
SAP New GL Configuration Documents





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New GL Configuration Documents

Benefit of New GL

The new General Ledger in mySAP ERP 2004 has the following advantages over the classic General Ledger in R/3 Enterprise:

- a) In the new General Ledger, you can display the parallel accounting using parallel accounts (as in R/3) or using parallel ledgers. The FI standard functions and reports are available for all parallel ledgers.
- b) The 'Segment' entity and the relevant reporting that are required for segment reporting according to IAS and U.S. GAAP are available in the new General Ledger.
- c) In addition, you can enhance the new General Ledger flexibly, that is, you can enter user-defined fields and update the relevant totals. Many standard reports can evaluate the information from the user-defined fields.
- d) When you use the new 'Document Splitting' function (online split), you can create financial statements at company code level and, if required, for entities, such as the segment. For each document, the system then creates a zero balance for the relevant entity, for example, for the segment.
- e) As a result, you no longer have to carry out time-consuming reconciliation tasks between FI and CO for the end of period since cross-entity processes are transferred in real-time to the new General Ledger in Controlling. Furthermore, you can, for example, navigate from the financial statements report results or the profit and loss statement report results to the relevant CO report.
- f) The new General Ledger uses the same interfaces as the General Ledger in R/3. As a result, users do not require any additional training.
- g) Due to the new 'multi-dimensional' aspect in the General Ledger, all data that is relevant for the General Ledger is stored in one environment. As a result, reconciliation tasks, for example, between the general ledger and Profit Center Accounting or the consolidation staging ledger, and processing steps that have to be carried out repeatedly in the individual applications (for example, balance carryforward) are no longer required. When you use the new General Ledger, you may not have to use the special ledger anymore.



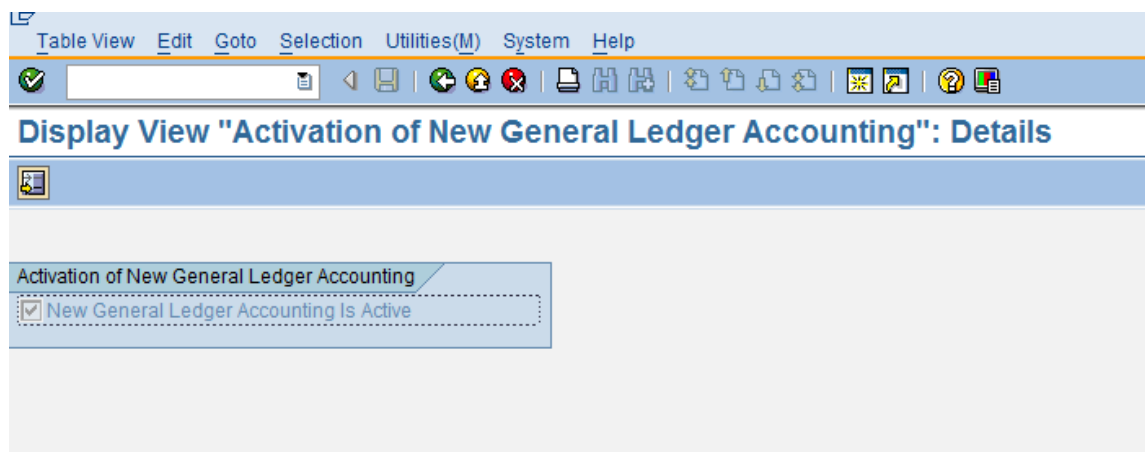
Configuration Steps for New GL

Followings Steps are involved for the configuration of New GL

1. Activation of New GL
2. Ledger Configuration
3. Document Splitting

Activation of New GL

Description:	Activation of New GL
Transaction Code:	FAGL_ACTIVATION
Menu Path:	IMG > Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Activate New GL Accounting



Note:

This is the first activity which you need to do for configuration of new GL accounting. In the case of existing customer this should be last transaction after completion of new GL migration project.

This activation indicator has been set at client level. Activating new GL results in wide changes to customization path and table structures.

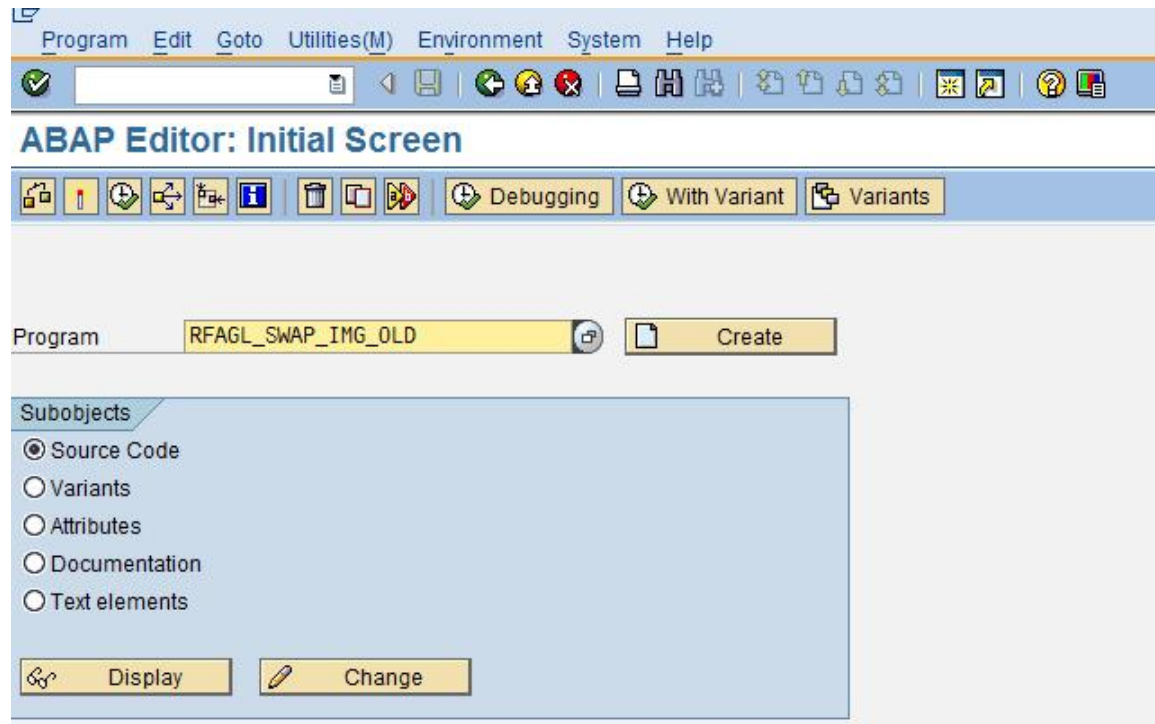
The path for New General Ledger Accounting is added to the existing customization path.

Classic GL accounting path will also be there at this time.



You need to run the program RFAGL_SWAP_IMG_OLD to hide classic GL configuration path.

Go to SE38 and run program "RFAGL_SWAP_IMG_OLD"



Now New GL configuration path will be as below,

Display IMG

The screenshot shows the SAP Display IMG interface. At the top, there are three tabs: "Existing BC Sets", "BC Sets for Activity", and "Activated BC Sets for Activity". Below the tabs is a "Structure" pane with a tree view. The tree is expanded to show "Financial Accounting Global Settings (New)" and "General Ledger Accounting (New)".

- SAP Customizing Implementation Guide
 - Activate Business Functions
 - SAP NetWeaver
 - Enterprise Structure
 - Cross-Application Components
 - Financial Accounting (New)
 - Financial Accounting Global Settings (New)
 - Ledgers
 - Global Parameters for Company Code
 - Document
 - Tax on Sales/Purchases
 - Withholding Tax
 - Inflation Accounting
 - Correspondence
 - Check in SAP GTS for FI
 - Authorizations
 - Tools
 - General Ledger Accounting (New)
 - Master Data
 - Business Transactions
 - Planning
 - Statistical Key Figures
 - Periodic Processing
 - Information System
 - Authorizations
 - Preparation for Productive Start
 - Tools

Now you can start configuration for Ledger and other New GL related configuration



Define Ledgers for General Ledger Accounting

Use

In this IMG activity, you define the ledgers that you use in General Ledger Accounting. The ledgers are based on a totals table. SAP recommends using the delivered standard totals table FAGLFLEXT.

The following types of ledgers are available:

Leading Ledger

The leading ledger 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 company codes. You must designate one ledger 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 such as German Commercial Code. You must activate a non-leading ledger by company code. For each ledger that you create, a ledger group of the same name is automatically created.

Note:

SAP provides the leading ledger OL and totals table FAGLFLEXT with the standard system.

The leading ledger manages the (additional) local currency (currencies) that is (are) assigned to the company code.

The leading ledger uses the fiscal year variant that is assigned to the company code.

The leading ledger uses the posting period variant that is assigned to the company code.

The leading ledger gets many of its "control parameters" (as before) from the company code

There is exactly one leading ledger

Only the values from the leading ledger are posted to CO in the standard system. The non-leading ledgers can then be assigned currencies and/or fiscal year variants that differ from the leading ledger



Activities

Create your ledgers for General Ledger Accounting and set the Leading indicator for one of the ledgers.

Description:	Define Ledgers for General Ledger Accounting
Transaction Code:	XXXXX
Menu Path:	IMG > Financial Accounting (New) > Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) > Ledgers > Ledger > Define Ledgers for General Ledger Accounting

Ld	Ledger Name	Totals Table	Leading
IG	Indian GAAP	FAGLFLEXT	<input type="checkbox"/>
IT	Indian Income Tax ledger	FAGLFLEXT	<input type="checkbox"/>
LG	Local GAAP	FAGLFLEXT	<input type="checkbox"/>
LL	Leading Ledger (USGAAP)	FAGLFLEXT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

FAGLFLEXT

The totals table of New General Ledger Accounting (=> FAGLFLEXT) updates more entities than was possible in the classic totals table (=> GLT0).

New standard fields include Cost Center, Profit Center, Segment.

Totals table FAGLFLEXT can be extended with additional fields – both predefined SAP fields and entirely new customer fields. To add customer fields to totals table FAGLFLEXT, they first have to be added to the account assignment block (=> Function: Edit Account Assignment Block).



Define Currencies of Leading Ledger

Use

In this IMG activity, you specify the currencies to be applied in the leading ledger. You can make the following settings for each company code:

The local currency (as company code currency) is specified in the company code settings. You can define one or two additional local currencies that you store per company code parallel to the first local currency. For additional local currencies you define the following data per company code:

Currency type

The currency type defines the role of the parallel currency. A distinction is made between the following types of currencies:

Company code currency

Group currency

Hard currency

Index-based currency

Global company currency

Exchange rate type for the translation

The exchange rate type determines the exchange rate, which is stored in the system, is applied in calculating the additional amount fields. As in the case of the local currency, you can use exchange rate type M (average rate) or any other exchange rate type.

Base currency for the translation

The calculation of the amounts in parallel currencies can be determined using the document currency of the local currency.

Translation date

The rate for translation amounts can be based on the translation date, the document date, or the posting date.

Caution

You cannot change the currency type for company codes that are already productive.

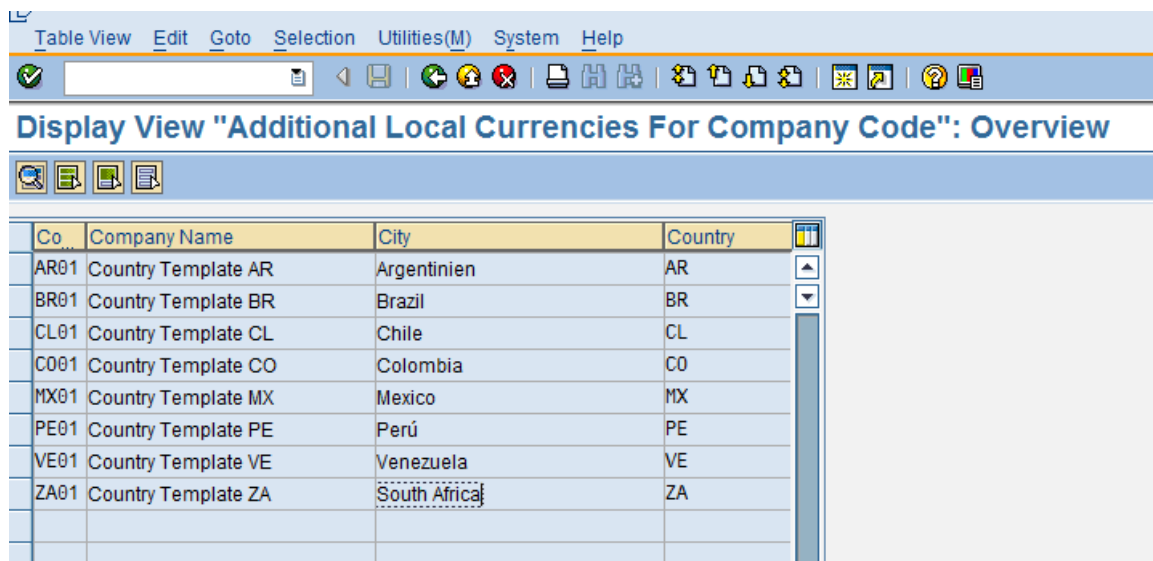
Activities

1. In addition to the first local currency, define one or two currency types.
2. The group currency must be defined in the client.
3. The group currency has to be defined in the client.



4. You have to define the global company currency for the internal trading partner for which the currency is to be valid. Branch into the detail view of the corresponding company to do this.
5. If you want to use the country-specific currencies hard currency or Index-based currency as additional currencies, you must enter the currency for the countries for which the currency is to apply. To do this, branch to the detail screen of the country in question.
6. Enter the base currency and translation date.
7. You should define a line layout variant for the line item display of the amounts in the parallel currencies. For more information about line layout variants, see the documentation on the IMG activity Define Processing Forms.

Description:	Define Currencies of Leading Ledger
Transaction Code:	XXXXX
Menu Path:	IMG > Financial Accounting (New) > Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) > Ledgers > Ledger > Define Currencies of Leading Ledger



Double Click on company code to maintain currency

Table View Edit Goto Selection Utilities(M) System Help

Display View "Additional Local Currencies For Company Code": Details

Company Code: AR01 Country Template AR

1st local currency	
Crcy type	10 Company code currency Currency ARS
Valuation	0 Legal Valuation
ExRateType	M Standard translation at average rate
Srcr curr.	1 Translation taking transaction currency as a basis
TrsDte typ	3 Translation date

2nd local currency	
Crcy type	30 Group currency Currency USD
Valuation	0 Legal Valuation
ExRateType	M Standard translation at average rate
Srcr curr.	1 Translation taking transaction currency as a basis
TrsDte typ	1 Document date

3rd local currency	
Crcy type	40 Hard currency Currency USD
Valuation	0 Legal Valuation
ExRateType	M Standard translation at average rate
Srcr curr.	1 Translation taking transaction currency as a basis
TrsDte typ	1 Document date

Define and Activate Non-Leading Ledgers

Use

In this IMG activity, you make the following settings for the non-leading ledgers for each company code:

You activate the non-leading ledgers in the company code. You can define additional currencies beyond that of the leading ledger. The first currency of a non-leading ledger is always the currency of the leading ledger (and hence that of the company code). For the second and third currencies of a non-leading ledger, you can only use currency types that you have specified for the leading ledger.



You can define a fiscal year variant that differs from that of the leading ledger. If you do not enter a fiscal year variant, the fiscal year variant of the company code is used automatically.

You can specify a variant of the posting periods.

Description:	Define Currencies of Leading Ledger
Transaction Code:	XXXXX
Menu Path:	IMG > Financial Accounting (New) > Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) > Ledgers > Ledger > Define and Activate Non-Leading Ledgers

Display View "Settings for Non-Leading Ledgers in General Ledger": Ove

The screenshot shows the SAP Display View for 'Settings for Non-Leading Ledgers in General Ledger'. The interface includes a title bar with icons for back, forward, and refresh. Below the title bar, there is a 'Ledger' field containing the value 'IG'. The main area displays a table with the following columns: Co., C1, Crcy 1, C2, Crcy 2, C3, Crcy 3, FV, and Var. The table contains 20 rows of data, each representing a ledger configuration. The first row is highlighted in yellow. The table is scrollable, with a vertical scrollbar on the right side.

Co.	C1	Crcy 1	C2	Crcy 2	C3	Crcy 3	FV	Var.
1000	10	INR	40	INR				
1210	10	INR	40	INR				
1220	10	INR	40	INR				
1230	10	INR	40	INR				
1240	10	INR	40	INR				
1250	10	INR	40	INR				
1260	10	INR	40	INR				
1400	10	INR	40	INR				
1700	10	INR	40	INR				
1900	10	INR	40	INR				
1910	10	INR	40	INR				
2000	10	INR	40	INR				
2100	10	INR	40	INR				
2200	10	INR	40	INR				
3000	10	INR	40	INR				
4000	10	USD	40	INR				
4200	10	USD	40	INR				
4300	10	USD	40	INR				
4400	10	USD	40	INR				
4500	10	USD	40	INR				
5000	10	GBP	40	INR				
5020	10	GBP	40	INR				

Note: Here you can define ledger specific fiscal year variant and business transaction variant.

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