



SAP New GL Structure Configuration

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	6
1 Creating company code	8
2 Ledgers (New)	13
2.1.1 Ledger	13
2.1.1.1 Define Ledgers for General Ledger Accounting	13
2.1.1.2 Define Currencies of Leading Ledger (Optional)	17
2.1.1.3 Define and Activate Non-Leading Ledgers	21
2.1.1.4 Assign Scenarios and Customer Fields to Ledgers	24
2.1.1.5 Define Ledger Group	29
2.1.1.6 Activate New General Ledger Accounting	32
2.1.1.7 Maintain Fiscal Year Variant	34
2.1.1.8 Assign Company Code to a Fiscal Year Variant	35
2.1.1.9 Define Posting period Variant	37
2.1.1.10 Assign Posting period Variant to Company code	38
2.1.1.11 Open and Close Posting Periods	40
2.1.2 Parallel Accounting	43
2.1.2.1 Define Accounting Principles	43
2.1.2.2 Assign Accounting Principle to Ledger Groups	44
2.1.3 Real-Time Integration of Controlling with Financial Accounting	45
2.1.3.1 Define Variants for Real-Time Integration	45
2.1.3.2 Assign Variants for Real-Time Integration to Company Codes	47
2.1.3.3 Define Account Determination for Real-Time Integration	48
3 Global Parameters for Company Code	51
3.1.1 Enter Global Parameters	51
4 Document	53
4.1 Documents in Entry View	53
4.1.1 Define Document Number Ranges for Entry View (FBN1)	53
4.1.2 Copy document number ranges to fiscal year (OBH2)	56
4.1.3 Define Document Types for Entry View	58
4.2 Documents in General Ledger View	64
4.2.1 Define Document Number Ranges for General Ledger View (FAGL_DOCNR)	64
4.2.2 Define Document Types for Entry View in a Ledger	69
4.2.3 Define Document Types for General Ledger View	72
5 Define Field Status Variants	77
6 Assign Company Code to Field Status Variants	79
7 Define Tolerance Groups for Employees	80
8 Assign Users to Tolerance Groups	84
9 Define Company	86
10 Assign company code to company	87
11 Create Chart of accounts	88
12 Assign Company code to Chart of accounts	90
13 Define Account Group	91
14 Define Retained Earnings Account	94
15 Create GL account in Chart of accounts and company code	96
16 Delete G/L Account (OBR2) – (Only for knowledge)	109
17 Delete Chart of Accounts (OBY8) (Only for knowledge)	111

18	Create Additional sort keys	113
19	Document splitting.....	115
19.1.1	Classify G/L Accounts for Document Splitting.....	118
19.1.2	Classify Document Types for Document Splitting	122
19.1.3	Define Zero-Balance Clearing Account.....	126
19.1.4	Define Document Splitting Characteristics for General Ledger Accounting.....	129
19.1.5	Edit Constants for Nonassigned Processes	131
19.1.6	Activate Document Splitting	133
20	Define Profit Center Standard Hierarchy in Controlling Area.....	135
21	Define Standard Hierarchy	136
22	Specify Time-Dependent Fields for Profit Centers	144
23	Create Dummy Profit Center	145
24	Define Segment	146
25	Define Profit Center.....	148
26	Assign Default Profit Center to Accounts	153
27	Define Plan Periods (For GL planning)	154
28	Define Plan Versions (GLPV).....	156
29	Assign Plan Version to Fiscal Year and Activate (GLP2)	157
30	Activate Line items for planning (FAGLGCLE).....	158
31	Install Summary table (GLPLINST) (Very Important)	160
32	Define Planner Profile (GLPLADM).....	162
33	Define Document Types for Planning Planner Profile (GLPLADM)...	173
34	Define Number Ranges for Plan Documents (FAGL_PL_LC).....	174
35	Allocation.....	178
35.1	Define Field Usage for Distribution	178
35.2	Define Field Usage for Assessment	181
35.3	Create Plan Distribution (FAGLGA47).....	183
35.4	Create Plan Assessment (FAGLGA27)	190
36	Parallel Valuation Approaches/Transfer Prices (Optional)	196
36.1	Basic Settings for Pricing.....	196
36.2	Define Account Determination for Internal Goods Movements (Optional).....	202
36.3	Define Acct Determination for Prod. Variance for Delivery to Another PrCtr.....	207
36.4	Define Special Handling for Internal Goods Movements	209
37	Define Translation Ratios for Currency Translation.....	210
38	Enter Exchange Rates	213
39	Define Worklist for Exchange Rate Entry	214
40	Assign Exchange Rate to the Worklist	215
41	DEFINING VALIDATION & SUBSTITUTION	216
41.1	Define Validations for Posting.....	216
41.2	Define Substitution in Accounting Documents (OBBH)	230
42	TAX SETTINGS SALES / PURCHASE CONFIGURATION	240
42.1	Check Calculation Procedure	240
42.2	Assign Country to Calculation Procedure	244
42.3	Define Tax Codes for Sales and Purchases (FTXP)	245
42.4	Assign Company Code to Document Date for Tax Determination.....	259
42.5	Specify Base Amount	260

42.6	Define Tax Accounts (OB40)	261
42.7	Assign Tax Codes for Non-Taxable Transactions	265
43	Configuration for GL Automatic clearing: -	266
43.1	Automatic Clearing	266
43.2	Define Tolerance Groups for G/L Accounts	267
43.3	Assigning accounts for GL Clearing Differences	269
44	Configuration for Foreign currency Valuation	270
44.1	Define Valuation methods	270
44.2	Define Valuation Areas	276
44.3	Check Assignment of Accounting Principle to Ledger Group	277
44.4	Assign Valuation Areas and Accounting Principles	278
44.5	Prepare Automatic Postings for Foreign Currency Valuation	280
45	Configuration for regrouping postings	288
45.1	Define Adjustment Accounts for GR/IR clearing	288
46	Create Actual Distribution (FAGLGA31)	292
47	Create Actual Assessment (FAGLGA27)	294
48	Creating Balance sheet and Profit and Loss account	297
48.1	Define Financial Statement Version (FSV)	297
49	FI Integration with other modules	318
49.1	Integration with Materials Management	318
49.2	Integration with Sales and Distribution	342
50	Deactivate Update of Classic General Ledger (GLT0)	349
51	Set Company Code to Productive	350

INTRODUCTION

This material is applicable for SAP ECC 6 version.

SAP has introduced a new concept called as New GL.

Let us understand this concept of New GL and its use.

Typically in SAP you can depict parallel accounting. Which means you can carry out valuations and closing operations for a company code according to local accounting principle and a second accounting principle (parallel) i.e. the group accounting principle.

Till version 4.7 you could carry out the parallel accounting only by using additional accounts.

Certain GL accounts are common between 2 the accounting areas.

Certain GL accounts applicable only for local reporting

Certain GL accounts applicable only for group reporting.

The disadvantage of this set up is lots of GL accounts are required and sometimes reconciliations become difficult.

Financial Statement version (Profit and Loss account, Balance sheet) is also difficult to set up.

To do away with the above approach SAP has now introduced the New GL. In this approach parallel accounting is depicted using an additional ledger.

The data for one accounting principle is stored in the general ledger. This ledger is known as the Leading ledger or Leading valuation view.

For each additional (parallel) accounting principle, you create an additional ledger

The advantages of this approach are:-

- 1) You do not have to create any additional G/L accounts for multiple reporting
- 2) You manage a separate ledger for each accounting principle
- 3) You can have **different fiscal year variants** attached to **each of the additional ledger**.
- 4) You can make **manual postings** to any of the **additional ledgers**.
- 5) **Reconciliation ledger is no longer needed**, since reconciliation between CO and FI can be carried out real time. So no time consuming reconciliation.
- 6) Special purpose ledger is no longer needed
- 7) **Profit center accounting is available within New GL**, therefore no need to activate the Classic Profit center accounting (EC-PCA). Hence no need of transferring data to Classic profit center accounting and no reconciliations.
- 8) New General Ledger uses an **extended data structure** as standard. You can also **add customer fields to total table in GL**.
- 9) By **splitting documents in real time** you can prepare financial statements for entities such as segments and profit centers.

Configuration Scenario:

A Grp of companies (Parent company) is a multinational company with companies across the world with base in Germany. The company has decided to implement SAP for its subsidiary G Ltd located in India. A Grp of companies have to use the common chart of accounts. The currency in India is INR. The Parent company wants the accounts to be prepared based on Calendar year January to December. The financial reporting should be in EURO.

G Ltd has a local reporting requirement under the companies act

G Ltd also has a tax requirement to prepare its Accounts based on accounting period April to March.

Based on the above requirements we need to configure the following using the **New GL**:-

Create company code 9101 – G Ltd.

The company code currency– INR

Parallel currencies to be implemented – EURO

Common chart of accounts – YCCA

Ledger 0L (leading valuation view) reporting period – Jan to December for **group reporting**

Ledger Y1 (additional ledger) **for local reporting** under the **companies act**.

Ledger Y2 (additional ledger) **for local tax reporting period (April to March)**

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

By selecting the first option all the configuration and tables get copied automatically along with assignments. This option should be selected in case of rollouts.

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

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

We will cover the FI configuration from scratch and not copying configuration from an existing company code.

Change View "Company Code": Overview

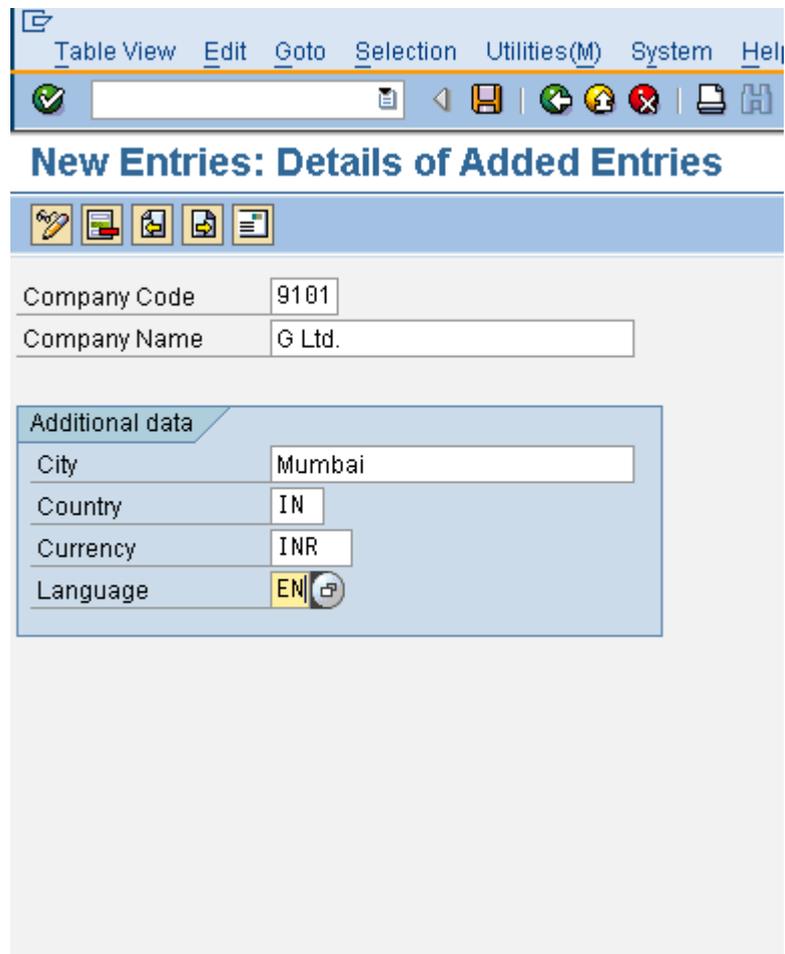
New Entries

Company Code	Company Name
0001	SAP A.G.
0005	IDES AG NEW GL
0006	IDES US INC New GL
0007	IDES AG NEW GL 7
0008	IDES US INC New GL 8
0100	IDES Japan 0100
0110	IDES Japan 0110
1000	IDES AG
1002	Singapore Company
2000	IDES UK
2100	IDES Portugal
2200	IDES France
2201	IDES France affiliate
2300	IDES España
2400	IDES Filiale 1 IT Ko.1000
2500	IDES Netherlands

Position...

Entry 1 of 154

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



The screenshot shows the SAP 'New Entries: Details of Added Entries' form. The menu bar includes 'Table View', 'Edit', 'Goto', 'Selection', 'Utilities(M)', 'System', and 'Help'. The toolbar contains icons for back, forward, home, and other navigation functions. The form fields are as follows:

Company Code	9101
Company Name	G Ltd.
Additional data	
City	Mumbai
Country	IN
Currency	INR
Language	EN

The company code should be always kept numeric.

Country: The country where company code is located and the balance sheet and income statement which will be prepared according to that country law. Here the company is located in India so, we have selected the country id IN (INDIA).

Currency: It is the local reporting currency of the country. In this case it is INR (Indian rupees) since the company is located in India.

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

Edit address: 9101

Name

Title

Name

Search Terms

Search term 1/2

Street Address

Street/House number

Postal Code/City

Country India

Time zone

PO Box Address

PO Box

Postal Code

Company postal code

Communication

Language

Telephone Extension

Mobile Phone

Fax Extension

E-Mail

Standard Comm.Method

Comments

Preview International Versions

Click 

Click  to save entry.

Thus company code 9101 is created in SAP.

2 Ledgers (New)

2.1.1 Ledger

2.1.1.1 Define Ledgers for General Ledger Accounting

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.

In our scenario the group reporting is handled by the Leading Ledger.

Non-Leading Ledger:

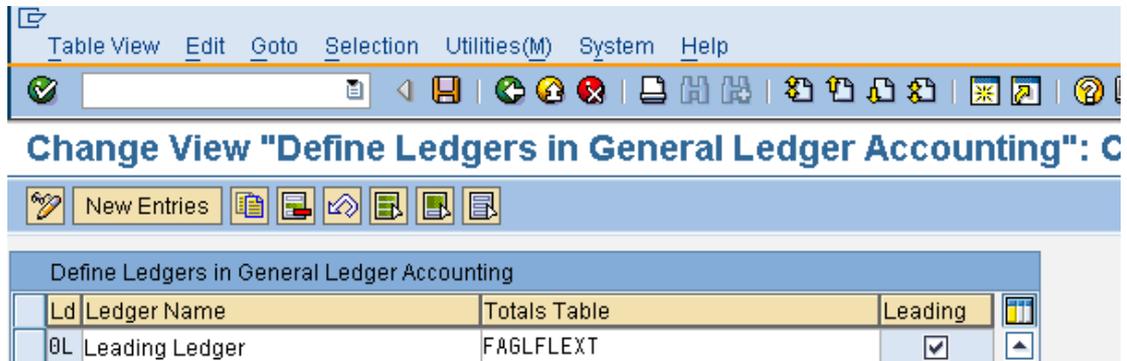
The non-leading ledgers are parallel ledgers to the leading ledger. They can be based for example on local accounting principles

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.

In our scenario the local reporting is handled by the Non- leading ledger.

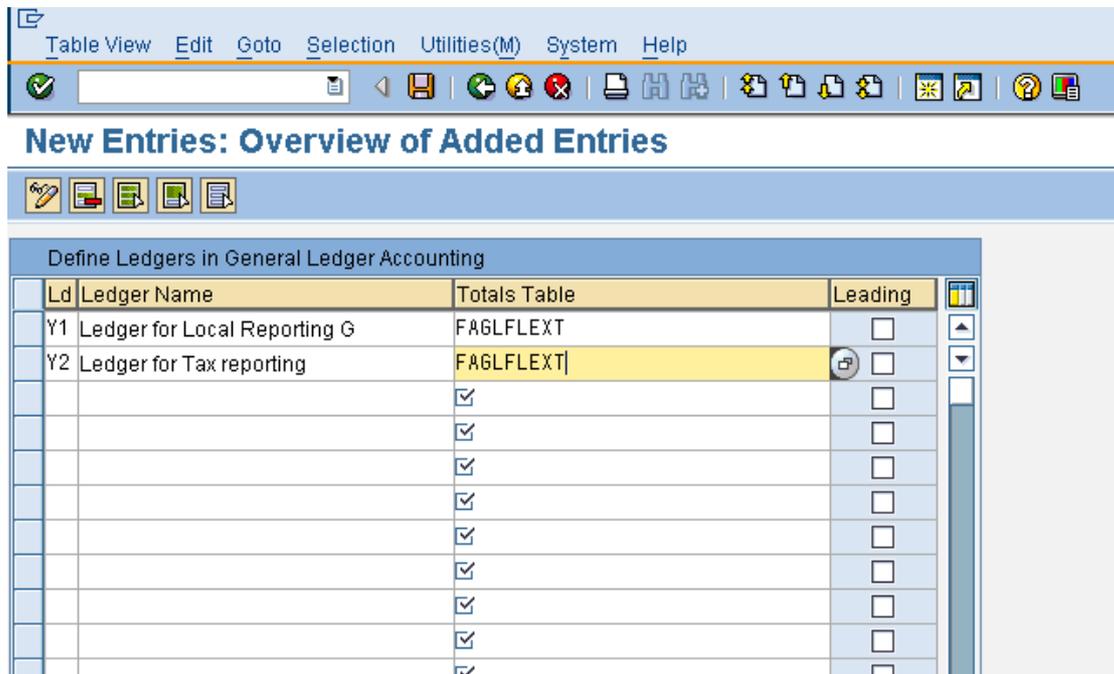
IMG → Financial Accounting (New) → Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) → Ledgers → Ledger → Define Ledgers for General Ledger Accounting



0L is the Leading Ledger.

Click on 

Update the following:-



Click on 

Implementation Guide Edit Goto Additional Information Utilities(M) System Help

Display IMG

Existing BC Sets BC Sets for Activity Activated BC Sets for Activity

Structure

- SAP Customizing Implementation Guide
 - Activate SAP ECC Extensions
 - SAP NetWeaver
 - Enterprise Structure
 - Cross-Application Components
 - Auto-ID Infrastructure
 - SAP xApp Resource and Portfolio Management (SAP xRPM)
 - Financial Accounting
 - Financial Accounting (New)
 - Financial Accounting Global Settings (New)
 - Ledgers
 - Fields
 - Ledger
 - Define Ledgers for General Ledger Accounting
 - Real-Time Integration of Controlling with Financial Accounting
 - Global Parameters for Company Code
 - Document
 - Tax on Sales/Purchases
 - Withholding Tax
 - Inflation Accounting
 - Correspondence
 - Authorizations
 - Tools

Information

Ledger group Y2 is created only with ledger Y2

Click 

2.1.1.2 Define Currencies of Leading Ledger (Optional)

IMG → Financial Accounting (New) → Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) → Ledgers → Ledger → Define Currencies of Leading Ledger

This configuration is only required when you want to activate additional currencies for your leading ledger.

Here you specify the currencies to be applied in the leading ledger. You can make the following settings for each company code.

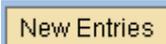
The group currency must be stored in the client definition which can be seen using transaction code **SCC4**

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

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

Come back and do this configuration after the controlling area has been assigned to the company code

You can instead of 1 and 2 also select 0 legal valuation.

Click on 

Update the following:-

Table View Edit Goto Selection Utilities(M) System Help

Company Code 9101

1st local currency

Crcy type Currency

Valuation

ExRateType

Srce curr.

TrsDte typ

2nd local currency

Crcy type Currency

Valuation

ExRateType

Srce curr.

TrsDte typ

3rd local currency

Crcy type Currency

Valuation

ExRateType

Srce curr.

TrsDte typ

Click 

New Entries: Details of Added Entries



Company Code **9101** G Ltd.

1st local currency

Crcy type	<input type="text" value="10"/>	Company code currency	Currency	<input type="text" value="INR"/>
Valuation	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Legal Valuation		
ExRateType	<input type="text" value="M"/>	Standard translation at average rate		
Srce curr.	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Translation taking transaction currency as a basis		
TrsDte typ	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Translation date		

2nd local currency

Crcy type	<input type="text"/>	Company code currency	Currency	<input type="text"/>
Valuation	<input type="text"/>	Legal Valuation		
ExRateType	<input type="text"/>	Standard translation at average rate		
Srce curr.	<input type="text"/>	Translation taking transaction currency as a basis		
TrsDte typ	<input type="text"/>	Translation date		

3rd local currency

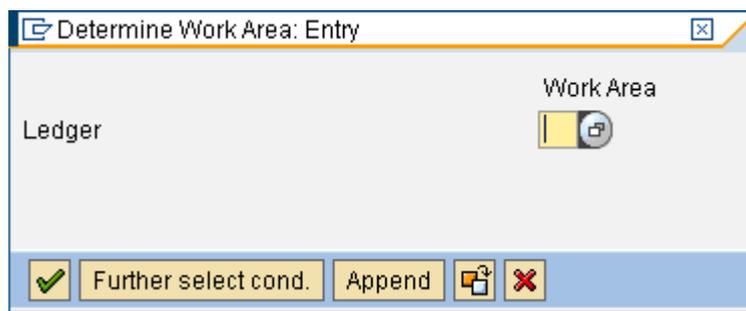
Crcy type	<input type="text"/>	Company code currency	Currency	<input type="text"/>
Valuation	<input type="text"/>	Legal Valuation		
ExRateType	<input type="text"/>	Standard translation at average rate		
Srce curr.	<input type="text"/>	Translation taking transaction currency as a basis		
TrsDte typ	<input type="text"/>	Translation date		

2.1.1.3 Define and Activate Non-Leading Ledgers

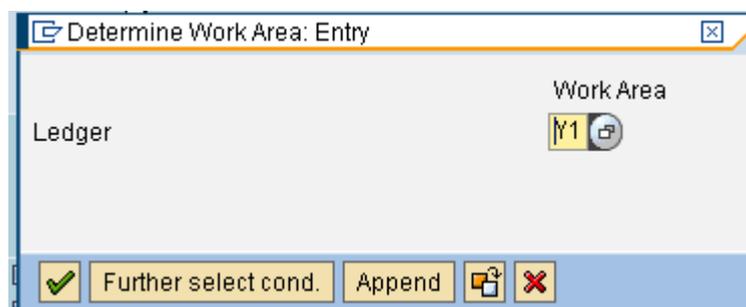
IMG → Financial Accounting (New) → Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) → Ledgers → Ledger → Define and Activate Non-Leading Ledgers

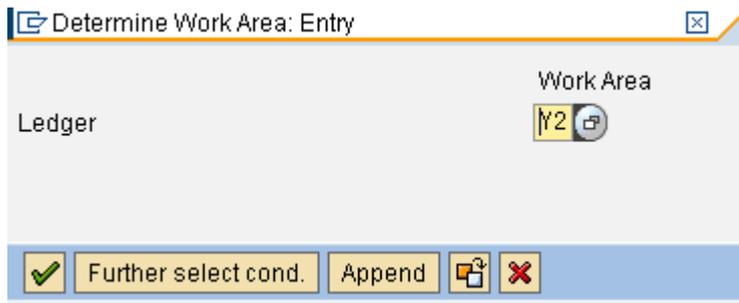
Here you make the following settings for the non-leading ledgers for **each company code**:

- 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.



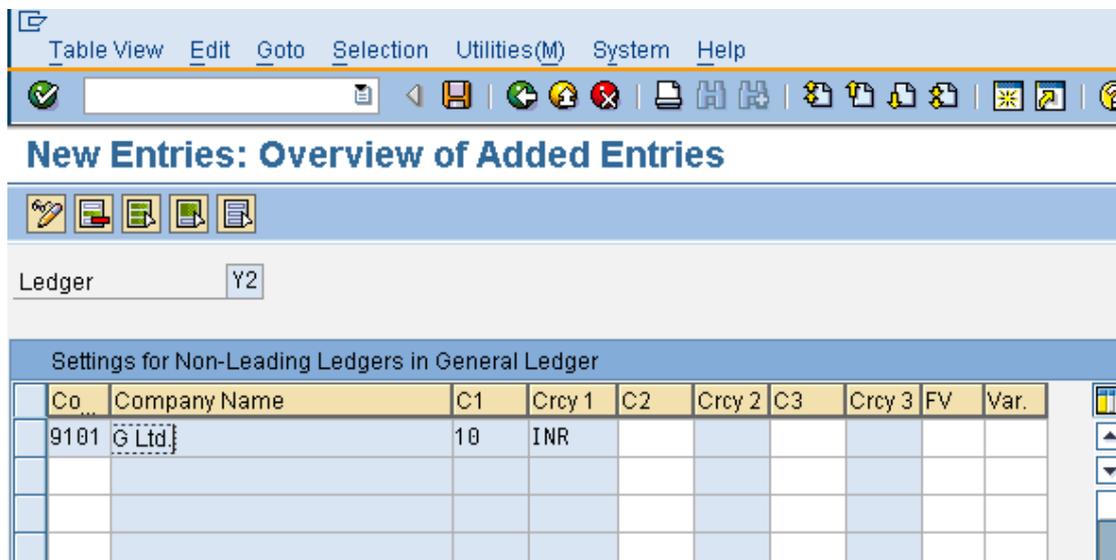
Update the following:-



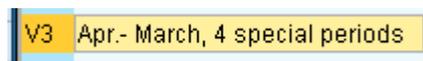


Click on **New Entries**

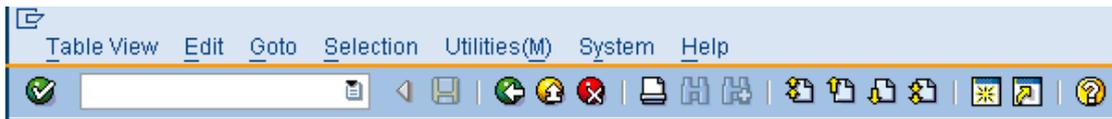
Update the following:-



Take a drop down in the field FV (Fiscal year variant)



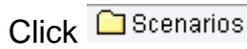
You can even assign a different posting period variant to this ledger

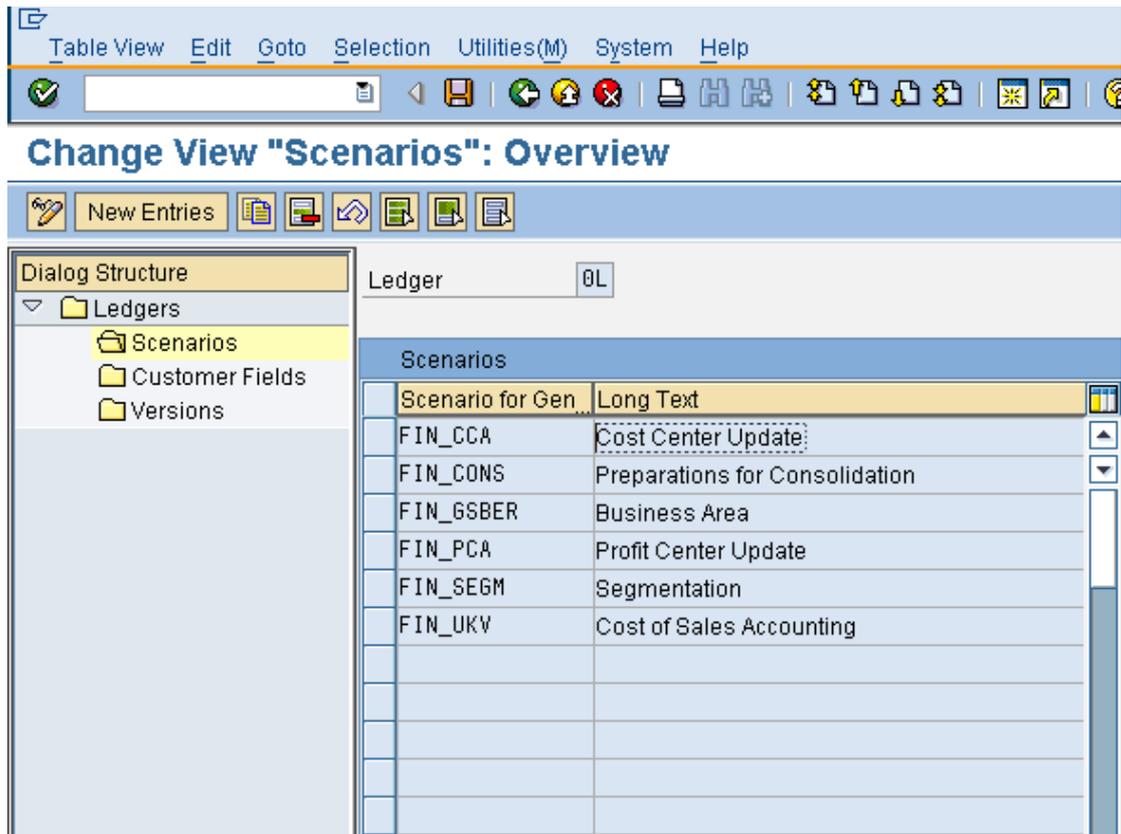


Display View "Ledgers": Overview

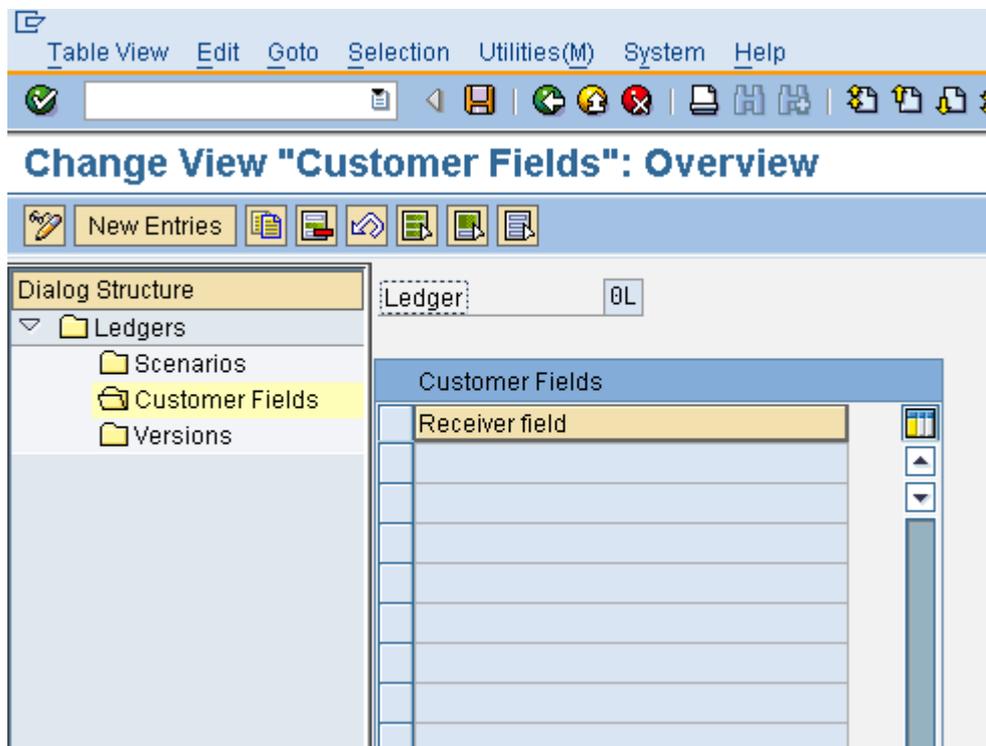
The screenshot displays the 'Ledgers' overview screen. On the left, a 'Dialog Structure' tree shows a folder named 'Ledgers' expanded, containing sub-items for 'Scenarios', 'Customer Fields', and 'Versions'. The main area is a table with the following data:

Ledger	Ledger Name
0L	Leading Ledger
L5	
L6	
Y1	Ledger for Local Reporting G
Y2	Ledger for Tax reporting





Click **Customer Fields**



Click 

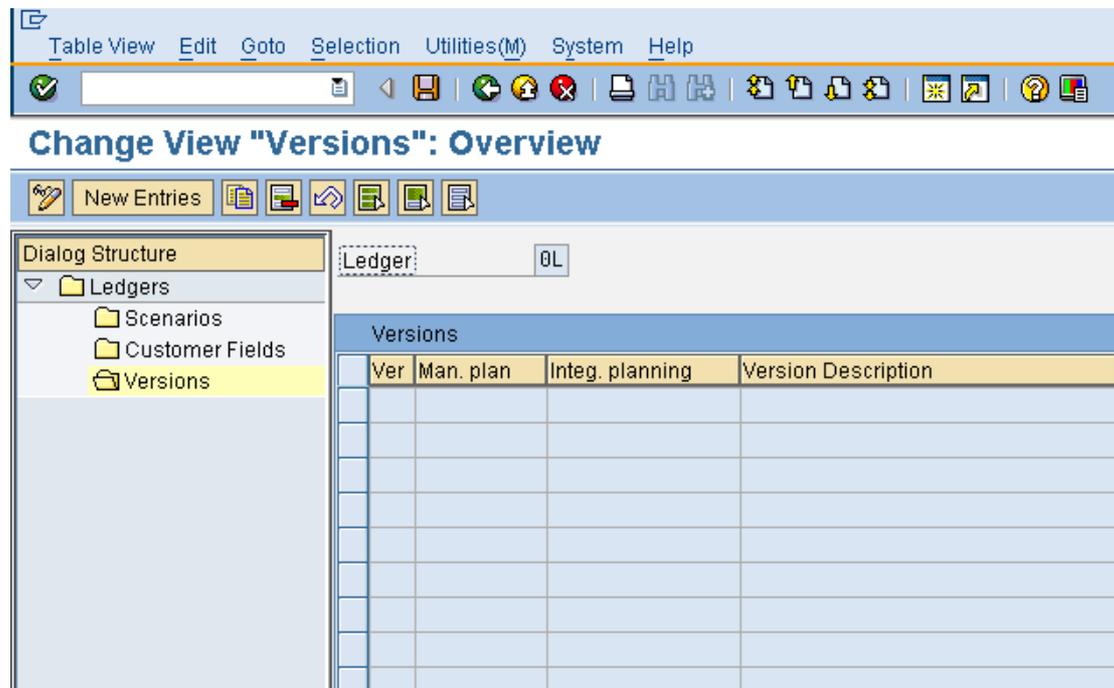


Table View Edit Goto Selection Utilities(M) System Help

Change View "Versions": Overview

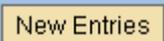
New Entries

Dialog Structure

- Ledgers
 - Scenarios
 - Customer Fields
 - Versions

Ledger: 0L

Ver	Man. plan	Integ. planning	Version Description

Click on 

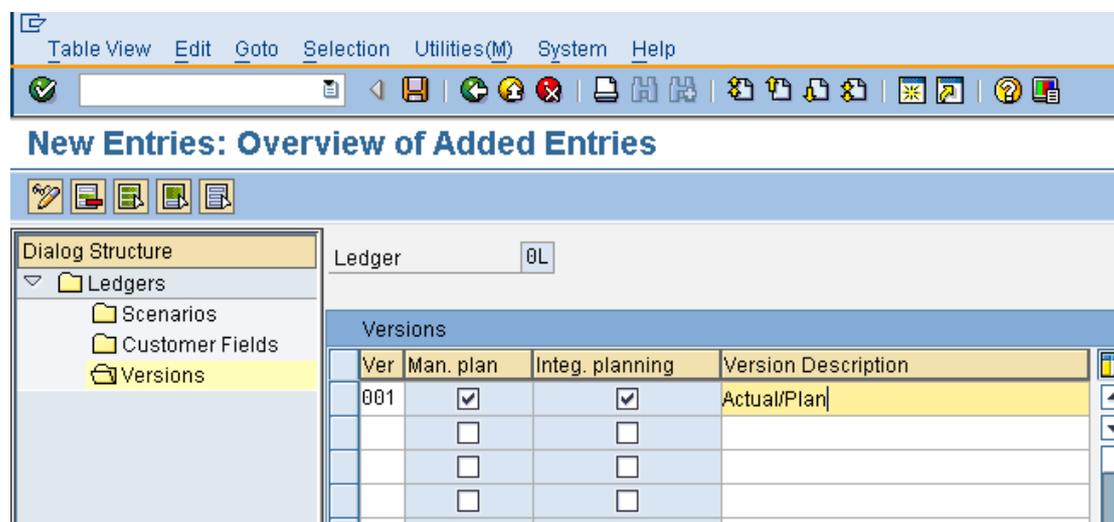


Table View Edit Goto Selection Utilities(M) System Help

New Entries: Overview of Added Entries

New Entries

Dialog Structure

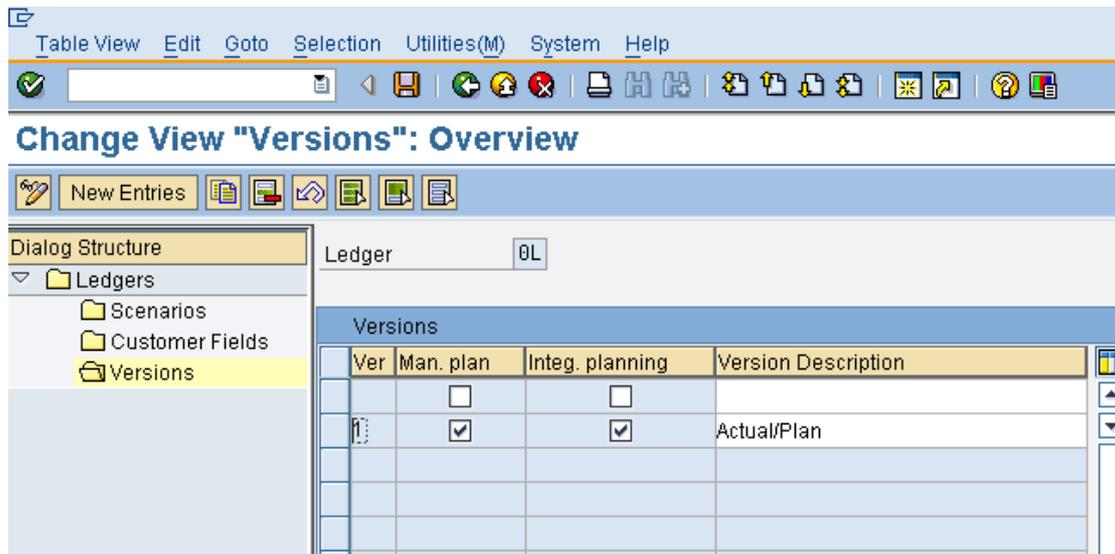
- Ledgers
 - Scenarios
 - Customer Fields
 - Versions

Ledger: 0L

Ver	Man. plan	Integ. planning	Version Description
001	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Actual/Plan
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

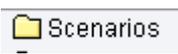
Click on 

Click 



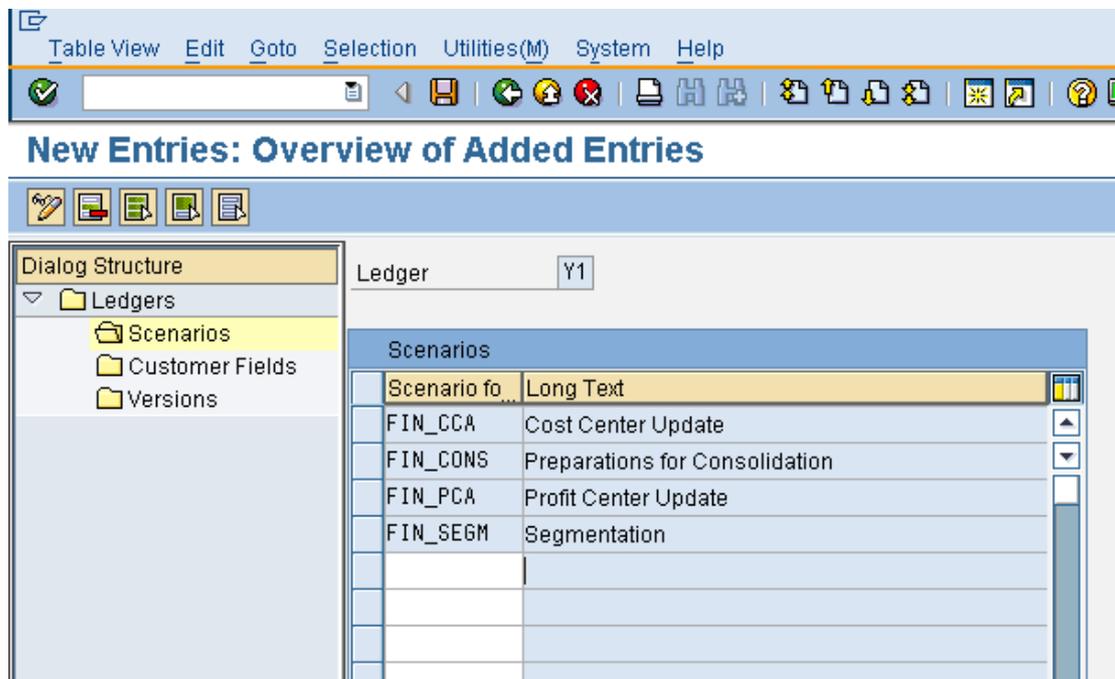
Click 

Select 

Click 

Click on 

Update the following:-



Click on 

To assign Profit center update you need to have profit center module active.

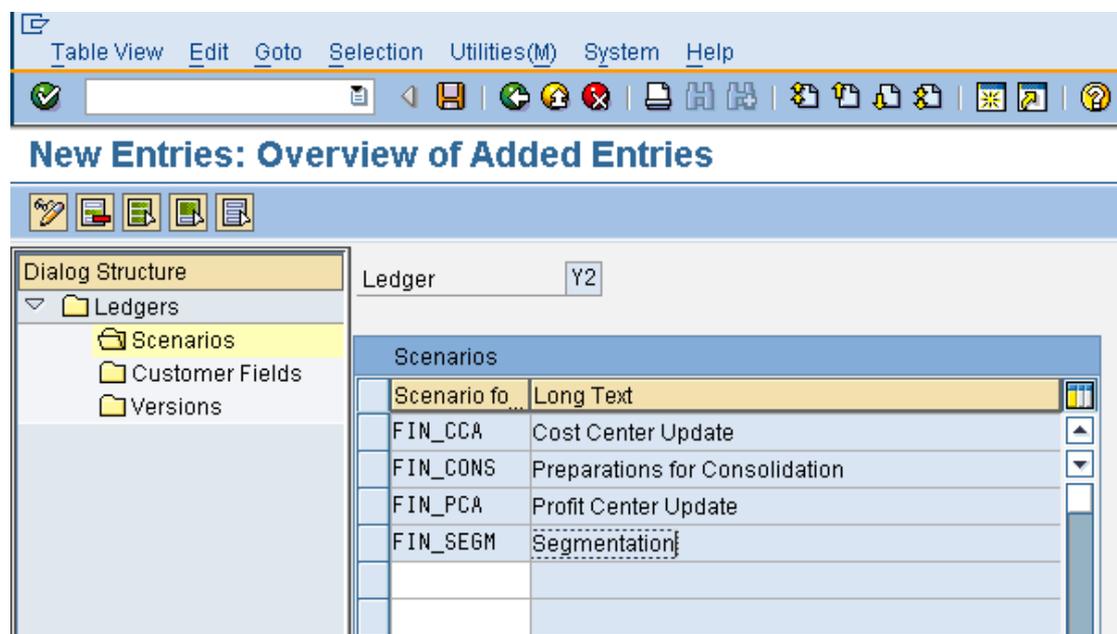
Click 

Select  

Click  Scenarios

Click on 

Update the following:-



Click on 

2.1.1.5 Define Ledger Group

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

Here you define ledger groups. A ledger group is a combination of ledgers for the purpose of applying the functions and processes of general ledger accounting to the group as a whole.

When posting, for example, you can restrict the update of individual postings to a ledger group so that the system only posts to the ledgers in that group. You can combine any number of ledgers in a ledger group. In this way, you simplify the tasks in the individual functions of General Ledger Accounting. When a ledger is created, the system automatically generates a ledger group with the same name. In this way, you can also post data to an individual ledger or access it when using functions where you can only enter a ledger group and not ledgers.

You can change the name of the ledger group that was taken from the ledger. You only have to create those ledger groups in which you want to combine several ledgers for joint processing in a function.

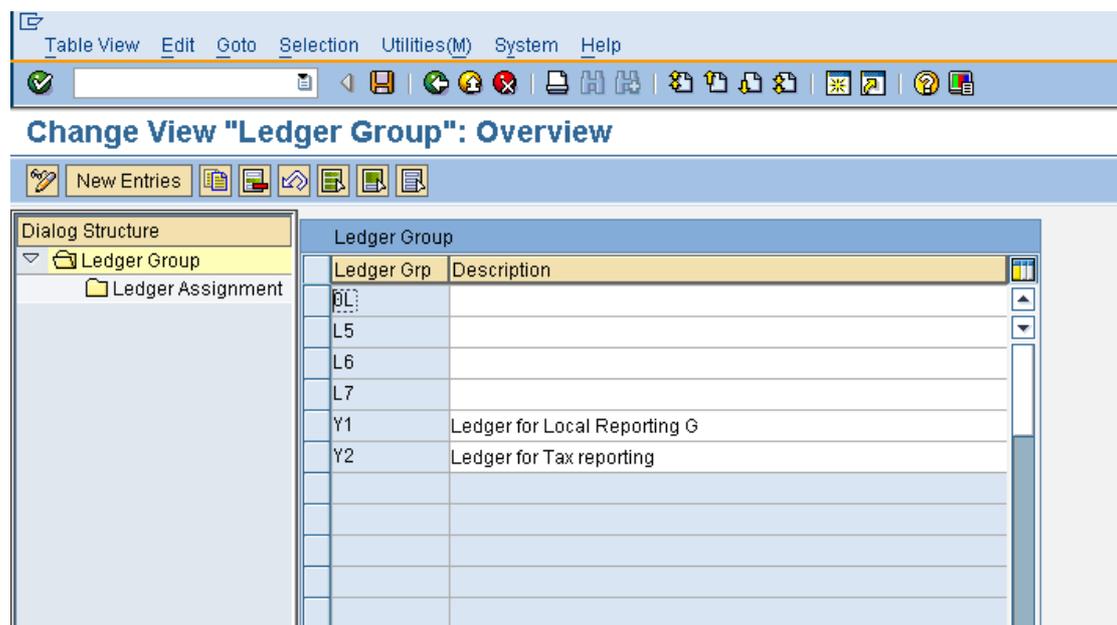
You do not need to create a ledger group for all ledgers because the system automatically posts to all ledgers when you do not enter a ledger group in a function.

Representative Ledger of a Ledger Group

The system uses the representative ledger of a ledger group to determine the posting period and to check whether the posting period is open. If the posting period for the representative ledger is open, the system posts in all ledgers of the group, even if the posting period of the non-representative ledgers is closed. Each ledger group must have exactly one representative ledger: If the ledger group has a leading ledger, the leading ledger must always be identified as the representative ledger.

If the ledger group does not have a leading ledger, you must designate one of the ledgers as the representative ledger. If the ledger group has only one ledger, this ledger is then the representative ledger. If the ledger group has more than one ledger, the system checks during posting whether the representative ledger was selected correctly. This check is based on the fiscal year variant of the company code:

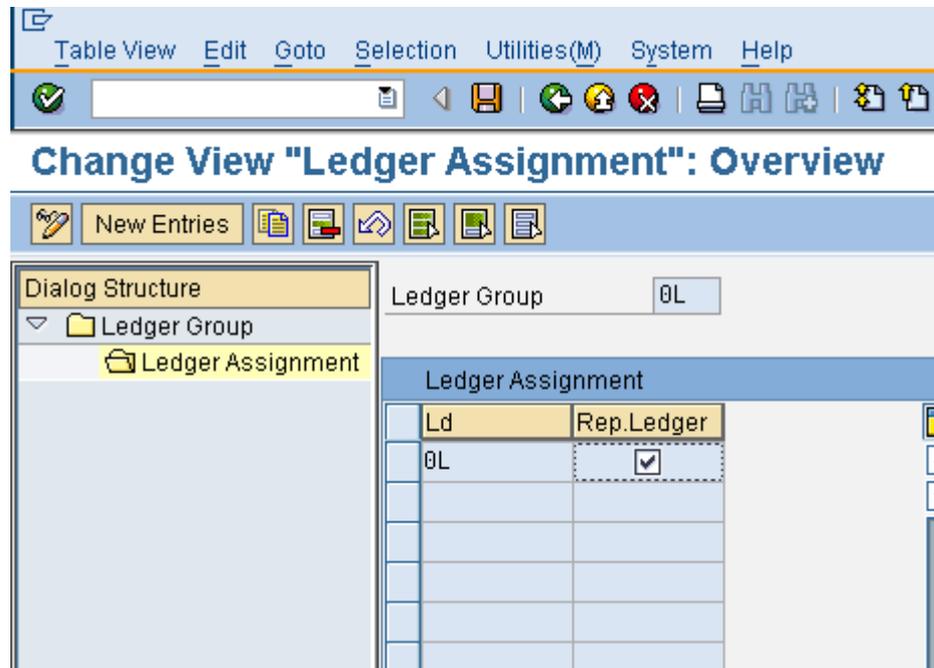
We do not want to group the ledgers, therefore we do not do any configuration here.



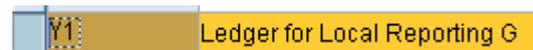
Ledger Grp	Description
0L	

Select

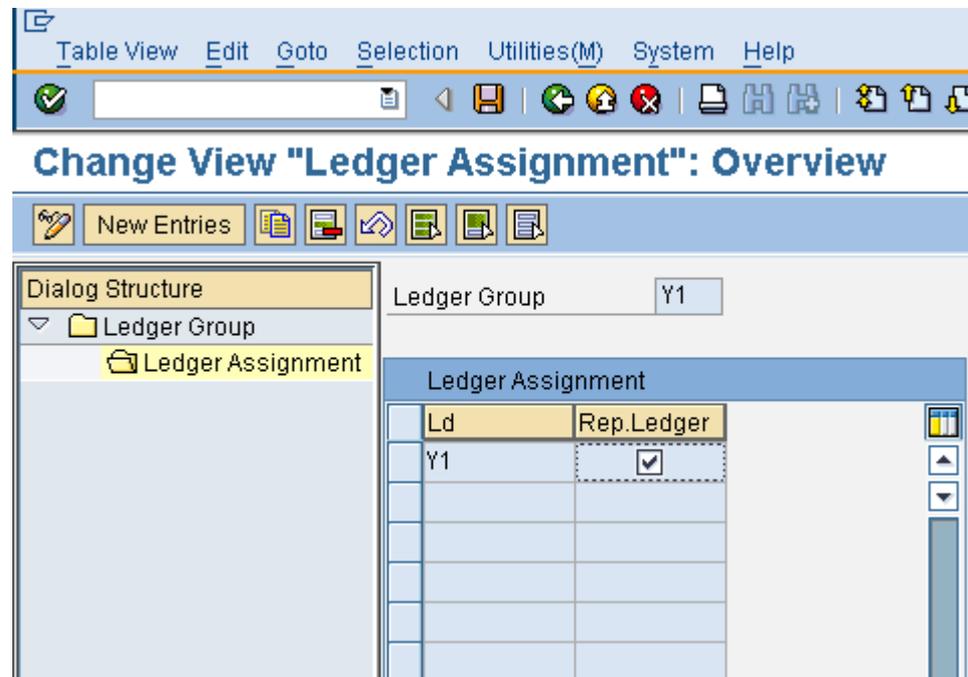
Double click  Ledger Assignment



Select Y1



Double click  Ledger Assignment



Similarly you can check Y2

2.1.1.6 Activate New General Ledger Accounting

IMG → Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Activate New General Ledger Accounting (**FAGL_ACTIVATION**)

By activating New General Ledger Accounting, you achieve the following:

- 1) The functions for new General Ledger Accounting become available.
- 2) In the SAP Reference IMG, the previous Financial Accounting menu is replaced by the Financial Accounting (New) menu. Under Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) and General Ledger (New), you can make the settings for New General Ledger Accounting.
- 3) You activate the tables of new General Ledger Accounting so that your posting data is written to them.

If you already use classic General Ledger Accounting in your production system, you need to perform the migration of this data before you activate