Financial Accounting Training program



Training program

• Day 1	• Day 2	Day 3
General introduction	General ledger cont.	Cash management
 Process recap 	Accounts payable	 Processing external payments
SAP main structuresFI and CO structures	Accounts receivable Credit control	 Processing IG payments (In-house cash)
General ledger		 Using electronic bank statement



- 1. General introduction
- 2. Process recap
- 3. SAP main structures
- 4. Integration
- 5. General ledger
- 6. Accounts Payable
- 7. Accounts Receivable
- 8. Cash management
- 9. Period end postings



This training will cover the following areas:

- General ledger
- Accounts payable
- Accounts receivable
- Cash management
- Each section includes information of its master data, postings and reports. In this training we will also discuss the FI/CO integration with other modules and controlling cost objects.

The last update of this can be found from Kronodoc with document number: DAAB042387



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Process re-cap

- Key process 15 consists of:
- 15a Financial management and accounting

The purpose of key process 15a is to:

- Comply with legal requirements and get the financials accounts certified
- Enable the corporation, the shareholders and the management to produce and monitor business plans with relevant, true and fair financial information

The purpose of key process Business control (15b) is to make and develop financial analysis of business performance and accurate and relevant budgets and forecasts as well as support business decision-making and propose actions according to set targets.



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Overview of Financial accounting in SAP

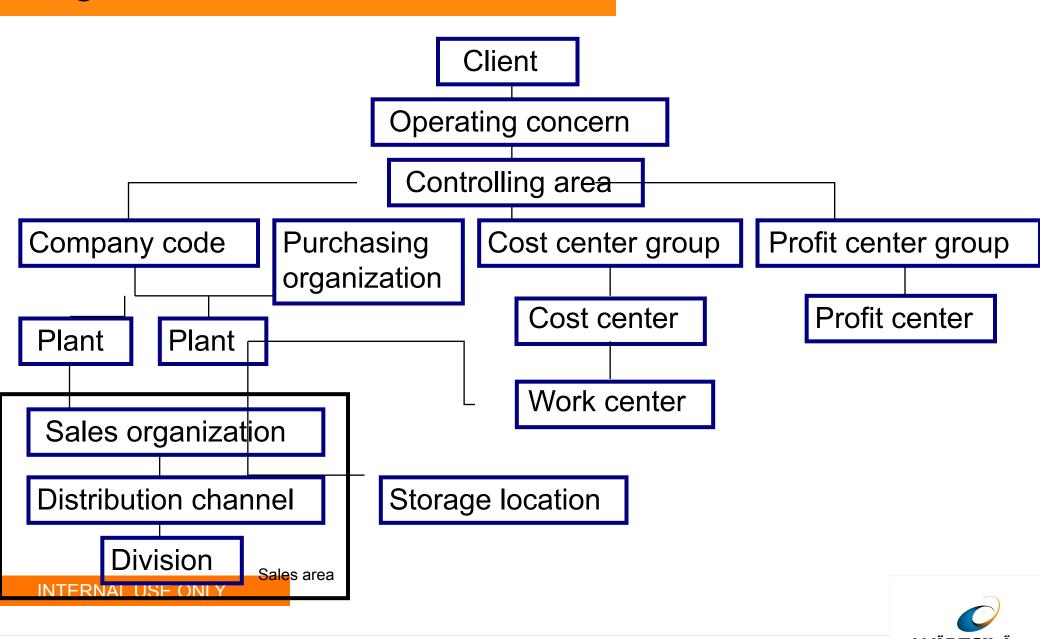
In Financial accounting you generate financial reports like the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement. This is external reporting which must meet certain standards and conform with legal requirements.

Financial accounting (FI) includes: G/L accounting, Accounts payable, Accounts receivable and Asset accounting.

Controlling (CO) represents the internal accounting for managing and checking the enterprise operation. The CO module includes Cost center accounting, Profit center accounting and Profitability analysis.



Organizational structure in Wärtsilä

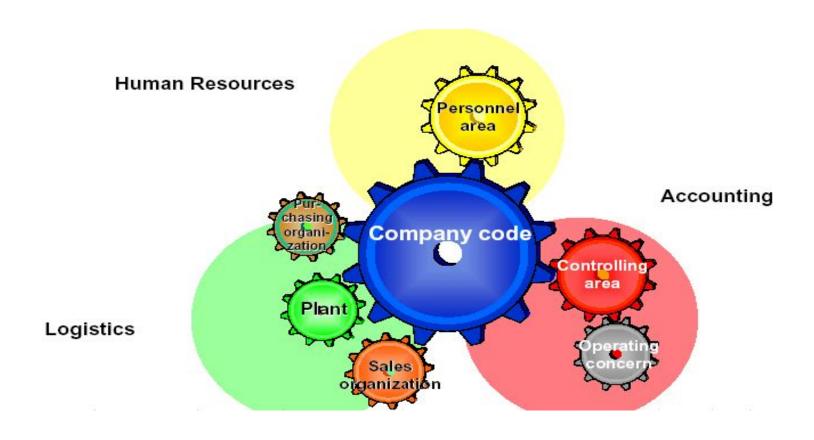


SAP Organizational units in different modules

SAP module	Organizational units to be defined	Key process involved	Definition in blueprint
MM	Plant Purchasing Organization Storage Location	7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 3, 9 9	Principals to be applied in roll-outs are defined for factories, network companies, hubs, consolidation points and project sites. 1 global purchasing organization Warehouse layout depends on WM, this is detailed design that is done in template and roll-out phases
SD	Sales organization, Distribution Channel, Division Sales office, sales group Shipping Point, Loading Point Sales Area	5 5, 15b 11	 1 sales organization per company code, 2 distribution channels and 4 divisions. Basic principals defined. Principles for deriving these are described in blueprint, actual definitions are detailed design that is done in template and roll-out phases
PM & CS	Maintenance Planning Plant Maintenance Plant Work centers	10, 13	1&2) One maintenance planning plant and maintenance plant per factory plant. 3) Work centers are detailed design that is done in template and roll-out phases
PP	Plant Work centers	10	One plant per factory. Work centers are detailed design that is done in template and roll-out phases
FI	Company Code Chart of Accounts Credit Control Area (common with SD), Dunning Area	15a 15a 5, 15a	Company code is legal company One global CoA for Wärtsilä corporation. 4 global credit control and dunning areas, based on SD Divisions and derived from sales areas.
СО	Operating Concern Controlling Area Profit & cost center structure	15b, 15a	1 global operating concern 1 global controlling area Structures are defined in KP15b, basic structure in blueprint phase and details during template and roll-out phases



Integration of organisational structures





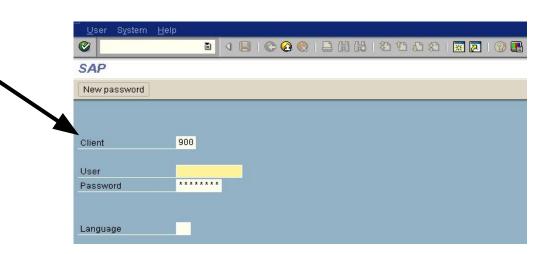
Operating Concern

- Operating concern is the highest reporting level in CO-PA and it defines the limit of sales and market information that can be reported together in CO-PA.
 - In the WE global template it was decided to use only one operating concern, i.e. all sales and market information can be analysed together in CO-PA.
 - One or more controlling areas can be assigned to an operating concern.
 - As it was decided to use only one controlling area it means that we will have a one to one relationship between the operating concern and controlling area.
 - When data is transferred to CO-PA the system derives the operating concern from the controlling area which in turn is derived from the company code.



Client

 Client is a commercially, organizationally, and technically self-contained unit within an SAP System. Clients have their own master records and set of tables.



- The client is the highest level in the SAP System hierarchy.
- Specifications made, or data entered at this level are valid for all company codes and for all other organisational structures, i.e. these specifications or this data only have to be entered once.
- The client key is entered when you log on to the SAP system.
- All entries made or data processing carried out is only saved per client.



Master data in Financial accounting

- Important master data in Financial accounting
 - Chart of accounts
 - Company code
 - Credit control area
 - Dunning area
 - Cost center structure
 - Profit center structure
 - Controlling objects (e.g. WBS element, internal order...)



Chart of Accounts

- The chart of accounts is a classification scheme consisting of a group of general ledger accounts.
- The chart of accounts is used and assigned to several company codes in Wärtsilä.
- For each G/L account, the chart of accounts contains the account number, the account name and other technical information.
- Wärtsilä use the operative chart of accounts (1000) for the financial accounting and cost accounting. The Wärtsilä global operative chart of accounts is defined to following account groups.
- B/S accounts 1000000 2999999
- P/L accounts 3000000 8999999
- Financial statement versions to meet various reporting requirements, e.g. 2000 for monthly reporting and 1000 & 1001 for interim closing.
- Financial statement versions:
 - 1000 Hyperion Metrafa with operative chart of accounts
 - 1001 Hyperion Metrafa with consolidated chart of accounts
 - 2000 Hyperion WNS2000 with operative chart of accounts



Chart of Accounts / Account groups

Profit / Loss account groups

Revenues and other operating income

Materials and Subcontracing and change in finished goods and WIP

Personnel costs

Depreciation of fixed assets and Write down

Other operating expences

Financial items and Extraordinary income and expences and Taxes

SAP system and reconcilitation accounts

Account numbers

3000000 - 3999999

4000000 - 4999999

5000000 - 5999999

6000000 - 6999999

7000000 - 7999999

8000000 - 8999999

9000000 - 9999999



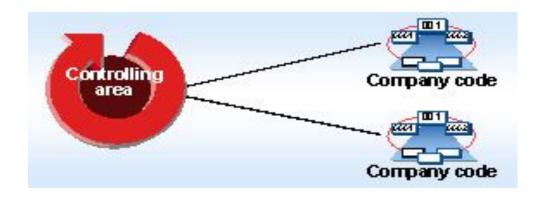
Chart of Accounts / Account groups

Assets		Liabilities	
Intangible assets	1000000 - 1099999	Shareholders equity, minority interests	2000000 - 2099999
Tangible assets	1100000 - 1199999	Provisions	2100000 - 2199999
Shares and securities,	1200000 - 1299999	Long-term loans	2200000 - 2299999
long term financial assets			
Inventories	1300000 - 1399999	Long-term debts	2300000 - 2399999
Long term receivables	1400000 - 1499999	Short-term loans	2400000 - 2499999
Current receivables	1500000 - 1599999	Current liabilities	2500000 - 2599999
Other receivables	1600000 - 1699999	Other current liabilities / payables	2600000 - 2699999
Investments and Site cash	1700000 - 1799999	Untaxed reserves	2800000 - 2899999
Cash and bank balances	1800000 - 1899999		
In-House cash bank accou	1900000 - 1999999		



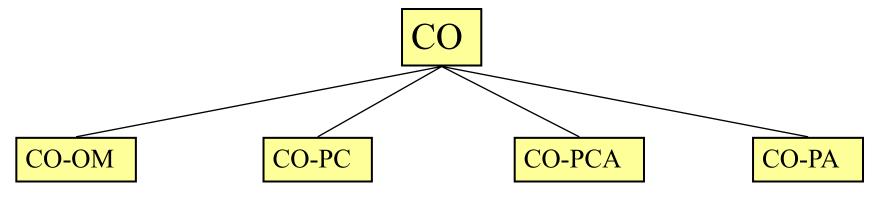
Company code

- 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.
- Company codes are assigned to one controlling area (1100 Wärtsilä Corporation)





Controlling structures



Overhead management

- Cost elements
- Cost centers
- Internal orders
- Activity types
- Business processes (ABC) *Not in scope!*
- ý What kind of costs and where have they occurred in our organisation?

Product cost controlling

- Production orders
- Material valuation
- ý What does producing a product cost our organisation?

Profit center accounting

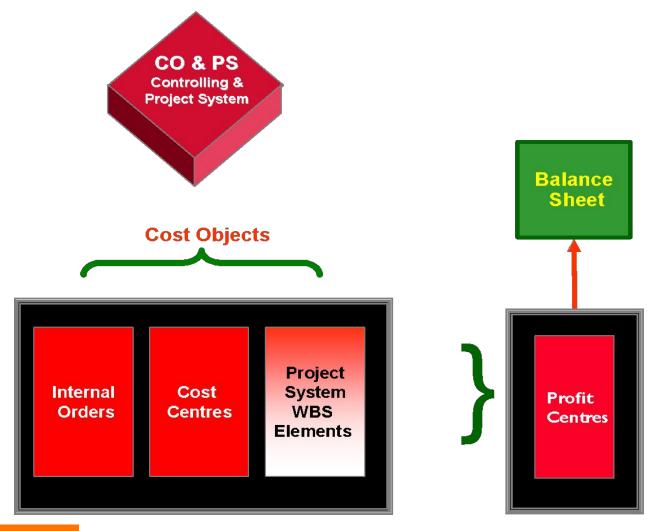
- Profit centers
- Internal view of profitability
- ý How profitable are our organisational areas?

Profitability analysis

- market segments
- market view of profitability
- ý In which market segments are we successful?



Cost objects





Cost Element Accounting - (CO-OM-CEL)

The part of accounting where you organise costs (and revenues) incurred according to their type (classification)

- Each business transaction relevant to cost accounting provides the CO component with information for the cost element, and for the account assignment object itself (cost center, internal order etc).
- The numbering and naming of the primary cost elements are identical to the general ledger (G/L) accounts. (Value flow from FI module to CO module.) (Display cost element: KA03)
- Secondary cost elements are used for re-allocation of costs as statistical postings within the CO module. Therefore no corresponding financial posting exists within the FI module for secondary cost element postings. (Display cost element: KA03)
- Cost element groups are used to combine cost elements of the same type and to create reports. (Display cost element group: KAH3)



Cost Center Accounting - (CO-OM-CCA)

The part of accounting where you organise costs according to where they are incurred in the organisation

- The posting and assignment of costs to cost centers enables internal accounting and is also a requirement for using the other CO components.
- A basic requirement for CCA is that a standard hierarchy that reflects the whole structure of all cost centers in the controlling area is created. (Display standard hierarchy: OKENN) Alternative hierarchies for reporting purposes can also be used. (KSH3)
- Cost centers are grouped together into cost center groups to provide summary cost information. (KSH3)
- The cost centers are mainly defined according to division and area of responsibility.
- Only costs can be booked on a cost center.
- Every cost center has to be linked to a profit center (many cost centers to one profit center, but not vice versa).



Cost Center Accounting - (CO-OM-CCA)

The numbering convention used in the productive system is based on the following structure:

Engine Division 10000-19999
Marine Business 20000-29999
Power Business 30000-39999
Service Business 40000-49999
Administration 90000-99999

Standard hierarchy	Name	Activation status	Person respon	Comp
▽ 🖧 S1100	Wärtsilä Corporation	-	*	***
D 🔓 10	Engine Division			
▽ 遇 20	Marine Division			
▶ 🚜 20-01	4 stroke Business			
▷ 🖧 20-02	2 Stroke Business			
D 🚜 20-03	Solution Business			
▷ 🖧 20-04	Common Business			
▷ 📇 30	Power Division			
▽ 🖧 40	Service Division			
▷ 🖧 40-01	Parts			
▷ 🖧 40-02	Field Service & Workshop			
▽ 📇 40-03	Contracts			
1 40050	Service Projects	•	Enlund Leif	FI14
1 40096	O&M Agreements	•	TBA	FI16
1 40097	Maintenance agreements	•	TBA	FI16
1 40098	Mobilisation agreements	•	TBA	FI16
1 40099	Other Service Agreements	•	TBA	FI16
1 40128	Service agreements	•	TBA	DE10
1 40136	Service agreements COGS	•	Peter Bjurs	ZFI1
▷ 📇 40-04	Other			
▽ 📇 90	Shared Administration			
D 🚜 90-01	Management			
D 🚜 90-02	Finance			
D 📇 90-03	Human Resources			
D 📇 90-04	Marketing			
D 📇 90-05	Shared IM			
▶ 👭 90-06	Real Estate			-



Cost Allocation - (CO-OM-CCA)

- There are different cost allocation methods available in SAP but some things are common for them all.
 - Cost allocation methods are used as a posting aid.
 - Primary postings are collected on an allocation cost center.
 - Costs are allocated during period-end closing using a key defined by the user (number of PC's, telephone units, employees, fixed sum, fixed percentage etc).
 - A cycle is used to define the allocation.
 - The allocation can be reversed.
 - In the global template phase of the WE project it was decided that the cost allocation method that will be used is <u>assessment</u>. (KSU5)



Cost Allocation - Assessment - (CO-OM-CCA)

- The cost allocation method called assessment has the following features
- Primary and secondary costs can be reposted.
- The original cost elements are summarized into assessment cost elements (secondary cost elements).
- Line items are posted for the sender as well as the receiver.

	Sender cost center		
Primary	8000		
Primary Primary	7000		
		-15000	Secondary
Primary	5000		
•		-5000	Secondary
			,

Assessment will be used for allocating Management fee, Sonad fee, HR allocations etc.



Activity Types - (CO-OM-CCA)

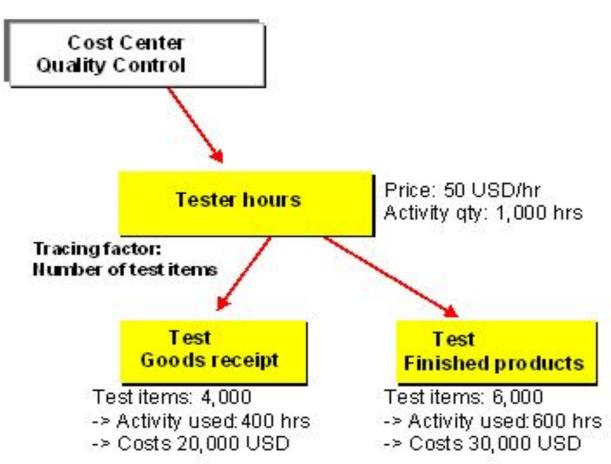
The activity type classifies the specific activities that are provided by one or more cost centers within the company. (Display Activity Type: KL03)

- If a cost center provides activities to other cost centers the cost of the resources needs to be allocated to the receivers of the activity.
- The internal activity is allocated using the secondary cost element specified in the master data of the activity type.
- A typical activity type quantity used is hours.
- The price of the activity is specific for the cost center and you can have different activity types with different prices for the same cost center.
- Activity types will be used for allocating wages of maintenance done by service engineers (engineering, installation, commissioning, supervision etc).



Example of Activity Type allocation - (CO-OM-CCA)

Central & lot





Statistical key figures

Central Centra

- Used as allocation key (tracing factor) in cost allocations (assessments).
- Typical examples of statistical key figures are number of persons, number of PC's and square meters.
- Statistical key figures can be defined as
 - <u>Fixed values</u> key figures that carries over the measurable quantity from period to period until it is changed, i.e. should be used when quantity is relatively constant over time.
 - <u>Total values</u> key figures that are not transferred to subsequent periods but must be entered individually for each period, i.e. should be used when quantity is fluctuating over time.



Internal Orders - (CO-OM-OPA)

Internal order is a tool in the controlling module that can be used for many different purposes to monitor costs. (Internal Order Create: KO01, Change: KO02, Display: KO03)

- Overhead cost orders for monitoring costs that are incurred for a certain purpose, such as social costs, marketing campaign, training costs, environmental costs etc.
- Investment orders for monitoring costs that are incurred for an asset under construction, such as a building, warehouse etc.
- The internal order can be statistical or real
 - Statistical means that the real costs are booked on the cost center and the postings to the internal order is statistical and for information purposes only (for example many trucks on one cost center).
 - Real means that real costs are booked on the internal order which is settled (periodically or in full) to a settlement object (cost center, internal order, asset).



Examples on use of Internal Orders - (CO-OM-OPA)

It has been planned to use Internal orders in the WE template for the following purposes

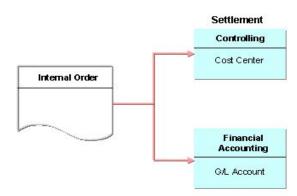
- Smaller R&D Projects (real order) (bigger in PS)
- Social costs (real and/or statistical order)
- Investment orders (real order)
- Investment orders (statistical order) (one time acquisitions)
- Real estate orders (statistical order)
- Special cost follow-up purposes; marketing, training (statistical order)
- Environmental costs (statistical order)
- Nonconformity costs (real order)
- ☐ Own order types and number ranges will be used.



Settlement of Real Internal Orders - (CO-OM-OPA)

The real internal order can be settled to the settlement object (cost center, internal order, project, asset, G/L account or profitability segment) periodically or in full. In full means that any costs posted to the order that not already have been settled will be settled.

- If the real internal order is not settled you only see the costs on the profit center to which the internal order has been assigned when the order was opened.
- When the real internal order is settled the costs are "zeroed" on the internal order and settled to the settlement object, for instance a cost center. (Chosen in the settlement rule.)
- If the cost center in the settlement rule is assigned to a different profit center than the profit center the internal order originally was assigned to, the transactions will be re-posted.





Profit Center Accounting - (CO-PCA)

The part of accounting where you analyse how profitable different areas within the organisation are

- A basic requirement for PCA is that a standard hierarchy that reflects the whole structure of all profit centers in the controlling area is created. (Display standard hierarchy: KCH6N) Alternative hierarchies for reporting purposes can also be used. (KCH3)
- Profit centers are grouped together into profit center groups to provide summary profit information for different areas within the organisation. (KCH3)
- The profit centers are mainly defined by division and product lines according to profit responsibility.
- Both revenues and cost can be booked on a profit center.
- Different profit center valuation views are used to enable intra unit transactions (transfer prices) between different profit centers.



Profit Center Accounting - (CO-PCA)

The numbering convention used in the productive system is based on the following structure:

Engine Division 10000-19999
Marine Business 20000-29999
Power Business 30000-39999
Service Business 40000-49999
Administration 90000-99999

Standard hierarchy	Name Activation stat
▷ 🖧 10	Engine Division
♥ 🚜 20	Marine Division
	Solutions Business
D 🚜 20-02	2 Stroke Business
▽ 📇 20-03	4 stroke Business
[20004	Marine 4 stroke Busi
▽ 🚜 20-04	Propulsion
20-04-01	Propulsor
20-04-02	Seals & Bearings
20-04-03	Navy Business
>	US Navy/Propeller repair
20-04-05	Service & After Sales
D 🚜 20-05	Marine Sales
D 📇 20-06	Marine Support
▷ 뤔 30	Power Division
▽ 📇 40	Service Division
▷ 🚜 40-01	Parts
D 🚜 40-02	Field Service & Workshop
D 🚜 40-03	Contracts
	Other
▽ 🔓 90	Administration
▷ 📇 90-01	Management
▶ 📇 90-02	Shared IM
D 🚜 90-03	Marketing & Communication
D 📇 90-04	Real Estate
▽ 🚜 90-99	Dummy
6 9999	Dummv Profit Center



Product Cost Controlling - (CO-PC)

- The part of accounting where you analyse what it costs to produce a product
 - Product cost planning (CO-PC-PCP) enables you to estimate the costs to produce a product.
 - Cost object controlling (CO-PC-OBJ) collects the costs incurred during production of the product. During the period end closing cost object controlling calculates work in process (WIP) and variances as output, quantity, price and remaining variance.
 - Actual costing (CO-PC-ACT) calculates actual product costs at the end of the period and transfers the result into the material master data as a weighted average price. Goods movement and the values connected with these are collected in the material ledger.



Master Data in Product Cost Controlling - (CO-PC)

- The following master data is used in CO-PC
 - <u>Material master</u> Contains data that represents the product, assembly and raw material.
 - Bill of Material (BOM) A complete component list for a product or assembly.
 - Work Center The physical location where an operation is performed.
 Each work center is assigned to a cost center.
 - Routing Describes a sequence of process steps and determines the activity quantities used by cost center accounting.

INTERNAL USE ONLY



control

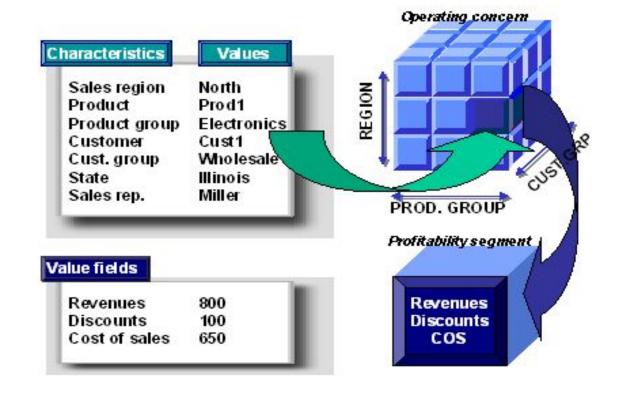
Profitability Analysis - (CO-PA)

- control
 - Profitability analysis is used to analyse the profitability of different market segments and hereby support market oriented decision making. (Execute Report: KE30)
 - CO-PA is a multidimensional reporting tool, like a cube, that can be used to analyse data for any market segment and any profitability measure that has been defined during the configuration.
 - The market segments are defined by different <u>characteristics</u> such as customer, product, country, geographical area etc. and <u>characteristic</u> <u>values</u> such as customer number etc.
 - By defining <u>value fields</u> such as gross revenue, cost of goods sold, discounts etc. and combining these with the characteristics and characteristic values you get a complete profitability segment.



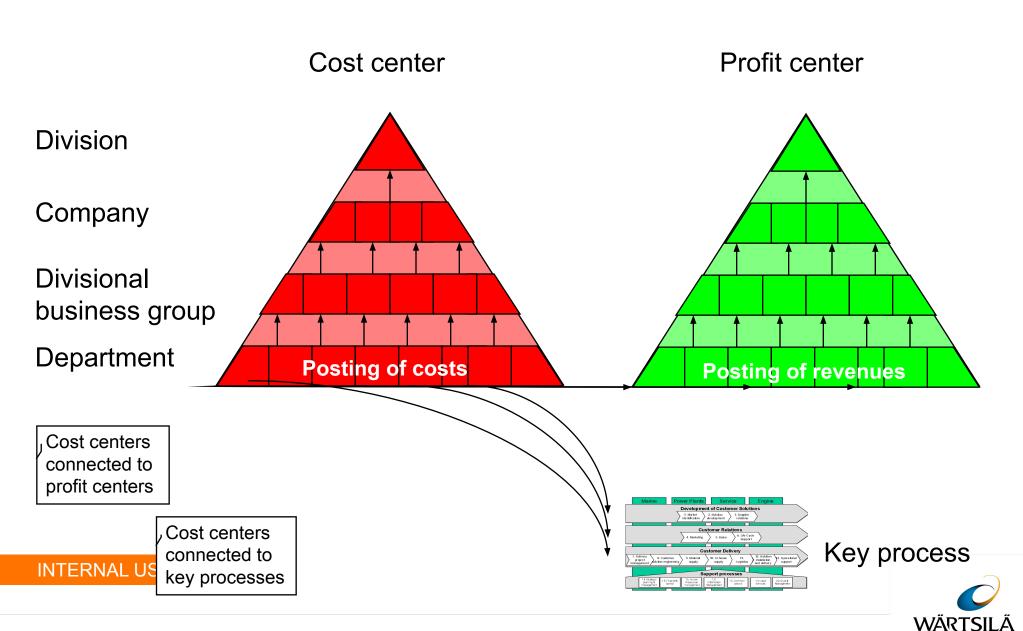
Basic structure in CO-PA Central Control

- To create the structure you need to define
 - Characteristics
 - Characteristics values
 - Value fields



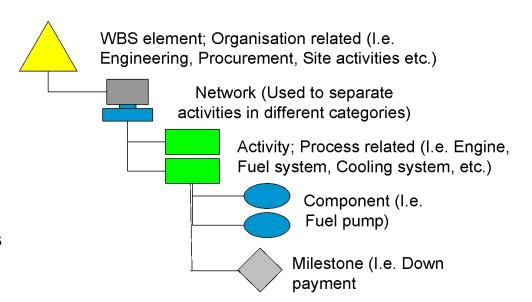


Cost and profit center structure



WBS Elements

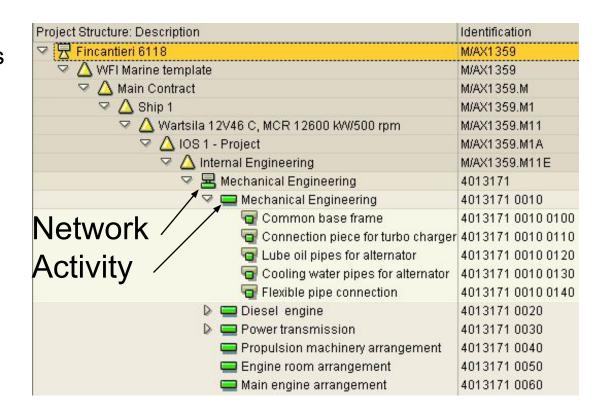
- The WBS elements describe steps or tasks in the project. WBS elements are also used as cost objects to collect costs related to a certain step or task in a project hierarchy.
- WBS elements are a hierarchical outline of an undertaking described in the project definition. The work breakdown structure (WBS) is the basis for the organization and coordination of a project. The WBS elements are created and managed in the Project system module.





Network + Activity

 Networks and activities are used under the WBS elements. Activities are used as cost objects to collect costs related to a certain task in a hierarchy. A full project network number consist a network and activity number, e.g. 4000707 0010.





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Integration

- When an FI document is created and posted to an expense account, an controlling cost object is identified for the expense. Typically expense postings to the G/L result in cost postings to CO.
- Therefore, all data relevant to cost flows automatically to Controlling from Financial Accounting. At the same time, the system assigns the costs and revenues to different CO account assignment objects, such as cost centers, business processes, projects or orders. The relevant accounts in Financial Accounting are managed in Controlling as cost elements or revenue elements. This enables you to compare and reconcile the values from Controlling and Financial Accounting.
- The FI integration to CO is also initiated from Asset accounting through depreciation postings.
- Accounting documents are also automatically created in Materials Management (MM) and Sales & Distribution (SD).



FI integration with MM

Purchase order

MM

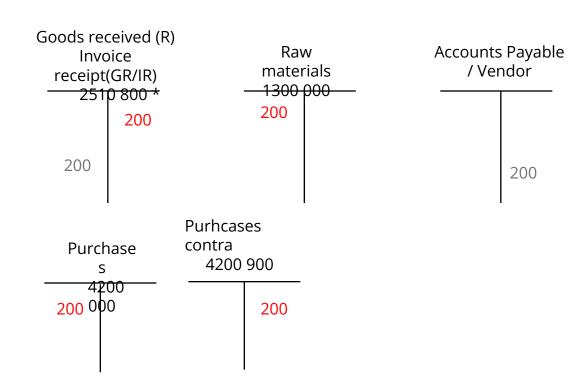
Purchase order

FI

No document

- 1) Goods receipt
- 2) Invoice receipt

Automatic postings

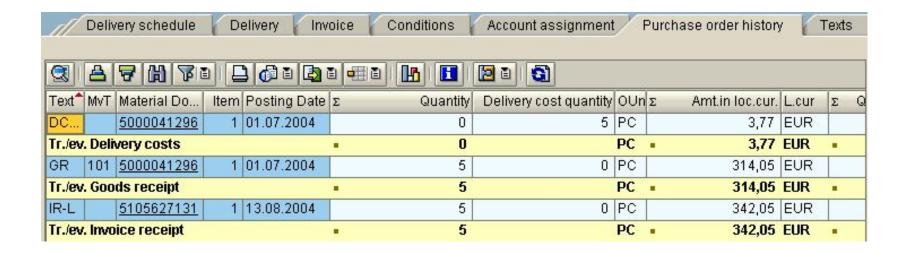


INTERNAL USE OR Reconciliation account





Purchase postings



Check the FI-MM integration with transaction code ME23N. In this transaction you can check the accounting documents for a purchase order.

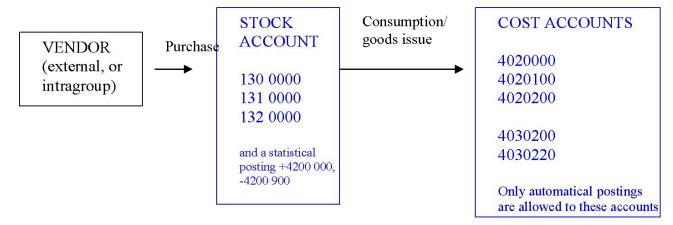
With transaction ME2K you can list purchase orders for a account assignment.



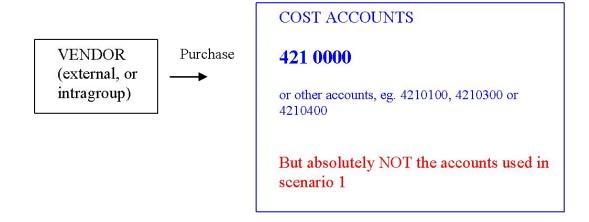
Account assignment for purchases and consumption

Scenario 1) Purchase to stock

We need to have costs for consumption (incl.goods issues) and costs for purchases not going to stock on separate accounts. This is a legal requirement in eg Finland and in Italy, since it is legally required to report total purchases from accounting reports.



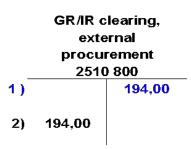
Scenario 2) Purchases directly to cost, (not to stock)





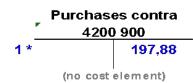
Purchase freight accrual, e.g. Finland

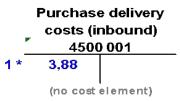




- 1) Goods Reciept to stock
- 2) Invoice from Vendor (goods)
- 3) Freight cost invoice from transport provider

	Material purchases,	
to stock		tock
	4200 000	
1 *	194,00	
	(no cost	l element)





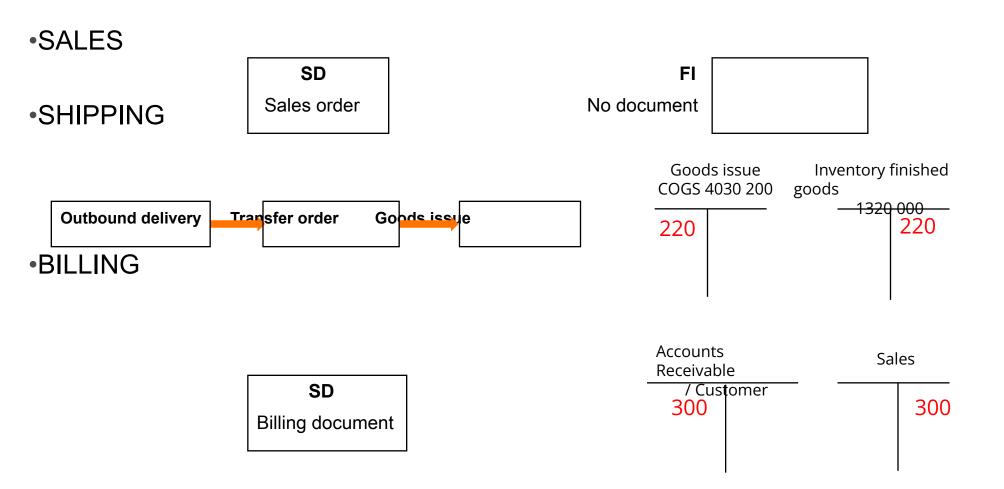
	Acc.exp.&Deferr.inc./		
	Purch.deliv.		
	(inbound),st,ext		
	2570 620 (BS)		
1)		3,88	
3)	3,50		

	Vendors	
	XXXXX	
2)	194,00	
3)	3,50	

Landed cost accrual
3,88 = 2% from 194,
1 * Statistical posting



FI integration with SD



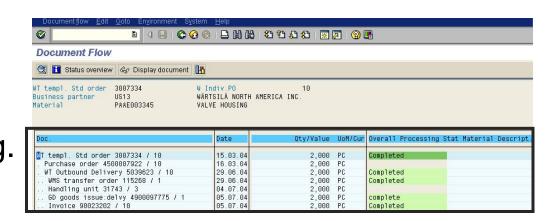


Sales and delivery postings

You can check the integration from the order with the document flow function.



From the document flow you can monitor the whole flow the order creation to invoice clearing.





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General ledger postings

- Enter G/L account postings
 - G/L account master records
 - Posting keys
 - Manual postings
 - Automatic postings
 - Park G/L account document
 - Reversal
 - Clearing

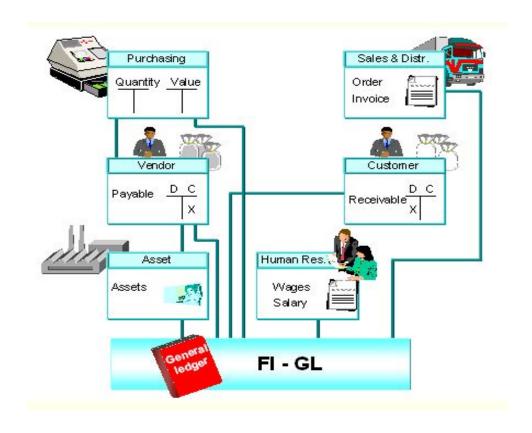


G/L account master records

- G/L account master records contain the data that is always needed by the general ledger to determine the account's function
- You can display the settings for an G/L account with transaction: FSP0, ZCOA
- You can display the Chart of Accounts with transaction: S_ALR_87012326
- You can display a list of G/L accounts with transaction: S_ALR_87012328,
 ZCOA
- You can display the Account assignment manual with transaction:
 S ALR 87012330



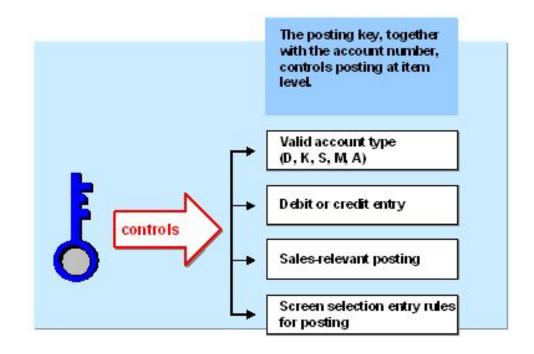
Postings





Posting keys

- You control processing of entered data with the posting key. Two-character numerical key that controls the entry of line items. The posting key determines:
- Account type
- Debit/credit posting
- Layout of entry screens
- E.g. 40 = Debit and 50 = Credit posting
- Display posting keys with transaction:
 - OB41





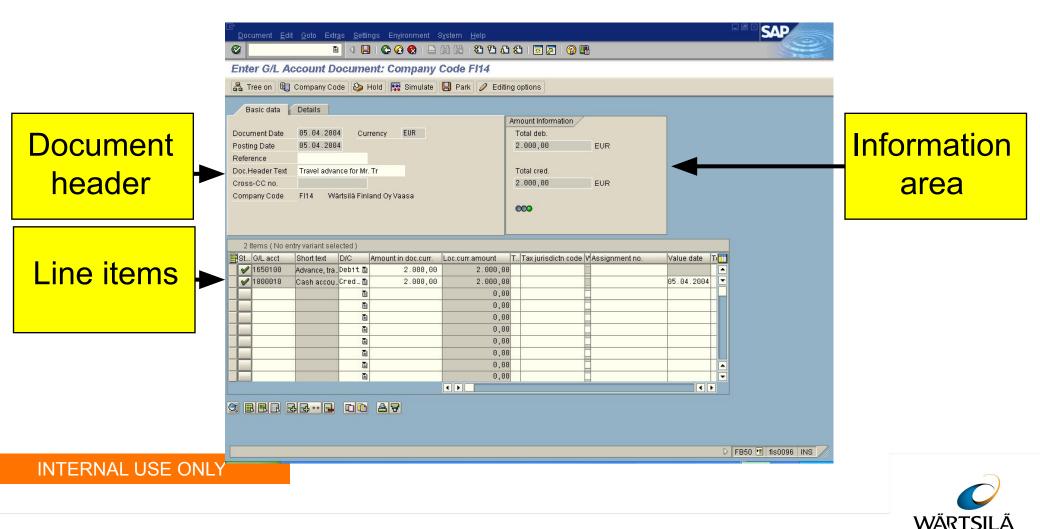
Document numbers

- Every document contains a document type in its header. The document type has the following functions:
 - Differentiating between business transactions, identifying the nature of the business transactions. Document type can be used as key in reporting and in follow-up.
 - Controlling the postings to account types (e.g. vendor, customer, G/L accounts, asset)
 - Document types and number ranges are common for all companies in the same client for Wärtsilä corporation. The document numbers will be assigned on a yearly basis.
 - Display document types with transaction OBA7
 - Every document type has a own document number range.
 - Document explaining document type and numbers: DAAB038362



Manual postings

 You create G/L account document using a one-screen transaction. This is executed with transaction FB50.



1 11 2004

What Can You Do Before Posting a Document?

- After you have entered the document line items, and before you post the document, you can carry out the following activities:
- **Display the Document Overview**. This shows you the document header and all items entered. You may add a reference text to the header. From the overview, you can enter more line items and call up line items already entered in order to process them. You can also delete line items.
 - Change Fields in G/L Account Line Items. Exceptions to this are entries in the fields Pstky (posting key) and Account.
 - Additional Account Assignment. If you have called up the Post function and requested individual, automatically
 generated items using the field status of the G/L account to which they belong, or using the master record of an
 additional account assignment, the system automatically branches to the document overview. The lines that are to
 be changed are highlighted.
 - Add Additional Information. The system automatically generates line items. You can enter additional details in automatically generated line items (such as project or cost center) if supplementary account assignment is defined for the G/L account, or if it is required by the field status definition.
- If you want to post a document, the debits and credits must balance to zero. This updates the account balances.
- You can Park a document, and post it later.
- Once you have entered all line items in a document, you can post the document. After the document is posted, you can not change the line items.



Change document

- With transaction FB02 you can change some fields in a document.
- You can not change for example:
- Amount
- Cost object / profit center
- G/L account
- But you can change for example:
- Assignment field
- Text
- Doc. Header Text
- Reference
- Partner bank type

Change Document: Line Item 011 🙎 🔻 🔺 🚨 🎒 More data 🔲 + Next item 📮 + Previous item 7790000 Group management fee expenses FI14 Wärtsilä Finland Oy Company Code Doc. no. 5100042115 Line Item 11 / Credit entry / 50 8.480.85 **EUR** Amount DX Tax code Additional account assignments Cost Center 90028 Order WBS Element Profit. Segment Network Real Estate Obi Sales Order More Purchasing Doc. 0,000 Quantity 21.07.2004 Value date 0000090028 Assignment (a), Long text Document Header: FI14 Company Code SA G/L account document Document type Doc.Header Text Managementfee-purku1-6/04 21.07.2004 Reference Document Date 21.07.2004 Posting Date 07 7 2004 **EUR Posting Period** Currency Ref. trans. Accounting document Log.System WEQ900 5100042115FI142004 Reference key



Park G/L account document

- If you park a document, it not need not be complete and will either update any account balances. However, the data remains available for evaluation by the system. A document number is assigned. You might park a document if account assignments are missing and you want to complete them later.
- You can post parked documents with transaction FBV0







Bank accounts

• E.g.

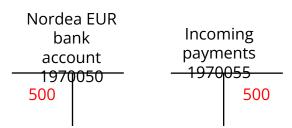
Nordea EUR, IG Bank account 1970050

Incoming payments clearing account 1970055

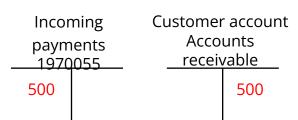
Outgoing payments clearing account 1970058

Clearings to customers/vendors done from clearing accounts.

G/L account posting level



Sub-ledger level posting





Posting situations

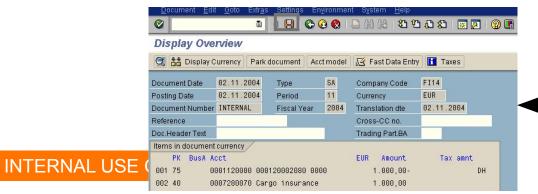
- Projects
- Costs to parts sale
- Department costs
- Asset postings
- Warranty costs
- Rental incomes & costs
- Other operating incomes

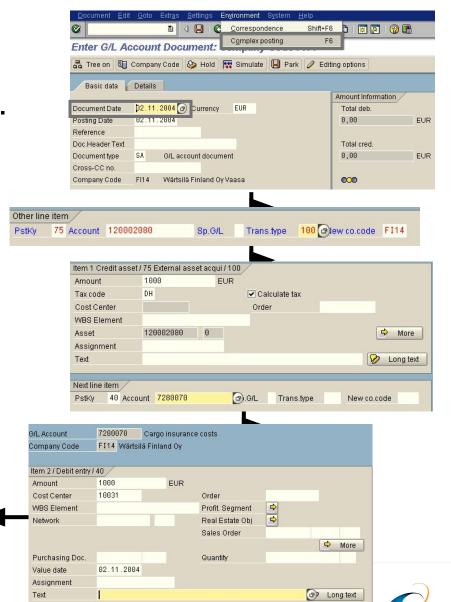


Posting to assets

If you need to post directly to a asset number, go to transaction FB50.

- Insert document date
- Select Complex posting
- 3. Insert the line items
- 4. Simulate
- 5. Post





Automatic postings

- With certain transactions, the system generates automatic postings. These are for example:
 - Input and output tax postings
 - Exchange rate differences
 - Cash discount gains and losses
 - Statistical postings
 - Goods movements



Reversal

Corrections to the ledger

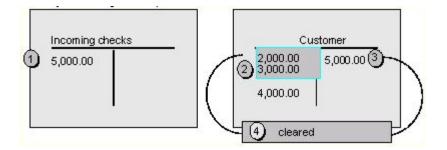
- Use transaction FB08 (Reverse document) to reverse an accounting document.
- Use transaction FBRA (Reset cleared items) to reverse clearing documents.
- Use transaction FBR2 (Post document) to reverse accounting documents. If you use this transaction for reversal you can display the document and also modify it before posting. Preferable to use transaction FB08. In this transaction you have to tick the "Generate reverse posting", the system automatically selects the posting key 22 (reverse invoice) and you have to select the credit postings which you want to reverse. Use posting key 50 to reverse a debit (posting key 40) entry and use the correct G/L account and cost object. If an document has several G/L accounts and cost objects, you have to reverse all line items.
- Use transaction KB11N if you need to re-post costs. This is done only in the CO module.
 The G/L account remain with the same amount.



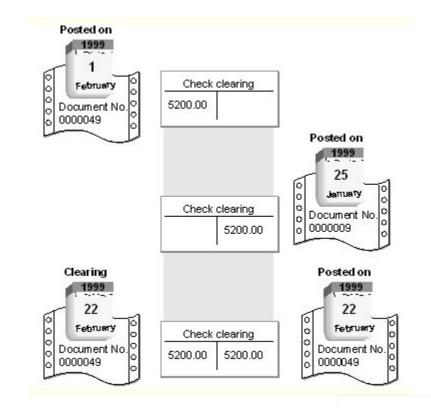
Clearing

Clearing types in the system:

Post with clearing (F-04)



Manual account clearing (F-03)

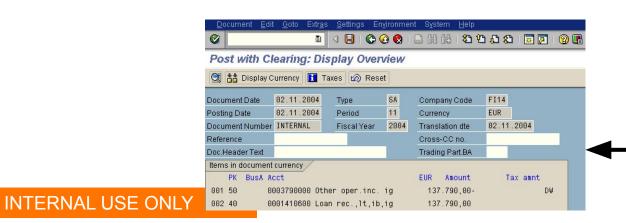


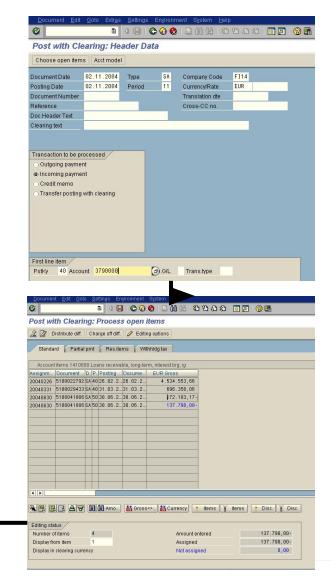


Post with clearing

When posting with clearing the following Steps need to be executed:

- Insert the document header data
- Insert the first line item (posting key + G/L account)
- 3. Choose the open item you which to clear
- 4. Select the open item and simulate
- 5. Post





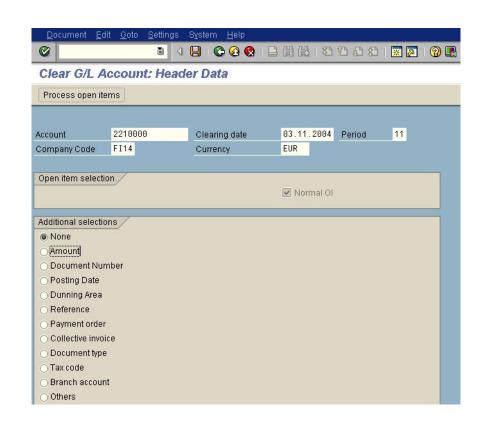


Account clearing

With transaction F-03 you can clear a G/L account.

The steps are to:

- Select G/L account, date and company code.
- 2. If needed, you can use additional selections.
- 3. Process open items
- 4. Simulate
- 5. Post



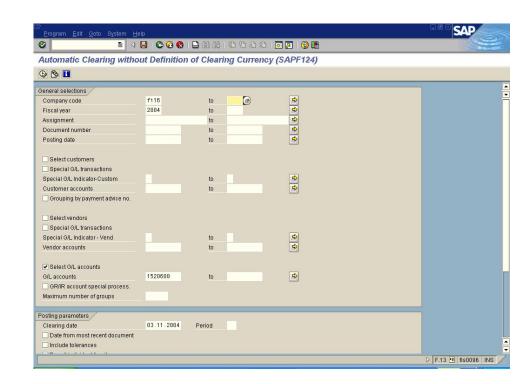


Automatic clearing

With transaction F.13 you can process the account clearing automatically. This transaction is good to use for clearing of bank clearing accounts, GR/IR account and travel account.

Steps:

- Insert company code, G/L account and date.
- 2. Process test run
- 3. Process production run





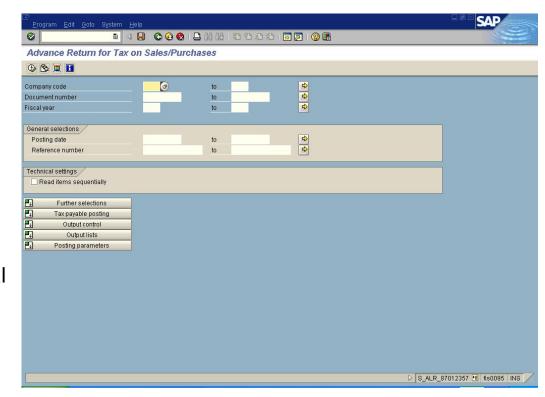
VAT TAX

- The VAT processing is made with country specific tax procedures in SAP system. For EU-countries the tax procedure TAXEUR is used. The VAT procedure is linked to country and country is assigned to each company code. These parameters determine the VAT procedure to be used. VAT codes are included in the VAT procedure. VAT code determines the tax percentage and accounts to be used for tax postings. At the end of the period VAT report will be created based on VAT codes. Separate VAT accounts for different reporting countries are not used, except for some of the countries with so called slow payback method.
- SAP standard functionality of Plants abroad enables VAT reporting for units which are located outside home country of the legal entity, where these companies are VAT responsible in the respective country of the unit. This functionality will be used to handle VAT reporting requirement regarding Contract Manufacturing concept in Wärtsilä and cases where one company is VAT registered in several countries



VAT report

- We use the standard vat tax report:
 S_ALR_87012357 Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases
- Report S_ALR_87012365 Tax Information (Country) contains additional information
- For EC sales reporting we use these two reports:
- S_P00_07000221 EC Sales List -> General
 -> EC Sales List in Data Medium
- S_ALR_87012400 General Ledger -> Reporting -> EC Sales List -> General

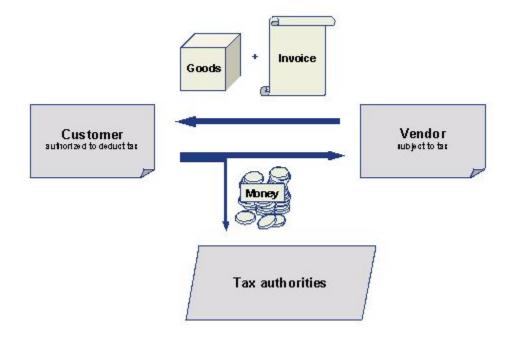




Withholding tax

When a customer that is authorized to deduct withholding tax pays invoices from a vendor subject to withholding tax, the customer reduces the payment amount by the withholding tax proportion. The customer then pays the tax withheld directly to the appropriate tax authorities.

The withholding tax can be manually posted when posting Incoming payments





Print forms

- With transaction FB12 you generate an request for Account statement or Open itemlist.
- With transaction F.64 you can display and print the requested form.
- If you need to print an Payment advice, go to transaction zpaymadv.
- Use transaction code zpaymadv0 for "zero balance notifications".

Corr.	Type of correspondence
SAP05	Payment notice to legal department
SAP06	Account statement
SAP08	Open item list
SAP09	Internal document
SAP10	Individual correspondence
SAP11	Customer credit memo
SAP13	Customer statement (single statement)
SAP14	Open item list with pmnt advice (single)
SAP15	Open item list (association)
SAP16	Open item list with pmnt advice (assoc.)



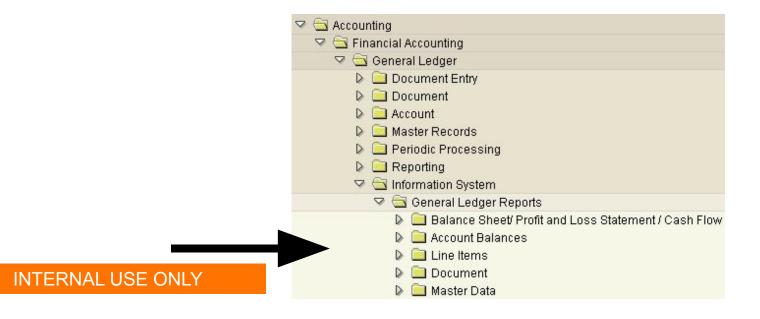
Reports

- When you post documents to an account, the system automatically updates the account balance. In addition, for G/L accounts that are managed with line item display, the system notes which items from the document were posted to the account. It is therefore possible to view the account balances and (depending on the specifications in the master record) the line items for every G/L account.
- The following topics provide information on
- Account balances and how to call up an account balance. (Transaction: FS10N)
- How to display line items and use the functions available in conjunction with the line item display. (Transaction: FBL3N)



Reports

- From the General ledger information system you can run several reports. E.g.:
 S_ALR_87012277 G/L Account Balances
- S_ALR_87012282 G/L Line Items, List for Printing
- S_ALR_87012287 Document Journal
- S_ALR_87012330 Account assignment manual
- S_ALR_87012284 Balance Sheet / Profit and Loss Statement for company code





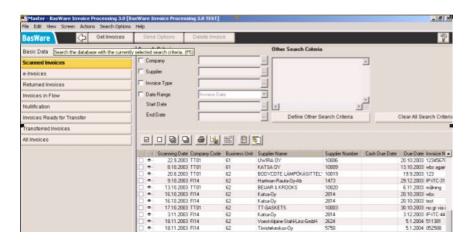
Introduction

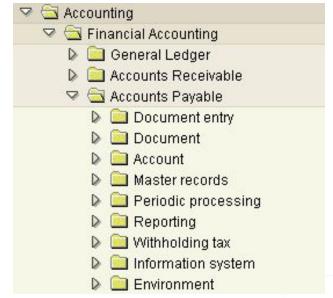
- 1. General introduction
- 2. Process recap
- 3. SAP main structures
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- 7. Accounts Receivable
- 8. Cash management
- 9. Period end postings



Overview

 The Accounts Payable application component records and manages accounting data for all vendors. It is also an integral part of the purchasing system: Deliveries and invoices are managed according to vendors. The system automatically triggers postings in response to the operative transactions. In the same way, the system supplies the Cash Management application component with figures from invoices in order to optimize liquidity planning.



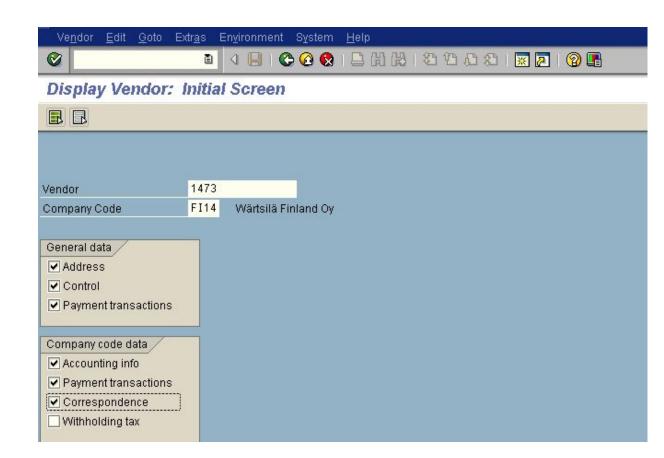




Master data

The vendor master data include the following data:

- General vendor data (include such as vendor address and telephone number)
- Company code data (such as terms of payment, accounting information, payment transactions)
- Purchasing organization data, NOT in use!



Vendor number for intragroup companies are the same as company codes.

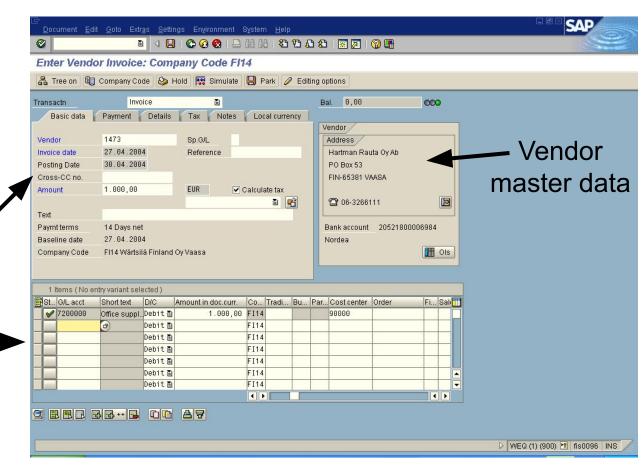


Postings

If purchase invoice handling system is not in use for your company, you insert vendor invoices with transaction: FB60 – Enter vendor invoice

Document header

Line items -





Postings

If your company use Basware purchase invoice processing system (IP).

Invoices are scanned and sent electronically to the purchase invoice approver.

When the invoices are approved, the invoice handler transfer the invoice to the SAP system for payment.

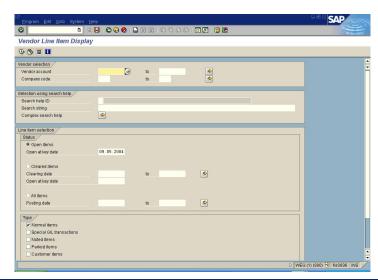


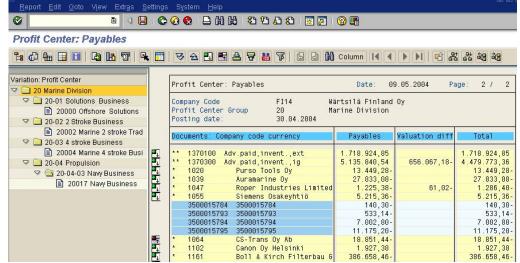


Reports

Line items for vendor invoices can be checked with transaction: FBL1N – Vendor line item display You can use the multiple selection -button to limit you selection criteria.

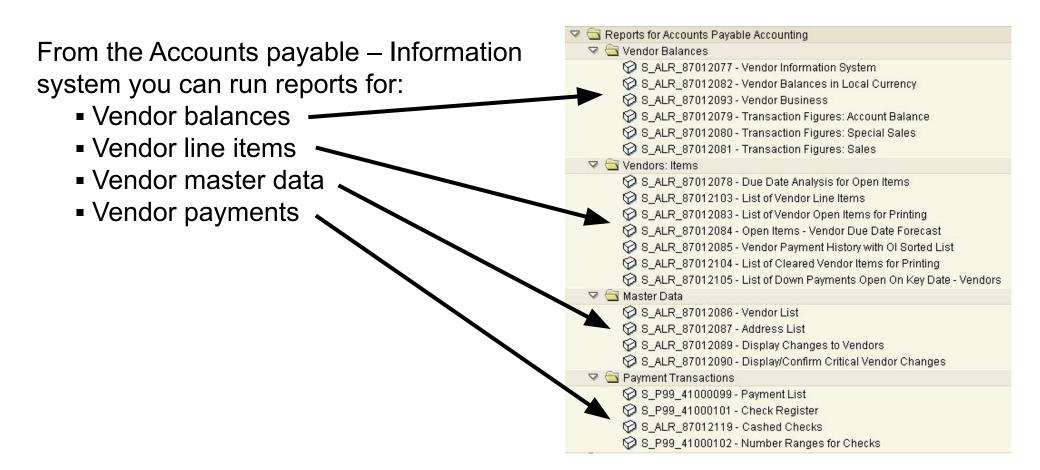
Vendor invoices on profit center /
Profit center groups can be checked
with transaction: S_ALR_87013344







Reports





Introduction

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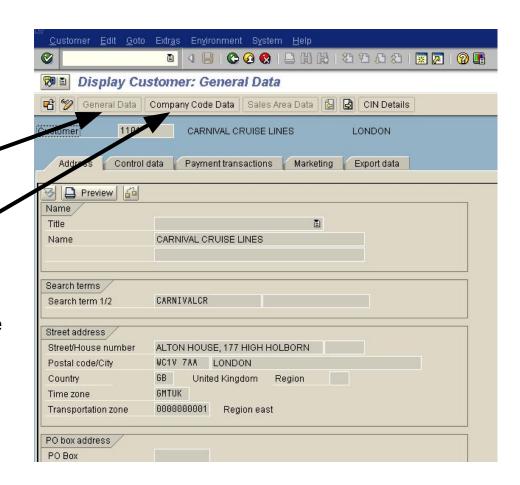
Overview

- Purpose: To keep track of customers and the transactions involved in them. Its job is to collect money, clear incoming payments and dun customers who are late in paying.
- The sub-ledger Accounts receivable share the same accounting need with the SD (Sales and Distribution) module.



Customer Master data

- Customer master data is managed in the Sales and Distribution module. The customer master data is made up in three areas:
- General data, such as customer's address is defined for all company codes.
- Company code data, contains information that pertains just one company code, e.g. terms of payment.
- Sales data
- Customer number for intragroup companies are the same as company codes.
- Display customer master data with transaction XD03.





Postings

Customer invoices are created in the SD module.

- 1) Create sales order with transaction VA01
- 2) Create billing document with transaction VF01
- 3) Check blocked billing documents in SD with transaction VFX3
- 4) Check the billing due list is a list of all invoices that need to be raised with transaction VF04



Weekly procedures to ensure the validity

Blocked Billing Documents in SD
The menu path to check is as follows:
Logistics Sales & Distribution Billing Billing Document Blocked Billing Documents
Short Code: VFX3
Billing Due list Processing
The billing due list is a list of all invoices that need to be raised and
they can be split into 2 categories
Delivery Related
To run the report the path is as follows:
Logistics Sales & Distribution Billing Billing Document
Maintain Billing Due List
Short Code: VF04



Dunning

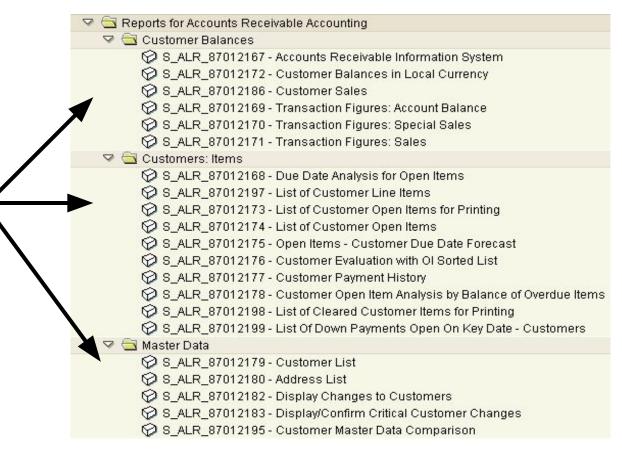
- With dunning you can:
 - Select open items that are overdue
 - Dunn customer by sending a dunning letter
- To complete the dunning program these steps need to be performed:
 - 1. Maintaining the parameters
 - 2. Running the dunning run
 - 3. Editing the dunning proposal
 - 4. Printing the dunning notices

You execute the dunning with transaction F150 Dunning level can be changed in a new dunning proposal or by change in customer open items by using mass change.



Reports for Accounts receivable

These standard reports are available in Accounts receivable.

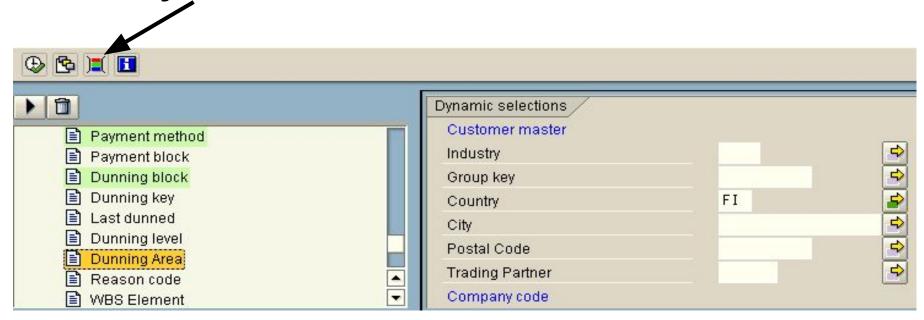




Dynamic selection -button functionality

With the Dynamic selection –button you can restrict your report to display only for example dunning area for one business or/and geographical area.

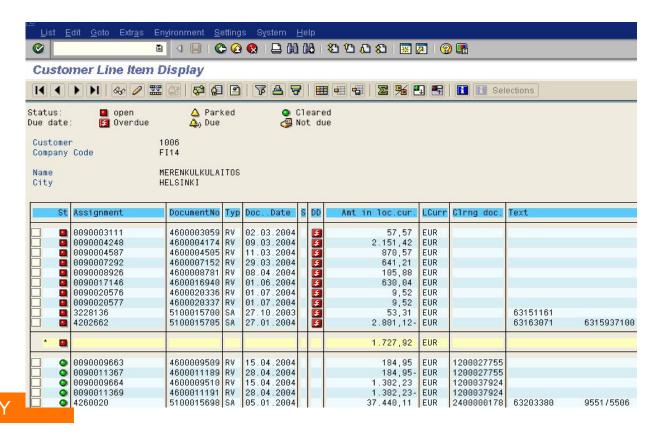
Press the Dynamic selection –button.





FBL5N

With this transaction you can display open and cleared customer items. You also have several possibilities to change and filter the lay-out.



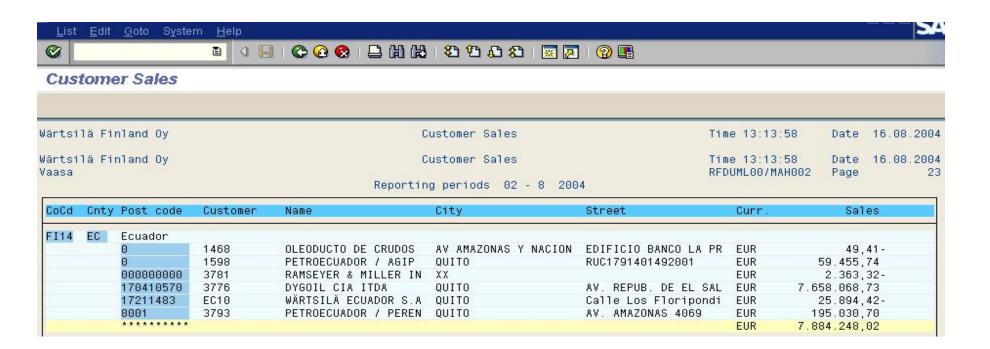


With this report you can display customer balances sorted by G/L account and customer number.

Customer B	alances	in Local Curr	ency				
ärtsilä Finlan aasa	d Oy		Customer Balanc	es in Local Currer	псу	Time 12:49:11 RFDSLD00/MAH002	Date 16.08.20 Page
		Per	riods carr.fwd 00 -	00 2004 Report	ng periods 01 - 12	2004	
Comp Reconcil.	Customer	Search Tm Sp	. Balance at	Reporting Period	Reporting Period	Debit balances	Credit balance
Code Account	Number	(Short Nme)6/L	Start of Period	Debit Total	Credit Total		
FI14 1500000	Accounts	receivable cur	ent portion, exter	nal			
	1003	SHIPLEY TR	0,00	1.068.750,00	937.050,00	131.700,00	
	1006	MERENKULKU	0,00	81.145,29	79.417,37	1.727,92	
	1007	LIBYANGENE	0.00	4.677.00	0,00	4.677.00	
	1008	GRANFORS	0.00	733.46	733,46		
	1009	MINICARRI	0,00	119.775,71	113.792,28	5.983,43	
	1010	FORTUM	0,00	1.366.559,45	1.165.569,92	200.989,53	
	1011	ILMA	0,00	19.940,52	19.710,20	230,32	
	1013	PLM	0,00	131,00	131,00		
	1014	FORTUM	0,00	78.607,40	16.250,17	62.357,23	
	1015	ĀLANDSKRAF	0,00	11.522,41	8.265,92	3.256,49	
	1026	RAJAVARTI	0,00	15.092,84	6.696,33	8.396,51	
	1033	KARJALAN	0,00	1.802,88	1.802,88		
	1035	VIKING LI	0,00	115.470,02	85.372,21	30.097,81	
	1036	SILJA LINE	0,00	3.566.757,92	3.380.161,07	186.596,85	
	1038	RMR	0,00	4.132,02	0,00	4.132,02	
	1040	FINTERCO	0,00	77.793,72	77.793,72		
	1044	TEOLLISUU	0,00	99.613.01	96.781.71	2.831,30	



With this report you can display the customer sales listed by the country and customers.

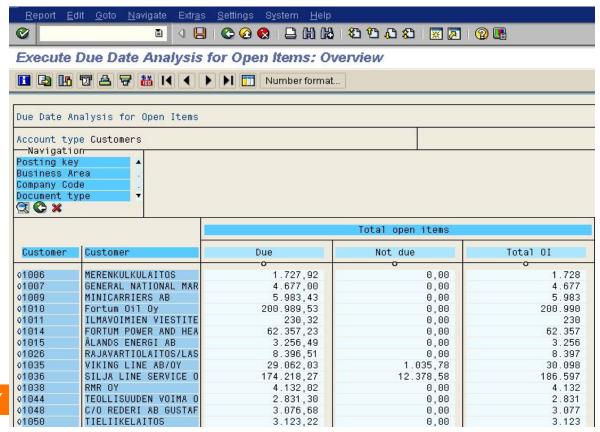




S_ALR_87012168

With this transaction you can run a due date analyze of customer:

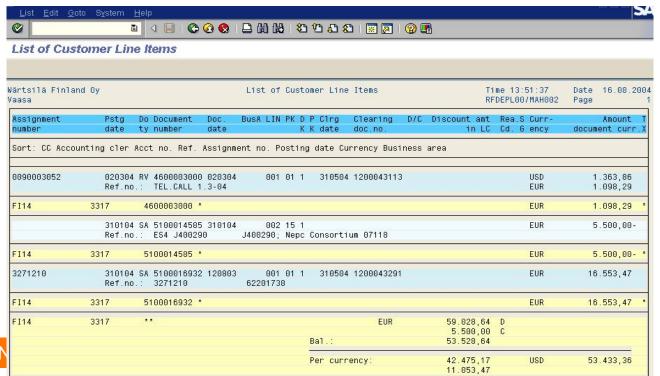
- Total of due items
- Totals of items not due
- Total of open customer items





S ALR 87012197

With this transaction you can list all customer line items. This report lists open and cleared line items, sorted by invoice reference number, dunning level, due date or posting day.



WÄRTSILÄ

S_ALR_87012174

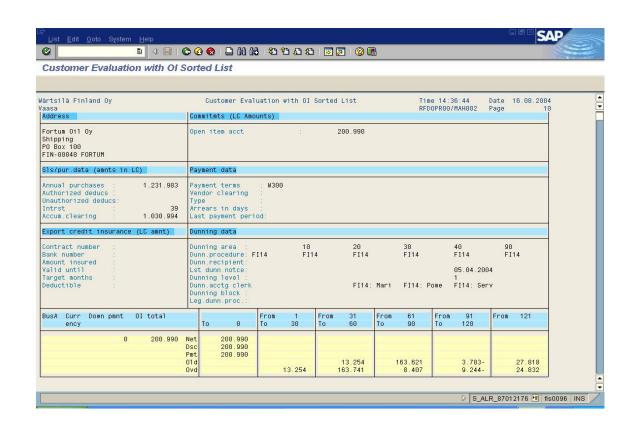
With this report you a list of open items for a customer.

Ø		1 1 1 6		_ ,,,				₩				
List of Cust	omer Ope	en Items										
ärtsilä Finland aasa	d Oy			List of	Custo	omer Ope	n Items		0.000	14:10:57 P010/MAH002	Date 16.08. Page	200
Assignment number	Pstg date	Do Document ty number	Doc. date	BusA LI	PK D K		h disc.base	PyPe date	Disc.Disc.Net dy1 perc.1 due	S Curr- 6 ency	Amount doc.currency	
Sort: CC Recon	acct Acct	no. Ref. Assig	nment n	o. Postin	g date	e Curren	cy Business	area				
FI14 1500000	1003	SHIPLEY TRAD VG 0 BRITISH								Key date	16.08	. 04
310709		SA 5100015517 .: 310709	191203	001	01 0		20.934,75	200804	2008(94 EUR	20.934,75	
FI14 1500000	1003	5100015517 *								EUR	20.934,75	*
310648		SA 5100015549 .: 310648	271103	001	01 0		48.815,25	200804	2008(94 EUR	48.815,25	
FI14 1500000	1003	5100015549 *								EUR	48.815,25	,
310742		SA 5100015560 : 310742	301203	001	01 0		61.950,00	150604	1506(94 EUR	61.950,00	23
FI14 1500000	1003	5100015560 *								EUR	61.950,00	*
FI14 1500000	1003	**				Total r	EUR eceivables:		131.700,00 D 0,00 C 131.700,00			
						- Control of the Cont			131.700,00			



S_ALR_87012176

With this report you can analyze your customer open items. This report displays also customer total sales for a period and total cleared items.





Reports for Credit management

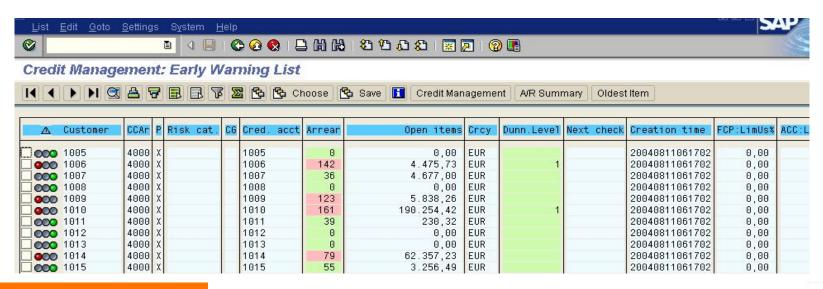


These standard reports are available in the area of credit management



FCV3 – Early warning list

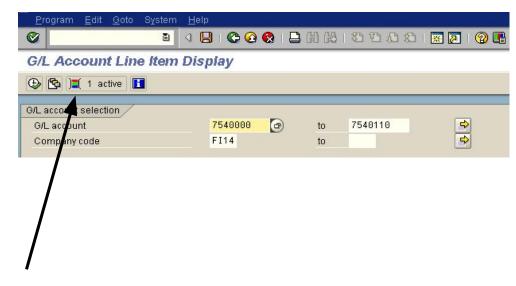
- You use the early warning list to display and print out those customers in credit
 management who are to be seen as critical within the credit checks. You can adjust the
 range of the data to be displayed so that it meets your information needs by defining
 your own display variants in for example Optional check parameters.
- You need to create A/R Summary with transaction FCV1 for selected customers before you run the early warning list.





Commissions

- Go to transaction FBL3N
- Select G/L accounts:
 - 7540000 Sales comm., parts ext.
 - 7540100 Sales comm., parts ig.
 - 7540010 Sales comm., projects ext.
 - 7540110 Sales comm., projects ig.
- You can also select the profit centers from the dynamic selections -button.
- You can also select the period.



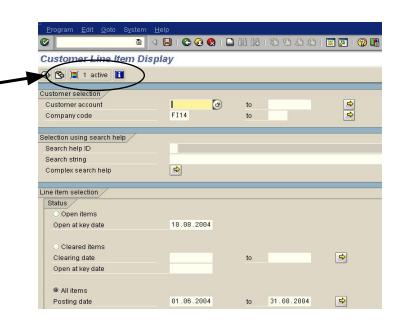


Commissions

- Go to transaction FBL5N
- Select from the Dynamic selection

 button the dunning area. You can
 also select the period you wish to
 analyze.

 On the next page you need to select the Offsetting account number and filter to display only the commissions.







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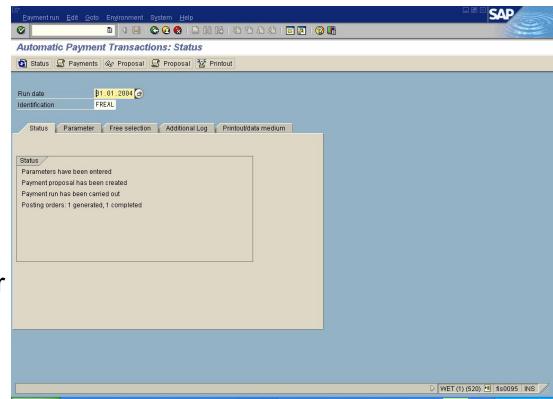


Payment program

You run the payment proposial and execute the payment file to be sent to the banking program with transaction: F110 – Automatic payment transactions

With this transaction you select the invoices you want to pay and the system automatically clear the vendor invoices for domestic (D) and travel invoices (L). Foreign (F) invoices are cleared on the next day with the payment feedback file.

The payment file can also be used to print payment advices to vendors.



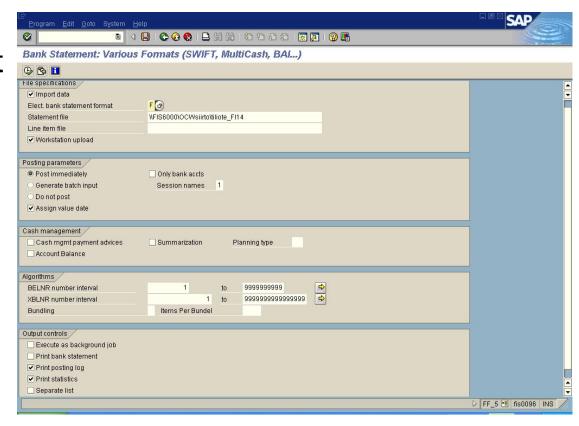


Import electronic bank statement

The first step is to import the electronic bank statement from the bank interface to a server.

This is done with transaction: FF_5

Use variants!

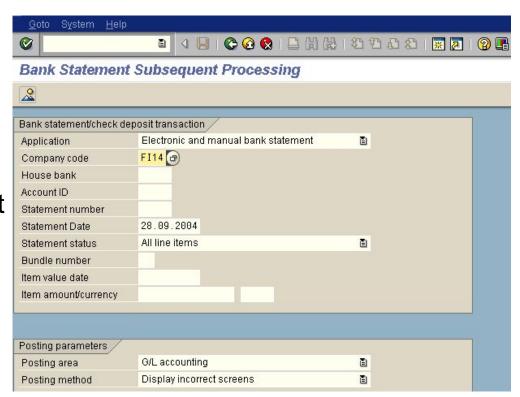




Process electronic bank statement

With transaction FEBA you process the incoming and outgoing payments.

You need to process this in two steps:
Posting area 1: Post from bank account
to clearing account
Posting area 2: Post from clearing
account to clear subledgers.



Check document DAAB043432 for further information.



Processing incoming payments

Processing an incoming payment includes two processes:

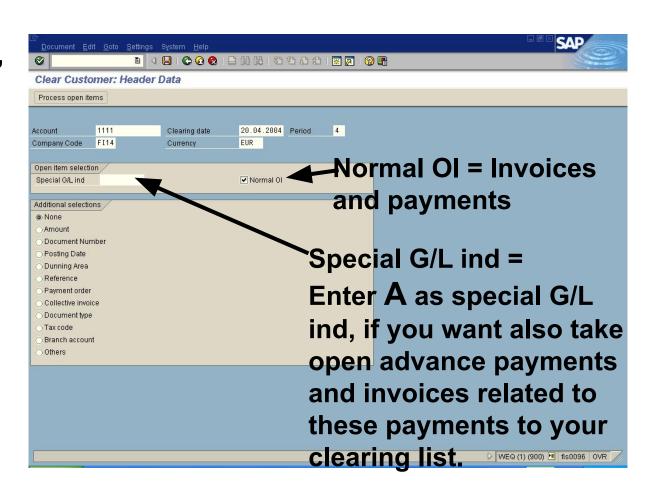
- 1. Posting the payment to the assigned bank account.
- 2. Matching open invoice lines for this customer with payment line items and then clearing them if they correspond.



Clearing of customer invoices

Clearing of customer invoices, payments and credit notes.

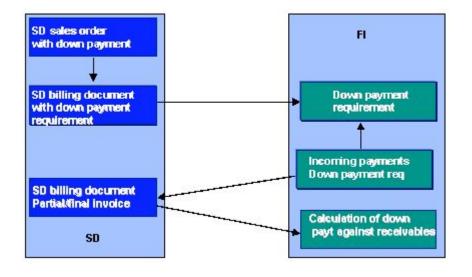
Transaction F-32 is used for clearing of "normal" open payments and invoices. (Also possible to clear advance payments and invoice related to these.)

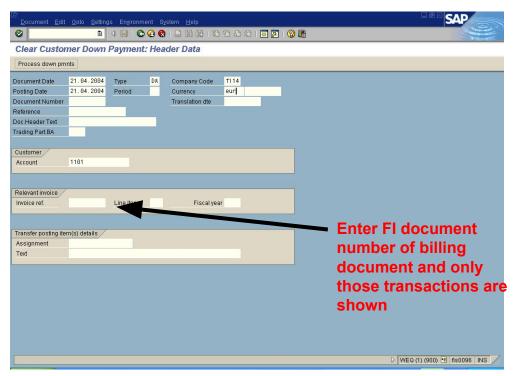




Clearing of customer down payment

Down payment procedure

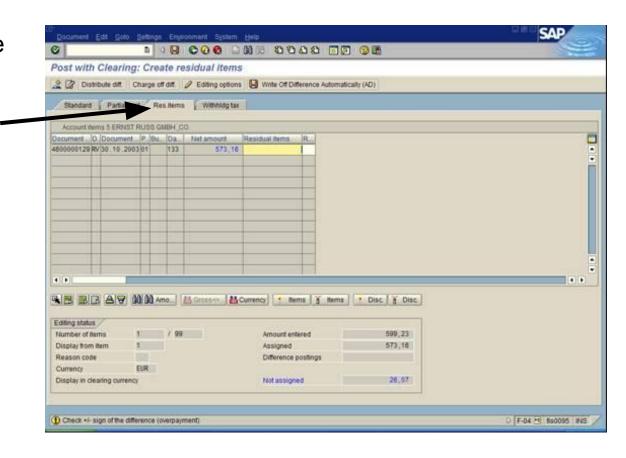






Receiving partial payments / overpayments

- If the open items do not balance the payment,
- You can clear an open item and post a residual item. Post to correct profit center.





Introduction

- 1. General introduction
- 2. Process recap
- 3. SAP main structures
- 4. Integration
- 5. General ledger
- 6. Accounts Payable
- 7. Accounts Receivable
- 8. Cash management
- 9. Period end postings



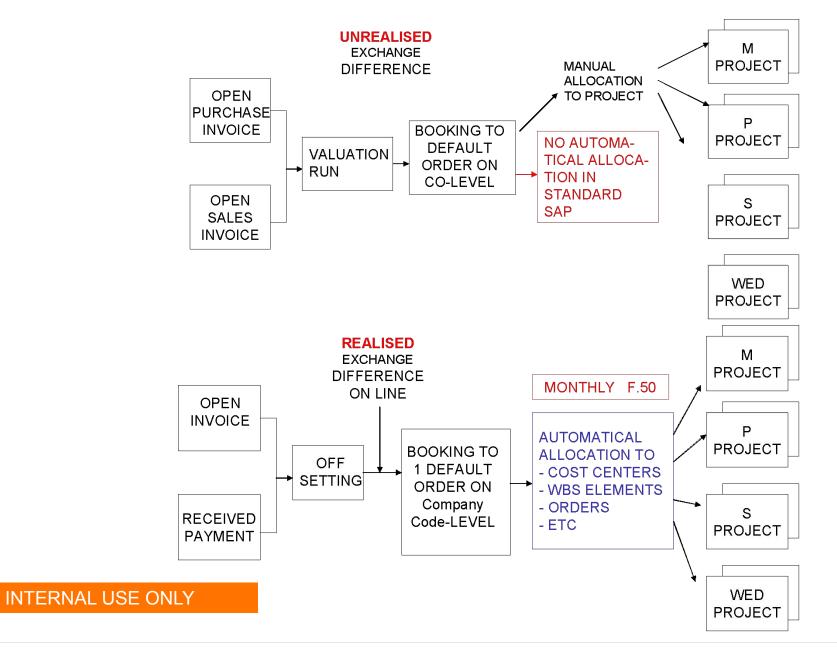
Check list before start to do Period end postings

Check:

- No entries on dummy profit center 9999
- the entries on default profit center 90000
- the total in FI = total in CO
- No entries without dunning area
- Receivables same in FI and CO
- Open payments have payment block X
- Missing information in COPA
- Reconciliation of Revenues in COPA to Finance
- Blocked Billing Documents in SD and Billing Due list
- Check exchange rates in the system



Process for unrealized and realized exchange rate





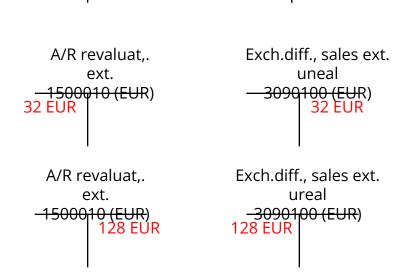
Foreign currency valuation

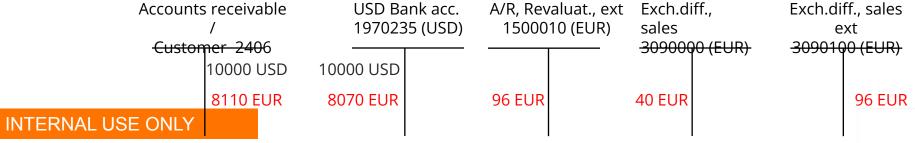
Customer invoice

Valuation 03.2004

Valuation 04.2004

Payment received 05.2004

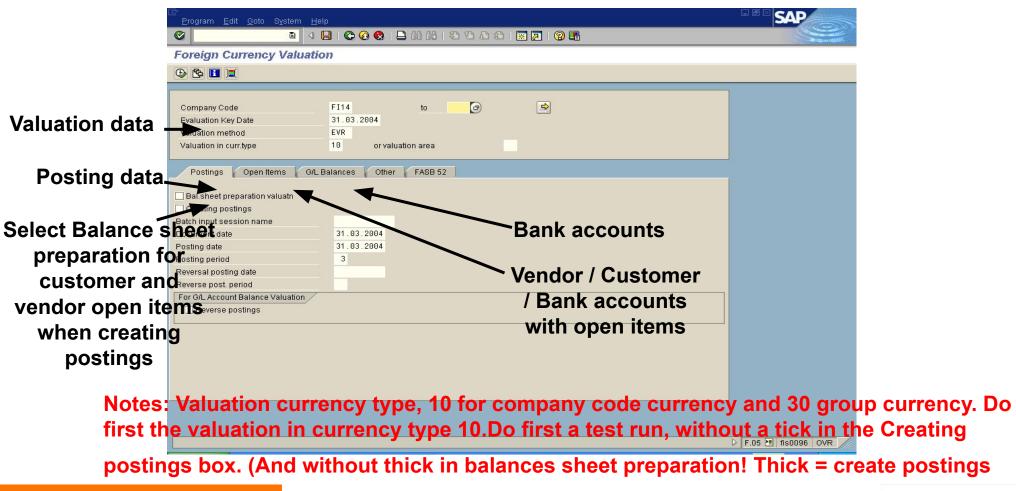






Foreign currency valuation (unrealized)

Transaction F.05



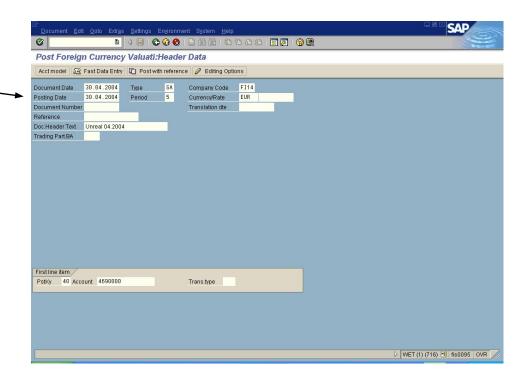


Re-posting of unrealized exchange rate

Re-posting of exchange rate is done with transaction F-05

From reports:

- ZFI_UNREALCUST
- •ZFI_UNREALVEND, you can check to which posting objects you need to repost.





Valuation of Bank accounts

Balance 31.3

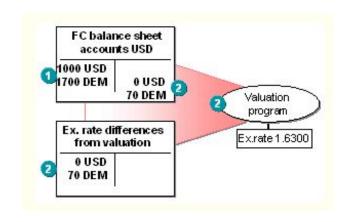
USD, IG bank acc. 1970230 7000 USD

Valuation 31.3

USD, IG bank acc. 1970230 50 EUR Unreal exch.
Gain.ig
8495000
50 EUR

Reversal 1.4

USD, IG bank acc. 1970230 50 EUR Unreal exch.
Gain.ig
——8495000—
50 EUR





Exchange rate difference (realized) and Cash discounts

 With transaction F.50 you re-allocate realized exchange rate differences and cash discounts to correct posting objects.

 You can run this transaction only once in a month!

Select exch. rate diff. or ca

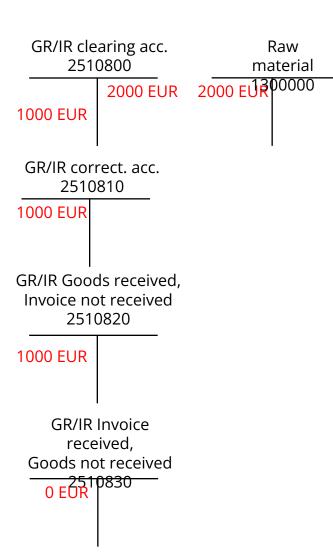
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Profit and Loss Adjustme	t		
⊕ 🔁 🖪			
Company Code Document type	FI14 to to	ф Ф	
Selection of clearing procedures to be in Reporting year Reporting period	uded / 2004 4 to		
Control ☐ Process cash discrits ☑ Process exch.rate differences ☐ Proc.backdated tax calculation			
Additional Control Transfer to Original G/L Accou Only for G/L Account	to	•	
Account assignment objects not to be inc Field name (COBL-)	ided 🖈		
Posting parameters Create batch input session Document type Posting date Posting period Batch input session name	30.04.2004 4 SAPF181		
Output Control		D	F.50 🖪 fis0096 OVR



Goods received / Invoice received (GR/IR) Clearing

To GR/IR clearing account is posted goods received and invoice received for goods.

 Execute automatic clearing with transaction F.13
 Analyze GR/IR clearing with transaction F.19, and execute the accrual posting.



INTERNAL USE ONLY



A/P

Vendo

1000 EUR

Recurring entry

- Recurring entries are business transactions that are repeated regularly. Recurring entries can be defined for G/L accounts, customers, or vendors. The following data never changes in recurring entries:
 - Posting keys
 - Account
 - Line item amounts
- You enter this recurring data into a recurring posting document. This is a document that does not update the transaction figures. The recurring entry posting program uses this document as a basis for creating accounting documents.





Profitability analysis (CO-PA)

- Analyse organisational profitability (Profit center accounting)
- Transaction: S_ALR_87013326, S_ALR_87013336
- Analyse segment profitability (Profitability analysis)
- Transaction: KE30
- Need to check postings to CO-PA (not assigned amounts):
- Error in Settlement rules!
- Order data!
- Master data!

