

S/4 HANA Finance - An Implementation Guide



- Get step by step instruction to configure SAP S/4 HANA Finance in Greenfield environment
- Screenshot included for more clarity in the step
- Apps based Fiori configuration steps
- S/4 HANA Finance configuration based on S/4 HANA 1709 release

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

The role of the Finance function continues to be delivering sustainable and superior stakeholder value, but with access to a wider range of levers to make this happen. As a result, the role of the CFO today is broader and more complex than ever. It is now widely recognized that creating and maintaining efficiencies in operations is table stakes for the Finance leadership in an organization. The CFO is not restricted to optimizing operations like paying the bills, closing the books and producing financial results. Today they are expected to develop new approaches to managing their organization; producing business insights on a daily basis, spotting market opportunities, and helping the business with scenario planning to help react faster. Ultimately they are involved in predicting changes in the business environment and driving the business to growth.

Most enterprise-level CFOs will agree that the global business environment is driving real-time decision making and require a Single Source of Truth as a prerequisite. Technological innovations are now able to provide the necessary insight, in an accessible way, to support this requirement.

S/4 HANA and Simple Finance are presented as SAP's New Generation technologies, created to support this new CxO's agenda. It is clear that adoption of such a ground breaking innovation requires an organizational transformation and very strong Executive Sponsorship, both of which are only secured in an organization when there is a significant business case to be realized by these implementations.. Although covering key functionalities such as Universal Journal, Appendix Ledger, new Asset Accounting, and an Accelerated Close, S/4 HANA Finance is above all about creating a simplified User Experience and access to real-time data.

Ever since the S/4 HANA announcement in Feb 2015, a number of questions have been raised by SAP's existing and prospective customers. What is the advantage of the new offerings? When should one adopt the new offerings? Would implementation of S/4 HANA Finance result in losing any of the functions or customizations available in the legacy applications? How much time and effort will be required to migrate to S/4 HANA Finance? What are the pre-requisites?

I will explain all this topics in detail for new implementation perspective. My earlier book "Getting Started with S/4 HANA Migration and Conversion" covered technical

and functional migration topics of S/4 HANA. So I will not cover migration and conversion topics in this book. This book provides step by step process to configure S/4 HANA Finance for a new implementation or Greenfield Implementation. I have addresses key questions raised by many of customers, I interacted during delivery or solutioning of S/4 HANA Finance system. It also includes user guide exclusively based on Fiori Apps. All screen shot are from demo system which neither belong to any company or customer. If you need any assistance or information reach out to me on dee167@outlook.com.

CHAPTER TWO

What is SAP HANA and S/4 HANA

The SAP HANA database is developed in C++ and runs on SUSE Linux Enterprise server. SAP HANA database consists of multiple servers and the most important component is the Index Server. SAP HANA database consists of Index Server, Name Server, Statistics Server, Preprocessor Server and XS Engine

SAP S/4 HANA is short for SAP Business Suite 4 SAP HANA, meaning that it is the fourth version of SAP Business Suite, but designed to run only on SAP HANA database. In broader aspects below are the three attributes:

- a. S/4 HANA is built on SAP HANA. S/4 HANA as the underlying platform with increased speed, merge of analytical and merged OLTP & OLAP transactional data and in-memory compression to reduce data footprint.
- b. SAP HANA allows customer to simplify their applications and the underlying data model leading to higher flexibility & throughput and data footprint reduction. Applications are real-Time & Simplified and no aggregates or indices anymore.
- c. For better experience SAP inbuilt SAP Fiori as the holistic user experience paradigm delivering cross application user experience. Fiori apps are web-based, compatible to all devices, role-based and decisive.

In a nutshell we can say, in addition to ease of implementation without disruption, S/4 HANA benefits include compression, real time analytics, landscape simplification, and ease of configuration, delivered through a simplified and enhanced end-user interface based on SAP Fiori.

SAP HANA is now an established platform for SAP, especially for Analytics in the Systems of differentiation domain, but increasingly in the ERP space and Systems of Record.

“In Memory” is a technology that:

- Allows processing of massive quantities of real-time data
- Provides immediate results from analysis and transactions
- Utilizes main memory (RAM) of the system for faster processing

In practices, this means:

Immediate Answers: Calculations, analytical operations executed 1000x to 10,000x faster. It delivers the real-time enterprise through the most advanced in-memory

technology. SAP HANA provides a foundation on which to build a new generation of applications, enabling customers to analyze large quantities of data from virtually any source in real time.

Real-time Access: Data doesn't move through as many layers, no aggregation and logic is at data layer not application layer. SAP HANA delivers the real-time enterprise through the most advanced in-memory technology.

Single Version of the truth: As a result of simpler data model, and no longer a need to move data to a separate OLAP for Operational reporting with data latency. SAP HANA can be integrated into a wide range of enterprise environments, allowing it to handle data from Oracle databases, Microsoft SQL Server and IBM DB2.

Deeper Insight: Analyze massive amounts of data in fractions of a second. Quickly and easily create ad-hoc views without needing to know the data or query type - allowing to formulate actions based on deep insights.

Business Innovation: SAP HANA is an early innovator for in-memory computing. Its configurability, easy integration and revolutionary capabilities make it flexible enough for virtually anything business requires.

Simplicity: SAP HANA has fewer layers, simpler landscape and lower cost. It reduce the data aggregation, indexing, mapping and exchange-transfer-load (ETL) needed in complex data warehouses and marts. Interesting part of SAP HANA is, it can be cloud based, a single-location stack removes latency - enabling real-time collaboration, processing and planning. A highly robust cloud service allows quick deployment of current and next generation applications, scaled to business needs.

Lower TCO: Reduced requirements for expensive DBA to manage indices, reduced storage as a result of no indices or aggregates and compression.



Figure 1

In the beginning SAP HANA was introduced keeping in view of BI reporting on real time basis. So most of the client adopted SAP HANA for SAP BI reporting.

SAP HANA is one of the fastest growing line of business in SAP product history and is forecast by the industry as a break through solution for in-memory databases. SAP HANA claims that it accelerates analytics and applications on a single, in-memory platform as well as combining databases, data processing, and application platform capabilities.

SAP HANA is a next-generation business platform which brings together

- Business transactions
- Advanced analytics
- Social media
- Mobile experience
- Collaborative business
- Design connections

The recent announcement of S/4 HANA reinforces the potential for improvements in the speed, efficiency, agility and simplification of SAP enabled business and IT processes. This real time processing against latest data opens up the opportunity for innovation of business processes as a result of ability to eliminate lengthy batch process.

Now we will discuss, what the options available for the customers. Various options are largely driven by business transaction complexity, size of business and investment.

Currently SAP offering S/4 HANA with different option some of the option available now are on-premise, public or managed and hybrid deployments to give real choice to customers. As per recent announcement by SAP, SAP will leverage hybrid deployment of S/4 HANA to the startup companies. It will maximize the S/4 HANA reach to wider customer with different industries.

SAP S/4 HANA on-premise edition already offers a business scope that is similar in terms of coverage, functionality, industries and languages as the current SAP. S/4HANA also includes the transformational simplifications delivered with SAP Simple Finance as well as a planned integration with Success Factors Employee Central and Ariba Network.

SAP S/4 HANA public cloud edition should address specific business scenarios of lines of business and industries. In terms of coverage functionality, industries and languages. It has limited scenarios comparing to on-premise edition.

SAP S/4 HANA managed cloud edition should address a similar business scope as the on-premise edition. From functionality coverage it will cover essential core ERP scenarios (FICO, materials management, production planning, sales and distribution, logistics execution, plant maintenance, project system, and PLM plus integration with Success Factors Employee Central, Ariba and SAP hybris).

The path forward announced by SAP on S/4 HANA so far not very clear. Let's

discuss the SAP provided current options, customer should take decision after analysis of their business and usage of ERP.



Figure 2

SAP represents a roadmap forward to S/4 and the cloud with a simplistic view.

- Migration to cloud infrastructure
- Leverage of cloud SaaS apps (SAP and non-SAP)
- Advanced Analytics
- SAP Cloud Platform for application extensions
- Mobility/User Experience
- New Agile delivery methods and approaches

As a SAP customer if you follow evolution of HANA in last few years, in reality the roadmap is much more complicated. I find below reasons which make map complicated:

- Deployment roadmap is uncertain as SAP product direction and migration strategy remains fluid. Now SAP 1709 came up with more clear direction
- Every element of the Enterprise Platform will have different decision points and timing
- The resulting “on-ramps” and “off-ramps” will result in different hybrid states that must be carefully designed and managed
- A harder environment to control - rapid change, new skills demand, new sellers and new buyers
- Business benefits not always obvious

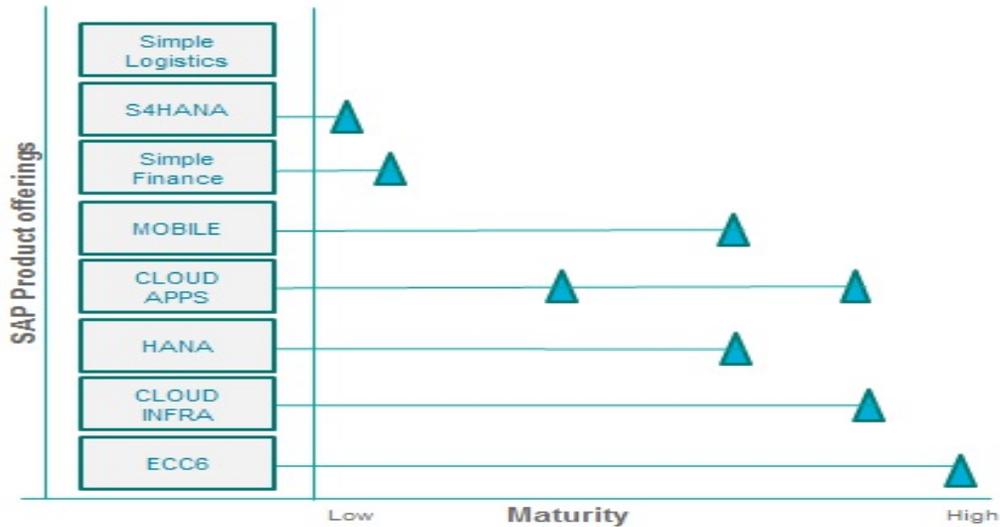


Figure 3

Customer need to consider additional adoption points:

- For migrations, customers will need to consider how to handle existing RDMS license
- The case for change may be made easier if the customer has a clear pain point in their existing system. However, in general the business case will need to be stronger in case of S/4 HANA to drive a migration from an existing database, in comparison with a greenfield implementation.
- Customers would need to spend time assessing the business case (including risk) of adopting the HANA platform versus running the Business Suite on other platforms, particularly in industries that use a large number of other connected applications.

When customer accessing their business domains below are the drivers should consider mentioned in Figure 4

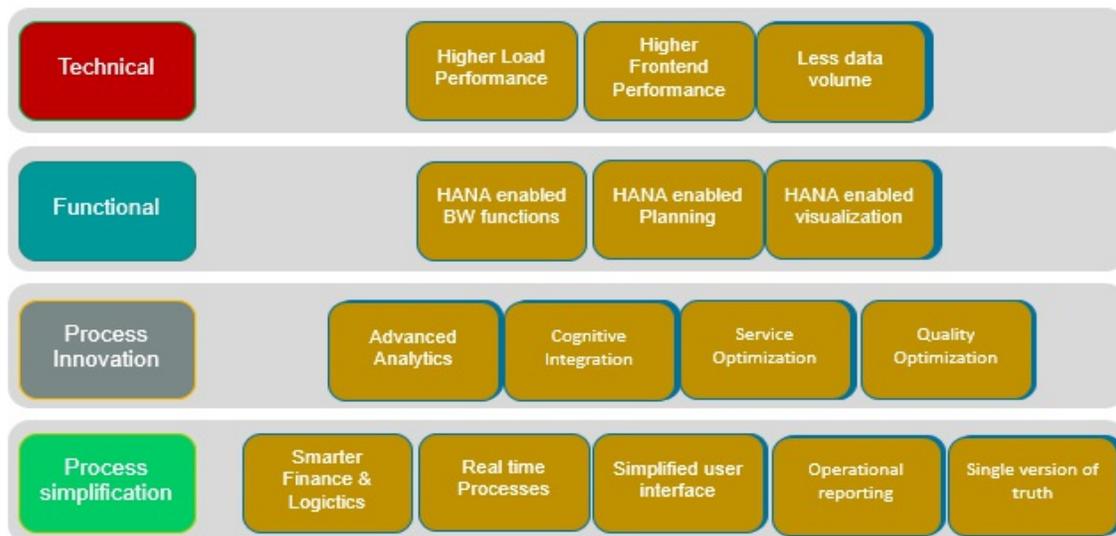


Figure 4

Once you are choosing to go for S/4 HANA you are also enabling the technology. Some of the technology enablers are as following:

- **S/4 HANA:** A highly evolved suite of simple applications running on the HANA database system.
- **HANA Live:** Uses the speed and power of in-memory computing in SAP HANA as a launching pad for real-time operational reporting and analysis through leveraging predefined tables and data models
- **S/4 HANA Finance:** Designed to provide strategic value with instant insight across finance, all via a personalized and simple user experience.
- **Lumira:** A self-service solution that allows analysts and decision makers to access, transform, and visualize data
- **Fiori:** The new user experience for SAP software. It applies modern design principles and represents a personalized, responsive and simple user experience across devices and deployment options
- **HANA Cloud Platform:** SAP's designated strategic DevOps platform for extending SAP (and non-SAP) on Premise and Cloud solutions and building new applications on the SAP HANA Platform.

Now we summarize, S/4 HANA benefits to business and IT:

Business Value: S/4 HANA creates unique opportunities to reinvent business models and drive new revenues and profits. Companies can now easily connect to people, devices, and business networks to deliver new value to their customers on any channel. Companies can simplify their processes, drive them in real time and change them as needed to gain new efficiencies. Business users can now get any insight on any data, anywhere in real-time. It help them in planning, execution, prediction, and simulation – decisions.

IT Value: S/4 HANA simplify the landscape and help reduce total cost of ownership (TCO). Companies can reduce their data footprint and work with larger data sets in one system to save hardware costs, operational costs, and time. Innovation is also made simple with an open platform (SAP HANA Cloud Platform) to drive advanced applications like predicting, recommending, and simulating.

CHAPTER THREE

What is S/4 HANA Finance

S/4 HANA Finance has been built rebuilt to help meet the evolving business needs of finance departments. It is a broad offering covering “end to end solutions for Finance” with data architectural changes and a new set of functionalities that were not a part of the previous SAP Simple Finance. It fully leverages the latest in-memory and real-time capabilities of SAP HANA and provides a modern user experience for business users on almost any device, a simplified data model and on-the-fly reporting.

SAP S/4 HANA Finance is a comprehensive solution powered by SAP HANA for the office of the CFO that delivers instant insights with on-the-fly analysis across all dimensions of financial data simultaneously without system limitations due to the need for prebuilt aggregates and data marts. It offers an Intuitive User Experience and the migration to Simple Finance will be Non-disruptive.

The evolution started of HANA begins the year 2011 and still it's in transformation stage, figure 8 shows path of HANA evolution:

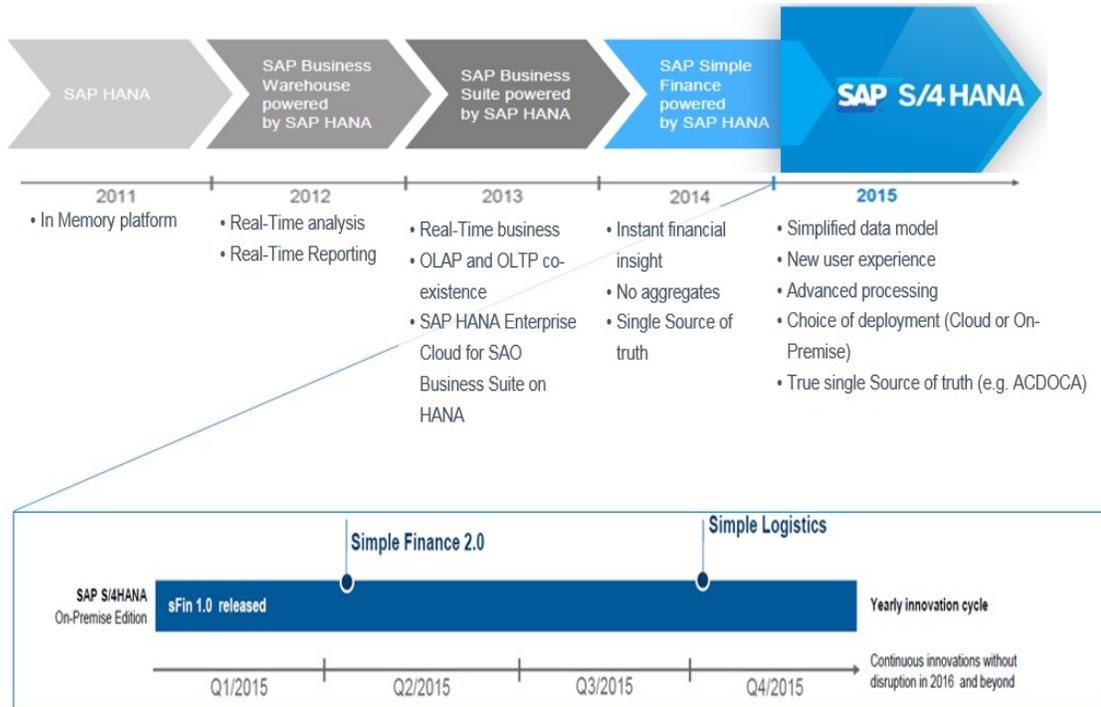


Figure 8

The first release of Simple Finance has been available since Q2 2014 as a part of the Business Suite on HANA and by Q21 2015, the next version 2.0 was released. The latest version of SAP S/4 HANA Finance is 1709 released in September 2017, its more robust version comparing to previous version. This version is fully integrated with logistic innovation released in 1709.

Universal Journal: This is SAP’s new definition of “single source of truth” with a new data model that combines Financial Accounting and Managerial Accounting into one Universal Journal Entry, all represented in one line item table with full detail for all components. As all data is now provided real-time from this single journal, effort on period-end reconciliations is expected to reduce.

Ad hoc capabilities: The new Universal Journal allows ad hoc, on-the-fly computations for converting periodic transactions, such as month-end activities, from batch to real time, without needing data to be replicated first to other systems like BI.

Reporting is simplified, fast and multi-dimensional, making the “drill-down” reports almost redundant.

Accelerated Financial Close: The ability to move away from batch to event-based processing enables a so called soft-close so that period end processes can run on a daily or weekly basis. This will allow organizations to get a more real-time view of their P&L, providing the business with early visibility of emerging trends. This will facilitate prompt remedial action where necessary, rather than the need to wait until after month end.

Integrated Business Planning in S/4 HANA: New, more user-friendly processes

are added to enable planning in Excel with real-time data and the loading of plans back to S/4 HANA for reporting (with templates for Cost Center, Internal Order, Project, Profit Center, Cost of Sales, and P&L planning).

New Asset Accounting: Mandatory replacement for old Asset Accounting

Smart Cash Management: This is an optional replacement for Cash & Liquidity Management. It adds bank account management, short-term cash position & liquidity forecast reports, and real-time liquidity planning, allowing for tighter cash management (for optimizing working capital).

Smart Financial Reporting: There are further optional replacements for many of SAP's traditional "drill-down reports". The code framework used by the old reports can't be accelerated much with HANA.

CHAPTER FOUR

Chapter 1 - Enterprise Structure

CHAPTER FIVE

Company Code Configuration

A 'Company' is an organizational unit in accounting that represents a business organization according to the requirements of commercial law of the country. We create company code ZTH (Jay Demo Company) which is located in country Thailand.

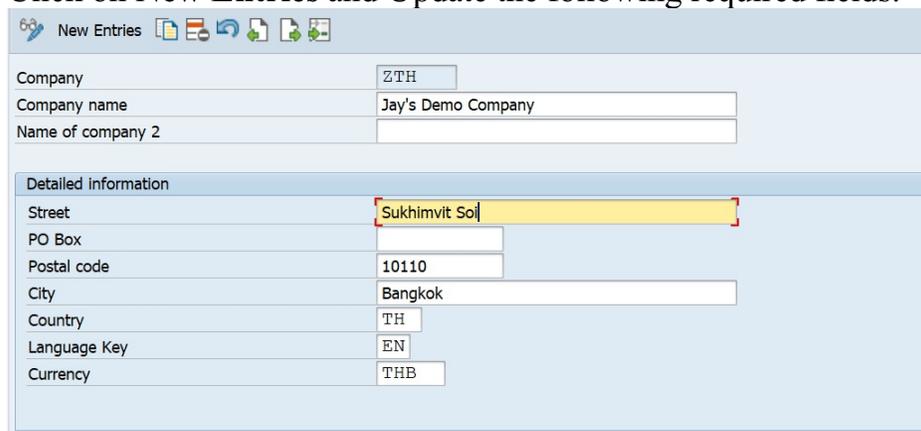
For configuration we use the following path on the SAP application screen:

SAP Menu -> Tools -> AcceleratedSAP -> Customizing -> SPRO -> Edit Project -> SAP Reference IMG.

The above path will refer to the IMG node in rest of the book.

SAP Customizing Implementation Guide -> Enterprise Structure -> Definition -> Financial accounting -> Define company

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



New Entries	
Company	ZTH
Company name	Jay's Demo Company
Name of company 2	
Detailed information	
Street	Sukhimvit Soi
PO Box	
Postal code	10110
City	Bangkok
Country	TH
Language Key	EN
Currency	THB

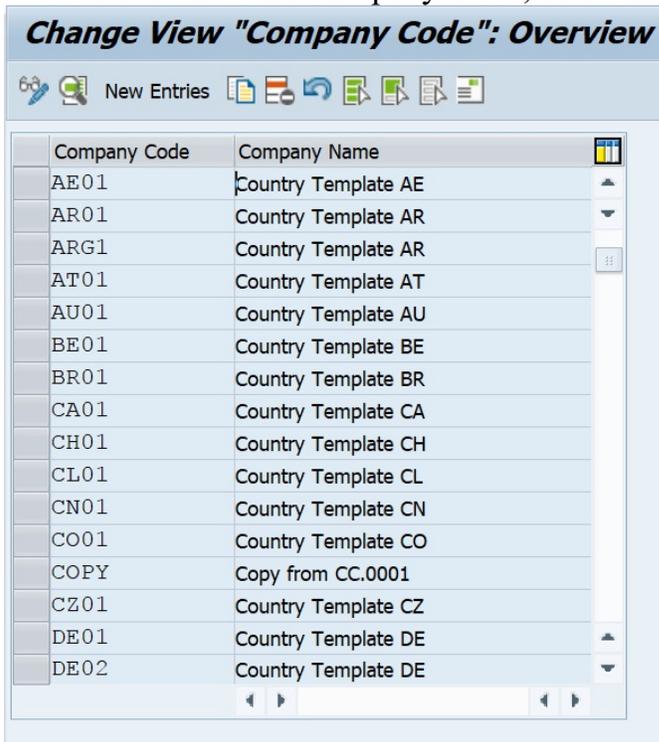
Click on Save entry. Now the company ZTH is created in S/4 HANA.

Company Code is the smallest organizational unit of Financial Accounting for which a complete self-contained set of accounts can be drawn up for purposes of external reporting. This includes recording of all relevant transactions and generating all supporting documents required for financial statements.

IMG -> Enterprise Structure -> Definition -> Financial accounting -> Edit, Copy, Delete, Check Company



Double click on Edit Company Code, below screen will open:



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

The screenshot shows the 'New Entries' form in SAP. At the top, there are icons for 'New Entries', 'Save', 'Cancel', 'Back', 'Forward', and 'Print'. Below these, the 'Company Code' is set to 'ZTH' and the 'Company Name' is 'Jay Demo Company'. A section titled 'Additional data' contains the following fields: 'City' (Bangkok), 'Country' (TH), 'Currency' (THB), and 'Language' (EN). The 'City' field is highlighted with a yellow background.

The company code in SAP can be kept numeric or alpha-numeric. The country where company code is located and the balance sheet and income statement according to the law of country. Our example company is located in Thailand so, we have selected the country as TH (Thailand). Currency is the local reporting currency of the country therefore we kept THB (Thai Baht) as currency.

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

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Address' form for company code 'ZTH'. The form is divided into several sections: 'Name' (Title: Company, Name: JAY), 'Search Terms' (Search term 1/2: JAY), 'Street Address' (Street/House number: 10100, Postal Code/City: , Country: TH, Thailand, Region: , Time zone: UTC+7), 'PO Box Address' (PO Box: , Postal Code: , Company Postal Code: 10500), and 'Communication' (Language: EN English, Telephone: 65-0-6999678, Extension: , Mobile Phone: , Fax: , E-Mail: dee167@outlook.com). The 'Street Address' section is highlighted with a yellow background.

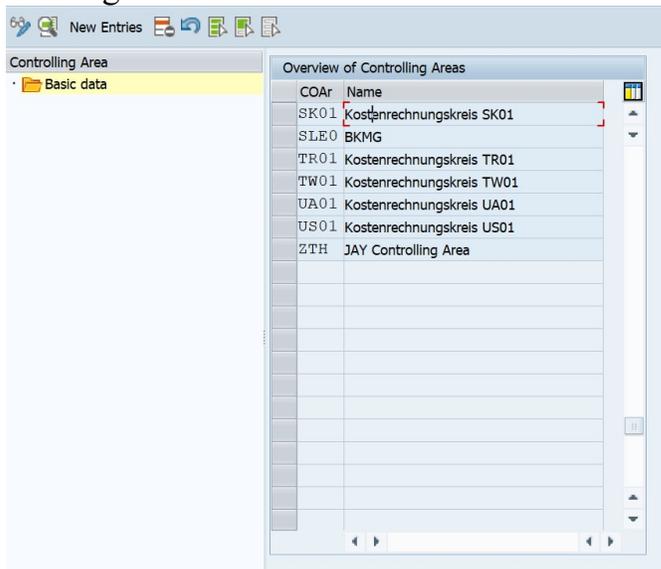
Click on Green tick and Save entry. Now the company code ZTH is created in S/4 HANA.

Organizational unit in an company which represents a system used for cost accounting purposes. A controlling area may contain one or more company codes, which can be operated in different currencies. Note, the company codes within a controlling area must all use the same operational chart of accounts.

In this IMG activity, we define our Controlling area by using the following path on the SAP application screen:

IMG -> Enterprise Structure -> Definition -> Financial accounting -> Define

Controlling Area



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

New Entries: Details of Added Entries

Controlling Area: ZTH (COArea = CCode)
 Name: JAY Controlling Area
 Person Responsible: []

Assignment Control
 CoCd->CO Area: 1 Controlling area same as company code

Currency Setting
 Currency Type: 10
 Currency: THB
 Curr/Val. Prof.: []
 Diff. CCode Currency
 Active

Other Settings
 Chart of Accts: INT
 Fiscal Year Variant: K4

Setting for Authorization Hierarchies for Cost Centers
 Do Not Use Std Hier. Alternative Hierarchy1
 Alternative Hierarchy2

Setting for Authorization Hierarchies for Profit Centers
 Do Not Use Std Hier. Alternative Hierarchy1
 Alternative Hierarchy2

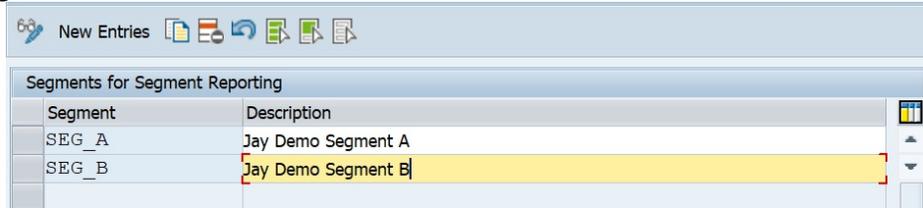
The controlling area in SAP can be kept numeric or alpha-numeric. There will be an assignment control where we need to select option 1 - “Controlling area same as company Code”. Rest of the fields populated as per the requirement of country company code.

Click on Green tick and Save entry. Now the controlling area ZTH is created in S/4 HANA.

The accounting principles authority like US GAAP and IFRS require companies to publish segment reporting. Segment is a division of company for which a you can create financial statements for external reporting. Once you define profit centers, you can enter an associated segment in the master record of a profit center. The segment is derived from the assigned profit center during posting.

In this IMG activity, we define our segments using following path on the SAP application screen:

IMG -> Enterprise Structure -> Definition -> Financial accounting -> Define Segment



Click on **New Entries** and Update the above required fields.

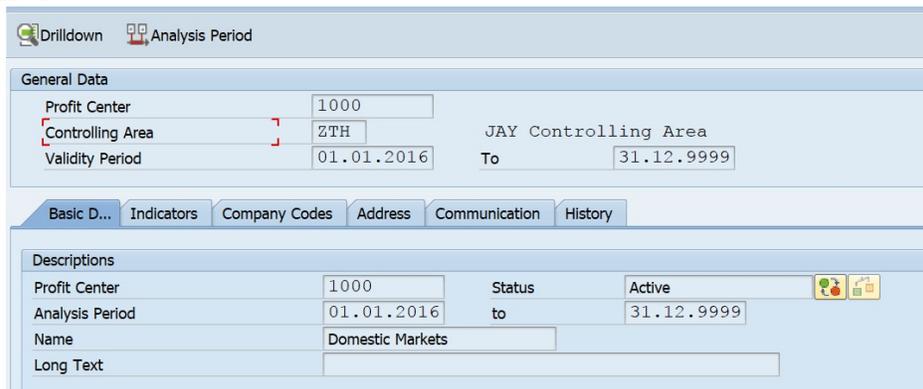
an assignment control where we need to select option 1 - “Controlling area same as company Code”. Rest of the fields populated as per the requirement of country company code.

Click on Save icon to Save entry.

A profit center is an organizational unit in accounting that reflects a management-oriented structure of the organization for the purpose of internal control. We can analyze operating results for profit centers using either the cost-of-sales or the period accounting approach. Now SAP promotes accounting based approach so we follow these approach further in the book.

In this IMG activity, we define our profit center which is assigned to the segment This is a part of master data so you need to create these profit centers in all the systems manually using following path on the SAP application screen:

IMG -> Enterprise Structure -> Definition -> Financial accounting -> Define Profit Center



Update the above required fields. Click on Save icon to Save entry.

Cost Center Accounting are used for controlling purposes within your organization. It

enable us to check the profitability of individual functional areas and provide decision-making data for management. Cost Center Accounting helps to analyze the overhead costs according to where they were incurred within the organization.

In this IMG activity, we define cost center which is assigned to the segment. This is a part of master data so we have to create these cost centers in all the systems manually. Separate set of cost centers will be created for each company codes. The cost center logic for all company codes will be same. Every Head Office and Regional Office would be created as a Cost center in SAP. Cost Centers would be derived from the HO and RO as they would fall under cost head and no revenue will be recognized. Every cost center needs to be assigned to a 'profit center', which will enable automatic determination of profit center as and when we post to expense account which will necessitate Cost Center Entry.

The Accounting documents can update the GL accounts balances by Cost Centers, resulting in the availability of financial statement reports by Cost Center. A Cost Center is assigned to a Company code. A 10 digit code may be defined to suit the requirement of easy reporting. First 4 Digits represent Company Code, next 3 digits represents the Function/Department and last 3 digits will represent Cost center number.

We define Cost center using following path on the SAP application screen:

IMG -> Enterprise Structure -> Definition -> Financial accounting -> Define Cost Center (KS01)

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

Create Cost Center: Initial Screen

Master Data

Controlling Area

Cost Center

Valid From to

Reference

Cost Center

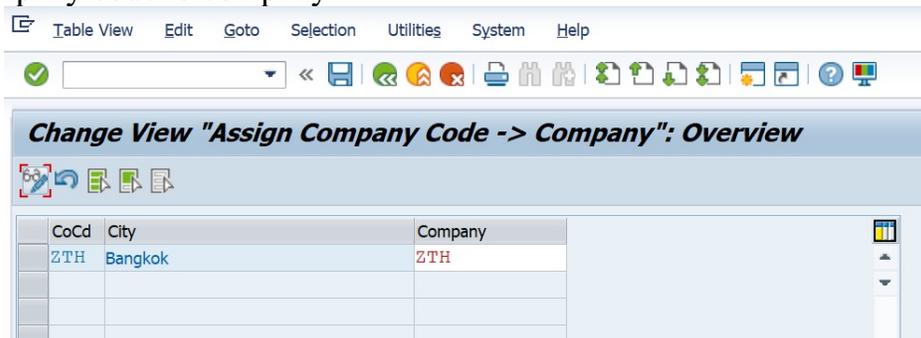
Controlling Area

If you want to take reference of another cost center mention cost center number as reference else enter cost center and for specific controlling area and Save entry. Now the Cost Center created in the controlling area ZTH.

In this step you assign the company codes which you want to include in the group accounting to a company. We assign company code ZTH to company ZTH in S/4

HANA using following path on the SAP application screen:

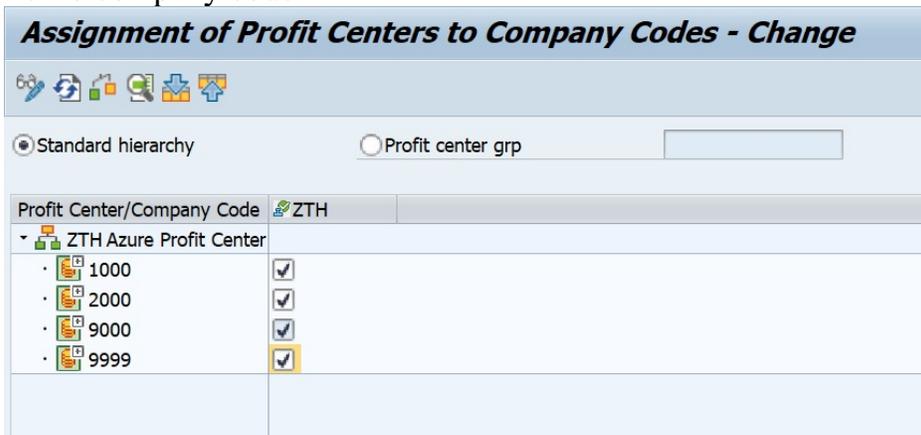
IMG -> Enterprise Structure > Assignment > Financial accounting > Assign company code to company



Click on **Save**.

The assignment of Profit Center to Company code(s) allows the Profit center to be posted for the specific company code. In this step you assign the profit center to company codes. We assign profit center 1000, 2000, 9000 and 9999 to company code ZTH using following path on the SAP application screen:

IMG -> Enterprise Structure -> Assignment -> Financial accounting -> Assign Profit Center to company code



Click on **Activate** icon to assign.

CHAPTER SIX

Chapter 2 - Financial Accounting (New)

CHAPTER SEVEN

Financial Accounting Global Settings (New)

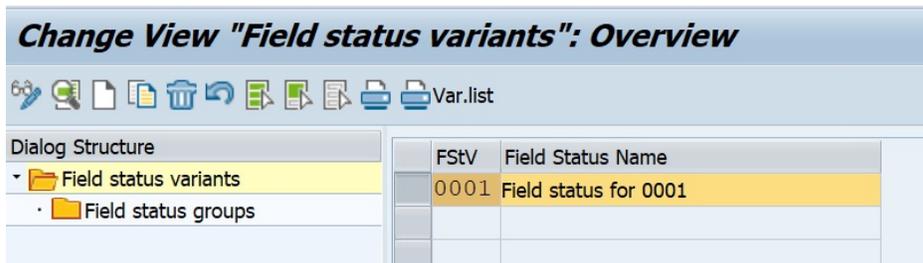
You can define and edit field status variants and groups. Also you group several field status groups together in one field status variant. Assign the field status variants to a company code in the activity Assign Company Code to Field Status Variants . This allows to work with the same field status groups in any number of company codes. Process field status groups can be defined. 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, required entry fields and hidden during document entry. Remember, 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 ZTH in the standard S/4 HANA. Field status groups are already defined for this variant. The field status group you enter in the reconciliation accounts affects postings to the related customer or vendor accounts. You 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.

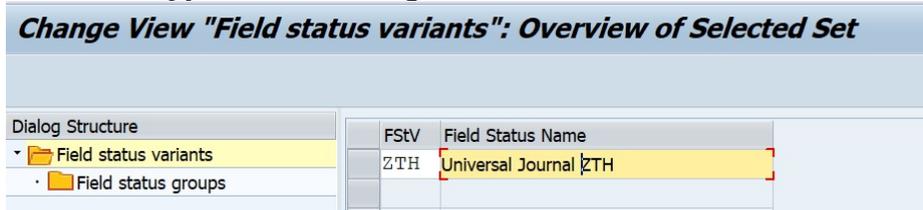
In this IMG activity, we define field status which used at the time of document entries by using the following path on the SAP application screen:

There two options to create the field status variant, either create new fields status variants for each new company codes being rolled out or copy the Standard Field status variant 0001 to create new field status variant ZTH. The field status variant ZTH can be attached to all the group company codes.

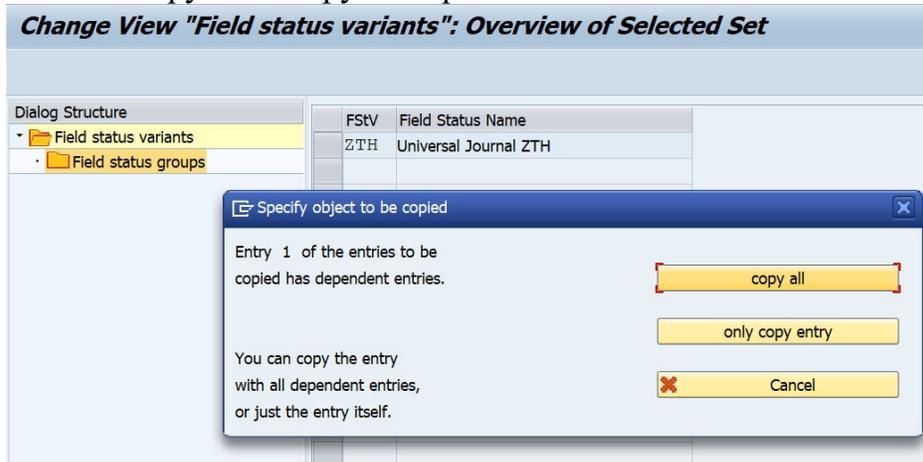
IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New)
->Ledgers -> Fields -> Define Field Status Variants



Click on copy icon and change the status variant from 0001 to ZTH:



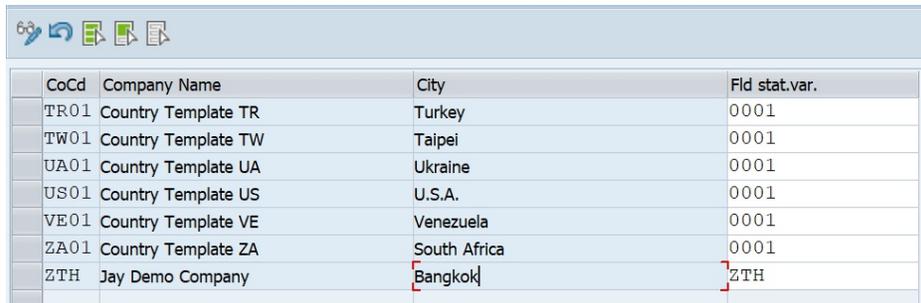
Click on copy all to copy all dependent entries:



Click Save icon to save the changes. Now the field status variant ZTH created.

In this IMG activity, in this configuration activity, we assign the company codes in which we want to use identical field status groups, to the same field status variant. Here we assign company code ZTH to field status variant ZTH by using the following path on the SAP application screen:

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Ledgers -> Fields -> Assign Company Code to Field Status Variants



CoCd	Company Name	City	Fld stat.var.
TR01	Country Template TR	Turkey	0001
TW01	Country Template TW	Taipei	0001
UA01	Country Template UA	Ukraine	0001
US01	Country Template US	U.S.A.	0001
VE01	Country Template VE	Venezuela	0001
ZA01	Country Template ZA	South Africa	0001
ZTH	Jay Demo Company	Bangkok	ZTH

Enter field status variant ZTH and click on Save icon to save the entry.

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Ledgers -> Ledgers -> Define Ledgers for General Ledgers Accounting (Transaction Code: FINSC_LEDGER).

In this IMG activity, we define the ledgers which is used in General Ledger Accounting. The ledgers are based on a totals table. SAP recommends using the delivered standard totals table FAGLFLEXT and we will use same in the our settings. We are not using parallel ledger accounting however I will explain the concept so you can use in future as per requirement of the customer.

In S/4 HANA Finance, following types of ledgers are available:

Leading Ledger

The leading ledgers is based on the same accounting principle as that of the consolidated financial statement. It is integrated with all subsidiary ledgers and is updated in all the company codes. We must designate one ledgers as the leading ledger. In each company code, the leading ledger automatically receives the settings that apply to that company code: the currencies, the fiscal year variant, and the variant of the posting periods.

Non-Leading Ledger

The non-leading ledgers are parallel ledgers to the leading ledger. They can be based for example on local accounting principles We must activate a non-leading ledger by company code as required. For each ledger that we create, a ledger group of the same name is automatically created.

0L Ledgers is being defined as the Leading Ledgers. This Ledger would represent the accounting as per IFRS. If a parallel (non-leading) ledgers is being defined for Local Gaap

Code	Description
0L	IFRS Ledger
IF	Local Gaap

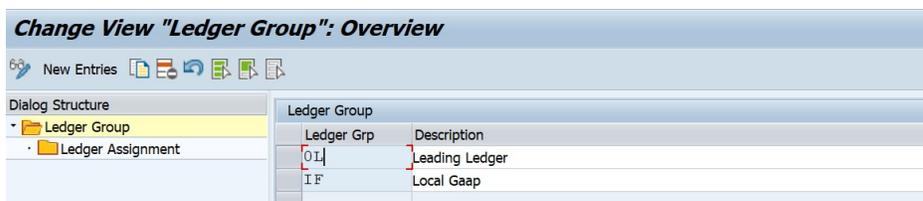
Every accounting document will get posted to both the Ledgers simultaneously. As and when required, additional entries can be made to the Local Gaap ledger to suit the relevant reporting requirements. SAP standard reports have to be executed for a single

Ledger at a time.



IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Ledgers -> Ledgers -> Define Ledger Group

A ledger group is a combination of ledgers which applies the functions and processes of general ledger accounting to the group as a whole. A restriction can be set up to update of individual postings to a ledger group so that the system only posts to the ledgers in that group. Remember a ledger group does not have to contain more than one ledger therefore, create ledger groups and assign ledgers to them.



Enter ledger group which need to include and click on Save icon to save the entry.

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Ledgers -> Fiscal Year and Posting Periods -> Maintain Fiscal Year Variant (Maintain Shortened Fisc. Year)

Fiscal Year Variant controls the Beginning and End of Financial Year. Apart from it controls special posting periods allowed for posting after the normal posting periods (1-12).

These are the below options available in the S/4 HANA system:

1. Fiscal year is the calendar year - If this applies in your scenario, you must only select the Calendar year field.
2. Fiscal year is not the same as the calendar year and is not year dependent - In this scenario, you first enter the number of posting periods in the Number posting per. field. To define posting periods, select 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.
3. Fiscal year is not the same as the calendar year and is year-dependent - In this scenario, enter the number of posting periods in the field Number posting periods and

select the field Year-dependent. To define posting periods, select fiscal year variant and select Periods on the navigation screen. The system asks for which calendar year your year-dependent fiscal year variant is valid. Now enter the month and day of the period end for each of your periods and the periods themselves.

Use SAP standard fiscal year variant as far as possible. Fiscal year variant K4 used for the financial accounting year corresponds to January to December In case the financial accounting year is April to March use variant V3. In our example, we will use standard Fiscal Year Variant K4 the Non-Leading Ledger and the Company Code.

Change View "Fiscal year variants": Overview

New Entries

Dialog Structure

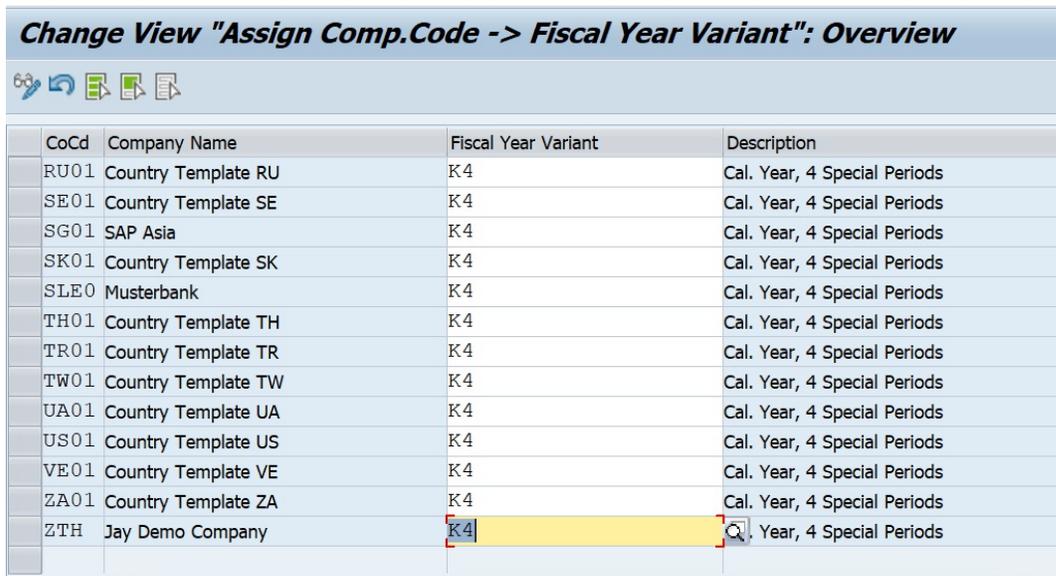
- Fiscal year variants
 - Periods
 - Period texts
 - Shortened Fiscal Years

FV	Description	Calenda...	Year-de...	Number of po...	No.of special ...	Fiscal W... Of
24	Half periods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24		<input type="checkbox"/>
C1	1st period (calendar year)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		<input type="checkbox"/>
DL		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	366		<input type="checkbox"/>
K0	Calendar year, 0 spec. peri.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12		<input type="checkbox"/>
K1	Cal. Year, 1 Special Period	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
K2	Cal. Year, 2 Special Periods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
K3	Cal. Year, 3 Special Periods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
R1	Shortened fisc.year Jan-Se.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	12	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
V3	Apr.- March, 4 special peri..	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
V6	July - June, 4 special peri..	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
V9	Oct.- Sept., 4 special perio..	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
WK	Calendar weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	53		<input type="checkbox"/>

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Ledgers -> Fiscal Year and Posting Periods -> Assign Company Code to a Fiscal Year Variant

The company code ZTH need to assigned to a fiscal year variant. This assignment controls which periods the company code will post data.

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



CoCd	Company Name	Fiscal Year Variant	Description
RU01	Country Template RU	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods
SE01	Country Template SE	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods
SG01	SAP Asia	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods
SK01	Country Template SK	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods
SLE0	Musterbank	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods
TH01	Country Template TH	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods
TR01	Country Template TR	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods
TW01	Country Template TW	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods
UA01	Country Template UA	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods
US01	Country Template US	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods
VE01	Country Template VE	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods
ZA01	Country Template ZA	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods
ZTH	Jay Demo Company	K4	Cal. Year, 4 Special Periods

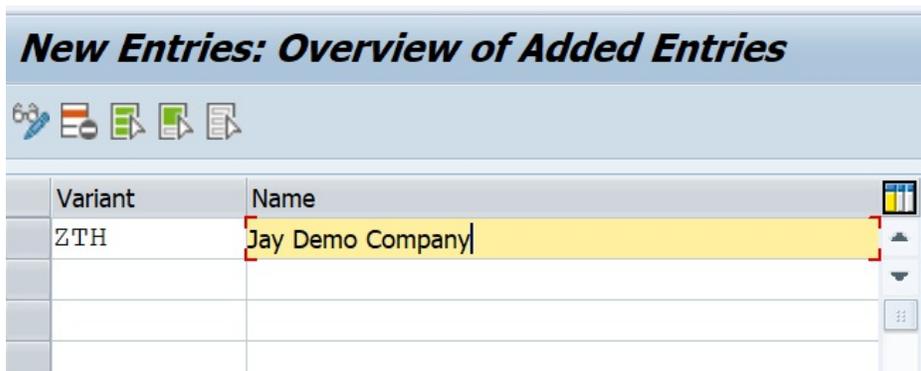
Assign company code ZTH to K4 fiscal variant in the S/4 HANA. Click Save icon to save the entry. Now company code ZTH is assigned to fiscal variant K4 in S/4 HANA.

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Ledgers -> Fiscal Year and Posting Periods -> Posting Periods -> Define Variants for Open Posting Periods

We can define variants for open posting periods in this activity. In the standard setting, a separate variant for posting periods is defined for every company code. To make it easy, the name of this variant is identical to the company. In our case, we will create ZTH posting period variant same as company code.

Click on 'New Entries' and update the following fields:

New Entries: Overview of Added Entries



Variant	Name
ZTH	Jay Demo Company

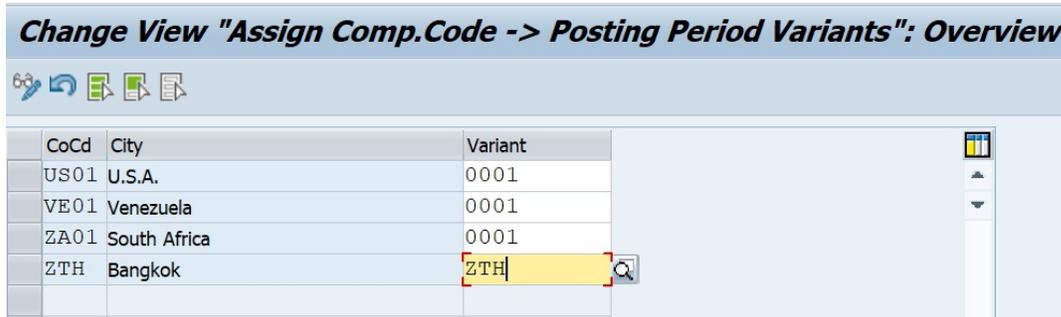
Click on Save icon to save entry. Now posting period variant ZTH is created.

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Ledgers -> Fiscal Year and Posting Periods -> Posting Periods -> Assign

Variants to Company Code

The posting period variant ZTH needs to be assigned to company code ZTH. Therefore assign ZTH to company code ZTH.

Change View "Assign Comp.Code -> Posting Period Variants": Overview



CoCd	City	Variant
US01	U.S.A.	0001
VE01	Venezuela	0001
ZA01	South Africa	0001
ZTH	Bangkok	ZTH

Click on Save icon to save entry. Now posting period variant ZTH is assigned to company code ZTH in S/4 HANA.

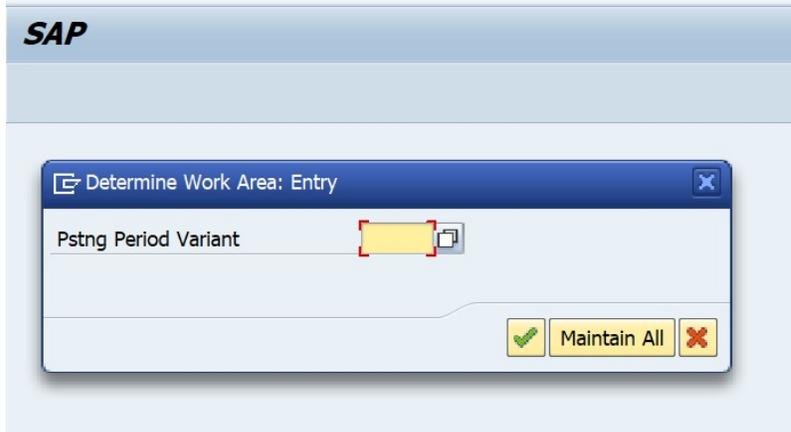
IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Ledgers -> Fiscal Year and Posting Periods -> Posting Periods -> Open and Close Posting Periods

In this configuration step we define the activity specify for each variant which posting periods are open for posting in SAP. SAP provided with three period intervals 1 to 3. Each interval has a lower period limit, an upper period limit and the fiscal year. We can specify separate G/L account number ranges as well as sub ledger accounts. To define we should specify the sub-ledger account type, such as D or K and the corresponding reconciliation account. By this assignment we can close postings for customer accounts but allow postings for vendors and GL accounts.

Period intervals 1 and 2 are used for all normal posting processes in regular and special periods. In S/4 HANA Finance, an option provided in the period interval 1, you can open posting periods for specif users based on authorization. It can be managed using user based authorization settings for posting periods (F_BKPF_BUP). In S/4 HANA Finance, posting period variant table will not be locked when multiple users are using it.

Period interval 3 is used for postings from Controlling (CO) to Financial Accounting (FI). If an entry made for period interval 3 then the check on these postings made against period interval 3 only. However, if no entry made for period interval 3, the check on these postings is made from the real-time integration against period intervals 1 and 2.

Based on my experience, copy the settings from existing company codes delivered by SAP as follows:



Click in “maintain All”, next screen appear as below. Select the entries as shown below:

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

New Entries

Posting Periods: Specify Time Intervals												
Var.	A	From Account	To Account	From Per.1	Year	To Per. 1	Year	AuGr	From Per.2	Year	To Per. 2	Year
0001				1	2017	12	2027		13	2017	16	2027
0001	A		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2017	12	2027		13	2017	16	2027
0001	D		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2017	12	2027		13	2017	16	2027
0001	K		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2017	12	2027		13	2017	16	2027
0001	M		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2017	12	2027		13	2017	16	2027
0001	S		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2017	12	2027		13	2017	16	2027

Click the copy button in above screen and replace all 0001 with ZTH.

New Entries

New Entries: Overview of Added Entries

New Entries

Posting Periods: Specify Time Intervals												
Var.	A	From Account	To Account	From Per.1	Year	To Per. 1	Year	AuGr	From Per.2	Year	To Per. 2	Year
ZTH	+			1	2017	12	2027		13	2017	16	2027
ZTH	A		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2017	12	2027		13	2017	16	2027
ZTH	D		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2017	12	2027		13	2017	16	2027
ZTH	K		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2017	12	2027		13	2017	16	2027
ZTH	M		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2017	12	2027		13	2017	16	2027
ZTH	S		ZZZZZZZZZZ	1	2017	12	2027		13	2017	16	2027

Press Enter then click on Save icon to save entry. Now posting periods time intervals for various account types are created for variant ZTH in SAP. These account types relates as following in SAP however, create a minimum entry with account type + for all posting periods which needs to be open.:

A – Assets

- D – Debtors
- K - Creditors
- M – Material
- S - GL

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Global Parameters for Company Code -> Enter Global Parameters

In this configuration activity, we can make various global specifications for the company code. In addition, we can look at the most important specifications of the company code at any time in the overview. This includes, among other things, the chart of accounts and the fiscal year variant. Company code needs to be created for all legal entities to enable recording of all financial transaction at the level and produce a legal balance sheet. Company Code Global Parameters determine certain critical assignments that control basic operations and transaction processing, like Fiscal Year, Posting Period Variants etc. We need to make following settings in company codes:

Change View "Company Code Global Data": Details

Additional Data
◀ ▶
🖨

Company Code	ZTH	Jay Demo Company	Bangkok
Country key	TH	Currency	THB
		Language Key	EN

Accounting organization

Chart of Accts	INT	Country Chart/Accts	🔍
Company	ZTH	FM Area	
Credit control area	ZTH	Fiscal Year Variant	K4
External CoCode	<input type="checkbox"/>	Global CoCde	
Company Code Is Productive	<input type="checkbox"/>	VAT Registration No.	TH3101247572

Processing parameters

Document Entry Screen Variant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business Area Fin. Statements	<input type="checkbox"/>
Field status variant	ZTH	Propose Fiscal Year	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pstng Period Variant	ZTH	Propose Value Date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Max. exchange rate deviation	10 %	No Exch. Rate Diff. When Clearing in LC	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sample Acct Rules Var.		Tax base is net value	<input type="checkbox"/>
Workflow Variant	1000	Discount base is net value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Inflation Method		Financial Assets Mgmt Active	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tax Crcy Translation	4	Purchase Acct Proc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CoCd -> CO Area	2	JV Accounting Active	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cost of Sales Accounting Actv.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hedge request active	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative Postings Permitted		Enable Amount Split	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Manage Postg Period		Tax Reporting Date Active	<input type="checkbox"/>

Click on Additional Data tab to enter Country related tax information.

Maintenance of Additional Data for Company Code ZTH

Name	Parameter value
CGIID	BKK55CRTFC
CGIIR	AACCC75
CGIPRT	AACCC7513P
Detail Tax Entry with MIRO	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tax Rate for Country Currency	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants Abroad Not Required	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tax Without Rounding Tolerance	<input type="checkbox"/>
LC Tax with Translation Date	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tax Entry for Ex. Rate Diff.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Generate KDT Item when Paying	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ledger Group for Tax Posting	<input type="text"/>
SAPERS	<input type="text"/>
ITSR Clerk	<input type="text"/>
Cash payment order ID number	<input type="text"/>
INTRASTAT ID number	<input type="text"/>
INTRASTAT additional number	<input type="text"/>
EXTRASTAT company number	<input type="text"/>
EXTRASTAT material number	<input type="text"/>
Authentication code CUSDEC	<input type="text"/>

Click on back button and click on Save icon to save the entry. Now global parameters for company ZTH set.

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Global Parameters for Company Code -> Set Company Code to Productive

In this configuration activity, we set the productive indicator for the company codes for which the test phase has been completed. The productive indicator prevents data within the company code from being deleted by the programs for deleting test data.

Change View "Productive Indicator Of Company Code": Overview

CoCd	Company Name	City	Productive
US01	Country Template US	U.S.A.	<input type="checkbox"/>
VE01	Country Template VE	Venezuela	<input type="checkbox"/>
ZA01	Country Template ZA	South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>
ZTH	Jay Demo Company	Bangkok	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Select your company code as productive once all the cut over activities are completed.

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Document -> Document Types -> Define Document Types for Entry View

For each transaction posted in SAP a document is created with a unique document number. For documents posting in FI, Document Types are defined to distinguish the transactions and exercise control over the type of accounts that can be dealt with in the document posting and default certain settings like exchange rate types, batch input etc. Document numbers are chosen from this number range. We can use one number range for several document types.

Existing SAP Standard document types can be used. Ensure that the number ranges are correctly assigned to the respective document types. Existing SAP Standard document types can be used. The only thing to ensure is that the number ranges are correctly assigned to the document types. By segregating the ledger-related postings (e.g. the leading ledger) in a separate number range, we need to ensure the contiguous assignment of document numbers at the ledger level for each number range.

Change View "Document Types": Overview

  New Entries      

Type	Description	
AA	Asset Posting	
AB	Accounting Document	
AF	Depreciation Pstngs	
AN	Net Asset Posting	
CH	Contract Settlement	
CO	CO Posting	
DA	Customer Document	
DG	Customer Credit Memo	
DR	Customer Invoice	
DZ	Customer Payment	
EU	Euro Rounding Diff.	
EX	External Number	
KA	Vendor Document	
KG	Vendor Credit Memo	
KN	Net Vendors	
KP	Account Maintenance	
KR	Vendor Invoice	
KZ	Vendor Payment	
M1	MCA Journal	
M2	FX Swap	

Change View "Document Types": Details

New Entries 

Document type Asset Posting

Properties

Number range Number range information

Reverse DocumentType

Authorization Group

Account types allowed

Assets
 Customer
 Vendor
 Material
 G/L Account
 Secondary Costs

Control data

Net document type
 Cust/vend Check
 Negative Postings Permitted
 Inter-Company
 Enter trading partner

Special usage

BI Only

Default values

Exchange Rate Type for FC Documents

Required during document entry

Reference Number
 Document Header Text

Joint venture

Debit Rec.Indic
 Rec.Ind. Credit

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Document -> Document Types -> Define Document Types for Entry View in a Ledgers

In this IMG activity, we are defining document types for non-leading ledgers for the documents in the General Ledgers view. We also assign number range for each document type which applied in the assignment of document numbers. Some of the points to consider:

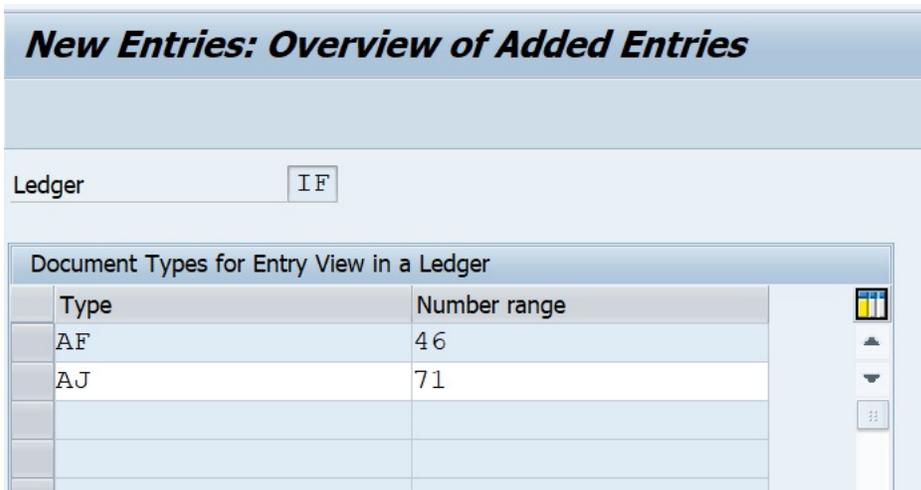
1. No need to make these settings for your leading ledgers because, in the case of this ledgers, the document number in the entry view always corresponds to the document number in the general ledgers view.

2. Make these settings for any non-leading ledgers that have a fiscal year variant that differs in at least one company code from the fiscal year variant of the leading ledgers in company code. In this case, the document number in the entry view does not correspond to the document number in the general ledgers view and you need to define a separate document type with document number assignment for the general ledgers view.

I recommend to take requirement in the below format before configuration:

Ledger	Ledger Name	Type	Number Range
11	Local GAAP- India	AF	46
		AJ	71
12	Local GAAP- Bangladesh	AF	46
		AJ	71
14	Local GAAP- Thailand	AF	46
		AJ	71
16	Local GAAP- Malaysia	AF	46
		AJ	71
18	Local GAAP- Phillipines	AF	46
		AJ	71
20	Local GAAP- South Korea	AF	46
		AJ	71
22	Local GAAP- Japan	AF	46
		AJ	71
24	Local GAAP- Australia	AF	46
		AJ	71

Once you take the requirement, configure as below:



IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Document -> Document Number Ranges -> Define Document Number Ranges for Entry View (OBH2)

In this IMG activity we create number ranges for documents. S/4 HANA allows to assign one or more document types to each number range. The number range becomes effective via the document type specified in document entry and posting. One number range can be assigned to several document types meaning we can differentiate documents by document type but combine them again for filing the original documents, provided you store your original documents under the EDP document number.

Number ranges for documents are company code-dependent. Therefore number ranges for each company code created in which the document type is used, namely with the same number range key. The number intervals must not overlap.

You need to manually create transport request for number ranges to transport to next landscape e.g. DEV to QAS. Follow below path to transport number range objects:

Choose Interval -> Transport in the accounting document Number Range screen.

After the import, only the intervals you export are present. The number statuses are imported with their values at the time of export. Dependent tables are not transported or converted.

Interval Maintenance: Accounting document, Subobject ZTH

No	Year	From No.	To Number	NR Status	Ext
00	9999	0090000000	0099999999	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
01	9999	0100000000	0199999999	100000178	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	9999	0200000000	0299999999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	9999	0300000000	0399999999	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
04	9999	0400000000	0499999999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	9999	0500000000	0599999999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	9999	1200000000	1299999999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	9999	1300000000	1399999999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	9999	1400000000	1499999999	1400000010	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	9999	1500000000	1599999999	1500000004	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	9999	1600000000	1699999999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	9999	1700000000	1799999999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	9999	1800000000	1899999999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	9999	1900000000	1999999999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	9999	2000000000	2099999999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
47	9999	4700000000	4799999999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>

I recommend to copy the standard number ranges and make it to your customer specific.

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Document -> Document Number Ranges -> Documents in Entry View -> Copy to Fiscal Year (FAGL_OBH2)

This Tcode is used for Copying Document Number from one year to another. It is required at year end activity.

Document Number Ranges: Copy by Fiscal Year (General Ledger View)

General Selections

Company Code to

Number Range Number to

Source Fiscal Year Details

To Fiscal Year

Target Fiscal Year Details

To Fiscal Year

In above activity we determine which intervals of document number ranges are to be

copied from one fiscal year into another company code. Below input required to copy the number range:

1. Company code(s) within which you copy
2. Number range number(s) which are copied
3. Fiscal year from which you copy (source fiscal year)
4. Fiscal year into which you copy (target fiscal year)

Enter the above information as per the company requirement and click on Save icon to save the entry.

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Document -> Tolerance Groups Define -> Tolerance Groups for Employees

Tolerance Group for employees determines the values that an employee (SAP User) is permitted to post per document or per line item. This setting also controls permitted adjustments like cash discount or small differences in absolute or percentage terms.

As most processes in SAP have their in-built checks and balances through system and configured controls more importantly in the areas of Invoice Verification and material receipts, issues etc, no individual controls at document posting levels are deemed necessary.

A generic Tolerance group with following parameters is designed for assignment to all employees. As the Group created is Blank – ‘ ‘, no specific assignments to any employees is required.

New Entries: Details of Added Entries

Group
 Company code Jay Demo Company Bangkok
 Currency

Upper limits for posting procedures

Amount per document
 Amount per open item account item
 Cash discount per line item %

Permitted payment differences

	Amount	Percent	Cash discont adj.to
Revenue	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/>
Expense	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/>

Enter the tolerance as per the company requirement and click on Save icon to save the entry.

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Tools -> Validation/Substitution -> Validation in Accounting Documents (OB28)

In this configuration activity, you can define additional checks for accounting documents in the form of validations for each of the company codes. You can assign a validation for the document header, for the line items and also for Complete document to each company code. The assigned validations are valid both for manual entry of documents as well as for the automatic creation of documents.

For every company code to which you want to assign a validation, you store the following information:

1. Validation callup point - enter key "1" for "Check document header" and key "2" for "Check line item".
2. Validation - Names of validations which already exist which can display or change. A new validation must create first which appears in the overview.
3. Activation level - Enter key "0" for inactive, key "1" for active and key "2" for active except for batch input.

CoCd	CallPnt	Validation	Description	Activtn level
ZTH	1			1

Enter above information and click on Save icon to save the entry.

To create new validation, do the following configuration activities:

1. Place the cursor on a line in which company code and validation to be created (company code and validation set up via Edit -> New entries).
2. Afterward select Environment -> Validation. You reach the first screen to maintain a validation.
3. Select Validation -> Create. Enter the required name. After pressing ENTER, you come to an overview screen of the validation activities belonging to the validation.
4. Select Insert entry. On the next screen you can describe a new validation activity. You describe the check requirements and the actual check for this.

Create Validation: New validation (Header data)

Validation Name: ZTH | Jay Co. Ltd Validation

Applicatn Area: FI | Financial Accounting

Callup Point: 1 | Document header

Message ID: /AI. | Message Class AIF Alert Management

Authorization: []

Created By: [] | 00:00:00

Changed by: [] | 00:00:00

Enter above information and click on Save icon to save the entry.

IMG -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) -> Tools -> Validation/Substitution -> Substitution in Accounting Documents (OBBH)

In this configuration activity, you define possible changes regarding your accounting documents in the form of substitutions of individual fields for your company codes. You can make changes both in the document header and in the line item. The substitutions are valid for both the manual entry of documents and for the automatic creation of documents.

For each company code to which you want to assign a substitution, define the following information:

1. Time of substitution - Enter the key "1" for substitution within the document

header, the key "2" for substitution within the line item and the key "3" for the whole document.

2. Substitution - Change or display the names of substitutions which already exist. If you want to create a new substitution follow the step mentioned below.

3. Activation level - Enter the key "0" for inactive, the key "1" for active and the key "2" for active.

CoCd	CallPnt	Substitution	Description	Activtn level
ZTH	1	Jay Sub		1

Enter above information and click on Save icon to save the entry.

To create new validation, do the following configuration activities:

1. Place the cursor on a line in which company code and validation to be created (company code and validation set up via Edit -> New entries).

2. Afterward select Environment -> Validation. You reach the first screen to maintain a validation.

3. Select Validation -> Create. Enter the required name. After pressing ENTER, you come to an overview screen of the validation activities belonging to the validation.

4. Select Insert entry. On the next screen you can describe a new validation activity. You describe the check requirements and the actual check for this.

Validations	
Financial Accounting	
Document header	
Rules	New validation
Line Item	
Complete document	

Validation Name	ZTH	Jay Co. Ltd Validation
Applicatn Area	FI	Financial Accounting
Callup Point	1	Document header
Message ID	/AI.	Message Class AIF Alert Management
Authorization		
Created By		00:00:00
Changed by		00:00:00

Enter above information and click on Save icon to save the entry.

CHAPTER EIGHT

TAX ON SALES/PURCHASES SETTINGS

CHAPTER NINE

EXTENDED WITHHOLDING TAX SETTINGS

CHAPTER TEN

Chapter 3 - GENERAL LEDGER ACCOUNTING (NEW)

CHAPTER ELEVEN

GL PLANNING

CHAPTER TWELVE

FOREIGN CURRENCY VALUATION

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

***DEFINE ACCOUNTS FOR MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
(OBYC)***

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Chapter 4 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

AR AND AP CONFIGURATION

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

BANK ACCOUNTING

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

Chapter 5 - ASSET ACCOUNTING

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

ASSET ACCOUNTING CONFIGURATION

CHAPTER NINETEEN

Chapter 6- Other Configuration

CHAPTER TWENTY

LIQUIDITY FORECAST

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

DEFINE ASSESSMENT – ACTUAL

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

INTERNAL ORDERS

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

Fiori Configuration

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

App-Specific Configuration for Fiori Apps

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

Additional App-Specific Configuration

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

SAP Fiori Launchpad

