SAP New GL Structure Configuration

Product of www.sapficoconsultant.com
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
Create Additional sort keys ............................................................... 113
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
Define Profit Center Standard Hierarchy in Controlling Area ...... 135
Define Standard Hierarchy............................................................ 136
Specify Time-Dependent Fields for Profit Centers.................... 144
Create Dummy Profit Center ...................................................... 145
Define Segment ............................................................................. 146
Define Profit Center ...................................................................... 148
Assign Default Profit Center to Accounts ..................................... 153
Define Plan Periods (For GL planning) .......................................... 154
Define Plan Versions (GLPV).......................................................... 156
Assign Plan Version to Fiscal Year and Activate (GLP2) .......... 157
Activate Line items for planning (FAGLGCLE)............................ 158
Install Summary table (GLPLINST) (Very Important)............... 160
Define Planner Profile (GLPLADM)............................................... 162
Define Document Types for Planning Planner Profile (GLPLADM)... 173
Define Number Ranges for Plan Documents (FAGL_PL_LC) ....... 174
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
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 PrCt.......................................................... 207
36.4 Define Special Handling for Internal Goods Movements ....... 209
Define Translation Ratios for Currency Translation............... 210
Enter Exchange Rates................................................................. 213
Define Worklist for Exchange Rate Entry................................. 214
Assign Exchange Rate to the Worklist........................................ 215
DEFINING VALIDATION & SUBSTITUTION .............................. 216
41.1 Define Validations for Posting................................................ 216
41.2 Define Substitution in Accounting Documents (OBBH)...... 230
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
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 it 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)
1 Creating company code

Company code is the basic organizational unit in FI (Financial accounting) for which a balance sheet and profit & loss account can be drawn. We create company code 9101 (G Ltd.) which is located in the country India.

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

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

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


Double click on Edit Company Code
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 ![copy icon](image) 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Code</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>SAP AG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0005</td>
<td>IDES AG NEW GL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0006</td>
<td>IDES US INC New GL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0007</td>
<td>IDES AG NEW GL 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0008</td>
<td>IDES US INC New GL 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>IDES Japan 0100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>IDES Japan 0110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1060</td>
<td>IDES AG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1092</td>
<td>Singapore Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>IDES UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>IDES Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200</td>
<td>IDES France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2201</td>
<td>IDES France affiliate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2300</td>
<td>IDES España</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2400</td>
<td>IDES Filiale 1.1 IT Ko.1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500</td>
<td>IDES Netherlands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entry 1 of 154
Click on **New Entries** and update the following fields:

**New Entries: Details of Added Entries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Code</th>
<th>9181</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>G Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>INR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>EN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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 FAGLFLTXT.

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.**

0L is the Leading Ledger.

Click on New Entries.

Update the following:-

Click on.
Click 

Ledger group Y1 is created only with ledger Y1!
2.1.1.2 Define Currencies of Leading Ledger (Optional)


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 New Entries
Update the following:-

New Entries: Details of Added Entries

Company Code: 0101

1st local currency
- Currency type
- Valuation
- ExRateType
- Sscr curr.
- TrsDte tyo

2nd local currency
- Currency type
- Valuation
- ExRateType
- Sscr curr.
- TrsDte tyo

3rd local currency
- Currency type
- Valuation
- ExRateType
- Sscr curr.
- TrsDte tyo

Click ✅
### New Entries: Details of Added Entries

#### Company Code: BT100 LTD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>1st local currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ckeytype</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExRateType</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since curr</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TrsDte typ</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>INR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>2nd local currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ckeytype</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExRateType</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since curr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TrsDte typ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>3rd local currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ckeytype</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExRateType</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since curr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TrsDte typ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now update the following:-

### Change View "Additional Local Currencies For Company Code":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Code</th>
<th>S101</th>
<th>G Ltd.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st local currency</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CcyType</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Company code currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Legal Valuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExRateType</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Standard translation at average rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source curr.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Translation taking transaction currency as a basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TrsDate typ</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Translation date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>INR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **2nd local currency** | | |
| CcyType | 30 | Group currency |
| Valuation | 1 | Group Valuation |
| ExRateType | N | Standard translation at average rate |
| Source curr. | 2 | Translation taking 1st local currency as a basis |
| TrsDate typ | 3 | Translation date |
| Currency | EUR | |

| **3rd local currency** | | |
| CcyType | 30 | Group currency |
| Valuation | 2 | Profit Center Valuation |
| ExRateType | N | Standard translation at average rate |
| Source curr. | 2 | Translation taking 3rd local currency as a basis |
| TrsDate typ | 3 | Translation date |
| Currency | EUR | |

Click on 📋
2.1.1.3 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 Update the following:-

Now 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
2.1.1.4 Assign Scenarios and Customer Fields to Ledgers


In this IMG activity, you assign the following to your ledgers:

**Scenarios**
This determines what fields in a ledger are updated when it receives posting from other application components. **It is not possible to create any new scenarios other than predefined scenarios.**

**Custom Fields**
You can add custom fields (that you have already defined) to the ledger.

**Versions**
This enables you to make general version settings for the ledger that depend on the fiscal year. In the versions, you specify whether actual data is recorded, whether manual planning is allowed, and whether planning integration with Controlling is activated.
## Display View "Ledgers": Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ledger</th>
<th>Ledger Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BL</td>
<td>Leading Ledger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y1</td>
<td>Ledger for Local Reporting G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y2</td>
<td>Ledger for Tax reporting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select **Scenarios**

Click **Scenarios**
Change View "Scenarios": Overview

Click 

Customer Fields

Change View "Customer Fields": Overview
Click on New Entries.

Click on the toolbar icon.
Click on

Select [Y1] Ledger for Local Reporting

Click on

Update the following:

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

Click ⬆️

Select ⬇️

Click ✓

Click on New Entries

Update the following:-

2.1.1.5 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.**

### Change View "Ledger Group": Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ledger Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Double click Ledger Assignment

Change View "Ledger Assignment": Overview

Dialog Structure

Ledger Group

Ledger Assignment

Ld  Rep Ledger

0L  

0L  

Select

Ledger Grp  Description

0L  

www.sapficoconsultant.com
Select Y1

Double click

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 (FA GL_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