras   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Maintain FI Configuration: Automatic Posting - Accounts

◀ ▶ ☐ ☐ ☐   Posting Key   👤 Procedures

Chart of Accounts	USCA	ABC LTD Chart of Account
Transaction	BNG	Invoiced but not yet delivered

Account assignment

Reconciliati	Adjustment	Targ.acct
219914	21915	119522

Update the following: -

Reconciliation account: Enter the GL code 219914 i.e. GR/IR clearing account (Goods Receipt/Invoice receipt)

Adjustment account: Enter the GL code 219915 i.e. GR/IR correction account

Targ. Acct: Enter the GL code 119522 GR/IR Invoiced but goods not yet received

Click Save 💾

Double click GNB

Posting Transaction   Edit   Goto   Extras   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Maintain FI Configuration: Automatic Posting - Procedures

Group   WRV   Goods/invoices receipt clearing

Procedures

Description	Transaction	Account determ.
Invoiced but not yet delivered	BNG	☑
Delivered but not yet invoiced	GNB	☑

Enter chart of accounts USCA if the pop up comes

Maintain FI Configuration: Automatic Posting - Accounts

◄ ► 🗋 🗇 📇   Posting Key   👤 Procedures

| Chart of Accounts | USCA | ABC LTD Chart of Account |
| Transaction | GNB | Delivered but not yet invoiced |

Account assignment

Reconciliati	Adjustment	Targ.acct
219914	219915	219916

Update the following: -

Reconciliation account: Enter the GL code 219914 i.e. GR/IR clearing account (Goods Receipt/Invoice receipt)

Adjustment account: Enter the GL code 219915 i.e. GR/IR correction account

Targ. Acct: Enter the GL code 219916 GR/IR Shipped not invoiced

Click Save 💾

7. Creating Balance sheet and Profit and Loss account

7.1 Define Financial Statement Version (FSV)

Financial Statement Versions means a hierarchical positioning of G/L accounts and this positioning can be based on specific legal requirements for creating financial statements.

We can create number of financial statement versions for the chart of accounts, one for the local reporting, and one for parent reporting. In each version we can group the GL codes differently as required for the reporting purpose. We define FSV because we need to represent our balance sheet and profit and loss account in a particular manner.

We can define versions for a specific chart of accounts, for a group chart of accounts, or without any specific assignment.
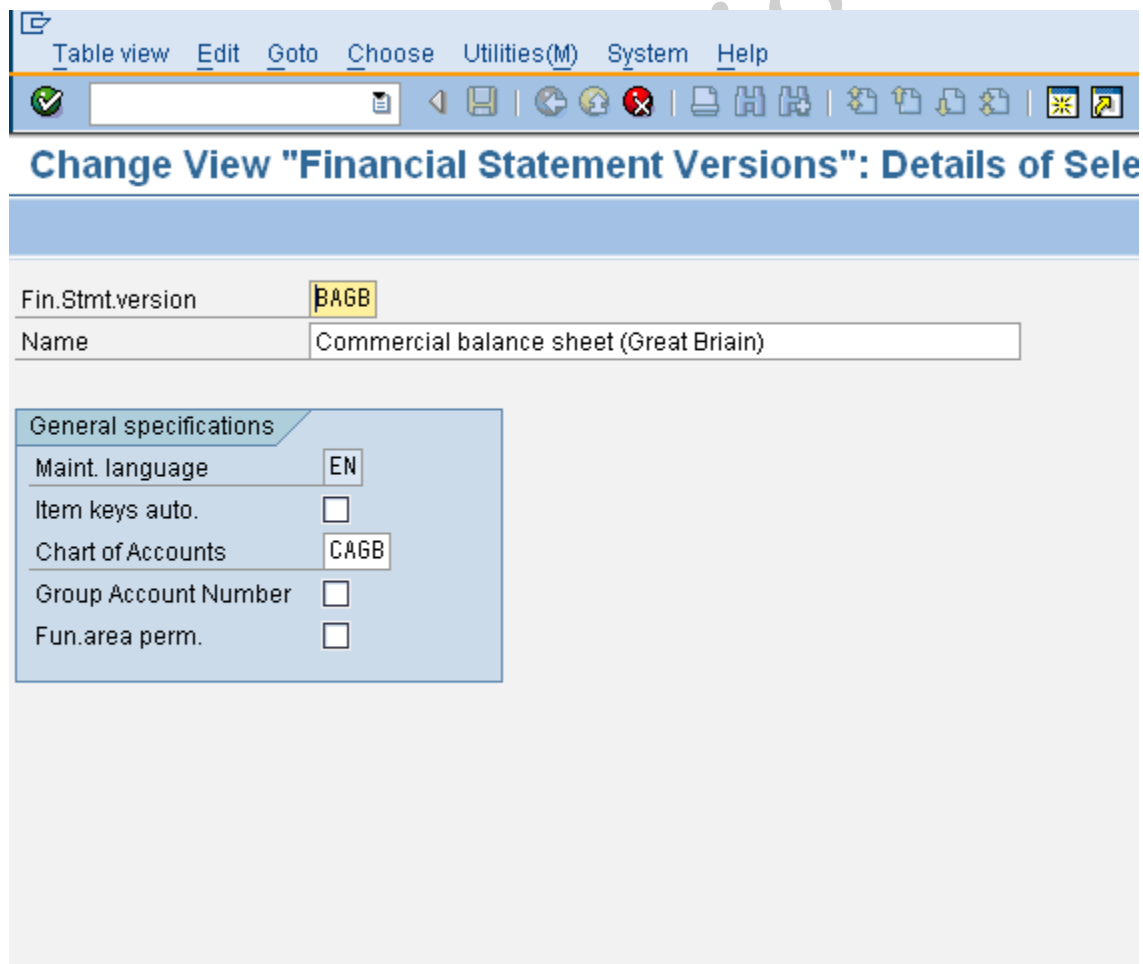
We then determine the financial statement items for the version which we have created for our company code.

We assign groups of accounts to the items at the lowest levels of the hierarchy. We can select the criteria that determine which items the accounts are displayed in. For example, accounts or groups of accounts can be assigned to particular items based on their balance.

Other way, We can also assign functional area intervals at the lowest level of the structure, instead of account intervals. Either account intervals or functional area intervals can be assigned to a financial statement item. We must explicitly define financial statement versions to which functional areas are assigned as such. We do this by setting the "Fun. area allowed" indicator. This financial statement version can then also be used by the notes to financial statement in the G/L account information system.

Click on New entries or to start creating FSV from scratch. In case We want to copy from existing FSV We need to position the cursor on the FSV as source FSV e.g.

| BAGB | Financial statement (Great Briain) |

and then click on 📋 and update the following parameters

Table view   Edit   Goto   Choose   Utilities(M)   System   Help

Change View "Financial Statement Versions": Details of Sele

| Fin.Stmt.version | BAGB |
| Name | Commercial balance sheet (Great Briain) |

General specifications

Maint. language	EN
Item keys auto.	☐
Chart of Accounts	CAGB
Group Account Number	☐
Fun.area perm.	☐

And then click on 🖫

We will cover here Creating FSV from scratch.

Click on New entries

Give the code for the FSV e.g. USCA and name for the version.

Give the maintenance language code e.g. EN (for English)

If the item keys are required automatically then We need to select, else deselect it.

Enter the chart of accounts USCA

Click on 🖫

Click on [Fin.statement items]
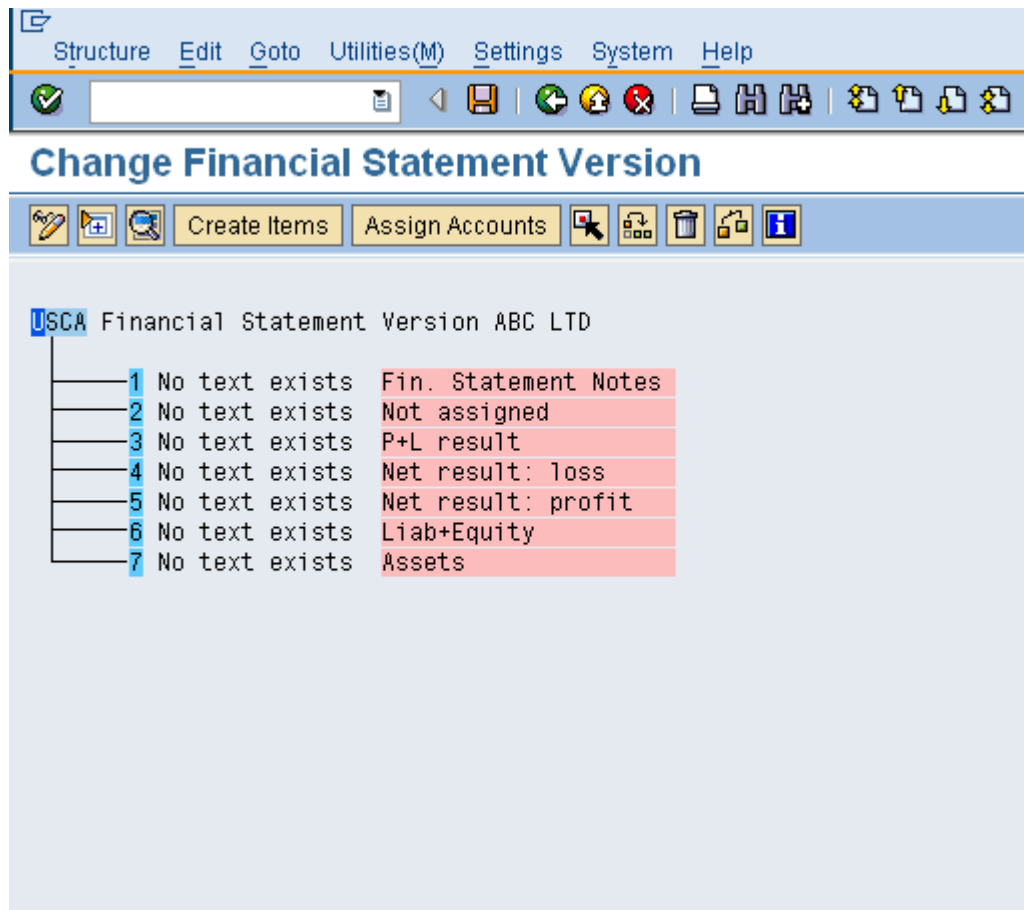
The above nodes are created automatically:-

P+L Result gives   profit and loss in income statement

Net result: profit   profit carried forward to balance sheet
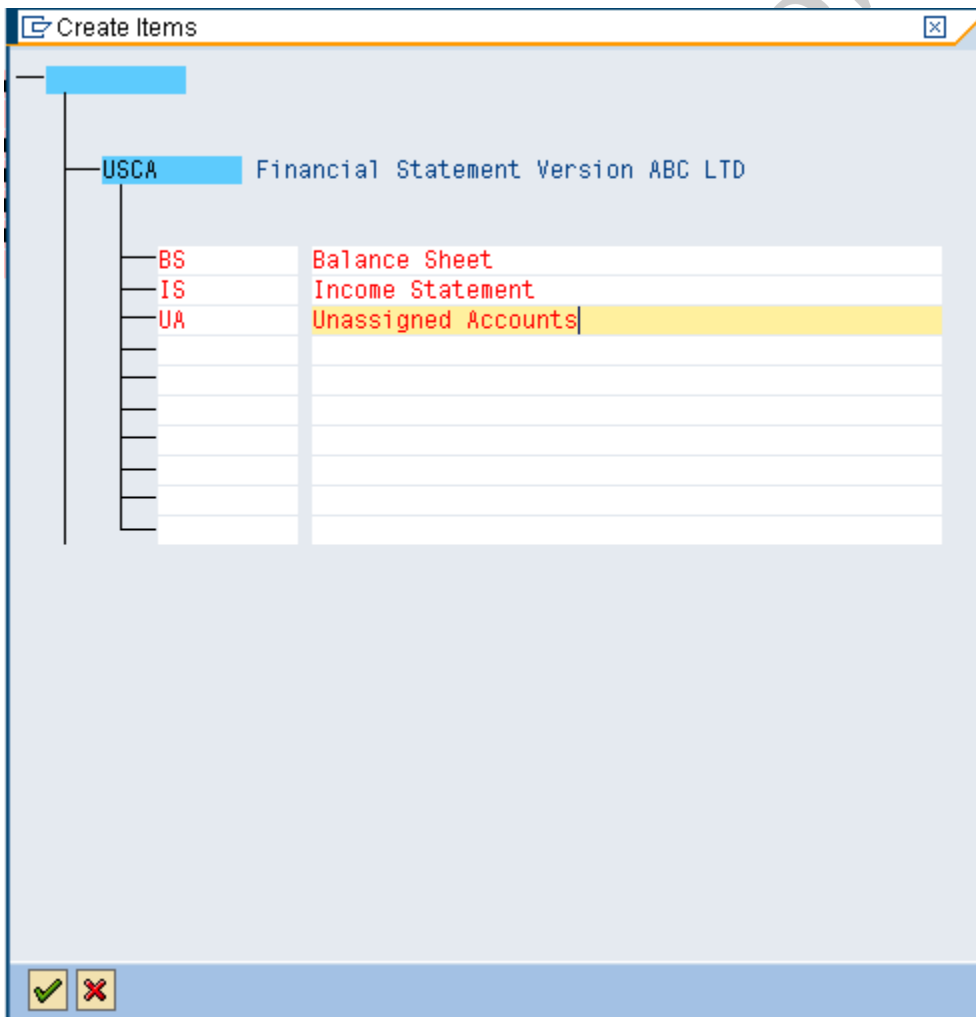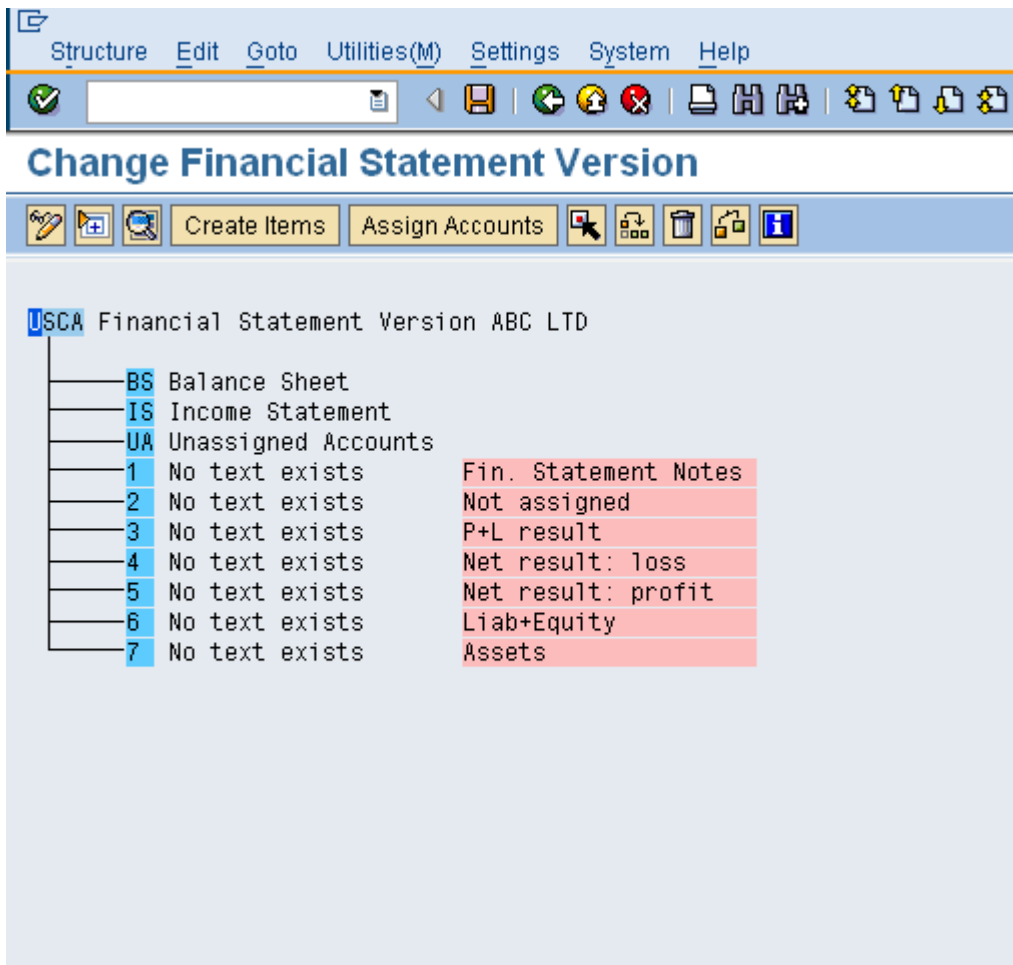**Net result: loss   Loss carried forward to balance sheet**

Position the cursor on the node USCA and then

Click on Create items

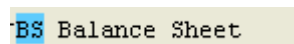**Update the following information and click the continue button**

Change Financial Statement Version

USCA Financial Statement Version ABC LTD

```
        BS  Balance Sheet
        IS  Income Statement
        UA  Unassigned Accounts
        1   No text exists        Fin. Statement Notes
        2   No text exists        Not assigned
        3   No text exists        P+L result
        4   No text exists        Net result: loss
        5   No text exists        Net result: profit
        6   No text exists        Liab+Equity
        7   No text exists        Assets
```

Thereafter click **and click on**

 and then click on **and click on Reassign**

Select subordinate
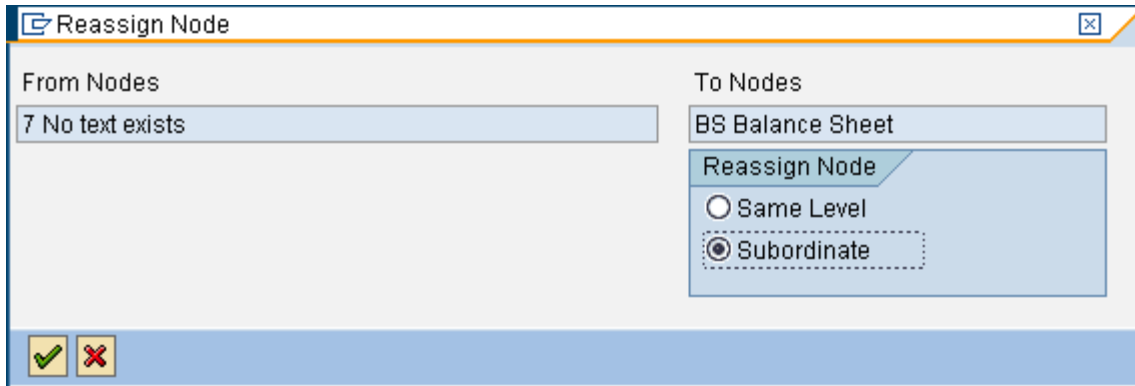
Similarly assign the various nodes to the respective elements which should finally look like this.

Change Financial Statement Version

Structure   Edit   Goto   Utilities(M)   Settings   System   Help

USCA Financial Statement Version ABC LTD

```
USCA Financial Statement Version ABC LTD
       BS Balance Sheet
              6 No text exists   Liab+Equity
                      5 No text exists   Net result: profit
                      4 No text exists   Net result: loss
              7 No text exists   Assets
       IS Income Statement
              3 No text exists   P+L result
       UA Unassigned Accounts
              1 No text exists   Fin. Statement Notes
              2 No text exists   Not assigned
```

Double click on   10 Unassigned Accounts   Not assigned   and update the following

Item: Change Texts

Item   10

Unassigned Accounts

Start of Group

End of Group

☑ Display total

Graduated Total

☐ Display total

☐ +/- Sign Change

Thereafter change the description of item 6 No text exists Assets
by double clicking and updating the following information

Item: Change Texts

Item 7

Assets

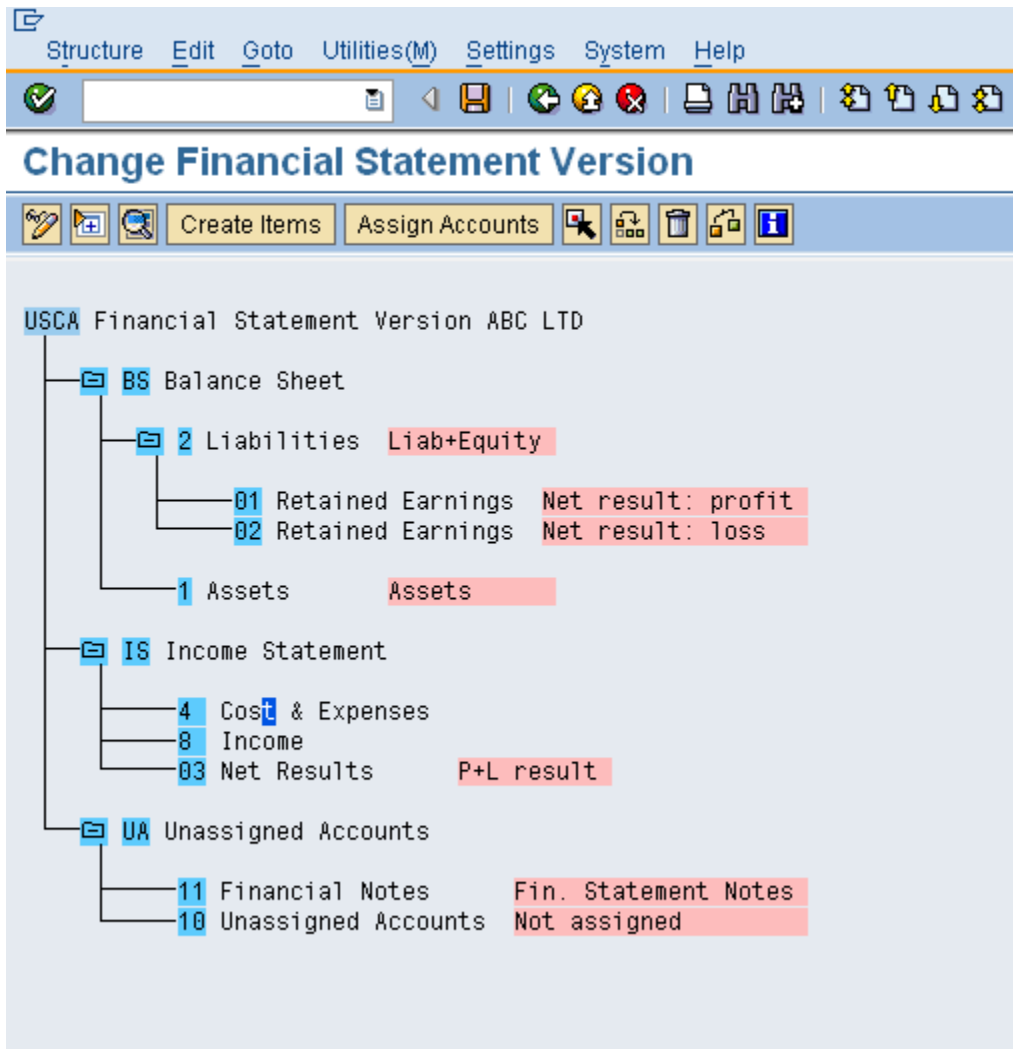### Start of Group

End of Group

Total Assets

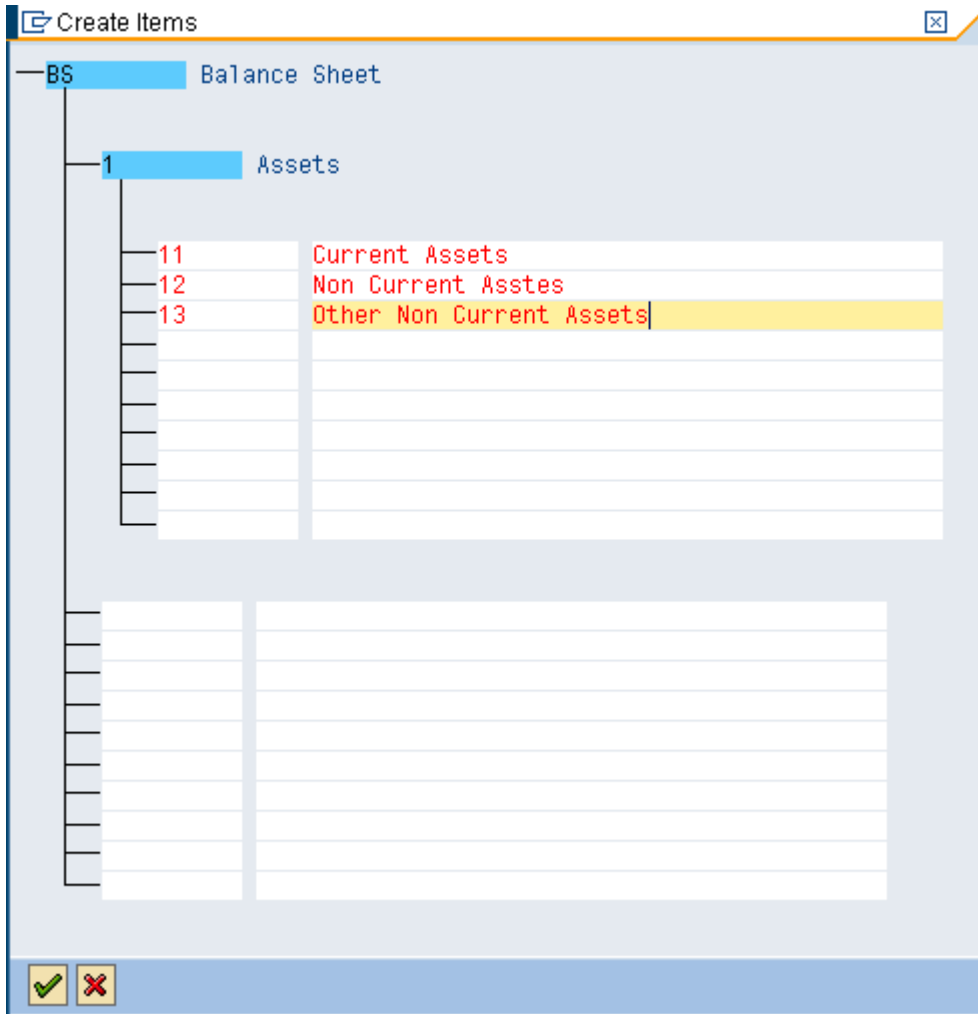☑ Display total

Graduated Total

☐ Display total

☐ +/- Sign Change

Rename everything to look like this

To create further nodes below Assets proceed as follows:-

Position the cursor on `1 Assets        Assets` and click on `Create items` and update the following information

Create Items ⊠

BS   Balance Sheet

1   Assets

11   Current Assets
12   Non Current Asstes
13   Other Non Current Assets

After updating Wer FSV will look like this

Change Financial Statement Version

Create Items | Assign Accounts

```
USCA Financial Statement Version ABC LTD
    ┌─ BS Balance Sheet
    │       ┌─ 2 Liabilities    Liab+Equity
    │       └─ 1 Assets         Assets
    │               ┌─ 11 Current Assets
    │               ├─ 12 Non Current Asstes
    │               └─ 13 Other Non Current Assets
    ├─ IS Income Statement
    │       ┌─ 4  Cost & Expenses
    │       ├─ 8  Income
    │       └─ 03 Net Results    P+L result
    └─ UA Unassigned Accounts
```
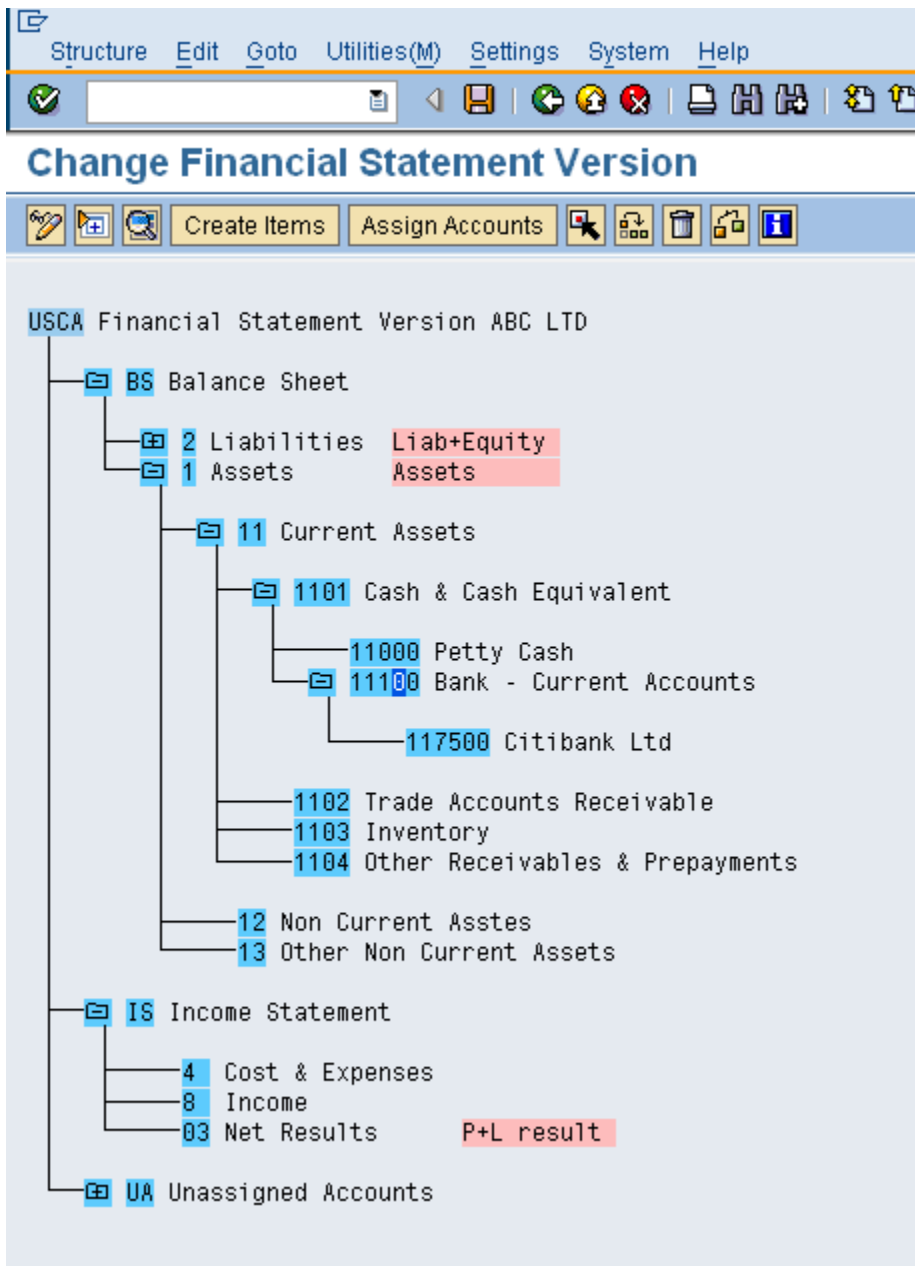
Create further nodes as follow under Current assets
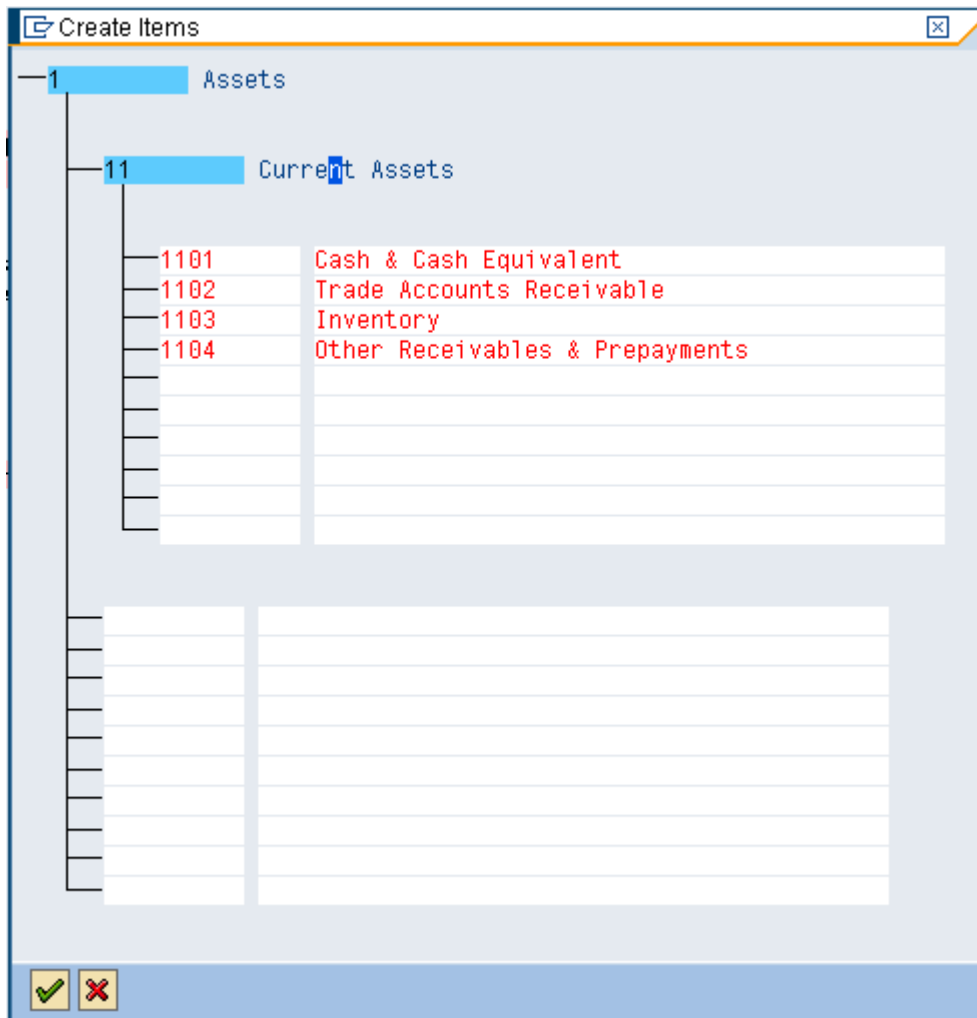
Under Cash & Cash Equivalents create further nodes 11000 Petty cash and 11100 Bank – Current accounts.

After creating all the above nodes the FSV configuration will appear like this

Change Financial Statement Version

Create Items   Assign Accounts

```
USCA Financial Statement Version ABC LTD
    |
    └── BS Balance Sheet
         |
         ├── 2 Liabilities    Liab+Equity
         ├── 1 Assets         Assets
         |        |
         |        └── 11 Current Assets
         |             |
         |             ├── 1101 Cash & Cash Equivalent
         |             |        |
         |             |        ├── 11000 Petty Cash
         |             |        └── 11100 Bank - Current Accounts
         |             |                 |
         |             |                 └── 117500 Citibank Ltd
         |             |
         |             ├── 1102 Trade Accounts Receivable
         |             ├── 1103 Inventory
         |             └── 1104 Other Receivables & Prepayments
         |
         ├── 12 Non Current Asstes
         └── 13 Other Non Current Assets
    |
    └── IS Income Statement
         |
         ├── 4  Cost & Expenses
         ├── 8  Income
         └── 03 Net Results       P+L result
    |
    └── UA Unassigned Accounts
```

Now we will see how to assign GL accounts to the the node Bank – current accounts

Place the cursor on the node —117500 Citibank Ltd   and click on
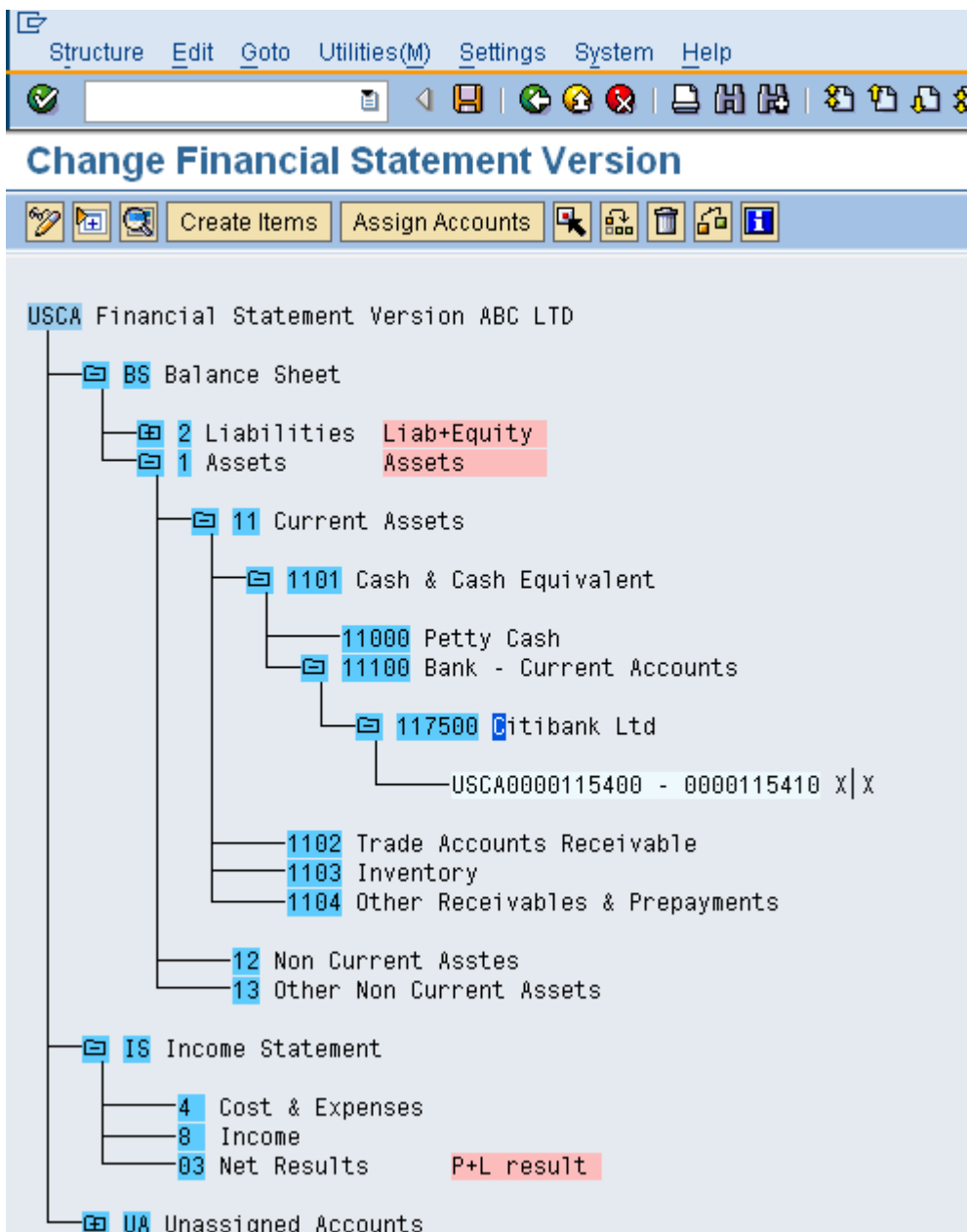Assign accounts   and update the bank GL codes

D and C are debit and credit balance of the account.

After assigning the accounts FSV will look as follows:-

Here assuming that if this bank account is an overdraft account i.e. Bank balance can become a debit or credit balance. In case bank balance becomes credit i.e. negative then it should be regrouped to the liabilities side of balance sheet under current liabilities.

We will similarly create the various nodes under liabilities which appear as shown below:-
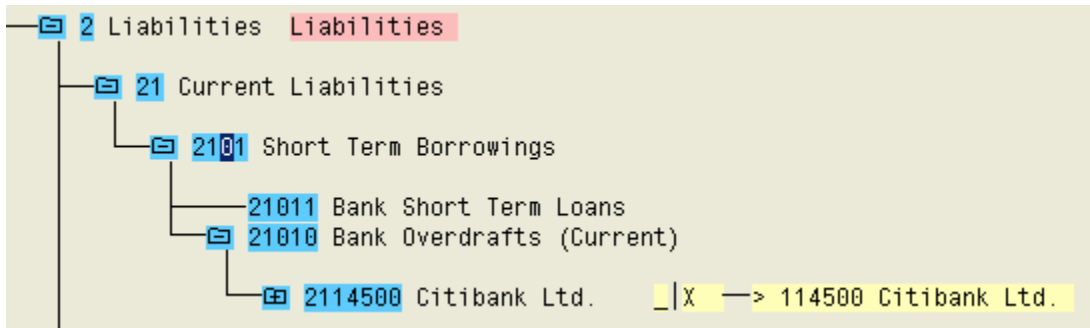
Now to regroup the balance from Bank – Current assets node to the current liabilities node we proceed as follows:-

Position the cursor on item `114500 Citibank Ltd.` in Bank -Current accounts on Current asset side and click on Select 🔍 , the bank accounts get highlighted as follows:-
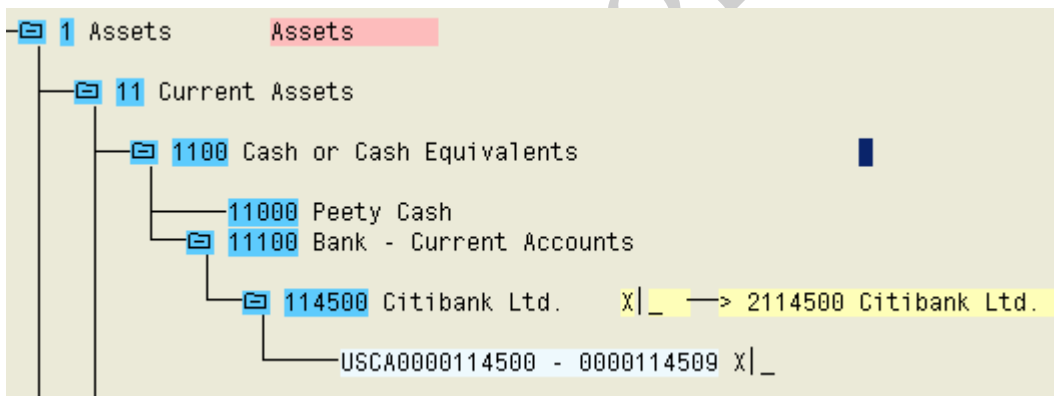
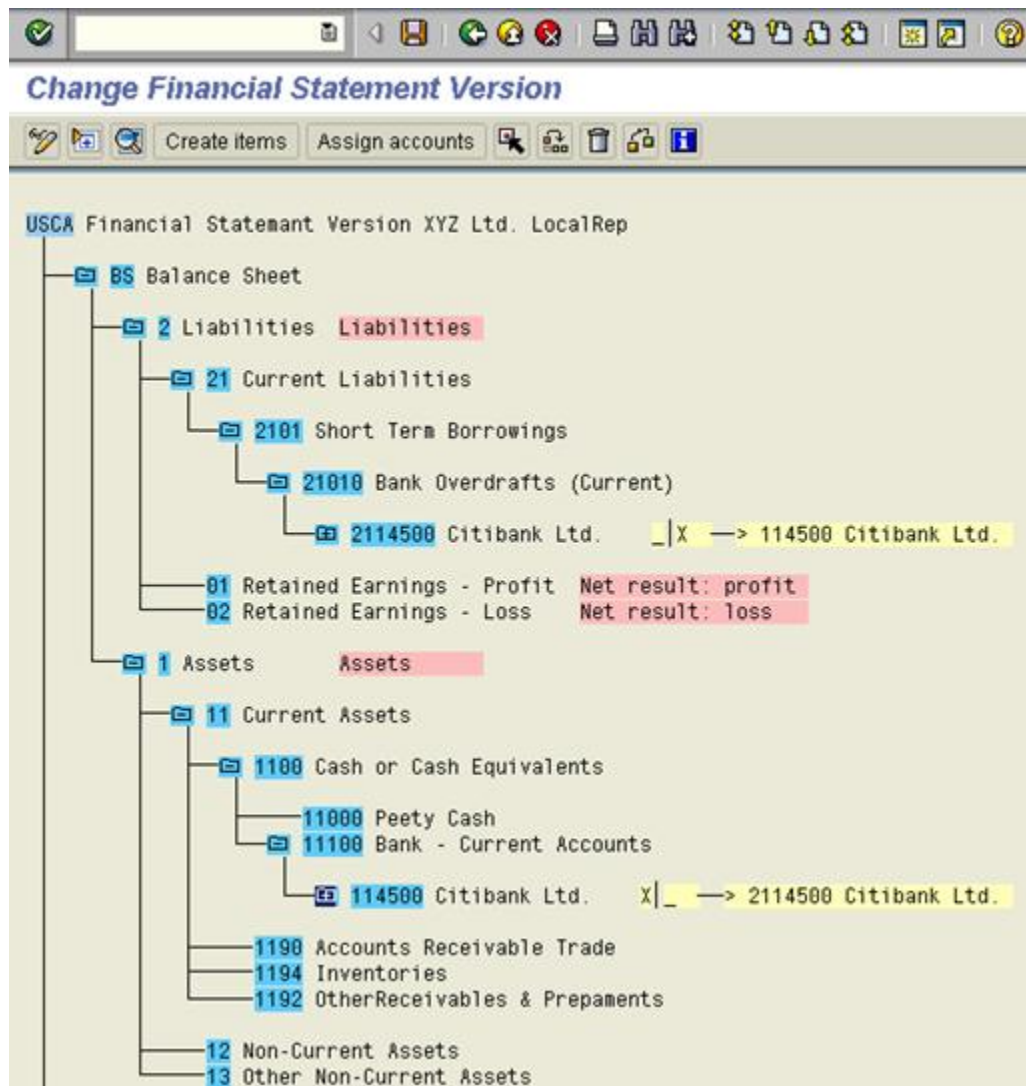

Thereafter position the cursor on the `2114500 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking corp` in bank overdraft under current liabilities and then click on Edit → Debit/credit shift → Define

Click ✔ since 114500 should be debit and 2114500 node should be credit

The display will appear as follows:-

The item ⌐01 Retained earnings – profit   Net result: loss
⌐02 Retained earnings – Loss   Net result: profit   should be placed
under Shareholder's Equity. To do so proceed as follows:-

Position the cursor on `01 Retained earnings - profit  Net result: loss` and click on Select 🖱 and position the cursor on

`02 Retained earnings - Loss    Net result: profit`

and click on Select 🖱.

Thereafter click on the item `30 Shareholders Equity` and click on Reassign 📊 and select subordinate
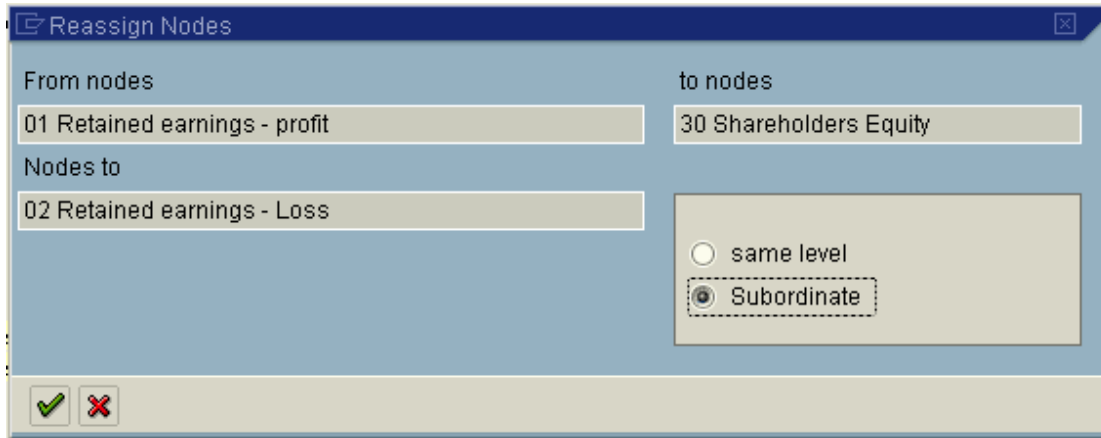
Similarly, We need to create various node under Income statement and assign GL account codes to each of the lowest level node.

Finally after assigning GL code to each node, we need check the non assignment of GL codes to our company code.

Proceed as follows:-

Click on 📊

And update company code 1100
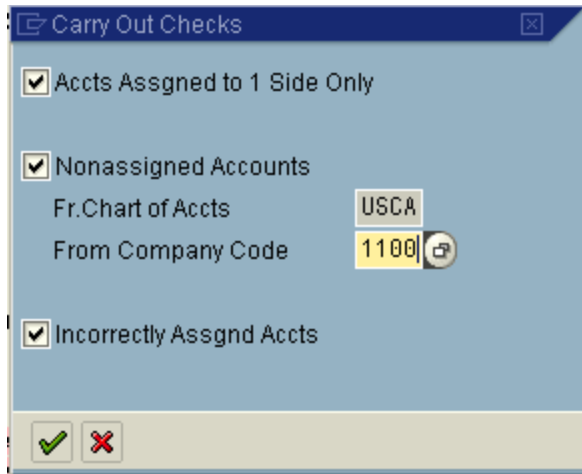
This step will give We list of accounts not assigned to the various nodes

After assigning the non assigned GL codes to various nodes The FSV is ready to be used by company code 1100.

8. FI Integration with other modules

8.1   Integration with Overhead Cost Controlling

When a reconciliation ledger is implemented in the CO, We need to define this account. Postings will happen from the controlling module to the FI in order to balance FI.

Scenario:-

Let's assume controlling allocations has happened between 2 company codes. Since allocation has taken place in the controlling module, there will be no corresponding posting in FI in both the company codes.

In order that posting happens in both the company codes in FI, We need to configure this setting.

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → General Ledger Accounting → Business Transactions → Integration → Overhead Cost Controlling → Define Accounts for Overhead Cost Controlling

Transaction Code

(OBYB)

Enter chart of accounts USCA and Click on Save
Enter GL code 450020 Reconciliation Ledger Adjustment Account

Maintain FI Configuration: Automatic Posting - Accounts

Posting Key   Rules

Chart of Accounts   USCA   ABC LTD Chart of Account
Transaction   CO1   CO - FI reconciliation posting

Account assignment

Account
430220

Click 💾

8.2 Integration with Materials Management

In this topic we will learn how the integration within FI MM, and SD takes place .We will also learn how accounting entries are posted automatically and how do we configure them?

There are certain simple things We need to understand to know how this integration happens.

First all Materials in SAP should have a material master.

This material master has various views right from Basic views to Purchasing views, production, sales and distribution and accounting and controlling views. We will not get into the detail of Material master at this stage but it would suffice for us to understand that Material Master is the heart of all integration.

In the accounting view of Material master amongst other values we have a **Valuation Class field**. This Valuation class is the vital link which ensures that Accounting documents are posted automatically. Every material will have a valuation class field.

We can go to transaction code mm03 put any material no and click on Accounting 1 view on which We will find the Valuation Class field.

Examples of Valuation Class could be Finished Goods,Semi Finished goods, Raw Material etc

The combination of this Valuation Class+ the Movement Type(which I have defined below) helps in determining the Gl accounts. Read this statement twice to understand how gl accounts are automatically updated

What is a Movement Type?

All Material movements in MM happen with respect to a Movement Type.

For eg Goods receipt is defined with movement type 101
        Goods issue to production order is defined with movement type 261
        Scrapping of goods is defined with movement type 551
        Goods delivered to the customer with movement type 601
        Initial upload of stock is defined with movement type 561

SAP helps us to have different gl accounts for the various movements for the same material by linking this movement type to a transaction key. So where do we do we go and fit in all the different Gl accounts which we require?

Before we get into that let us take an example of a movement type and see how Gl accounts are automatically updated. If We are with me till now lets move ahead. If not I suggest We read the above page once again. All right lets get going dear friends.

Quick recap.

Material Master->Valuation Class-→Movement Type-Transaction key.
Stick in all the gl accounts at this place. How we do this will see very shortly.

Let us now understand a few MM transactions and its accounting integration:-

1) Goods Receipt of Raw Material against a purchase order:-

Movement type for **goods receipt against purchase order is 101**.

The accounting entry posted is as follows:-

Inventory of Raw Material **Debit**

GR/IR (Goods Receipt/Invoice Receipt) **Credit**

The GR/IR is a provision account in SAP.

The configuration to be done for this entry is as follows:-

Menu Path

IMG → Materials Management → Valuation and Account Assignment → Account Determination → Account Determination Without Wizard → Configure Automatic Postings

Transaction Code

(OMWB)

Or

Transaction Code

(OBYC)

Maintain FI Configuration: Automatic Posting - Procedures

Group   RMK   Materials Management postings (MM)

Procedures

Description	Transaction	Account determ.
Rev.from agency bus.	AG1	☑
Sales fr.agency bus.	AG2	☑
Exp.from agency bus.	AG3	☑
Expense/revenue from consign.mat.consum.	AKO	☑
Expense/revenue from stock transfer	AUM	☑
Subsequent settlement of provisions	BO1	☑
Subsequent settlement of revenues	BO2	☑
Provision differences	BO3	☑
Inventory posting	BSD	☑
Change in stock account	BSV	☑
Inventory posting	BSX	☑
Revaluation of other consumables	COC	☑
Delkredere	DEL	☑
Materials management small differences	DIF	☑
Purchase account	EIN	☑
Purchase offsetting account	EKG	☑
Freight clearing	FR1	☑
Freight provisions	FR2	☑
Customs clearing	FR3	☑
Customs provisions	FR4	☑
Purchasing freight account	FRE	☑

As We see above the second column contains all the Transaction keys where We need to stick the Gl accounts. So lets see for the goods receipt transaction what do we do.

We need to update the **BSX** transaction key with the GL code **Inventory of Raw material account**.

Double click BSX and select Valuation modif. and valuation class.

Valuation modif. - Should be selected if the valuation grouping code is active in the Materials Management module and if separate GL codes are desired plantwise. Even if it is not required currently, still it is a better option to select.

For the GR/IR account We need to update the **WRX** transaction key with the GL code GR/IR account.

A very important point from now on. Every accounting entry with respect to a material will have a impact on the inventory. So one side of the posting (either a debit or a credit) will always be taken from the BSX field We have defined above. The second side of the posting will be determined based on Wer movement type which in the above case was a GR/IR.

If We understood example 1 We will understand all the other examples. As the methodology of finding Gl accounts is the same.

So dear friends if We want to learn SAP quickly We should learn how the things are integrated and not go through reams of material and keep on studying. Understand those vital areas and We will learn quickly. Alright lets move on

We will go through more examples below:

2) When Raw material is issued to the production order.

Movement type used for posting the above transaction is **261 – Goods issue to order**

The accounting entry generated in the system is:-

Raw material consumption **Debit**

Inventory of Raw Material **Credit**

The transaction Key GBB needs to be updated. GBB key is used for various offsetting posting entries. Within GBB transaction there are various account grouping (general modification). In this case We need to update general modification **VBR** with the Raw Material consumption account.

Maintain FI Configuration: Automatic Posting - Rules

◀ ▶ | Accounts | Posting Key

Chart of Accounts	USCA	ABC LTD Chart of Account
Transaction	GBB	Offsetting entry for inventory posting

Accounts are determined based on

Debit/Credit	☑
General modification	☑
Valuation modif.	☑
Valuation class	☑

Click on 🖫

Maintain FI Configuration: Automatic Posting - Accounts

Posting Key   Procedures   Rules

Chart of Accounts	USCA	ABC LTD Chart of Account		
Transaction	GBB	Offsetting entry for inventory posting		

Account assignment

Valuation ...	General m ...	Valuation cl ...	Debit	Credit
0001	VBR	3000	400000	400000

Click on 🖫

3) When Initial stock is uploaded for Raw Material

Movement type used for posting – 561 (Initial stock upload)

The accounting entry generated is as follows:-

Inventory of Raw Material **Debit**

Stock data takeover account **Credit**

The transaction key GBB needs to be updated. General modification Key **BSA** needs to be updated with the GL code **Stock data takeover account**

.
4) When goods receipt is made for finished goods against a production order

Movement type used for posting – 101(GR agst prod order)

The accounting entry generated is as follows:-

Finished goods **Debit**

Change in Finished goods **Credit**

In transaction key **BSX** for the valuation class finished goods we attach the Finished goods GL code.

For change in Finished goods we update transaction key **GBB** and general modification key **AUF**.

5) When goods issues are posted for sales:-

Movement type used for posting – 601

Accounting entry posted:-

Cost of goods sold **Debit**

Inventory of Finished goods **Credit**

For cost of goods sold transaction key **GBB** is updated with general modification key **VAX**

6) When goods are scrapped:-

Movement type use for posting – 551

Accounting entry posted:-

Raw material scrapped **Debit**

Inventory of Raw Material **Credit**

The Raw Material scrapped account is attached to transaction key **GBB** and general modification key **VNG**

7) When goods issued to sampling for Quality

Movement type used is 331

Raw Material consumption **Debit**

Inventory raw material **Credit**

Raw Material consumption account is attached to **GBB** and general modification key **VQP** is used.

If We noticed lot of account modifiers in transaction key GBB are used in various movement type. It is difficult to remember the standard account modifiers. In that case we can also use the **Simulation mode.** This helps us in identifying what are the general modification (account modifiers) used in GBB:-
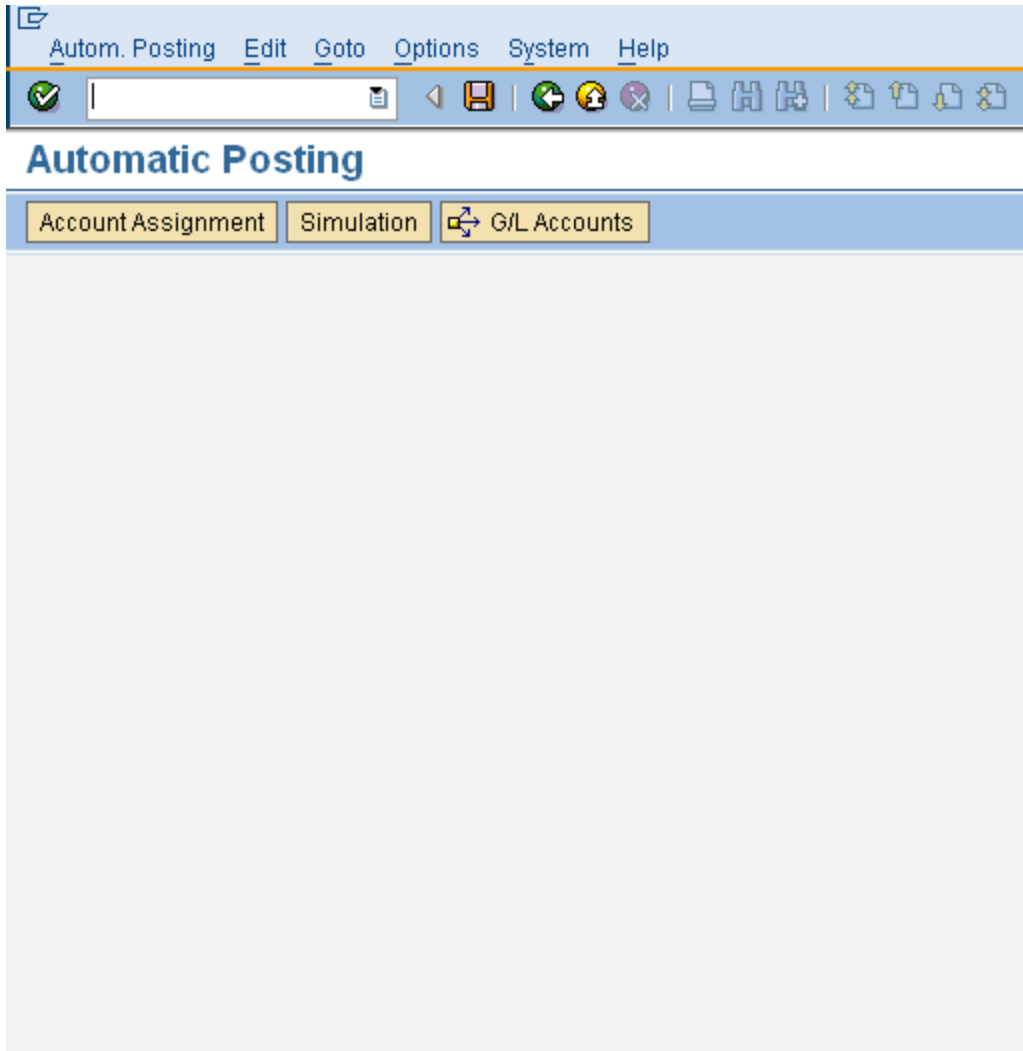
Use the following path:-

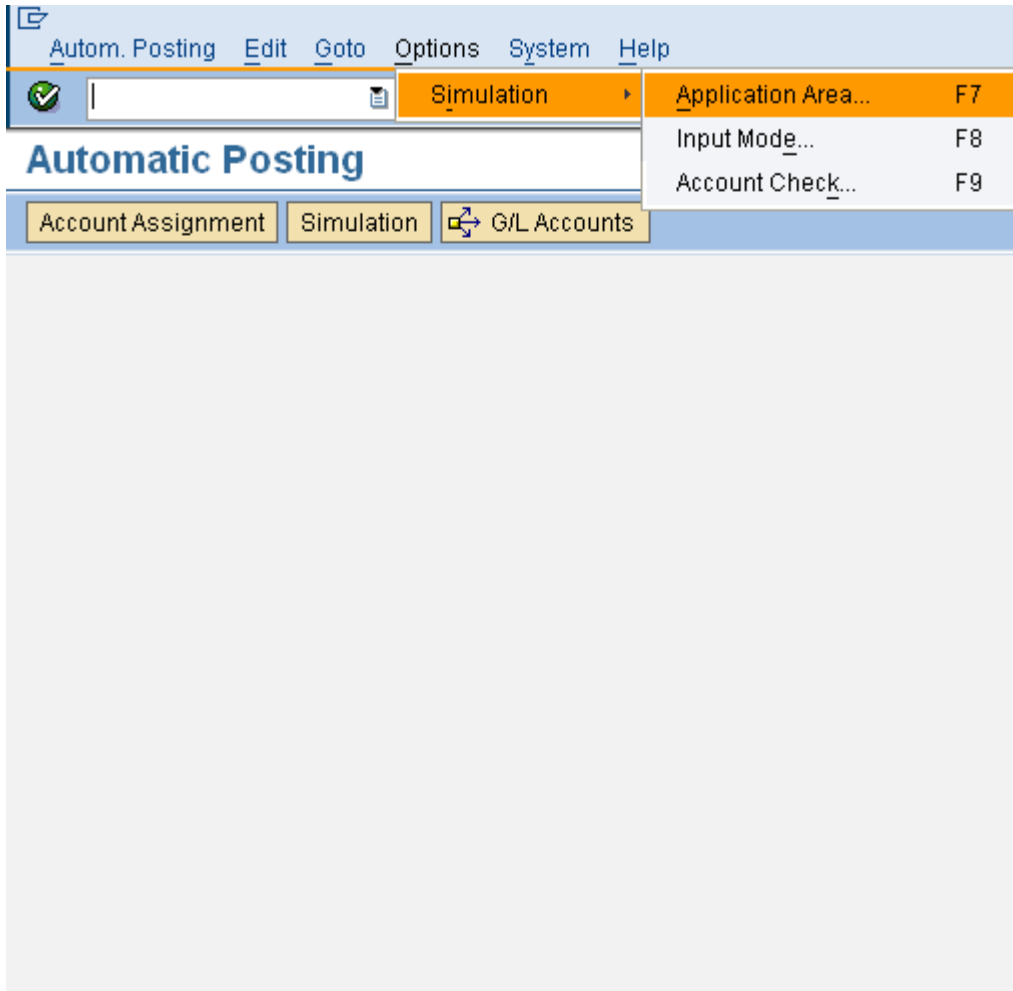| Menu Path |
| --- |
| **IMG → Materials Management → Valuation and Account Assignment → Account Determination → Account Determination Without Wizard → Configure Automatic Postings** |

Transaction Code
OMWB

We can select the application area as follows:-

Thus We can do a simulation for Inventory management movements or also a simulation for invoice verification transactions.

Let us do a simulation for Inventory management movements.
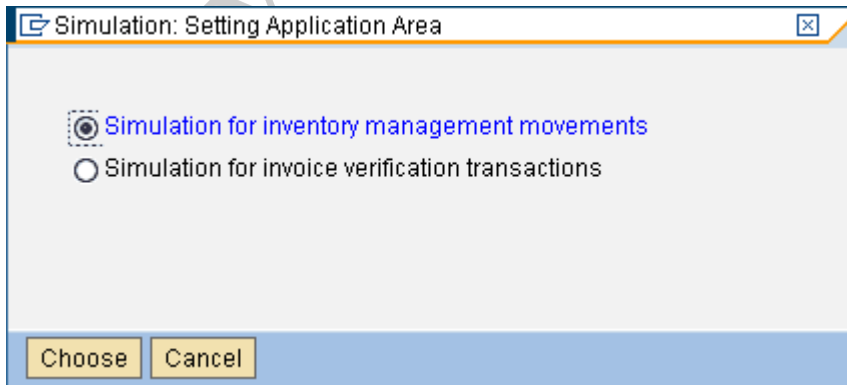
Now we select the input mode
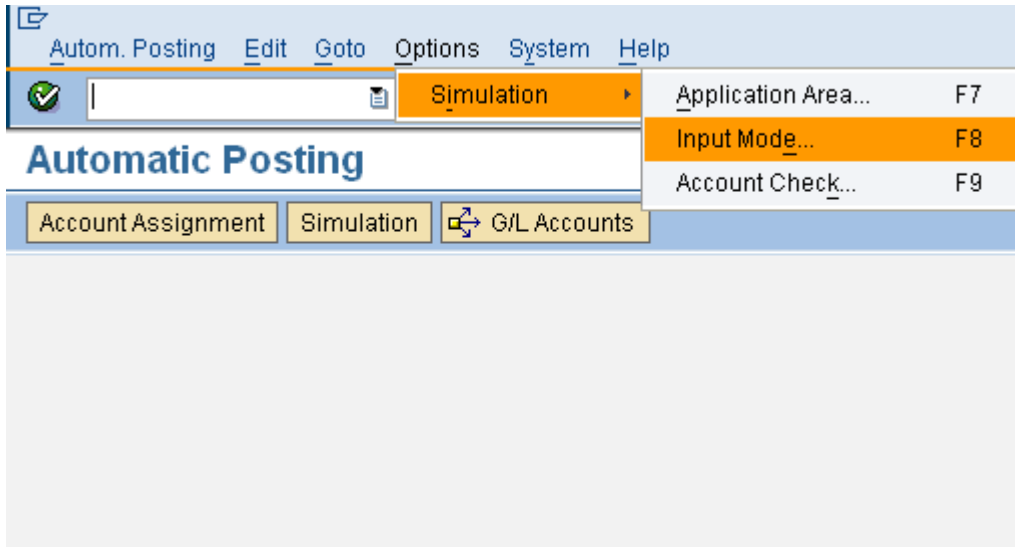
Here we can select the input of material number or input of valuation class.

We will select the input of valuation class, as it easier to enter valuation class rather than material number. But if We want to be more specific We can select the input of material number.

Click Choose
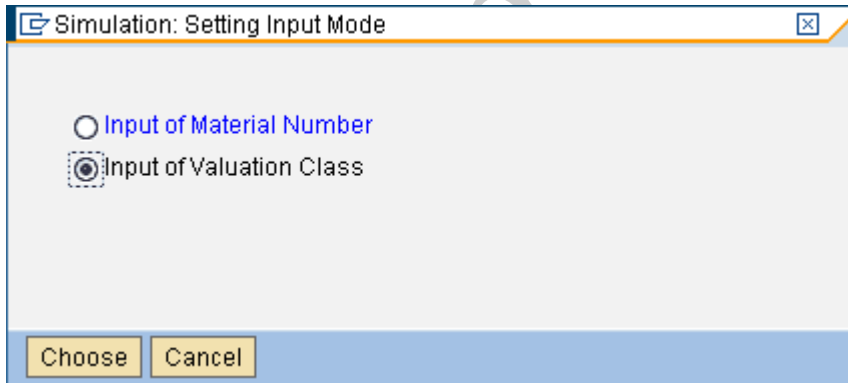
Further we will also select Account check
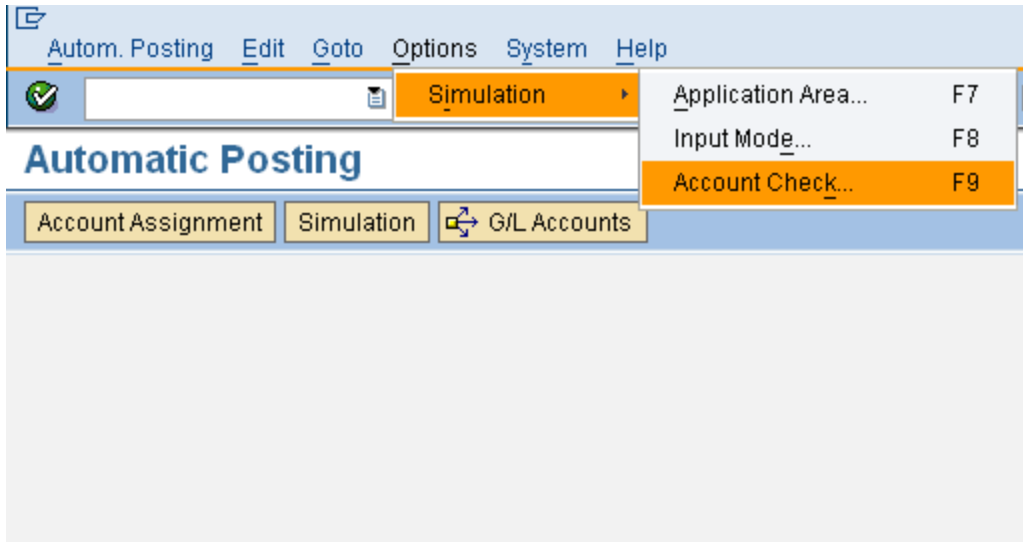
Here we select, whether we want check of referenced G/L accounts in the company code. Currently we will not select this.

Click [Choose]

Click [Simulation]

Update the following:-

Simulation   Edit   Goto   Options   System   Help

Simulate Inventory Mgmt: Entry of Simulation Da

Choose | Account Assignments | Movement Type + | Movement Type -

Plant   1100   Berlin

Valuation class   3003   Raw materials 4

Movement types

Movement Type   261

GI for order
GI for order
GI order fm. sls.or.
GI order fm. sls.or.
GI order from consgt
GI order from consgt
GI order fm pipeline
GI order fm pipeline
GI order fm. project
GI order fm. project
GI order fm.cu.cons.
GI order fm.cu.cons.

Double click GI for order so that it becomes blue

Click **Account assignments**

Now here it shows the offsetting entry posting and the required account modifier. In this case the general modification required is VBR.

Simulate Inventory Mgmt: Account Assignments

| Movement + | Movement - | Valuation Class + | Valuation Class - |

Organization

Plant	1100	-> Company Code	1000	-> Chart of Accounts	INT
		-> Valuation Area	1100	-> Valuation Grpg Code	0001

Valuation

Valuation Class	3003	Raw materials 4

Movement

Movement Type	261	GI for order

Posting Line

Posting Lines Text	VIGCd	AGC	VC1	PK	Acct Deb.	PK	Acct Cr
Inventory posting	-e-	-e-	3003	89	--Missing-	99	--Missing-
Offsetting entry for inventory	0001		3003	81	--Missing-	91	--Missing-
Offsetting entry for inventory	0001		3003	81	--Missing-	91	--Missing-
Gain/loss from revaluation	-e-	-e-	3003	83	--Missing-	93	--Missing-
Inventory posting	-e-	-e-	3003	89	--Missing-	99	--Missing-
Cost (price) differences	-e-	PRA	3003	83	--Missing-	93	--Missing-
Offsetting entry for inventory	0001	VBR	3003	81	400000	91	400000
Inventory posting	-e-	-e-	3003			99	--Missing-

Thus simulation helps us in finding the general modification required for transaction key GBB and the general modification for transaction key PRD (price difference).

Let us now check the general modification key required for movement type 601 for finished goods.

Update the following:-

Double click GD goods issue:delvy
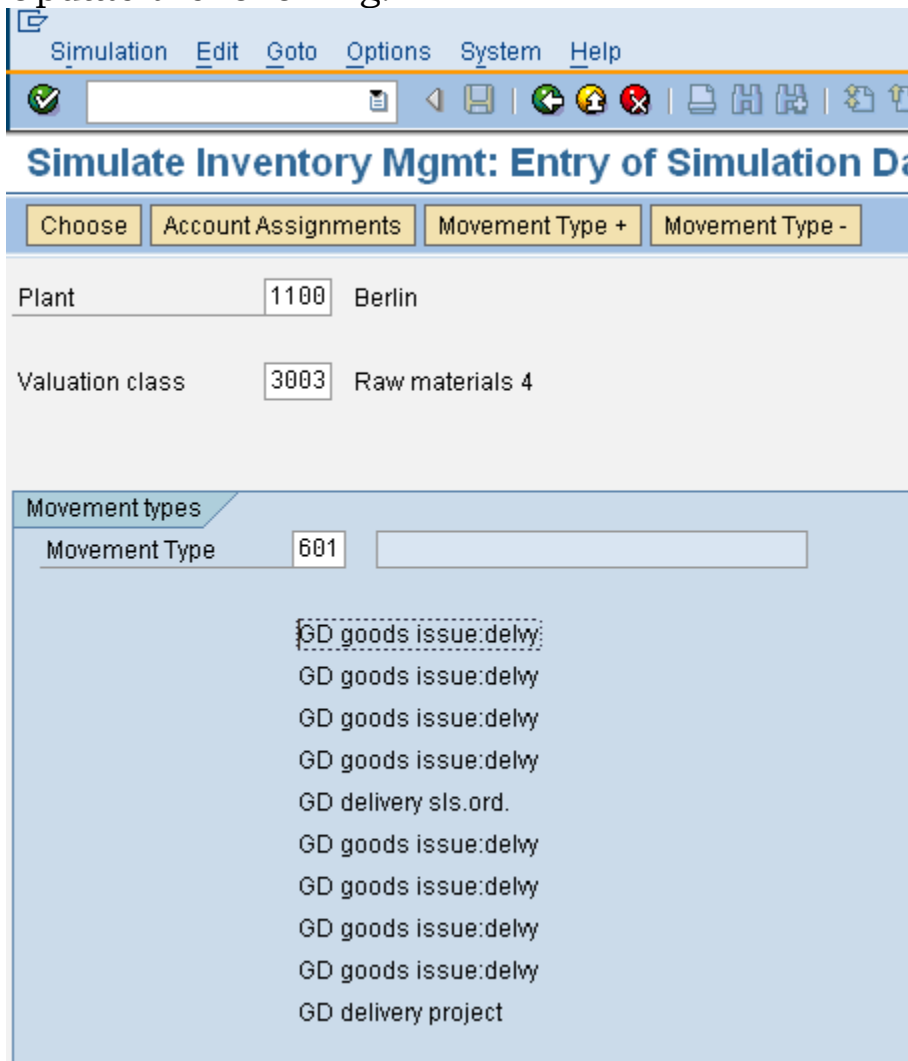
Click Account assignments

Here we notice that general modification key required for 601 is VAX

8.3   Integration with Sales and Distribution

FI – SD account determination:-

All Billing transactions happening in the Sales and distribution module will result in FI postings.

All accounting entries with respect to the billing will have one side of the account as a Customer or receivable and the other side to be a revenue account

Example:

Customer –Dr
To Revenue Account- Cr

We have to bear in mind that the customer account gets picked up from the customer master data . All we need to do is to configure the revenue account or the discounts and surcharges

Where and how do we do this?

We make the allocation for each of these through access sequences.

Access sequence is nothing but SAP's terminology of determining the Gl accounts. SAP provides the following six ways of determining the Gl accounts in SD.

- Application (key for the Sales and Distribution application)

- Account determination type

- Chart of accounts (from the FI System

- Customer account assignment group

- Materials account assignment group

- Account key

The allocated accounts are used to post revenues, surcharges and discounts automatically.

Menu Path

IMG → Financial Accounting → General Ledger Accounting → Business Transactions → Integration → Sales and Distribution→ Prepare Revenue Account Determination
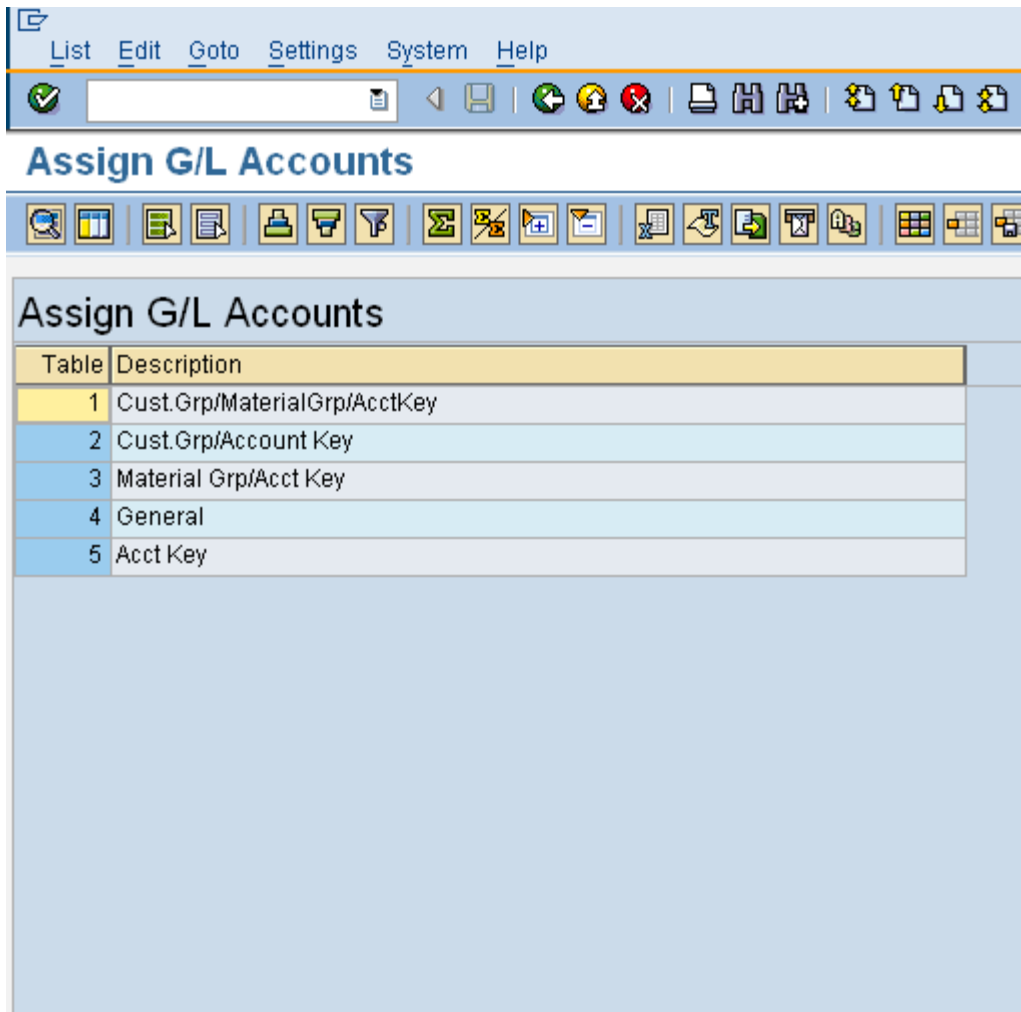 **or**

Menu Path

IMG → Sales and Distribution → Basic Functions → Account Assignment/Costing→ Revenue Account Determination → Assign G/L Accounts

Transaction Code

(VKOA)

The account determination in SD happens through an access sequence which can be seen in the below table.

The system goes about checking for the gl account(which we will stick in here We will see more of that later) from more specific criteria to less specific criteria.

Thus We can maintain different GL codes for each combination of the above table entry.

This is how SAP will determine the revenue account:

It will go through first table entry CustGrp/Material grp/ account key. If any Gl account is maintained here the system will then go to the transaction data of the particular billing document and see whether such a combination of Customer group and material group exists if it does it will pick that relevant Revenue account and post

the accounting document . Iif it does not it moves to the next combination in the table which is Customer group/account key and so on and so forth

Customer grp is maintained in the Sales view of the customer master.

Material grp is maintained in the Sales view of the material master.

Account key is maintained in the pricing procedure for that condition type.

The last option it checks is account key entry

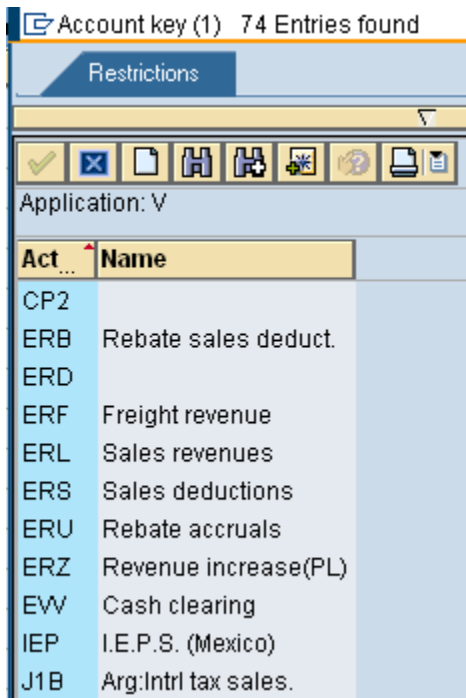We will now maintain the Gl account for the combination of Material Grp/account key

Double Click 3 Material Grp/Acct Key

AAG is the material grp. We maintain this since we want it to post to a different GL code as Sales 3rd parties.

Click on New entries

New Entries: Overview of Added Entries

Material Grp/Acct Key

App	CndTy.	ChAc	SOrg.	AAG	ActKy	G/L Account	Provision acc.	
V	KOFI	USCA	3000	01	ERL	810000	810001|	

Click on 🖫

That's it . The system will look into this table see this combination and if the relevant combination exists in the transaction it will debit the customer account and credit this account 800000.

As simple as it is. So basically the FI-Sd integration is for picking up the revenue accounts or the discounts and surcharges.

The account key determines whether it is a revenue or a surcharge or discount. Examples of some are given down below:

Various account keys are available

Let us now maintain for the table entry account key. And post to a different GL code.

Click on [New entries]

And update the following information

App: V (Sales/distribution)
Cond type: KOFI (Account determination)
Chrt/accounts: USCA
SOrg: Sales organization
Act Key: ERL
GL account no: 810203

New Entries: Overview of Added Entries

Acct Key

App	CndTy.	ChAc	SOrg.	ActKy	G/L Account	Provision acc.
V	KOFI	USCA	3000	ERL	810205	810205

Click on Save

So We are done.

It is also useful to know a bit of the configuration of the **Sales and Distribution.**

The account keys are attached to the condition type in the sales pricing procedure.

Let us see the sales pricing procedure.

Menu Path

IMG → Sales and Distribution → Basic Functions → Pricing →Pricing Control → Define And Assign Pricing Procedures

Double click Maintain Pricing Procedures

New Entries: Overview of Added Entries

Usage	A	
Application	V	

Procedures

	Proce.	Descript.	TS
	Y01100	Pricing Procedure for ABC ltd	☐
	YXAA01	Standard Price	☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐

Procedures

	Proc.	Description	Specific proc.	PrTy
	Z09100	Pricing Procedure for A Ltd	☐	
	ZV001	Standard Interco	☐	

Select

Double click 🗁 Control

Here we see that account key ERL and ERS is attached to various condition types.

Change View "Control data": Overview

New Entries

Dialog Structure
- ▽ 🗁 Procedures
  - 🗁 Control data

Procedure ZYAXUS Standard - USA /with Jur. GBA

Control data

Reference Step Overview

Step	Co	CTyp	Description	Fro	To	Ma	R	Stat	P	SuTot	Reqt	CalTy	BasTy	AccK	Accru
11	0	PR00	Price			☐	☑	☐			2			ERL	
13	0	PB00	Price (Gross)			☑	☐	☐			2			ERL	
14	0	EK01	Costs			☑	☐	☐			2			ERL	
101	0	KA00	Sales Promotion			☐	☐	☐	X		2			ERS	
102	0	K032	Price Group/Material			☐	☐	☐	X		2			ERS	
103	0	K005	Customer/Material			☐	☐	☐	X		2			ERS	
104	0	K007	Customer Discount			☐	☐	☐	X		2			ERS	
105	0	K004	Material			☐	☐	☐	X		2			ERS	
106	0	K020	Price Group			☐	☐	☐	X		2			ERS	
107	0	K029	Mat.Pricing Group			☐	☐	☐	X		2			ERS	
108	0	K030	Customer/Mat.Pr.Grp			☐	☐	☐	X		2			ERS	
109	0	K031	Price Grp/Mat.Pr.Grp			☐	☐	☐	X		2			ERS	
110	1	RA01	% Disc.from Gross	100		☑	☐	☐	X		2			ERS	

Position... Entry 1 of 62

Change View "Control data": Overview

New Entries

Dialog Structure
- ▽ 🗁 Procedures
  - 🗁 Control data

Procedure ZYAXUS Standard - USA /with Jur. GBA

Control data

Reference Step Overview

Step	Co	CTyp	Description	Fro	To	Ma	R	Stat	P	SuTot	Reqt	CalTy	BasTy	AccK	Accru
914	0	XR4	Tax Jur Code Level 4	900		☑	☐	☐				304		MWS	MWS
915	0	XR5	Tax Jur Code Level 5	900		☑	☐	☐				305		MWS	MWS
916	0	XR6	Tax Jur Code Level 6	900		☑	☐	☐				306		MWS	MWS
917	0	DIFF	Rounding Off			☐	☑	☐		13	16	4		ERS	
920	0					☐	☐	☐	A		4				
930	0	SKTO	Cash Discount			☐	☐	☑		9					
932	0	RL00	Factoring Discount			☐	☐	☑		23		2		ERS	
938	0	MW15	Fact.Discount Tax	935		☐	☐	☐		21				MWS	
939	0	GRWR	Statistical Value			☐	☐	☐	C	8		2			
940	0	VPRS	Cost			☐	☐	☑	B	4					
950	0					☐	☐	☐		11					
960	0	EDI1	Cust.expected price			☐	☐	☐		9					
971	0	EDI2	Cust.expected value			☑	☐	☑		8					

Position... Entry 50 of 62

NOTE: Transaction Codes are an important and integral part of the whole SAP functioning. Once you get acquainted with the SAP configuration, Transaction Codes will help you to function or maneuver in faster and accurate manner.

Here are two tips in relation to Transaction Codes,

1) **How to search the menu path for a particular Transaction Code**

    a) Type Search_sap_menu in Menu field and execute

    b) Enter the Transaction Code in the search text entry and enter.

You will get the menu path for a particular Transaction Code, sometimes there might be more than one menu paths available out of which you have to choose the right one according to our requirement.

2) **How to search for a Transaction Code**

    a) Type SE16 in Menu field and execute

    b) Enter table name TSTC and enter.

    c) Enter a search word along with *,

e.g. FS* which will give you all the transactions starting with FS and text of that transaction in the last column of that report.

So for example if you are searching for GL creation but you only know that it starts with F or FS but not the whole transaction than in the above statement you can find out the transaction as required by you i.e. FS00

So that's it then my dear friends. I hope you enjoyed reading it. All our packs are shipped thru FedEx and reaches you in three days time. One more thing this configuration pack is compatible with version 4.7, version 5.0 and 6.0 So you really do have to worry about the version at all.. We have taken care of that… Also all future version changes will be provided as free updates to you. So you can sit back relax and play the music …. Get the SAP FICO Complete Configuration pack right now and join the elite league of thousands of successful SAP FICO consultants.

Prosperity and Success Be On To You .
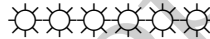
http://www.sap-topjobs.com/SpecialPP/8431654231.html

SAP General Ledger Configuration

SAP R/3 ENTERPRISE ECC6

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