Central Finance

THE BEST RUN **SAP**

Content

1   Central Finance

With Central Finance, you can transition to a centralized SAP S/4HANA system or an SAP S/4HANA Cloud, private edition system without disruption to your current system landscape, which can be made up of a combination of SAP systems of different releases and accounting approaches and non-SAP systems.

This allows you to establish a Central Reporting Platform for FI/CO with the option of creating a common reporting structure. Additionally, selected financial processes can be executed centrally in this system. To prepare common reporting structures, you can map the different accounting entities (for example, account, profit center, or cost center) in your source systems to one common set of master data in the *Central Finance* system. You can then replicate financial accounting and management accounting postings to your *Central Finance* system.

In your SAP S/4HANA system, FI documents and CO postings are combined into one document; the universal journal entry. In addition, all cost elements are part of the chart of accounts. Before you replicate CO postings to the Central Finance system, you need to make sure that accounts are available for all cost elements. You can also replicate certain cost objects (for example, internal orders) to the *Central Finance* system.

In a typical set-up, multiple source systems are connected to one System Landscape Transformation Replication Server which in turn is connected to one *Central Finance* system.

Where can I find more information?
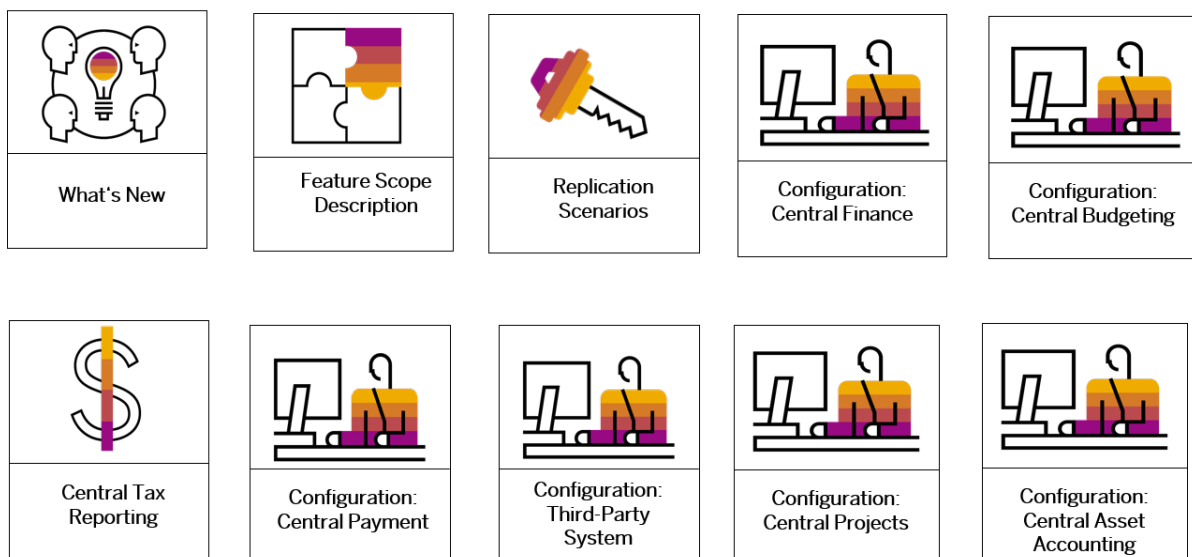
What's New	Feature Scope Description	Replication Scenarios	Configuration: Central Finance	Configuration: Central Budgeting

Central Tax Reporting	Configuration: Central Payment	Configuration: Third-Party System	Configuration: Central Projects	Configuration: Central Asset Accounting

- https://help.sap.com/doc/474a13c5e9964c849c3a14d6c04339b5/100/en-US/ 8880de6dbfb94ea3b0de1f26b40816dc.html [https://help.sap.com/doc/ 474a13c5e9964c849c3a14d6c04339b5/100/en-US/8880de6dbfb94ea3b0de1f26b40816dc.html]
- https://help.sap.com/doc/e2048712f0ab45e791e6d15ba5e20c68/2022/en-US/ FSD_OP2022_latest.pdf [https://help.sap.com/doc/e2048712f0ab45e791e6d15ba5e20c68/2022/en-US/FSD_OP2022_latest.pdf]
- Replication Scenarios in Central Finance [page 6]
- Getting Started with Central Finance [page 12]
- Central Tax Reporting [page 308]
- Central Payment [page 226]
- Third-Party System Interfaces to Central Finance [page 353]
- Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario [page 295]
- Central Budgeting [page 217]
- Central Asset Accounting [page 275]

> ### i Note
>
> Source System:
>
> Within this document we use the term **source system** to refer to the systems within your current system landscape from which you want to transfer data to your SAP S/4 HANA system. You should note that source systems within your Central Finance scenario can also be SAP S/4HANA systems, SAP S/4HANA Cloud systems, as well as SAP ERP systems, SAP S/4HANA Finance (previously known as SAP Simple Finance) systems, and non-SAP systems.
>
> Target System:
>
> The terms **target system** and **Central Finance system** both refer to the SAP S/4HANA system or SAP S/4HANA Cloud, private edition to which you want to transfer your data.

> ### i Note
>
> Terminology: Journal Entry vs. Accounting Document
>
> Please note that the following information applies only to English.
>
> In SAP S/4HANA, the term journal entry replaced accounting document following a change in the underlying financial architecture. While the basic concept – the accounting record for a business transaction – is the same, journal entries enable a true integrated accounting system.
>
> You may notice that you still see document or accounting document on the user interface and in the documentation. Nevertheless, these accounting documents are actually journal entries since they are based on the new architecture.

1.1 Replication Scenarios in Central Finance

Central Finance supports the following replication scenarios:

- FI/CO replication
  The replication of FI postings encompasses a certain scope. For a list of postings that are not replicated to Central Finance, see Postings Excluded from Transfer [page 10].
  For more information about clearings and open items, see Activation of Clearing Transfer and Handling of Open Items [page 181].
  For information about further business transactions, see Special Business Transactions: Additional Information [page 188].
  Also see SAP Note 2184567, which answers frequently asked questions about Central Finance.
- CO replication
  Replication of CO postings that do not flow in via FI (for example, cost center allocation) (actuals only: value types 04 and 11) – for supported business transactions, see SAP note 2103482.
- Cost object replication
  For additional information and scope, see SAP Note 2180924.
- Commitment replication
  Replication of commitments and commitment updates for purchase requisitions and purchase orders.
  For additional information, see SAP note 2554827.
- Replication of EC-PCA postings
  For additional information, see Replication of EC-PCA Internal Postings [page 142].
- Replication of Material Cost Estimates
  For additional information, see Ongoing Replication of Material Cost Estimates [page 150].
- Replication of Activity Rates
  For additional information, see Replication of Activity Rates [page 155].
- Replication of Activity Types
  For additional information, see Activity Types [page 161].
- Replication of projects
  For additional information, see Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario [page 295].
- Replication of a defined subset of logistics data relating to sales documents and customers invoices within the Accounting View of Logistics Information component.
  For additional information, see Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL): Overview [page 323].
- Replication of Joint Venture Accounting data
  For additional information, see Joint Venture Accounting in Central Finance [page 382].

The following features are also supported:

Replication of Document Changes

Changes to financial documents (for example via transaction FB02) are replicated from the source system to the Central Finance system.

Replication into Accounts Receivables and Accounts Payables

Financials postings update FI-AP/AR if postings or clearings on customer or vendor accounts are replicated.

For restrictions and more information, see Activation of Clearing Transfer and Handling of Open Items [page 181].

Replication of Changes to Cost Objects, Depending on the Scenario Definition

Replication of changes to cost objects from the source systems to the Central Finance system is possible for those with 1:1 cardinality in the scenario definition. The attributes marked as "Derive from Local" and "CO relevant" can be replicated automatically in the Central Finance system, and the replication of common critical statuses is supported.

Replication of Commitments

Commitment replication supports not only commitments from the creation of purchase requisitions and purchase orders but also updates to commitments triggered by changes to purchase requisitions and purchase orders, including goods issue and invoice receipt for the purchase order.

Revenue Accounting and Reporting (RAR)

Revenue Accounting and Reporting (RAR) data can be mapped to your Central Finance system using the Central Fiance MDG mapping functionalities. Revenue accounting data from local systems can then be processed centrally, providing a consolidated reporting view. For more information, see Integration with Central Finance .

For detailed information about configuring Central Finance, see Getting Started with Central Finance [page 12].

1.2   System Landscape

Source Systems

Using Central Finance, you can use transfer data to your SAP S/4HANA system from the following source systems:

- SAP S/4HANA systems
- SAP ERP releases as source systems that are still in maintenance starting from SAP ERP 6.0. Instructions on how to implement Central Finance with these source system releases are available either as SAP Notes or are contained in the support packages for these systems. For releases SAP R/3 4.6C to SAP ECC 5.0, contact SAP Product Management by creating an incident on the component FI-CF.
- SAP S/4HANA Finance (previously known as SAP Simple Finance) as of release 1511
- SAP S/4HANA Cloud
- **Third-Party Systems**
  For information about connecting non-SAP ERP systems to Central Finance, see SAP Note 2713300 . For more information on configuration of the third-party system interface to Central Finance, see Third-Party System Interfaces to Central Finance [page 353].

> **i Note**
>
> Note that the functions that are available in your Central Finance scenario will differ depending on the release levels of both your source and target systems.

Central Finance Landscape
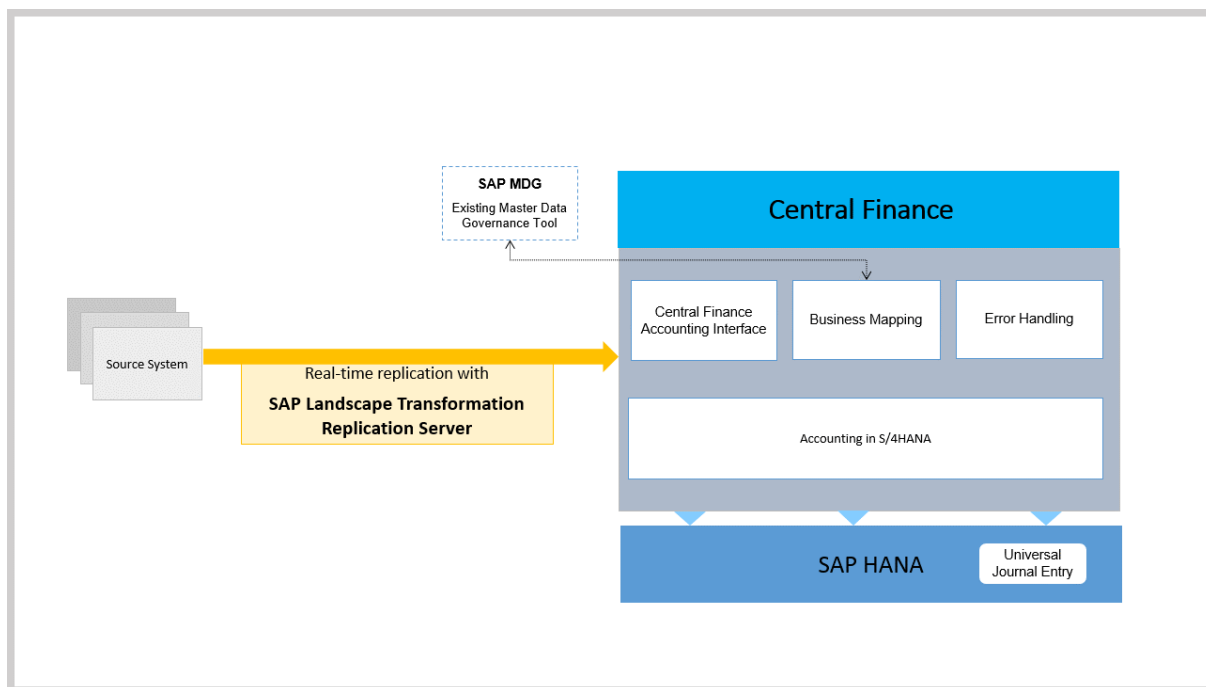
The figure above illustrates the way in which Central Finance is used in conjunction with SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SAP LT Replication Server), SAP Master Data Governance (SAP MDG) and error handling.

SAP LT Replication Server

SAP LT Replication Server collects data written to databases in the source systems and feeds this data into the corresponding Central Finance accounting interface.

The following replication scenarios are supported:

- Replication of FI/CO postings
- Replication of CO internal postings
- Replication of cost objects
- Replication of commitments
- Replication of EC-PCA postings
- Replication of material cost estimates
- Replication of activity rates
- Replication of a defined subset of logistics data from purchase documents, sales documents, customer invoices, supplier invoices (Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL)

Please also check Replication Scenarios in Central Finance [page 6] for additional information about the replication scenarios.

SAP LT Replication Server is also used for the initial load of CO internal postings and cost objects. The initial load of FI data is managed via Customizing activities in the Central Finance system. You can access these Customizing activities in the Implementation Guide (IMG) by starting transaction **SPRO** and then choosing

Central Monitoring and Alerting Capabilities

You can connect to your SAP LT Replication Server from an SAP Solution Manager system, enabling you to monitor aggregated information on job, trigger, and table status.

For more information, see Configuration in SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server [page 27].

Master Data Governance (SAP MDG)

Central Finance offers integration to Master Data Governance (MDG) to access available mapping information there. Even if MDG is not in use, in the background Central Finance uses the MDG mapping tables that are available without installing MDG. This does not require an MDG license. The MDG license is only required if the MDG application is used. If you use MDG to distribute master data throughout your system landscape, it is likely that MDG will already contain a lot of information on how master data maps to each other in the different systems. This information can be accessed and does not have to be maintained again manually.

Different types of master data are mapped in different ways:

- Master data, such as G/L accounts, customers, and vendors, must be either mapped manually as part of your Customizing or using SAP Master Data Governance.
- Master data relating to cost objects, such as production orders and internal orders, is mapped using the cost object mapping framework.

> → Recommendation
>
> To map master data, SAP suggests you use SAP MDG. If you are mapping short-living cost objects, you should use SAP MDG in conjunction with the cost object mapping framework.

Master Data Consolidation

Master Data Consolidation enables you to determine an initial set for key mapping. For more information, see the section Key Mapping in Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 52].

Document Relationship Browser

Using the Document Relationship Browser, you can see the document flow of an FI document. For example, you can navigate back from an FI document to the original sales order. You can also search for the reposted FI document using the company code, original document number, or fiscal year from the source system.

> **i Note**
>
> All business documents related to a transaction are available in the Document Relationship Browser, provided the source system is an SAP system.

To navigate to the Document Relationship Browser, you can use the following transactions:

- Controlling Documents: Actual (**KSB5**), then choose ▶ *Environment* ❯ *Relationship Browser* ❯
- Display Document (**FB03**), then choose ▶ *Environment* ❯ *Document Environment* ❯ *Relationship Browser* ❯

Drillback from Fiori App - Manage Journal Entries

To enable drillback to a source document from the Fiori app **Manage Journal Entries** you must carry out the configuration settings described in the SAP Note 2507089 .

Error Handling

After the data is mapped, the system uses error handling functions to log the details of any errors encountered. You can choose to make corrections and repost the item or process the item again after, for example, you correct the mapping rule or adjust incorrect values in the document.

SAP HANA

The internal accounting interface posts Financial Accounting (FI)/Management Accounting (CO) documents to SAP HANA as a universal journal entry.

1.3   Postings Excluded from Transfer

Some postings cannot be transferred as part of the initial load and ongoing replication.

Postings Excluded from Transfer

CO-FI Postings and Clearings

A CO document in the source system triggers the creation of an FI document of the type CO-FI in the source system. This document is not transferred to the Central Finance system. Instead, the replicated CO document in Central Finance also triggers the creation of a document of the type CO-FI.

Note: CO documents should only be replicated if the G/L Reconciliation flag has **not** been set in the customizing activity General Replication Settings (**VCFIN_SOURCE_SET**). This flag is only available in SAP ERP source systems.

A clearing that attempts to clear a CO-FI posting of this type is transferred via the FI interface and the system cannot identify which posting it is related to because the CO-FI posting itself doesn't contain any information about the corresponding source document. Therefore, subsequent processes such as CO-FI clearings will run into errors.

The following types of posting are **not** transferred as part of the initial load and ongoing replication:

- Postings to CO-FI reconciliation ledger (GL Reconciliation Postings)

> i Note
>
> For ERP Source Systems. For the **initial load only** you should note that, if you have enabled replication of CO postings, postings to CO-FI reconciliation ledger (GL reconciliation postings) will be transferred via CO. Therefore, you must **not** set the *GL Reconciliation Postings Transferred* flag in the Customizing activity **General Replication Settings**. For more information about this activity, see Configuration in Source System: Initial Load [page 75].

- Year-end closing postings where the reference transaction (`AWTYP`) is `GLYEC`
- Clearings are not transferred as part of the initial load but you can activate the transfer of clearings via ongoing replication. For more information see Activation of Clearing Transfer and Handling of Open Items [page 181].
- Clearing resets are not transferred as part of the initial load but you can activate the transfer of clearing resets via ongoing replication. For more information see Activation of Clearing Transfer and Handling of Open Items [page 181].
- Recurring entries
- Sample documents
- Noted items (apart from downpayment requests and payment requests)
- Parked documents
- Balance carryforward items
- Closing operations (These comprise processes and functions performed at the end of the fiscal year in certain countries.)

> i Note
>
> Long texts - on both header and item level - and attachments are **not** replicated during the creation of documents or when those documents are changed.

> i Note
>
> Transactional data that is stored in supplementary tables in the source system is not replicated to Central Finance.
>
> Therefore, processes that rely upon this supplementary data are not supported, for example, Nota Fiscal (Brazil).

Documents created via ALE in the source system cannot be replicated correctly to the Central Finance system. In the ALE scenarios, postings are processed in a simplified manner, which is not compatible with the Central Finance scenario and could result in missing or inconsistent postings in the Central Finance system. Project master data is an exception to this. For more information about Central Projects, see Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario [page 295].

Costing-Based CO-PA

For the current scope of Costing-Based CO-PA in Central Finance, see SAP Note 2184567 .

1.4   Configuring Your Central Finance Scenario

1.4.1 Getting Started with Central Finance

The following chapters contain information about configuring the different systems involved in your Central Finance scenario.

Before you start configuring your systems, carefully read the information provided here and in the SAP Note 2184567 - Central Finance: Frequently Asked Questions.

In addition, ensure that you have installed the latest support package and applied the most recent notes on component FI-CF and its subcomponents to avoid encountering problems which have already been solved.

1.4.1.1   Prerequisites

SAP ERP Releases for Source Systems

For information about which source systems are supported, see System Landscape [page 7].

Replication from Third-Party Systems

For information about connecting non-SAP ERP systems to Central Finance, see SAP Note 2713300 .

For more information on configuration of the third-party system interface to Central Finance, see Third-Party System Interfaces to Central Finance [page 353].

Licensing

Required Software

You must have a license for the following:

- Central Finance
  Contact your SAP Account Executive to verify if you need to purchase this license.

Optional Software

- External Tax Calculation Engine
  If you are using an external tax calculation engine in your source system, you should connect the same external tax calculate engine to your Central Finance system. This is because after tax calculation, tax checks are carried out in both systems.
- SAP BusinessObjects Analysis, edition for Microsoft Office
  In addition to classic SAP ERP reports such as financial statements, cash flow, or profitability reports, you can use SAP BusinessObjects Analysis, edition for Microsoft Office for reporting. SAP BusinessObjects Analysis, edition for Microsoft Office integrates with Microsoft Excel and helps you to gain insight into business data and make intelligent decisions that impact corporate performance.
  For more information about SAP BusinessObjects Analysis, see SAP Help Portal at http://help.sap.com *Analytics* > *Business Intelligence* > *Analysis* .
  Contact your SAP Account Executive to verify if you need to purchase a license.

Releases

The add-on `DMIS 2011_1_700` (or higher depending on the release of the system) is installed on all source systems and on the SLT server.

> **i Note**
>
> The minimum support package (SP) level for the steps described in this document is SP08.
>
> For the Central Finance – Business Integration Scenario, SP09 is required.

SAP S/4HANA Cloud as a Source System

- You can use an SAP S/4HANA Cloud system as a source system from which to replicate content to Central Finance. You can find more information in the SAP Best Practices Explorer, scope item https://rapid.sap.com/bp/scopeitems/1W4 .
  For more information, see the product assistance for SAP S/4HANA Cloud on the **SAP Help Portal** at https://help.sap.com/viewer/p/SAP_S4HANA_CLOUD under *Product Assistance* > *<choose your language>* > *Finance* > *Accounting and Financial Close* > *Integration of SAP S/4HANA Cloud Source System with Central Finance* .
- You can replicate project master data from a SAP S/4HANA Cloud system as a source system to the Central Finance (SAP S/4HANA on-premise) system.
  For more information, see the product assistance for SAP S/4HANA Cloud on the **SAP Help Portal** at https://help.sap.com/viewer/p/SAP_S4HANA_CLOUD under *Product Assistance* > *<choose your language>* > *Finance* > *Accounting and Financial Close* > *Replicating Project Data from SAP S/4HANA Cloud to Central Finance* .

Authorizations

The authorization `SAP_IUUC_REPL_REMOTE` has been assigned to the RFC user in the source system.

The following authorizations have been assigned to the configuration user in the SAP LT Replication Server system:

- `SAP_IUUC_REPL_ADMIN`
- `SAP_MWB_PROJECT_MANAGER`

Business Functions

You have activated the Central Finance (`FINS_CFIN`) business function in the Switch Framework (transaction `SFW5`).

Web Dynpro Applications

For security reasons, the services delivered for Web Dynpro applications are delivered in an inactive state. You must activate the services you want to use.

For Central Finance you need the service `MDG_BS_WD_ID_MATCH_SERVICE`.

To activate the services:

1. On the *Maintain Services* screen (transaction `SICF`), make sure that the hierarchy type **SERVICE** is selected, enter the service name, and choose *Execute*.
2. Choose ▶ *Service/Host* ❯ *Activate* ❯, to activate the service.

> **i Note**
>
> You have to perform the procedure for each service that you want to activate.
>
> Once you have activated a service it cannot be reset to inactive.

General Prerequisites

You have ensured that the Central Finance system contains harmonized organizational data and master data for all the accounting entities that you intend to include in your accounting document.

You have created the master data which is needed to repost the existing FI and CO documents from the source system.

You have completed the activities relating to mapping in Customizing of your Central Finance system under:

- Key Mapping
- Value Mapping
- Cost Object Mapping

Please note that (in contrast to SAP ERP source systems) cost elements are now G/L Accounts in SAP S/4HANA. While attributes of cost elements can be maintained with certain validity dates, G/L Accounts are not

time-dependent. This is important to take into account during the initial load, if attributes of cost elements have been changed during the time frame for which the initial load is being carried out.

G/L Account Mapping

Please be aware that inaccurate G/L account mapping will lead to errors during replication. Open-item managed G/L accounts from the source system must be mapped to open-item managed G/L accounts in the Central Finance system. This is required with the initial load if you require activation of Clearing Transfer, even at a later stage.

If tax is included in your postings, you must ensure that the compatible tax category is configured in the corresponding accounts.

Constraints

You cannot use *Central Finance* together with Amount Field Length Extension (AFLE). For details, please see SAP Note 2643282 .

1.4.1.2   Related Information

Planning Information

For more information about topics not covered in this guide, see the following content on the SAP Help Portal:

- https://help.sap.com/viewer/product/SAP_S4HANA_ON-PREMISE/latest/en-US?task=discover_task
- https://help.sap.com/viewer/product/SAP_LANDSCAPE_TRANSFORMATION_REPLICATION_SERVER/latest/en-US

Before you Start your Implementation

Before you start configuring your Central Finance scenario and when integrating new source systems, choose one of the following approaches:

- We assume that during planned maintenance for the source systems and the target system the latest available support package stacks (SP stacks) have been implemented.
  Support package stacks are the most efficient method, in terms of implementation effort, and ensure that the entire system is in a consistent new software state.
  For more information, see Support Package Stack Strategy .
- If the source system is already on a high support package level or if the latest support package cannot be implemented for other reasons, check if the missing notes can be implemented with a moderate amount of effort by using SNOTE.

- In order to avoid the effort involved in implementing multiple individual notes, a TCI may be an alternative option. For more information, see SAP Note 2187425 . This TCI can be built and delivered as a service by SAP.

Frequently Asked Questions

A collection of frequently asked questions is answered in SAP Note 2184567 *Central Finance: Frequently Asked Questions*.

Make sure that you have the up-to-date version of each SAP Note, which you can find at https://support.sap.com/en/my-support/knowledge-base.html .

Upgrade Information

If you are upgrading either one of your source systems or your Central Finance system to a new release or feature pack, you may need to perform manual activities in order to use the new functions that are delivered.

For information on these upgrade activities, see SAP Note 2713590 , which is updated regularly.

SAP Notes for Source Systems

The following SAP note provides an overview of all the SAP notes that are relevant for the source system and that contain the most recent information on the installation, as well as corrections to the installation documentation, and need to be implemented in order to enable the document transfer from the source systems to the Central Finance system using the SAP LT Replication Server. The combination of notes that you need to install will depend on the status of your source system and the scope of your Central Finance scenario.

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
2323494	Overview of Notes Relevant for Source System	Collective note for notes relevant for source systems

Important SAP Notes for the Central Finance System

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
2217711	Currency Handling Fix of CO Posting in Central Finance	Improvement for currency handling

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
2178157	Central Finance: Collective Note for SAP Simple Finance on-premise edition 1503 SPS1508 – CO part	Relevant for Central Finance System Contains corrections and improvements; shipped with SAP Simple Finance, on-premise edition 1503 SPS 1508.
2179826	DDIC object for note 2178157	Relevant for Central Finance System Contains information on objects required for SAP Note 2178157 but not supported by SNOTE
2229985	Unjustified syntax error for ABAP type check for internal tables	Relevant for Central Finance System. Contains information on how to prevent syntax check errors.
2225086	Enabling Central Finance Business Mapping without the Need to Set Up System Landscape Directory (SLD)	Relevant for Central Finance System. Contains information about defining business systems in your Central Finance scenario.
2298936	Central Finance: Error Handling in AIF for Simulation of Initial Load for CO Documents and Cost Objects	Relevant for Central Finance System. Contains information on using SAP AIF as the error handling tool in Central Finance to simulate the initial load of cost objects mapping and CO postings.
2554827	Central Finance: Commitment Posting on Purchase Requisition and Purchase Order	Relevant for Central Finance System.

SAP Notes for SAP Application Interface Framework

> i Note
>
> See SAP Note 1530212 for information about the installation and setup of AIF.
>
> To use SAP Application Interface Framework (AIF) with Central Finance you must have implemented SAP Note 2213557 or the relevant support package for AIF.
>
> The required AIF configuration settings are delivered with the SAP notes listed in the following table:
>
> | SAP Note Number | Title | Description |
> | --- | --- | --- |
> | 2196783 | Central Finance: Error handling with AIF | Mandatory for the following notes: |

2202650	Central Finance: Error Handling in AIF for Replication of FI Documents	Error Handling in AIF for Replication of FI Documents
2202691	Central Finance: Error Handling in AIF for Replication of CO documents and Cost Objects	Error Handling in AIF for Replication of CO documents and Cost Objects

Further Important SAP Notes

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
2223621	Central Finance: Interface for Business Integration	Describes the steps involved in implementing the Central Finance Business Integration Scenario
2224363	Repository Objects required for Note 2223621	Creation of repository objects (for example, database tables and structure) for note 2223621
2228844	Central Finance: Reversal of Active Invoice is not Transferred	The cancellation of an SD invoice in the sender system is not transferred to the Central Finance system.
2184391	Structure Label for Node of Table Type Does Not Work	Mandatory for Central Finance
2179803	Register Functions: Add Custom-Specific Functions to Views in /AIF/ERR	Mandatory for Central Finance
2213557	Implementation of BC Sets for AIF	Error when activating BC set for AIF
2223801	SLT-Central Finance	Enable the Central Finance Business Integration Scenario in SLT
2124481	SLT (2011 – SP08) – Correction 03	Relevant for SAP LT Replication Server
2154420	SAP LT Replication Server for SAP Central Finance	Relevant for SAP LT Replication Server Contains information about new developments for the SAP LT Replication Server.
2180924	Supported scenarios in cost object mapping framework	Contains information on the supported scenarios of cost object mapping framework.

2183951	Data Link: Field info get lost	Relevant for SAP Application Interface Framework
2178720	Error Handling: restricted to include standard structure	Relevant for SAP Application Interface Framework Mandatory, if SAP AIF 702 SP02 is not installed, otherwise error monitor in SAP AIF will not work.
1946054	SAP Simple Finance, on-premise edition: Transaction codes and programs - Comparison to EHP7 and EHP8 for SAP ERP 6.0	Relevant if one of your source systems is an SAP Simple Finance system.
2103482	Features for Function Module `FINS_CFIN_CO_CENTRAL_POSTING`	Function module `FINS_CFIN_CO_CENTRAL_POSTING` is the CO secondary posting interface which can replicate CO documents from source system to central system.
2225086	Enabling Central Finance Business Mapping without the need to set up Systems Landscape Directory	Relevant for Central Finance system

Further Useful Links

The following table lists further useful links:

Content	Location
Information about creating error messages	http://support.sap.com/incidents
SAP Notes search	http://support.sap.com/notes
SAP Software Distribution Center (software download and ordering of software)	http://support.sap.com/swdc
SAP Analysis for Microsoft Office	http://help.sap.com/boao

Advanced Financial Closing

For information about the capabilities of Advanced Financial Closing, some of which can be used in Central Finance scenario, see https://help.sap.com/docs/AFC and https://help.sap.com/docs/AFC/b3f5b9cf1ab7498fad5b6f297013d65a/c197c2fef140441dac407f5b4d7877f7.html.

1.4.2 Installing Central Finance

This chapter gives you an overview of the process steps required to use Central Finance. It also provides references to the documentation required for the process steps.

Before you start the installation process, read SAP Note 2184567 - Central Finance: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ), which is updated regularly.

In addition, ensure that you have installed the latest support package and apply the most recent notes on component FI-CF and its subcomponents to avoid encountering problems which have already been solved.

Find Out More

This image is interactive. Hover over each section for a description. Click the highlighted sections for more information.

Data Mapping	Initial Load	Error Handling	Comparison Reports
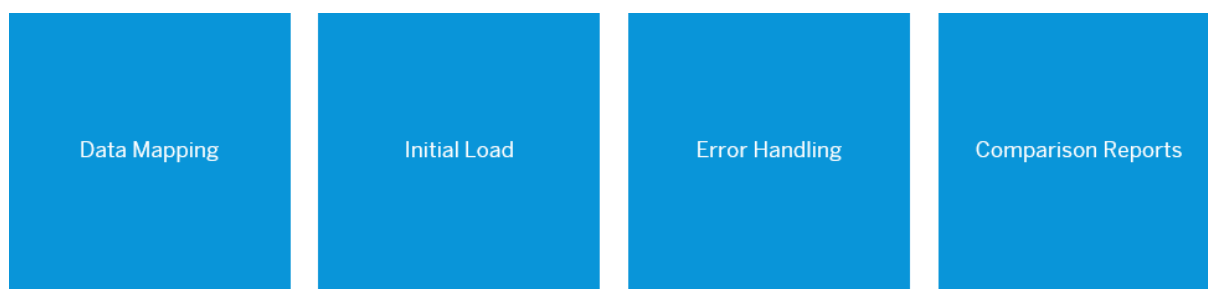
- Data Mapping [page 50]
- Initial Load [page 69]
- Error Handling [page 36]
- Comparison Reports [page 176]

1.4.2.1   Overview of Activities

The following is an overview of the tasks that you need to carry out in order to implement Central Finance.

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
Before You Start	Support Package and SAP Notes	Install the latest support package and apply the relevant SAP Notes on component FI-CF and its subcomponents	Source Systems and Central Finance System	System Administrator	Related Information
		Assign Authorizations	Source System/SAP Landscape Transformation Server	System Administrator	Prerequisites
Basic Settings (Central Finance: Target System Settings)		Activate Business Function FINS_CFIN	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Prerequisites
		Configure Error Handling		Application Consultant	Error Handling
Set Up Systems (Central Finance: Target System Settings)		Assign AIF Runtime Configuration Group to Replication Object	Central Finance System	System Administrator	
		Set Up RFC Destination for Source Systems	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings
		Define Logical System for Source and Central Finance Systems	Source Systems and Central Finance Systems	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings
		Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for Source Systems	Source Systems	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings
		Assign RFC Destination for Displaying Objects from Source Systems	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
		Check Logical System Assignment for Central Finance Client	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings
		Define Decimal Places for Currencies in Source Systems	Central Finance System		
Settings for Accounting Document Replication (Central Finance: Target System Settings)		Activate Tax Consistency Check for Company Codes	Central Finance System	System Administrator	
		Define Handling of Reconciliation Accounts per Company Code	Central Finance System	System Administrator	
		Subsitute Original Document type in Central Finance System	Central Finance System	System Administrator	
		Assign Source G/L Accounts to Central Finance Ledger Groups	Central Finance System	System Administrator	
General Preparations		Carry out Customizing activities for FI and CO	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	
		Create master data in Central Finance	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	
Mapping (Customizing)		Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems	Central Finance System **OR** System Landscape Directory	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping
		Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
	Define Key Mapping (ID Mapping)	Create and Edit Key Mapping		Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping
	Define Value Mapping (Code Mapping)	Assign Code Lists to Elements and Structures		Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping
		Maintain Value Mapping		Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping
	Define Cost Object Mapping	Define Scenarios for Cost Object Mapping	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping
		Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping
		Optional: Correct Cost Object Mapping			
		Optional: Delete Cost Object Mapping and Cost Objects			
	CO-PA Mapping	Define CO-PA Mapping			
Mapping: Advanced Settings		Enhanced Business Mapping	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Enhance Business Mapping
		Define Mapping Entities (Enhanced Configuration)	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Enhance Business Mapping

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
Configuration in SLT		Define configuration between source and target systems	SLT	System Administrator	Configuration in SAP System Landscape Replication Server
Clearing Transfer		Activate Clearing Transfer for Source Systems	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Handling of Open Items
Initial Load	Initial Load Settings	Choose Logical System	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents
		Define Clearing and Substitution Accounts	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents
		Make Configuration Settings in Source Systems			
	Initial Load Preparation for Management Accounting	Prepare for and Monitor the Initial Load of CO Postings			
		Preparation for the Initial Load of Commitments			
		Smoke Test for Cost Object Mapping and CO Document Replication			
		Simulation of Initial Load for Cost Object Mapping			
		Simulation of Initial Load for Management Accounting Document			
		Prepare for the Initial Load	Source System	Application Consultant	Prepare for the Initial Load in Source System

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
	Initial Load of Cost Objects	Simulation, Execution and Monitoring	SLT	System Administrator	Initial Load
		Analyze replication errors in AIF	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Only relevant if you are using AIF for error handling.
	Initial Load of Commitments	Execution	Central Finance System	System Administrator	
		Analyze replication errors in AIF	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	
	Source System Configuration	Make Configuration Settings in Source System	Source System	Application Consultant	Configuration in Source System: Initial Load
	Initial Load Execution (FI Postings)	Simulation, Execution and Monitoring	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Execute Initial Load
	Replication of FI Postings		SLT	System Administrator	Execute Initial Load
		Analyze replication errors in AIF	Central System	Application Consultant	
	Replication of CO Internal Posting Objects	Simulation, Execution and Monitoring	SLT	System Administrator	Initial Load
		Analyze replication errors in AIF	Central System	Application Consultant	
After the Initial Load		Compare Actual and Expected CO Postings in Central Finance		Application Consultant	After the Initial Load
		Run reports and carry out checks	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	After the Initial Load
Replication Settings for Profit Center Accounting	Preparation (in source systems)		Source Systems		
	Settings for Source Systems		Central Finance System		

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
	Settings for Company Codes		Central Finance System		
	EC-PCA: Execute Initial Load		Central Finance System		
BAdIs: Central Finance			Central Finance System and Source Systems	Application Consultant	For a complete list of BAdIs see BAdIs in Central Finance [page 26].

1.4.2.1.1 BAdIs in Central Finance

The following BAdIs are available in Customizing for Central Finance under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ▶ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ▶ or ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ▶ :

Source System

- BAdI: Add Information from Source System to Central Finance Documents
- BAdI: Enhance Inbound Processing of Reverse Mapping for SD Down Payment

Target System

- BAdI: Determine Mapping Action
- BAdI: Enhance Standard Mapping
- BAdI: Preparation for Initial Load of Commitments
- BAdI: Enhance Standard Processing of Posting Data
- BAdI: Enhance Standard Processing of CO Secondary Posting
- BAdI: Mapping of Cost Object Master Data
- BAdI: Enhance Processing and Output of Comparison Reports
- BAdI: Enhance Processing of Checks for Manage Mappings
- BAdI: Enhance Processing of Posting Data from Third-Party Systems
- BAdI: Adjust Decimals
- BAdI: Profitability Analysis Posting Interface
- BAdI: Additional Mapping for Profitability Analysis
- BAdI: Enhance Processing of Project Data
- BAdI: Enhance Outbound Processing of Reverse Mapping for SD Down Payment
- BAdI: Generate External Number for Internal Order
- BAdI: Configuration Object Provider for Configuration Consistency Check
- BAdI: Validations for Configuration Consistency Check

- BAdI: Enhance Processing of Activity Type Replication
- BAdI: Enhance Mapping Process for Account Assignment Object
- BAdI: Enable Notification Channel for Permanent Consistency Check
- BAdI: Enhance Data Extraction for Central Asset Accounting Reposting
- BAdI: Enhance Posting Data for Activity Rates Replication

For more information about each BAdI, see the documentation in the system.

1.4.3 Configuration in SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server

Use

In the context of Central Finance, SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SAP LT Replication Server) is used for the **initial load and ongoing replication of CO data and Accounting View of Logistics Information** and the **ongoing replication of FI data** from your source systems to your Central Finance system.

To enable these functions, you must configure communication between the systems in SAP LT Replication Server.

> **i Note**
>
> - The initial load of FI data is managed via Customizing activities in the Central Finance system.
> - For the SLT configuration related to Accounting View of Logistics Information, refer to SAP Note 3013315 directly.

Installing SAP LT Replication Server

- SAP LT Replication Server must be installed on release DMIS 2011 SP11 or higher. We recommend a minimum release of SP13.
- If you want to replicate order master data (table **AUFK**) in combination with an SAP S/4HANA 1809 or SAP S/4HANA Cloud system the SAP NetWeaver version of the SLT system must be 7.50 or higher.
- With SAP S/4HANA, you can install SAP LT Replication Server directly on your target system. We recommend that you run a separate system for SLT. For further considerations on the location of the SAP LT Replication server, see the following chapter of the installation guide: Location of the SAP LT Replication Server.

Prerequisites

- You have carried out the manual steps described in SAP Note 2111634 and implemented the corrections in the note in the source system.

- You have carried out the manual steps described in SAP Note 2223808 ☁️ and implemented the corrections in the note in the source system.

The SAP LT Replication Server user who triggers the transfer of data to the Central Finance system must have a role with the correct authorizations. This user should create a role based on the template `SAP_AIF_PROCESSING`. For more information about user templates, see the AIF Master Guide on the SAP Help Portal.

> **i Note**
>
> The following section describes, in general terms, how to make the necessary settings in SAP LT Replication Server for the initial load. Before carrying out these steps, you should ensure that you are familiar with the correct order in which these steps should be carried out. For the correct order of steps, see Initial Load [page 69].

If you want to replicate commitments, you have implemented SAP Note 2154420 ☁️.

Activities in SLT

> **i Note**
>
> Before adding any objects to your configuration, you must ensure that your configuration is using the **Legacy Recording Mechanism**. In the SAP LT Replication Server system, you can use the report Switch Recording Mechanism (`IUUC_REPL_SWITCH_REC_MCHNSM`) to see which recording mechanism is currently in use, and to change the recording mechanism if required.

1. Define Configuration
   A configuration defines the connection between the source (SAP ERP) system and the target (Central Finance) system.
   1. In the SAP LT Replication Server system, go to transaction **LTRC** (Configuration and Monitoring Dashboard).
   2. Choose the New pushbutton.
   3. Under *Specify General Data*, enter a configuration name (without any spaces) and a description. When creating you configuration, you specify the relevant Central Finance option in the *Application* field. Choose either:
      - `CFIN` (Central Finance - Data Based Replication)
      - `CFIN_PI` (Central Finance -Business Integration Scenario). See also, point **h** below.
   4. Under *Specify Source System*, choose *RFC Connection* and enter the RFC destination.
   5. Under *Specify Target System*, choose *RFC Connection* and enter the target system in the RFC destination field. In the *Scenario for RFC Communication* field, choose *Standard RFC scenario*.
   6. Under *Specify Transfer Settings*, define the initial load mode. SAP recommends that you choose the option Performance Optimized. However you should note that this requires approximately 10% additional storage in the source system during the initial load. In the *No. of Data Transfer Jobs* field, enter the value **1**. Note that you can increase this value later on if required.
   7. Under *Review and Create*, review your settings. If all the settings are correct, choose *Create Configuration*.
      The system creates a new configuration with a new mass transfer ID.

8. Defining a Configuration for the Central Finance – Business Integration Scenario (CFIN_PI)
   If you are using the Central Finance – Business Integration Scenario you should note the following information:
   1. Create the configuration in transaction LTRC.
   2. If you select the application CFIN_PI the setting **Allow Multiple Usage** is not supported and should be unchecked.
2. The table below lists the entities involved in the different replication scenarios.

Replication Entities

Posting Type	Table	Replication Object	Load Object
Cost Object	AUFK	CFI_AUFK_R	CFI_AUFK_L
Mass Data Update of Cost Objects	AUFK	N/A	CFI_AUFK_U_L
FI/CO Posting	CFIN_ACCHD	CFI_ACCHD_R	CFI_ACCHD_L
CO Secondary Posting	COBK	CFI_COBK_R	CFI_COBK_L
Commitments	CFIN_CMT_H	CFI_CMT_H_R	CFI_CMT_H_L
Activity Rate (from SAP source systems to Central Finance)	COST	CFI_COST_R	CFI_COST_L
Activity Rate (from Central Finance to SAP source systems)	COST	CFI_COST_R	N/A
Cost Estimate	KEKO	CFI_KEKO_R	CFI_KEKO_L
EC-PCA Internal Posting	CFIN_ACCHD	CFI_CFIN_ACCHD_R	N/A

In addition, you work with the following objects in the simulation scenarios:

- CFI_CFIN_CMT_SIM - Simulation of Commitments
- CFI_SIM_AUFK_L - Simulation for AUFK
- CFI_SIM_COBK_L - Simulation for COBK

For information about configuration in SLT for tax consistency checks, see Install SAP System Landscape Transformation Server Content [page 311].

Special setting is required for purchase document replication, for which you can see SAP Note 2154420 .

Define Objects

Before you start replication, you have to create initial load and replication objects.

In transaction SE38, start program IUUC_REPL_PREDEF_OBJECTS and enter the mass transfer ID created by the system.

1. Define Initial Load Object

   1. Choose *Copy Predefined Object*, and enter REPL_CFIN in the *Project* and *Subproject* fields.
   2. In the *Predefined Object* field, specify the predefined initial load object. Use the value help to view all available objects.

3. For every table, there is a load object and a replication object. The load object contains the suffix L (CFI_L). Select one of the load objects.

4. Under *Target Object*, specify the table name. Use the same table that you specified for the predefined object. For example, if your predefined initial load object is CFI_AUFK_L, the corresponding table name is AUFK.

5. Ensure that the option *Create Predefined Load Object* is selected. Confirm your settings.

6. Repeat the process for the other tables.

> i Note
>
> **Initial Load Objects for the Simulation of the Initial Load for Cost Object Mapping**
>
> When you define the initial load object for the simulation of the initial load for cost object mapping, use the predefined initial load object CFI_SIM_AUFK_L, instead of CFI_AUFK_L. You should do this because CFI_SIM_AUFK_L does not have a predefined replication object and you do not need to define a replication object. For the predefined SAP LT Replication Server configuration of this simulation, see SAP Note 2154420.

2. Define Replication Object

   1. Choose *Copy Predefined Object*, and enter REPL_CFIN in the *Project* and *Subproject* fields.

   2. In the *Predefined Object* field, specify the predefined replication object. Use the value help to view all available objects.

   3. For every table, there is a load object and a replication object. The replication object contains the suffix R (CFI__R). Select one of the replication objects.

   4. Under *Target Object*, specify the table name. Use the same table that you specified for the predefined replication object. For example, if your predefined replication object is CFI_AUFK_R, your table name is AUFK.

   5. Ensure that the option *Create Predefined Replication Object* is selected. Confirm your settings.

   6. Repeat the process for the other tables.

3. Activate Initial Load and Replication Objects
   Navigate back to the overview of the predefined objects (program IUUC_REPL_PREDEF_OBJECTS) and set the status of the initial load and replication objects to *Active*.

4. Control Load/Replication Using SAP LT Replication Server

> i Note
>
> This section describes how to trigger the initial load and replication of postings from SAP LT Replication Server. Before you can do this, you must first complete the rest of the initial load settings, which are described in the next section.

Once you have activated the objects, you can use SAP LT Replication Server to control the load and replication of data. In the SAP LT Replication Server Cockpit (transaction LTRC) enter your mass transfer ID. On the *Table Overview* tab page, you can stop or start a table by choosing the *Data Provisioning* pushbutton.
Enter the name of the table for which you have defined your predefined objects and choose *Start Replication*.

> i Note
>
> If you choose the option *Start Load*, the system will execute an initial load of the data that is currently in the system but there will be no delta replication. Choosing *Start Replication*, executes an initial load

> of the data and activates delta recording. After the initial load, the replication of delta data will start automatically.

You can monitor the load and the replication in the SAP LT Replication Server Cockpit (transaction `LTRC`). On the *Data Transfer Monitor* tab page, you can view the table name once the initial load or replication object has been created. You can check the logs on the *Application Log* tab page. Before you can view the log entries, you must first define a filter. The log contains details about any problems that occurred during the replication process and details about data that could not be replicated to the target system because of incorrect settings.

Central Monitoring and Alerting Capabilities

You can connect to your SAP LT Replication Server from an SAP Solution Manager system, enabling you to monitor - aggregated for a schema - basic information on job, trigger, and table status.

Once you have configured the connection between the systems you can monitor the information provided in the Configuration and Monitoring Dashboard (transaction LTRC) in SAP Solution Manager and set customized alerts for system conditions for which you want to receive notifications.

More Information

For information about prerequisites and the necessary configuration steps, see SAP Note 1558756 .

Also see SAP Note 2081759 for further information about monitoring SAP LT Replication Server systems in SAP Solution Manager.

1.4.3.1 SLT – Central Finance Interface for Business Integration

SLT – Central Finance Interface for Business Integration

> i Note
>
> To implement the scenario described here, SAP LT Replication Server must be installed on release `DMIS 2011 SP09` or higher.

To implement the Central Finance scenario for an SAP ERP source system that uses a 3rd-party database with a runtime-database license you need to use the Business Integration scenario in SAP LT Replication Server. To do so, you must implement the changes detailed in SAP Notes 2223621 and 2223801 .

> **i Note**
>
> You do not need to use the Central Finance Interface for Business Integration if you have an SAP ERP source system with an SAP HANA database.

The Business Integration scenario does not support the replication of commitments from source systems with a 3rd-party database with a runtime-database license.

> **i Note**
>
> The changes detailed in SAP Note 2223621 are also delivered in a support package.

1.4.4 Configuration in Central Finance System: Set Up Systems

Use

The following activities are carried out in Customizing for Central Finance under ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Basic Settings* ▐, and ▌▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Set Up Systems* ▶ *Settings for Accounting Document Replication* ▐.

For detailed information about each activity, see the system documentation.

Activities under ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Basic Settings* ▐:

1. Activate Business Function
   The business function *Central Finance* (`FINS_CFIN`) must be activated. If the business function has not been activated, activate it in the Switch Framework (transaction `SFW5`).
2. Configure Error Handling
3. Error Resolution Content for AIF

Activities under ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Set Up Systems* ▐:

1. Assign AIF Runtime Configuration Group to Replication Object
2. Set up RFC Destination for Source Systems
   In this activity, you define technical parameters for RFC destinations. These parameters are used for remote function calls (RFC) to other systems. RFC connections are needed for reading data from the connected source systems to Central Finance and to navigate to accounting documents in the source systems.
   For specific functions or use cases there are predelivered business role templates that you can copy and assign to your business users. This allows you to use these role templates to grant access for different business users that can then use different business functions. For details on the specific functions and the business role templates, please read the SAP note 2677866.
3. Define Logical System for Source and Central Finance Systems

In this activity, you define one logical system for each connected source system client and one logical system for the receiving Central Finance client. A logical system identifies the client of the connected source systems in the accounting documents.

> **i Note**
>
> The name of the logical system must be the same in the source system and the Central Finance system.
>
> We recommend that you use the following naming convention for logical systems:
>
> <System ID> **CLNT** <Client Number>, for example **Q91CLNT800**.

4. Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for Source Systems
   In this activity, you make settings for the source systems and maintain RFC destinations for the source systems (logical systems). These settings are used for remote function calls (RFC) from the Central Finance system into the source system.
5. Assign RFC Destination for Displaying Objects from Source Systems
   In this activity, you assign RFC destinations to logical systems for each connected source system for displaying objects from the source system.
6. Check Logical System Assignment for Central Finance Client
   In this activity, you check the logical system assignment for the Central Finance system client.

> **i Note**
>
> These settings cannot be transported. When a new system is being set up, these settings must be made after the system installation has been completed.

7. Define Decimal Places for Currencies in Source Systems
   In this activity you set the number of decimal places for currencies of the source system, if they are defined differently than in the Central Finance system.
   Bear in mind that several scenarios, such as Clearing Transfer, Central Tax, and Central Payment, do not allow a smaller number of decimals in the Central Finance system. In particular, once ongoing replication has been started, decreasing the number of decimals will lead to errors.

Activities under ▐▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Settings for Accounting Document Replication* ❯:

1. Activate Tax Consistency Check for Company Codes
   In this activity, you activate the tax configuration checks for individual company codes. which you have activated for Central Payment. Before you activate Central Payment you must familiarise yourself with Central Tax Reporting [page 308].
2. Activate Trading Partner Consistency Check for Source Company Codes
   In this activity, you can activate or deactivate the trading partner consistency check for individual company codes.
3. Define Handling of Reconciliation Accounts per Company Code
   In this activity, you make settings for each company code that define how the system handles reconciliation accounts.
4. Subsitute Original Document Type in Central Finance System
   In certain scenarios, it is necessary for the original document type of a document posted in the Central Finance system to be substituted. This happens if the original document type of the posting has an external number range. In these cases, you must enter a document type with an internal number range with which the original document type can be substituted.

This is relevant for the following scenarios:

- Reversal and reposting
- Initial load
- Repost of missing cleared items

5. Assign Source G/L Accounts to Central Finance Ledger Groups
   If you use parallel accounting with accounts in your source system and parallel accounting with ledgers in your Central Finance system, it is necessary to assign your source G/L accounts to ledger groups in the Central Finance system.

6. Assign AIF Recipients to Accounting Interfaces
   You can assign AIF recipients for messsages relating to accounting documents in the Central Finance namespace /FINCF and make settings for the distribution of these messages.

7. SD Condition Type Mapping
   1. Assign G/L Accounts to SD Condition Types
      In this activity, you assign G/L accounts to condition types in your *Central Finance* system, so that you can see amounts posted per condition types in FI and therefore in *Margin Analysis (CO-PA* (formerly known as Account-Based CO-PA)).
   2. Define Document Type for Additional Document for SD Condition Type Split
      In this activity, you define what document type should be assigned to the additional documents containing additional lines that are created for SD condition types which are mapped to accounts.

1.4.4.1 Customizing Settings for Asset Documents

Procedure

The replication of asset documents requires specific configuration in the Central Finance system.

> **i Note**
>
> Replicated FI documents which originate from asset postings in the source system are not posted to Fixed Asset Accounting (FI-AA) in the Central Finance system. Instead they are only posted to General Ledger (FI-GL) in the Central Finance system using posting keys `40` and `50`.
>
> Before this type of document is posted in the Central Finance system, the asset information is deleted from asset-related fields of the FI documents, for example from the fields `ANLN1` and `ALN2`. You can use a Business-Add-In (BAdI) to transfer the asset information to customer-defined fields. You can find the BAdI in Customizing under ▶️ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ❯ *BAdI: Enhance Standard Processing of Posting Data* ❯.

1. Asset Accounts in the Source System
   In the source system, the G/L accounts to which acquisition and production costs (APC) are posted, as well as the G/L accounts for the cumulated depreciation, are defined as reconciliation accounts for fixed assets. You can see this setting in the transaction **FS00**, on the *Control Data* tab for the G/L account in question.
   G/L accounts are assigned to an account determination rule, which is the entered in the asset master records. You can check the account determination for the Fixed Asset Accounting (FI-AA) in Customizing:
   ▶️ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Asset Accounting* ❯ *Integration with General Ledger Accounting* ❯ *Assign G/L Accounts* ❯.

2. Asset Accounts in the Central Finance System
    In the Central Finance system, all asset accounts for APC and cumulated depreciation must either be
    set up as a non-reconciliation balance sheet account or mapped to a non-reconciliation balance sheet
    account.
    In transaction FS01, on the *Control Data* tab, leave the field *Recon. Account for Acct Type* empty.

More Information

If you encounter the errors FAA_POST 007 and FAA_POST 006, see the SAP Note 2239900 .

1.4.4.2   Parallel Accounting: Account to Ledger Solution

Background

When, for example, a subsidiary in one country belongs to a group based in a different country, it is necessary
to use parallel accounting because valuation postings and preparation for closing activities have to be carried
out using more than one accounting principle at the same time .

This can be represented in your source systems using either parallel accounts, parallel ledgers, or using an
additional company code.

With New G/L in S/4HANA the recommendation is to use the ledger-based solution.

Parallel Accounting: Account- to Ledger-Based Solution makes it possible to connect a source system that uses
parallel accounting with accounts to a Central Finance system which uses parallel accounting using ledgers.

Activities

In the Customizing activity **Assign Source G/L Accounts to Central Finance Ledger Groups** you configure the
relationship between the chart of accounts and G/L account in the source system and the ledger group in the
Central Finance system. You can assign a range of source G/L accounts to one target ledger group. Postings for
accounts that are not maintained in this activity will not be processed.

As a result of this Customizing certain ledger- specific postings will only go into one ledger group. This means
that the same G/L account can be used in all ledger groups as it showsthe relevant values per ledger. This
reduces the number of G/L accounts.

Requirements

Attributes such as fiscal year variant and currencies must match in the source and target systems.

The intervals of G/L accounts in the customizing activity must not overlap.

One source G/L account can be mapped to one target ledger group only.

Activities

Enter the logical source system, source chart of accounts, and the range of source G/L accounts that you want
to assign and then enter the ledger group to which you want to assign them.

For G/L accounts that originate from a source system with parallel accounting using accounts and that should
not be posted to a specific ledger group, leave the ledger group field empty.

If you use parallel accounting using ledgers in the source and create a ledger-specific booking this Customizing setting is not taken into account. In other words, if you have a ledger specific posting and have maintained that the specific account should go to all ledgers, this customizing is ignored, because the posting has already the assignment to a specific ledger group.

Result

Note that one posting in the source system in which line items are assigned to different accounts can result in multiple postings in the target system if the accounts involved are mapped to different ledger groups in the target system.

If you have postings of this type for a document type with external numbering, then you should ensure that there is an entry in the Customizing activity **Substitute Original Document Type in Central Finance System**.

Restrictions

Line items for different ledger groups can be mixed in the same documents as long as the balance within a ledger group is zero.

Cross-ledger clearings are not supported.

In both cases, we recommend that you create separate documents on the source side.

1.4.5 Error Handling

Use

Sometimes, it is **not** possible to post an accounting document to Central Finance, for example, if the posting period is **not** yet open, a cost center is blocked, or master data is mapped incorrectly.

Process

Error Handling for the Initial Load

Errors relating to the initial load can be accessed as follows:

- Initial load of cost objects and initial load of CO internal postings
  These are handled in the Central Finance system using the SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF).
- Initial load of FI postings
  If the errors relate to the initial load of FI postings linked to CO documents (which is carried out in the Central Finance system), then the errors are displayed in the Customizing activity *Monitor Posting* under

  ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Initial Load* ▶ *Initial Load Execution for Financial Accounting* ▶ *Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes* ▶ or ▶ *Initial Load Execution for Selected Company Codes* ▶

Error Correction with AIF

SAP AIF allows you to distribute messages to different users, use alerts, and carry out reporting. For Central Finance, details about errors are displayed in SAP AIF in the Central Finance namespace `/FINCF`.

In addition to errors relating to, for example, the initial load for cost objects, errors relating to ongoing replication from all scenarios (cost objects, FI postings, and CO internal postings) can be handled in the Central Finance system using SAP AIF.

Serialization in AIF for Accounting Document and Accounting Document Change

Serialization in AIF ensures that FI transactions are processed in the correct sequence; for example that a cancellation is not posted before the original document that the cancellation refers to.

If you have paused or deactivated SLT replication to Central Finance or have started replication via SLT initial load you may encounter problems with serialization. To solve these issues carry out the steps described in SAP Note 2679070 .

Error Correction with SAP LT Replication Server

Errors from all the replication scenarios are handled in the Central Finance System using SAP AIF.

Severe technical errors, for example, connectivity problems between the systems, can be found in the application log of the SAP LT Replication Server (transaction `LTRC` - SAP LT Replication Server - Cockpit).

1.4.5.1   Installing AIF Content

Before you Start

You install Central Finance configuration content for AIF in your system in one of the ways listed below:

- Via pre-delivered AIF content
- Via BC set

Pre-Delivered AIF Content

1. In your on-premise system, you trigger the activation of AIF content manually in transaction `/AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT` for the relevant scenarios.

> **i Note**
>
> If you do not want to register the content for automatic updates, you need to set the flag *No automatic registration*.

2. Choose the corresponding AIF interface in Monitoring and Error Handling (transaction `/AIF/ERR`) for the Central Finance namespace `/FINCF`.

The following table lists the relevant AIF interfaces for which you install the content using pre-delivered AIF content.

Category of Replicated Data	Deployment Scenario ID	AIF Interface (namespace /FINCF)	Deployment Scenario ID Description
Accounting View of Sales Document	FINCF_AV_SO	AV_SO 1	Central Finance: Accounting View of Sales Documents
Accounting View of Customer Invoices	FINCF_AV_CI	AV_CI 1	Central Finance: Accounting View of Customer Invoices
Accounting View of Supplier Invoices	FINCF_AV_SI	AV_SI 1	Central Finance: Accounting View of Supplier Invoices
Accounting View of Purchasing Documents	FINCF_AV_PO	AV_PO 1	Central Finance: Accounting View of Purchasing Documents
Update PO History	SAP_AIF_0014	UPDT_PO 1	Central Finance: Update PO History
Activity Rate (Source to Central)	SAP_AIF_0023	CC_AR 1	Central Finance: Activity Rate Replication from Source System to Central Finance
Activity Rate (Central to Source)	SAP_AIF_0030	CC_AR_C2S 1	Central Finance: Activity Rate Replication from Central Finance to Source System
Activity Type	SAP_AIF_0040	ACTY_TP 1	Central Finance: Activity Type Replication
Material Cost Estimate	SAP_AIF_0018	CE_MAT 1	Central Finance: Material Cost Estimate Replication
Accounting Documents	SAP_AIF_0017	AC_DOC 2 AC_DOC_CHG 2 AC_DOC_TMP	Central Finance Accounting Documents
Accounting Documents and Reversal Documents (via Third-Party System Interface for Posting Data)	SAP_AIF_0026	AC_DOC_EX 2	Central Finance: Accounting Document - External Interface
Document Changes (via Third-Party System Interface for Changing Data)	SAP_AIF_0026	AC_CHG_EX 1	Central Finance: Accounting Document Changes

Category of Replicated Data	Deployment Scenario ID	AIF Interface (namespace /FINCF)	Deployment Scenario ID Description
SD Clearing Status Transfer	SAP_AIF_0051	SDBL_CLRST 1	Central Finance: SD Clearing Status Transfer

BC Sets

- To install BC-Sets:
    1. Start transaction SCPR3 in the Central Finance system, upload or select the corresponding BC set and choose ▶ *Goto* ❭ *Activation Transaction* ❭ and click *Activate BC set*.
    2. Start transaction FINS_CFIN_AIF_SETUP, select *Complete configuration* and execute.

The following table lists the relevant AIF interfaces for which you install the content using BC sets.

Topic	AIF Interface	BC Set Name	Additional Information
Commitment Documents	/FINCF CMT_DOC 1	FINS_CFIN_AIF_CMT	
	/FINCF CMT_SIM 1		
CO Objects and Documents	/FINCF CO_DOC 1	FINS_CFIN_AIF_CO	
	/FINCF CO_DOC_SIM 1		
	/FINCF CO_OBJ 1		
	/FINCF CO_OBJ_SIM 1		
Central Finance AIF Configuration - General		FINS_CFIN_AIF_GEN	General content definitions (for example, namespace, applications, etc.)
PCA Internal Postings	/FINCF PCA_DOC 1	FINS_CFIN_AIF_PCA	
PCA Internal Postings - Simulation	/FINCF PCA_DOC_SM 1	FINS_CFIN_AIF_PCA_SIM	
Project System IDoc	/FINCF PS_OBJ 1	FINS_CFIN_AIF_PS	
SEPA Mandate	/FINCF ISEPA_CH 01	FINS_CFIN_AIF_SEPA	
	/FINCF ISEPA_CR 01		
	/FINCF ISEPA_SR 01		

1.4.5.2 Recipient Handling

This topic describes information about AIF recipient handling in Central Finance.

Assign AIF Recipients to Accounting Interfaces

In the Customizing activity **Assign AIF Recipients to Accounting Interfaces** (*Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Settings for Accounting Document Replication* > *Assign AIF Recipients to Accounting Interfaces*) you assign AIF recipients to the following interfaces in the Central Finance namespace `/FINCF`:

- `AC_DOC` version 2
- `AC_DOC_EX` version 2
- `AC_DOC_CHG` version 2
- `AC_CHG_EX` version 1
- `AC_DOC_TMP` version 1

For each interface, you define the recipient to which messages should be distributed.

You can also differentiate based on message category. For example, you can define that a particular recipient should receive messages relating to one type of category (for example, mapping) for interface AC_DOC version 2 but messages relating to another message category (for example, technical messages) are distributed to a different recipient.

Note that the same error message can be assigned to more than one message category.

In addition to recipient and message category, you can define that messages are also distributed according to the source logical system and source company code from which they originate.

For more information about assigning AIF recipients for these interfaces, see the documentation for the activity in your system and Defining Recipients.

You can also use a separate transaction, **Manage Message Category Assignment** (transaction `/AIF_MANAGE_MSGC_ASN`), to upload the assignments of messages to message categories from a file.

Set up for Receiving SAP AIF Notifications

- If you want to use the transactions **Interface Monitoring** (`/AIF/IFMON`) and **Monitoring and Error Handling (Web)** (`/AIFX/ERR_WEB`) and receive alerts via email, you must first make the following settings:
- Assign the business user who is responsible for analyzing errors in AIF a user based on the role template `SAP_AIF_USER`. For more information about role templates, see the Master Guide for SAP AIF on the SAP Help Portal.
- Register the user for the scenarios that you want to analyze the errors for.
  You can register for using the *SAP Menu* under *Cross-Application Components* > *SAP Application Interface Framework* > *Administration* > *Configuration* > *Recipients of a User* or by using transaction `/AIF/RECIPIENTS`.

Enter the name of the user and create a new entry for the following:

- *Namespace*: **/FINCF**
- *Recipient for Alert*: **CFIN_RECIPIENT**
- *Message Type*: **Application Error or Technical Error**
- Select the *Include on Overview Screen* checkbox

1.4.5.3 Using AIF in the Central Finance Scenario

Using AIF

From the *Interface Monitor* (transaction `/AIF/IFMON`), you should see the *Central Finance - /FINCF* node as the top node of the tree. You can expand this node to see the different interfaces including the number of messages, warnings, and errors for each of the interfaces. By clicking on the number of errors, you can navigate to display where and when the errors occurred and when you click on a posting you can display the error messages for that posting.

The following interfaces exist:

Interface Name	Version	Description
AC_DOC	2	Accounting Document
AC_DOC_CHG	2	Accounting Document Changes
AC_DOC_EX	2	Accounting Document - External Interface
AC_CHG_EX	1	Accounting Document Changes - External Interface
AV_CI	1	Accounting View of Customer Invoice
AV_PO	1	Accounting View of Purchasing Document
AV_SI	1	Accounting View of Supplier Invoice
AV_SO	1	Accounting View of Sales Document
CC_AR	1	Cost Center Activity Rate Replication
CE_MAT	1	Material Cost Estimate Replication
CMT_DOC	1	Commitment Document
CMT_SIM	1	Commitment Document Simulation
CO_DOC	1	Controlling Document

Interface Name	Version	Description
CO_DOC_SIM	1	Controlling Document Simulation
CO_OBJ	1	Cost Object Replication
CO_OBJ_SIM	1	Cost Object Simulation
ISEPA_CH	01	Interface for SEPA Mandate Change
ISEPA_CR	01	Interface for SEPA Mandate Creation
ISEPA_SR	01	Interface for SEPA Mandate Save Replication
PCA_DOC	1	Profit Center Accounting
PCA_DOC_SM	1	Profit Center Accounting Simulation
PS_OBJ	1	Central Finance Project System Master Data
UPDT_PO	1	Central Finance: Update PO history

Alternatively, you can use *Monitoring and Error Handling* (transaction `/AIF/ERR`) to view the details of the error.

You can also display the message structure for the replicated document and check the values that were replicated.

In most cases, documents cannot be posted because of an invalid mapping rule, missing Customizing, or master data. Once the mapping, Customizing, or master data is corrected the document can be reprocessed by clicking the *Restart* button.

Selection Criteria In AIF - Monitoring and Error Handling - Interfaces `AC_DOC` **and** `AC_DOC_CHG`

You can search for a message relating to a specific document in **AIF - Monitoring and Error Handling** by entering additional selection criteria under **More Specific Selection**:

To find the values that you need to enter, open the document header in the source system and copy the following information to AIF:

- The reference transaction
  Copy this value into the field **Reference procedure**.
- The reference key
  Copy the first 10 characters into the field **Reference document** and the remaining characters into the field **Reference org. unit**.
- The logical system

> **i Note**
>
> The reference document is only the same as the document number for certain types of reference procedure. Therefore, to ensure that you find the document you are looking for, you should search using the values in the reference key as described above and not using the document number.

Emergency Correction Mode

> **i Note**
>
> To use Emergency Correction Mode in AIF, the authorization object `/AIF/EMC` must be assigned to your user.

Depending on your Customizing settings, you can also change values directly in the SAP AIF tool. If you change values using SAP AIF, you can repost the document with the changed values by choosing *Repost with user changes*.

To change values directly in *Monitoring and Error Handling*:

1. Press return to make the *Emergency Correction* check box visible and select the check box.
2. Select the message in question.
3. Select the structure in which you want to change a value, for example, for FI, the Account Document Item Information.
4. In the structure, double-click the field you want to change. A pop-up window is displayed in which you can change the value
5. Choose *Save*.
6. Once you have changed all required fields, choose *Repost with User Changes*.

> **⚠ Caution**
>
> If you choose the *Restart* button, you discard the manual changes.

> **→ Recommendation**
>
> Making changes to posting data that has been transferred from a source system to the Central Finance system can lead to serious inconsistencies. If errors have occurred in the Central Finance system during posting, first check if it is really necessary to make corrections to the posting data. If the errors have been caused by incorrect or incomplete settings (for example, for configuration or mapping of attributes), correct these settings and then restart message processing by clicking the *Restart* button.
>
> If the procedure described above is not possible and you still want to continue with the *Repost with User Changes* action, you should be aware that the document will be posted as shown.

For more information on SAP AIF, see SAP Library for SAP Application Interface Framework on the SAP Help Portal at http://help.sap.com/aif🔗. For information about authorizations, see the Security Information, which is also available at the above address.

1.4.5.4 AIF - Performance Improvements

Performance improvements can be achieved by implementing **archiving and compression** and **bulk processing** of XML messages as described here.

Archiving XML Messages

AIF uses XML messages to record the processing of every document transferred from source systems to the Central Finance system (via SLT), whether that document triggers an error message or not.

These XML messages are stored in AIF in the table `/AIF/PERS_XML`. Because messages relating to all documents are stored in this table, it can grow in size very rapidly, consuming a large amount of disk space. Therefore, you should implement archiving for XML messages relating to documents which have been processed successfully or with warnings.

> **i Note**
>
> Messages that are in process or with errors cannot be archived and deleted. Furthermore, we recommend that you do not archive messages with the status *cancelled*.

To implement archiving, use the function Data Archiving, transaction `SARA`. In this transaction, you define settings per archiving object. The table `/AIF/PERS_XML` is part of the archiving object `/AIF/PERSX`.

> **i Note**
>
> To ensure the consistency of the application data, other tables which are part of the archiving object are also deleted.

For more information about data archiving, see the documentation on Executing Data Archiving on the SAP Help Portal.

Compressed Message Storage

It is also possible to implement compression of AIF messages before they are stored in the database. For more information, see the SAP Note 2274361.

In addition it is possible to implement compression of existing messages. To do this, implement SAP Note 2279909 once you have installed SAP Note 2274361.

AIF Bulk Processing

The default settings in AIF for creating packages for processing may lead to performance issues, because a lot of background jobs are used and not enough work processes for background jobs are available for other tasks.

A correction for this issue is available in SAP Note 2291942. Once you have implemented this note, you must also define runtime configuration groups and assign them to the replication objects by doing the following:

1. Define runtime configuration groups in the Central Finance namespace `/FINCF`.
   A runtime configuration group in AIF defines how AIF messages relating to replication objects are processed, for example if they are processed synchronously or asynchronously, and how many messages are processed in one run.

   You do this in transaction `/AIF/PERS_CGR` under *SAP Application Interface Framework* > *Administration* > *Configuration* > *Runtime Configuration Group.*
2. Assign runtime configuration group to replication objects.

You do this in the Customizing activity *Assign AIF Runtime Configuration Group to Replication Object* under ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Set Up Systems* ◀. Here, you specify the AIF runtime configuration groups that you want to use for processing data replicated to Central Finance. There are two sub-activities:

Assign Runtime Configuration to Replication Object

In this sub-activity, you can specify separate runtime configuration groups for the replication objects available in Central Finance (for example, FI/CO postings, CO internal postings, and cost objects). We recommend that you assign runtime configuration groups for all replication objects that you use.

Assign Runtime Configuration for FI/CO Based on Source Company Code

In this sub-activity, you make settings that are relevant for the replication of FI/CO postings only.

You make these settings either for specific source systems or for combinations of source systems and source company codes.

If you make a setting in this activity for a type of posting for which there is also a setting in the activity **Assign Runtime Configuration to Replication Object** the setting you make here overrides the setting in the **Assign Runtime Configuration to Replication Object**.

If there are no settings for a particular source system (or combination of source system and company code) in this sub-activity, the system defaults to the setting you have defined in **Assign Runtime Configuration to Replication Object**.

For further details about the runtime configuration group and its attributes, see the AIF documentation.

3. Download the new SLT content for bulk processing and copy it to your configuration as described in SAP Note 2154420.

AIF Runtime Object ID – Number Range Object

During the initial load, due to the large volume of data, you may encounter performance issues caused by the number range object of the AIF runtime object ID. To improve performance, run transaction `SNRO`, choose number range object `/AIF/RUN`, and change the value in the field No. of Numbers in Buffer from **10** to **5000**.

Change the Frequency of Report /AIF/SAP_AIF_CORRECTION

As a default in SAP S/4HANA, the report `/AIF/SAP_AIF_CORRECTION` is scheduled to run every six hours.

The frequency with which this report is run can lead to high memory consumption and therefore performance issues.

If you are using only the CFIN interface in AIF we recommend that you either change the frequency of the job or disable it completely. You can also run it as required, when a user deletes project IDocs via transaction `WE11`.

For detailed information about changing the frequency of reports or deactivating them, see SAP Note 2190119.

1.4.5.5 Apps: Manage Pending Journal Entries and Manage Temporary Postings

There are two Fiori apps that can be used in conjunction with error handling in Central Finance: **Manage Pending Journal Entries** and **Manage Temporary Postings**.

Using **Manage Pending Journal Entries**, you can display journal entries that have errors and therefore cannot be posted to Central Finance and see the financial impact of the documents. From here, you can navigate to the app **Manage Temporary Postings**.

> **i Note**
>
> Only data from the AIF interface `AC_DOC` (namespace `/FINCF`) is displayed. Messages with errors from the external interface are not displayed.

Using **Manage Temporary Postings**, you can create temporary postings from a pending journal entry. These are automatically reversed once the original pending journal entry has been posted.

Customizing settings for both of these apps are found under ▌ *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Temporary Postings* ▌.

1.4.5.5.1 Manage Pending Journal Entries

Using the app **Manage Pending Journal Entries**, you can display journal entries with errors that have not yet been successfully posted to your Central Finance system and see the financial impact of the documents. You can navigate to the journal entry in question and decide how to proceed.

From **Manage Pending Journal Entries**, you can navigate to the app **Manage Temporary Postings**.

Key Features

You can use this app to do the following:

- Display pending journal entries in a central worklist.
  At period end close, it is necessary for you, as a G/L Accountant, to review any pending journal entries and decide how to handle them.
  From this list, you can review the list of journal entries from ongoing replication for interface `AC_DOC` that have not yet been successfully posted.
  You can call up the list by searching according to different search criteria, such as posting date or company code.
  The results are grouped by company code. This means that you can assess the relative business impact of the pending journal entry, because you can see a total amount for each company code

- Navigate to the details of the specific pending journal entry, for example the error messages and the line items of the documents.

You can navigate to individual journal entries and review the error messages relating to the journal entry and the line items.

By clicking on the details for the journal entry you can call up the messages relating to the journal entry. You can also see the document and the line items relating to the journal entry. Based on this information, you can decide how best to proceed.

- Navigate to the app **Manage Temporary Postings**.
  By choosing Manage Temporary Posting you can view temporary postings that have been been prepared to cover the pending journal entry, you can make certain changes, and manually reverse the temporary posting.
- Navigate to the AIF messages related to the pending journal entries.
- Filter to display the list of pending journal entries based on whether the journal entries do or do not have an associated temporary posting.

Authorizations

To use this app, the business role **SAP_BR_GL_ACCOUNTANT** must be assigned to the user.

For more information, see the documentation of the app on http://help.sap.com and searching for the product documentation for SAP S/4HANA. The documentation is located under ▶ *Enterprise Business Applications* > *Finance* > *Accounting and Financial Close* > *General Ledger Accounting* > *Apps for General Ledger Accounting* ▶.

1.4.5.5.2   Manage Temporary Postings

Using the app **Manage Temporary Postings** you can trigger the creation of temporary postings from a pending journal entry by copying all the relevant data, including references.

The temporary posting functionality is an integrated process that supports you in the process of period end closure. The app **Manage Temporary Postings** allows you to analyze pending journal entries and supports you in the creation of temporary postings by using the information of the corresponding pending journal entry.

The temporary posting and the reversal have references to the pending journal entry, ensuring auditability.

The integrated process ensures that a temporary posting is automatically reversed once the related pending journal entry is processed. This ensures that you have the correct number in your financial statements. You can also manually create a reversal for the temporary posting.

Temporary postings are excluded for payment, by setting the payment block reason configured in the IMG activity, when using central payments. For other central follow-on processes, for example dunning or collection management, you have to ensure that these are not included.

Prerequisites

You have carried out the following Customizing settings under ▶ *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Temporary Postings* ▶:

- Maintain Document Types for Temporary Postings

In this activity you configure which document types shall be used for the temporary postings. The same document type is then also used in the corresponding reversal documents.

We recommend to use specific document types for temporary postings, so that you use them for an easy selection of postings.

> **i Note**
>
> Do not use a document type with external numbering. We recommend that you use your own document type, so that you can easily filter for temporary postings in standard reporting.

- Maintain Reversal and Payment Block Reasons for Temporary Postings
  In this activity you maintain the payment block reasons and the reversal reason.
  The payment block reason is set in each temporary posting to prevent it being used in follow-on processes. We recommend that you define a new payment block reason to distinguish between blocks set for other reasons and the block for temporary postings.
  You have to define which reversal reason you want to use for manual reversals and automatic reversals. The reversal reasons can be defined in **Define Reasons for Reversal**. Here you configure, for example, if an alternative posting date should be used or not. This configuration will then be used for the determination of the posting date of the reversal of the temporary posting.

> **i Note**
>
> Even if you do not use central payments, you need to maintain the payment block. In a Central Payment scenario, we recommend that you define a new payment block reason for temporary postings.

Key Features

You can use this app to do the following:

- Trigger creation of temporary postings from a pending journal entry by copying all relevant data, including references.
- Automatic reversal of the temporary posting when the original pending journal entry is posted.
- Support of manual reversal of the temporary posting.
- Only limited editable fields to ensure compliance (for example, fields relating to amounts, posting dates, and company code are read-only). You can make changes to the fields customer, vendor, cost center, and profit center.
- Temporary postings are excluded for the Central Payment process (for example, the payment run and manual payment posting) to ensure the payment happens based on the original open item data.
- Navigate to the AIF messages related to the pending journal entry for which the temporary posting was created.

Authorizations

To use this app, the business role **SAP_BR_GL_ACCOUNTANT** must be assigned to the user.

For more information, see the documentation of the app on http://help.sap.com and searching for the product documentation for SAP S/4HANA. The documentation is located under ▌▶ *Enterprise Business Applications* ❭ *Finance* ❭ *Accounting and Financial Close* ❭ *General Ledger Accounting* ❭ *Apps for General Ledger Accounting* ❭.

1.4.5.6 Error Resolution Content for AIF

When replicating documents, it is not uncommon for errors to occur. Sometimes, it's difficult for those responsible for dealing with these erorrs to understand how to resolve them. In these cases, further information, such as troubleshooting guides, can be helpful. This feature makes additional error resolution content available in AIF within the Central Finance scenario.

Process

1. **Maintain Error Resolution Support Content**
   Enter the message class and message number of the relevant message. Assign a URL to be displayed with the message in AIF. You can also add a sequence number if you want to display multiple URLs for one message to control the order in which the messages are displayed.
   In `/aif/err`, you can see AIF error messages with custom functions. When you click on the custom function, the error resolution document is opened in the browser.
   Choose the IMG path ▐▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Basic Settings* ❯ *Configure Error Handling* ❯ *Error Resolution Content for AIF* ❯ *Maintain Error Resolution Support Content* ❱

2. **Upload Error Resolution Support Content**
   In this activity, you can view and work with existing error resolution support content and upload URL assignments in **batches**. It provides:
   - Display
   - Generate Template
   - Upload
   - Download
   - Delete

   Choose the IMG path ▐▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Basic Settings* ❯ *Configure Error Handling* ❯ *Error Resolution Content for AIF* ❯ *Upload Error Resolution Support Content* ❱ or call transaction `FINS_CFIN_AIF_KBA` .
   You can generate a template of error resolution content in CSV format.

3. - **Activate Error Resolution Support Content (BAdI)**
     You can find this BAdI under ▐▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ❱ and ▐▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Basic Settings* ❯ *Configure Error Handling* ❯ *Error Resolution Content for AIF* ❯ *Activate Error Resolution Support Content (BAdI)* ❱.
     For more information, see the documentation of the BAdI.

Further Information

[3194497](#) .

1.4.6 Data Mapping

Before you start any of the replication scenarios in Central Finance you typically perform **mappings**.

1.4.6.1   Introduction to Data Mapping

When accounting documents are posted in Central Finance, business mapping is used to harmonize the master data in the documents. Identifiers and codes in the documents must be mapped, that is, the relationship between an identifier or code used in the source system and one used in Central Finance must have been defined. This is necessary because sometimes different identifiers or codes are used for the same entity. For example, in the source system, a customer may have the ID 28900 whereas in the Central Finance system, the same customer has the ID 13700. Codes and identifiers may also be different across the various systems of your existing system landscape.

Mapping must be defined for the following categories:

* Mapping for business object identifiers (for example, customer ID, vendor ID, or material ID).
  This is done using MDG key mapping functions.
* Mapping for codes (for example, company code, business area, or country code).
  This is done using MDG value mapping functions.

> i Note
>
> Central Finance business mapping uses MDG mapping functions and its data repository. This does not mean that MDG master data governance processes have to be set up. It is sufficient to maintain the relevant mapping data in the Central Finance system. An extra license for MDG is not required if you only want to use the mapping functions and not the master data distribution functions.

* Mapping for short-living cost objects (for example, production order or internal order).
  This is done in Customizing of Central Finance.

Central Finance also offers Business Add-Ins (BAdIs) for mapping.

> ⚠ Caution
>
> If it is necessary to change values or key mappings after you have carried out an initial load and started ongoing replication you must be aware that this may lead to serious inconsistencies in follow-on processes. For example, if you change the mapping of a business partner (customer or vendor), and you have already transferred invoices involving this business partner to the *Central Finance* system, follow-on documents, such as clearing documents, would be posted to a different business partner. Another example is the company code mapping: let's assume that source company code **1000** is mapped to target company code **C100** and later on, during the fiscal year, the mapping is changed and the source company code **1000** is mapped to **C200**. In this case, replicated documents are posted partly in the company code *C100* and partly in the company code *C200* leading to inconsistent data.

1.4.6.2 Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems

Before you start mapping your data, you must have defined the business system name for each logical system in your scenario, including the Central Finance system.

You do this in the Central Finance system.

Prerequisites

Implement the corrections in SAP Note 2223323 .

Identify Source Systems

To uniquely identify the source systems from which you want to replicate data to your Central Finance system, you must have defined the systems in the Customizing Activity *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems* under *Central Finance: Target System Settings* *Mapping* .

If you have connected the System Landscape Directory (SLD) to your Central Finance system, you will be able to choose from source systems maintained there when you carry out this activity.

For information about the System Landscape Directory, see below.

> **i Note**
>
> If you choose not to use the SLD, you must do the following:
>
> - You must ensure that the names of the business systems are harmonized across the entire system landscape.
> - If, at a later point in time, you want to switch to using SLD, you must manually ensure that the business system names in SLD match the settings maintained in this activity.
>
> Note that changing the business system name will lead to a loss of data in both key mapping and value mapping.

System Landscape Directory (SLD)

By default, Central Finance uses the System Landscape Directory (SLD) to determine the local business system. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain the relationship between the logical system and the business system in SLD and access to SLD has to be configured correctly.

To do this you must do the following:

1. Set up access to SLD from Central Finance System using transaction `SLDAPICUST`.
2. Maintain business systems in SLD using transaction `SLDHTMLGUI`.

For more information about using SLD, see the documentation on the SAP Help Portal.

Identify the Central Finance System

To uniquely identify the Central Finance system, you must **either**:

- A: Connect your Central Finance system to the System Landscape Directory as described above
  or
- B: Define the Central Finance system in the Customizing activity *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems*
  and also

Implement the BAdI *Determination of Local System Name* (Customizing for MDG under ▶ *Cross Application Components* ❯ *Processes and Tools for Enterprise Applications* ❯ *Master Data Governance* ❯ *Central Governance* ❯ *General Settings* ❯ *Data Replication* ❯ *Define Custom Settings for Data Replication* ❯ *Define Technical Settings* ❯ *BAdI: Determination of Local System Name* ❯)

To implement option B:

1. Define your Central Finance system in the Customizing activity *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems*.
2. Implement the corrections in SAP note 2224396. This will provide the updated example coding for step 3.
3. Carry out the IMG-activity BAdI: Determination of Local System Name in order to create the BAdI implementation for BAdI `MDG_IDM_GET_LCL_SYSTEM` of enhancement spot `MDG_ID_MAPPING_API`. Use the example implementation as described in SAP Note 1623262. This will cause the system to determine the local business system by the local logical system via the configuration table maintained in the Customizing activity *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems*.

> **i Note**
>
> If you implement SAP Note 2223323, the value help for business systems in key mapping will use the entries that you have defined the Customizing activity *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems*.
>
> **This works only if SLD is not connected.** If SLD is connected, business systems will be looked up there.

1.4.6.3 Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping

Data Mapping

Data Mapping

Data mapping has to be configured so it can be carried out when journal entries from source systems are posted into the Central Finance system.

Identifiers of business objects may be different in the source systems and the Central Finance system, making it necessary to define mapping between these identifiers. For example, in the source system a customer could have the ID 4711 but in the Central Finance system the same customer could have the ID 8912. Therefore, if an invoice for this customer is to be posted into Central Finance, the system needs to translate the customer ID in the document from 4711 to 8912. In addition, the systems may be configured differently, so that (Customizing) codes are different and need to be mapped as well. For example the same company might have different company codes in different systems.

For cost objects it is not only necessary to map identifiers, but it may also make sense to change the cost object type. For example, the original journal entry may contain a reference to a production order. However, production orders are too detailed for Central Finance and thus are not replicated. Therefore the accounting document would contain a reference to a cost collector and the system has to map individual production orders to individual cost collectors.

If you do not want to use this standard mapping function, you must implement your own mapping logic via BAdI. For complex mapping operations, we recommend that you define the BAdI for a connection to BRFplus, which should serve as a secondary rules engine.

Activities relating to mapping are carried out in Customizing of the Central Finance system under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *Settings for Mapping* .

Further Settings

Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities

> **i Note**
>
> In addition to being able to enhance and change the existing set of mapping entities, you have the option of defining the mapping action of cost objects for the mapping entity. For example, if you set the mapping action of the internal order mapping entity to Mapping Obligatory, then the system stops the document replication and displays an error message if a cost object is not mapped.

In the Customizing activity *Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities* (under *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping*) you define the mapping action for each mapping entity (for example, customer ID) and, if necessary for each source business system.

The following mapping actions are available:

- **Keep Data**: Field values of this kind are not mapped at all. The data from the source system is retained.
- **Mapping Obligatory**: The field values for all filled fields must be mapped (in `mdg_km_maintain`). If no mapping data exists, an error is raised.
- **Clear Data**: Fields of this kind are always cleared.
- **Map if Possible**: The system tries to map any filled field. If no mapping data exists (in `mdg_km_maintain`), no error is raised but the original data from the source system is retained.

> **i Note**
>
> The default setting is that mapping entities that have no mapping action assigned (mapping action **Keep Data**) are not mapped. Instead the value from the source system is carried forward.

In the *Business System* field you can enter the specific system for which you would like this configuration to be applied. Or you can define standard settings for all business systems by leaving the *Business System* field empty.

> **i Note**
>
> Settings made for business systems override general settings.

You can implement the *BAdI: Determine Mapping Action* if you need to make the mapping action dependent on the field value or on context information in the mapping structure.

> **i Note**
>
> If you want to map G/L accounts, there are two mapping entities available:
>
> - GENERAL_LEDGER_ACC_MASTER_ID (General Ledger Account Master ID (ERP)) with the context fields company code and chart of accounts
> - FIN_ACC_CHART_OF_ACC_ITEM_ID (Financial Accounting CoA Item ID (ERP)) with the context field chart of accounts
>   You can define a mapping action for the same source system for only one of these mapping entities.

Define Key Mapping (ID Mapping)

Identifiers for instances of business objects may be different in the source systems and the Central Finance system, making it necessary to define mapping between these identifiers.

Create and Edit Key Mapping

With this activity you can maintain key mappings, choosing different business object types and object IDs. For detailed information, see the system documentation for the Customizing activity.

Master Data Governance, Consolidation

Using Master Data Governance, Consolidation, it is also possible to analyze the existing master data in your various source systems and see a proposal for an initial set of key mappings. Master Data Governance, Consolidation can analyze existing master data in the various source systems and – based on rules that can be configured – can come up with proposals for which master data in the source system should be mapped to which master data in the Central Finance system. This functionality is available for the following data domains: customer, supplier, business partner, and material, and can be individually extended to include self-defined objects on a project basis. It is possible to use thresholds to automatically process highly probable duplicates and to manually process other proposed matches. The record mappings that have been identified are then transferred to the key mapping tables used by Central Finance. In this process, a "golden" master data record (for instance the customer to be used in the Central Finance system) is created.

Define Value Mapping (Code Mapping)

Source systems may be configured differently, so that (Customizing) codes are not identical and need to be mapped. For this, value mapping can be maintained.

Assign Code Lists To Elements And Systems

To assign code lists to elements and systems choose ▶ *Mapping* ❯ *Define Value Mapping (Code Mapping)* ❯ *Assign Code Lists to Elements and Systems* ◀.

The setting is required for each global data type (GDT) that is to be mapped.

An internal list ID is required for GDTs that have a context structure, for example MABER (with the context BUKRS).

For each source system you must specify the following data:

- List ID
- List Agency ID
- List Version ID

Maintain Value Mapping

In the activity Maintain Value Mapping (under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Mapping* ▶ *Define Value Mapping (Code Mapping)* ▶), you can configure mapping from system-internal code values to code values on external code lists. The mapping is configured at field level.

A list of fields that support value mapping is delivered in standard. You can also add your own fields. These fields also need to be defined in Customizing for Central Finance under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Mapping* ▶ *Advanced Settings* ▶ *Define Mapping Entities (Enhanced Configuration)* ▶.

In the subview *Define Mapped Fields (Customer)* you can define the non-standard fields which you want to map as a mapping entity.

Non-standard fields are fields which have been added to the accounting interface via customer enhancements or are not mapped in the standard.

> **i** Note
>
> When maintaining the data, choose *Enter* after you have entered the structure but before you enter the field name, otherwise the input check for the field name will issue an error.

Choose the mapping entity you want the field to belong to. Enter the accounting interface structure to which the field to be mapped belongs to. Define the field name of the field to be mapped. If required by the underlying structure, you also have to specify the context fields 1 and 2.

Note that definitions made here override definitions delivered by SAP.

BAdIs: Central Finance

In cases where more complicated logic is necessary to derive certain entities (for example, post to GL 113100 if profit center is PC_02 but post to GL 113001 if profit center is PC_05), this should be implemented as an FI substitution in the Central system.

If for some reason an FI substitution cannot be used, we offer a BAdI for the Central Finance scenario, where mappings of this type can be implemented.

For specific details about each of these BAdIs, see the documentation available in the Central Finance system.

These BAdIs offer the customer the following options to control the processing of data:

- Only execute standard
- Only execute BAdI
- Conditional execution

The BAdIs logic follows this flow: Data Preparation > Data Mapping > Data Adjustments > Posting Interface.

Mapping Customer-Defined Fields

You can map customer-defined fields for the accounting interface.

Customize Business Objects for Key Mapping

In this Customizing activity (under ▶ *Master Data Governance, Central Governance* ❯ *General Settings* ❯ *Key Mapping* ❯ *Customize Business Objects for Key Mapping* ▶), you customize business objects so they can be used in key mapping.

Define Business Objects

In this Customizing activity (under ▶ *Master Data Governance, Central Governance* ❯ *General Settings* ❯ *Key Mapping* ❯ *Enhance Key Mapping Content* ❯ *Define Business Objects* ▶), you define business objects to be used for key mapping.

Standard settings: In the standard system, key mapping entries for business objects are delivered. You can only implement key mapping for the business objects that are assigned to the main context. The assignments are specified in the Customizing activity **Assign Business Object to Main Context** .

You can also define your own business objects. The customer namespaces you use for these are Y* and Z*.

Define Object Identifiers

In this Customizing activity (under ▶ *Master Data Governance, Central Governance* ❯ *General Settings* ❯ *Key Mapping* ❯ *Enhance Key Mapping Content* ❯ *Define Object Identifiers* ▶), you assign object identifier types to business objects that are used in key mapping.

As a prerequisite, you must have defined an object node in the Customizing activity **Define Object Nodes**.

Assign Key Structures to Object Identifiers

In this Customizing activity (under ▶ *Master Data Governance, Central Governance* ❯ *General Settings* ❯ *Key Mapping* ❯ *Enhance Key Mapping Content* ❯ *Assign Key Structures to Object Identifiers* ▶), you can assign a key structure to an object identifier type. Key structures make it possible to break down concatenated keys into their constituent parts and are useful in key mapping. If the output field length of any key component within a concatenated object ID type exceeds its internal field length, you must define a delimiter.

Requirements: You have defined an *Object Identifier Type* in the Customizing activity *Define Object Identifiers*.

Define Object Nodes

In this Customizing activity (under ▶ *Master Data Governance, Central Governance* ❯ *General Settings* ❯ *Key Mapping* ❯ *Enhance Key Mapping Content* ❯ *Define Object Nodes* ▶), you define business object node types to be used in key mapping when defining the object identifiers. Each business object must, at a minimum, have a root node holding the identifier or identifiers for the entire business object.

Transaction MDG_KM_MAINTAIN

The actual mapping of object identifiers (key mapping in SAP MDG) is either generated automatically as part of master data replication in SAP MDG or can be maintained manually in the transaction MDG_KM_MAINTAIN:

Under field *Business Object Type* you can find all entities that can be mapped between the source and Central Finance systems. These are the entities that are supported by MDG, not necessarily all objects that are available as mapping entities in the SAP standard for Central Finance business mapping. The list of mappable business object ID types in Central Finance can be found in the IMG activity Define Mapping Entities (Enhanced Configuration).

> **i Note**
>
> The COMPANY that you can map in `mdg_km_maintain` is not the usual company code (`BUKRS`) but field `VBUND`. Company codes are mapped as the GDT `BUKRS` in the value mapping activity.

In the field *Business System* you can select the Central Finance system or the source system ID where the entity exists so it can be mapped to the entity in the other system.

In the field *Object ID Type/Object ID*, you can enter the specific entity name or ID.

> **i Note**
>
> If the object ID comprises several fields, choose *Enter Object ID* to open the related input screen.

Most ID types are single-field IDs. An example of a composite ID is the `General Ledger Account Master ID` which consists of the fields `Chart of Account`, `Account Number` and `Company Code`.

> **i Note**
>
> When maintaining mappings for material IDs, you must choose the object ID type `Material ID (internal format) (S/4HANA )`. The Central Finance mapping entity `MATERIAL_ID` only takes this object ID type into account. Do not use the default object ID type `Material ID (external format/ERP)`.

Mapping 1 (Source) Entity to N (Central) Entities (Key Mapping).

It is possible to map one entity from the source system to several entities in the Central Finance system.

If this type of entry exists, the system uses the first entry that was configured as a default.

If more complicated logic is necessary (for example, post to GL `113100` if profit center is `PC_02` but post to GL `113001` if profit center is `PC_05`), this should be implemented as an FI substitution in the Central Finance system.

If for some reason, FI substitution cannot be used, SAP offers a BAdI for the Central Finance scenario, where mappings of this type can be implemented. For more information see the documentation of the BAdI: Enhance Standard Processing of Posting Data.

Transaction MDG_ANALYSE_IDM

You can view all maintained mapped key values for one business object (for example, all mapped cost centers) in transaction `MDG_ANALYSE_IDM`.

1.4.6.3.1   G/L Account Mapping

Inaccurate G/L account mapping can lead to errors during replication or follow-on processes. For this reason, the G/L account settings of mapped G/L accounts in the Central Finance system need to be compatible with the G/L account settings in the source system.

The following settings are particularly important:

- Balance sheet accounts in the source system must be mapped to balance sheet accounts in the Central Finance system.
- P&L accounts in the source system must be mapped to P&L accounts in the Central Finance system.
- Open-item managed G/L accounts in the source system must be mapped to open-item managed G/L accounts in the Central Finance system.
- G/L accounts with the setting **Only manage Balances in Local Currency** must be mapped to G/L accounts with identical settings.
- G/L accounts with the setting **Ledger Group Specific Clearing** must be mapped to G/L accounts with identical settings.

1.4.6.3.2 Cost Object Mapping

You carry out following activities under ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Cost Object Replication* ❯ *Cost Object Mapping* ▐ to configure the mapping for cost objects.

Define Scenarios for Cost Object Mapping

In the Customizing activity *Define Scenarios for Cost Object Mapping*, you can define, activate, and delete scenarios for cost object mapping.

> **i Note**
>
> Replication of changes to cost objects from the source systems to the Central Finance system is possible for those with 1:1 cardinality in the scenario definition. The attributes marked as *Derive from Local* and *CO relevant* can be replicated automatically in the Central Finance system, and the replication of common critical statuses is supported.

Defining scenarios for cost object mapping builds mapping between the following.

- Source production order and target internal order
- Source maintenance order (service order) and target internal order

  > **i Note**
  >
  > Service order with sales organization data is not in the scope.

- source quality management order and target internal order
- Source process order and target internal order
- Source process order and target product cost collector

This makes it possible for the FI/CO documents from the CO source objects to be posted to the replicated CO objects in the Central Finance system. Once a CO source object (for example, an internal order or product cost collector) has been created in the source system, it is replicated in the Central Finance system by using the relevant scenario and its mapping rules.

Customer fields contained in the customer include `CI_AUFK` of the table `AUFK` are also supported (please refer to SAP Note 2303031).

Note that you can also access this CO configuration by calling transaction SE54, choosing *Edit View Cluster*, entering the view cluster FINS_CFINVC_COST_OBJECT and choosing *Test*.

You create scenarios under this CO configuration, to define how a cost object category in a source system is mapped to a cost object category in the Central Finance system. When you activate a scenario, the system uses a metadata set to generate a mapping table. After you define mapping rules for scenarios, you can use the scenario to map a source cost object to a target cost object.

Prerequisites

Ensure that the authorization object F_CFIN_GEN with the following settings is assigned to your user:

- CFIN_APPL = '04'
- ACTVT = '06' or '07'

Scenario Templates

The system offers the scenario templates listed in the following table:

Scenario Template	Cost Object in Source System	Cost Object in Central system	Cardinality
SAP001	Production Order	Product Cost Collector	N : 1
SAP002	Product Cost Collector	Product Cost Collector	1 : 1
SAP003	Internal Order	Internal Order	1 : 1
SAP004	Service Order (PM Order)	Service Order (PM Order)	N : 1
SAP005	QM Order	QM Order	N : 1

You can copy these scenarios and use the source characteristics and the target characteristics as defined or you can change the characteristics.

Create a New Scenario

You can also create a new scenario.

1. To do so, choose *New Entries*, enter a scenario name, description, and table name, and select a source cost object category, a cost object category, and the cardinality (relationship of objects: 1 to 1, N to 1):
2. Save the scenario and select it.
3. Click on *Source Characteristic*. Characteristics are attributes of source and target cost objects. Based on these you can determine which source cost object will be mapped to which cost object. Define the

source characteristics that you want to use for mapping. The system adds some frequently used fields (for example, Order Type, Material Number for Order) by default. You can adjust the fields according to your requirements:

If you click on New Entries, you see a list of characteristics which you can add to your scenario as source characteristics.

> ### i Note
>
> Several scenarios can use the same source cost object characteristics. However, you can only have one source cost object category (source product cost collector, local IO, etc.) for a scenario.

The system uses the source cost object characteristics to determine which scenario to use when assigning a source cost object to a cost object and transferring the documents.

4. Define cost objects characteristics you want to use for mapping. The system adds some frequently used fields by default. You can adjust the fields according to your requirements:
   The characteristics are used to:

   - Create a new cost object if it does not exist in the Central Finance system
   - Determine an existing cost object as selection criteria.

   The indicator **Derive From Local** means that these characteristics will be used for cost object creation or selection and the value will come directly from the corresponding characteristics of the source cost object, thus you do not need to maintain a value manually for the cost object in the next configuration step. Therefore, you will not be able to edit the fields with this indicator in the next step.

5. Save and activate the scenario.
   During the activation, a transparent table is generated in the backend and the status of the scenario becomes **active**.
   The generated transparent table is used for maintaining a mapping rule in the next customizing step **Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios**.

Afterwards, you can edit a scenario but if the scenario has already been used when transferring a document, the system will only allow you to edit the scenario description. If you have to edit it, remember to activate this scenario again here to regenerate the mapping table.

To copy a scenario, you select an existing scenario, copy, and then follow the same steps as when you create a scenario starting by entering a scenario name, description, and table name.

To delete an existing scenario, check for assignment data and mapping data:

- If assignment data exists for the selected scenario (documents have been replicated using this scenario), you cannot delete the scenario.
- If mapping data exists for the selected scenario, the system displays a warning message and you must confirm the deletion. Mapping data is done in the next configuration step **Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios**, which can be accessed also via transaction `CFIN_MAPPING`.

Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios

In this Customizing activity, you define the mapping relationship between source cost objects and cost objects for Central Finance. You can also access it by calling transaction `CFIN_MAPPING`.

1. Select the scenario you created in the previous step, which determines how a source cost object category (for example, a production order) is mapped to a cost object category (for example, a product cost collector). Choose *Execute*.

2. Enter the details of a source cost object in the fields marked with *Source*: Note that all the source characteristics (for example, order type, material number for order) that you included when you created the scenario in the previous configuration step should be available here so you can enter the relevant values.
    Note also that if you do not enter source characteristics, the system can match any characteristic to the cost object (N:1).
3. The system enters the relationship between the source cost object and the target cost object in an assignment table based on the scenarios you have created for cost object mapping and on which source cost object is mapped to a target cost object

When creating scenario rules you should take into account the following:

*   An empty field means value **any**.
*   The more specific rule has higher priority.
*   Rules will conflict with one another if they have the same priority.
*   A built-in check has already been implemented. It can detect both conflicts within one scenario and partial conflicts across scenarios.

Once you have created your scenario, you can check if it conflicts with other scenarios, or if different line items from the same scenario result in a conflict. In this case, if you try to save this scenario the system will issue an error message and you must first correct the scenario. If, for some reason, no error message is triggered, a runtime error will be issued during cost object replication.

Smoke Test for Cost Object Mapping and CO Document Replication

> **i** Note
>
> This activity is located under ▌▶ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Initial Load* ❯ *Initial Load Preparation for Management Accounting* ❯ *Smoke Test for Cost Object Mapping and CO Document Replication* ▐.

In this customizing activity, you simulate cost object mapping by executing all the necessary checks, without actually creating the cost object mapping and is intended to help you find missing customizing and master data before data replication via SLT takes place.

Correct Cost Object Mapping

In this customizing activity, you correct the assignment between source and target cost objects, due to a change in the corresponding mapping rules. Sometimes, after cost objects have been replicated from source system to target system, you may want to change the mapping rules for cost object mapping scenarios. After you have made the change, the cost objects that have already been mapped must be remapped according to the new mapping rules. In addition, the related cost object mappings need to be updated according to the new mapping rules. This activity achieves both of the above.

> **i** Note
>
> The target cost object created under the old mapping rule is not deleted.

Delete Cost Object Mapping and Cost Objects

You use this activity to clean up the assignments and cost objects created during the initial load. It is important to clean up the data in the Central Finance system in order to avoid problems with a subsequent initial load.

This activity only deletes the cost objects; it does not delete the master data and transactional data that refers to the cost objects. Assignments are deleted synchronously, and cost objects are deleted asynchronously. Once an assignment or cost object has been deleted, you cannot undo the deletion.

More Information

If you want to assign external number for an internal order in the Central Finance system, BAdI `BADI_FINS_CFIN_CO_OBJ_EXT_NUM` is available in the Customizing for Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) under ▐▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❭ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ❭ *BAdI: Generate External Number for Internal Order* ❭.

You can see the BAdI documentation for more details.

1.4.6.3.3   Define CO-PA Mapping

In this Customizing activity, you can maintain mappings for CO-PA-related characteristics and value fields between the source system and the Central Finance system.

You can map several operating concerns in the source system to each operating concern in the Central Finance system.

You can define mappings for the characteristics and the value fields for each pair of source or central operating concerns.

This mapping of CO-PA-related characteristics and value fields is used during the replication of FI and CO data. The Central Finance system derives the content of each characteristic or value field based on the following:

- • Your settings in this Customizing activity (IMG Path: ▐▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❭ *Mapping* ❭ *CO-PA Mapping* ❭ *Define CO-PA Mapping* ❭)
- • Your settings in the source system for maintaining characteristics and value fields (IMG Path: ▐▶ *Controlling* ❭ *Profitability Analysis* ❭ *Structures* ❭ *Define Operating Concern* ❭ *Define Profitability Segment Characteristics* ❭)
- • Your settings in the Central Finance system for maintaining characteristics and value fields (IMG Path: ▐▶ *Controlling* ❭ *Profitability Analysis* ❭ *Structures* ❭ *Define Operating Concern* ❭ *Maintain Characteristics* ❭ and ▐▶ *Maintain Value Fields* ❭.

If the customized characteristics or value fields are changed in either the source system or the Central Finance system, you can use the button *Sync Structure* to update the previously configured mappings to reflect the most recent changes.

Standard Settings

When you create a new set of mappings, the system proposes a default set of mappings based on a preliminary examination of the characteristics or value fields being mapped. You can then further customize the proposed mappings.

> **i Note**
>
> This activity is located in the IMG (transaction SPRO) under ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Mapping* ❯ *CO-PA Mapping* ❯ *Define CO-PA Mapping* ▌.

1.4.6.3.4   Mapping of Time-Dependent Tax Rate Keys

In your Central Finance scenario, one of your source systems contains time-dependent tax configuration for at least one country.

Therefore, you need to be able to map tax rates that are defined by a combination of tax code (`MWSKZ`) and tax rate validity (`TXDAT_FROM`) to individual tax codes instead of by tax code (`MWSKZ`) alone.

Solution

A new mapping entity `FINS_CFIN_MWSKZ_TIMEDEP` (Tax Rate Key (Time-Dependent)) has been introduced to enable this mapping.

In your Central Finance system, in the IMG activity Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities you can decide for each sender business system which mapping entity (`MWSKZ` - (Tax on Sales/Purchases Code) or `FINS_CFIN_MWSKZ_TIMEDEP`) you want to use. Note that if only one country in a sender business system uses time-dependent taxes, you must use the new mapping entity because mapping is done per sender business system.

You should take into account that mapping you have set up via the mapping entity `MWSKZ` will be overruled if the mapping entity `FINS_CFIN_MWSKZ_TIMEDEP` has been configured with the mapping action Map if Possible or Mapping Obligatory.

Procedure

Ensure that you define mapping correctly. The new mapping entity is made up as follows: **XXYYYYMMDD** where **XX** is the tax code (**MWSKZ**) and **YYYYMMDD** is the tax date from (**TXDAT_FROM**) in which **YYYY** is the year, **MM** is the month, and **DD** is the date. Therefore, you must ensure that the value of **XX** in the new mapping entity refers to the correct tax code in the source system.

1.4.6.4 Introduce a New Business Object Identifier

Use

If you need to map new (that is, customer-defined) fields of the accounting interface proceed as follows:

1. Make sure that the field has not yet been mapped via a mapping entity. To do so, go to transaction
   SE16N and select in view V_FINS_CFIN_MAPS and in view V_FINS_CFIN_MAPC the field via the fields
   FIELD_NAME and STRUCTURE_NAME.
2. If the field has not yet been mapped via a mapping entity, check whether an appropriate mapping entity
   already exists. If so, you only need to assign the new field to the mapping entity.
3. If an appropriate mapping entity does not yet exist, you need to create a new mapping entity. In order to do
   so you have to determine whether the mapped data represents a business object ID or a code.
   1. If it is a business object ID, check MDG key mapping to see whether the object ID type that you want to
      map already exists. If not, create this object ID type as described in the procedure below.
   2. If it is a code, check MDG value mapping to see whether an appropriate global data type has already
      been defined. If not, create it as described in the procedure below.
4. Now you can create the new mapping entity. Details are described in the specific procedures below.

Procedure

To map new ID fields of the accounting interface, you can introduce a new business object identifier.

Checks

Before you introduce a new identifier, check MDG key mapping to see whether the object ID type that you want
to map exists. If so, create the mapping entity. If the object ID type does not yet exist, proceed as follows:

Configuration in MDG

The following activities are located in Customizing for MDG under ▶ *Cross-Application Components*
▶ *Processes and Tools for Enterprise Applications* ▶ *Master Data Governance* ▶ *Central Governance* ▶ *General*
Settings ▶ *Key Mapping* ▶ *Enhance Key Mapping Content* ▶

1. Define Business Objects (if required)
   For each business object, define a BO type (customer namespaces are Y* and Z*), a description, and a
   constant name.
   Once you have defined a BO identifier (which you do in the next step), you should also enter the **Object ID
   Type for Key Structure Access**.
2. Define Object Nodes (if required)
   For each object node, you must maintain the object node type and object node type description.
3. Define Object Identifiers (if required)
   For each object identifier, you must specify the following values:
   - Object ID Type
   - Description of Object ID Type
   - BO Type
   - Object ID Constant Name

- Object Node Type
- Further attributes as described in the documentation of the IMG activity

4. Assign Key Structures to Object Identifiers

   Specify the key structure for the object identifier you have just defined.

   As a prerequisite, you must find or create the key structure as a data type of the category **structure** via DDIC (transaction `SE11`). Save and activate the structure.

5. Assign Business Objects to Main Contexts

   Enter the BO type and pick the relevant **Main Context** from the value help (in most cases you can use the context `SAPdefaultMapping`).

Define Mapping Entity

1. Go to transaction `SM34` and call view cluster `VC_FINS_CFIN_MDG`. In the field *Mapping Entity*, enter the object ID.
2. In the field *Object ID*, use value help to choose the object ID you defined in the previous step.
3. Select the new item and maintain *Define Mapped Fields (Customer)*:
4. Enter the structure using the value help choose *Enter*.
5. Enter the field name and choose *Enter*.
6. If required, enter the *Context Field 1* and if applicable also *Context Field 2*.
7. Save your entries.

Introduce a New Code

To map further code fields of the accounting interface, you can introduce a new code.

Checks

Before you introduce a new code, check MDG key mapping to see whether the code that you want to map exists. If you find an appropriate code, proceed with the step *Define Mapping Entity*. Otherwise, proceed as follows:

Create Context Structure

Check the code definition. If the code is defined only within a context (for example, payment methods are defined per country) create a DDIC structure for the context attributes.

Create Code List Provider Class

1. Create a new class in the customer namespace and add the interface `IF_ESF_CODE_LIST_PROVIDER`.
2. Implement the methods `INIT`, `RETRIEVE_CODE_DESCRIPTIONS`, `RETRIEVE_CODE_LIST` and `RETRIEVE_CODE_VALUES`.
3. Activate the class.
4. Test the class using transaction `SE24`, F8:
   1. Execute method `IF_ESF_CODE_LIST_PROVIDER~INIT`.
   2. Execute method `IF_ESF_CODE_LIST_PROVIDER~RETRIEVE_CODE_LIST`.
      Parameter `IN_LANGUAGE_CODE` must be filled to yield a result. If the code has a context then also fill the context value in parameter `IN_LIST_ID`.
   3. Execute and check the result.

Define Data Element-Based GDT

Use the Customizing activity **Maintain Value Mapping** to define the new GDT.

Choose object type **Data Element** and enter the DDIC data element of your code as global data type. If the code is client-dependent, set the respective indicator. If the code has a context, enter the context structure. Enter the code list provider class as **Input Help**. Save the GDT.

Maintain mapping data (by choosing the *Navigation* button) and check the value help of the field *Internal Code Value*.

Define Mapping Entity

In the activity **Define Mapping Entities (Enhanced Configuration)**, make the following entries:

- Mapping Entity: GDT (Data Element)
  Use the customer namespace Y* or Z*.
- Type: Data Element
- Global Data Type: GDT (Data Element)

Select the newly created item and maintain *Define Mapped Fields (Customer)*: Enter the structure using the value help and choose *Enter*. Enter the field name and choose *Enter*. If required enter the **Context Field 1.**

1.4.6.5 Determination of Account Assignments in Central Finance System

If, in the Central Finance system, the MDG functions from Central Finance have been set up to map the entities from the source to the Central Finance system, and if the source document items contain an account assignment object (for example, a cost center or order), the system first tries to derive the profit center from the master data of the account assignment object. For example, if cost center '0001' is used in the document, the Central Finance system will check if there is a profit center available in the master data of this cost center.

If no profit center has been maintained for the account assignment object, the dummy profit center assigned to the controlling area will be used.

If no dummy profit center has been assigned to the controlling area, the profit center from the original document item is used. The system checks if this profit center also exists in the Central Finance system and, if not, sends the document to AIF (with an error).

This is how account determination is done throughout SAP Financials and this is also the desired behavior in the Central Finance system (that is, the profit center should be derived from the mapped account assignment object if possible).

In document items without an account assignment object (for example, no cost center) in the source document but with only a profit center, the profit center of the original item should be used in the Central Finance system.

In these cases, the rules for mapping values that have been maintained in the following Customizing activity are used: ▐▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❭ *Mapping* ❭ *Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities.* ❭

1.4.6.6 History of Key Mappings

A report is available in the Central Finance system which enables you to keep track of changes to mappings (ID mappings) between a source and the *Central Finance* system for desired key mapping entities, such as company ID or cost center ID. With this report, an auditor, for example, can always check who added, changed, or deleted a certain mapping value and when. You can answer, for example, the following questions:

- Which value in the source system was assigned to a certain value in the Central Finance system at a certain point in time?
- Who changed the mapping of a value in the source system and when?
- Who deleted a certain key mapping and when?

How-To

To access this report, call up transaction `FINS_CFIN_KM_AUDIT` or go the *SAP (Easy Access) Menu* (Path: ▌ *Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *History of Key Mappings* ▌). This transaction is also part of the user role `SAP_SFIN_CFIN_AUDITOR` which can be assigned to your user.

For more information about this report, see the system documentation.

1.4.6.7 Manage Upload and Download of Mappings

Use

With business mapping in *Central Finance* you define a relationship between an identifier or code used in a source system and one used in the *Central Finance* system. For the same mapping entity, for example cost center or general ledger account, different identifiers or codes may be used in the systems.

The *Central Finance: Manage Mappings* tool makes it much easier to edit mappings for master data and customizing objects that are supported in *Central Finance*.

Process

You can display mappings for key mapping (ID mapping) entities and value mapping (code mapping) entities. The tool facilitates the maintenance of mappings by providing CSV templates per mapping entity and a function for mass upload of mappings for key mapping entities. You can do a mass download for ID mapping entities and for code mapping entities. An error log shows you discrepancies for mappings and lists all issues that occur during upload and deletion of mappings, so that you can easily follow up on them. This is especially helpful when you are simulating upload or deletion of mappings first, before the changes are actually made to the *Master Data Governance* (MDG) tables.

For more information, please display the report documentation of the system by calling up transaction `FINS_CFIN_MAP_MANAGE`, or by accessing the *SAP (Easy Access) Menu* (Path: ▌ *Accounting* ❭ *Central*

Finance ▶ *Mapping* ▶ *Manage Mappings* ▶) and click on the I-Button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with ▶ *More* ▶ *Program Documentation* ▶. This transaction is also part of the user role `SAP_SFIN_CFIN_ADMIN` which can be assigned to your user.

1.4.6.8 Check Configuration Settings for Mapping Entities

With the *Central Finance: Assignments of Mapping Entities to Structures*, you can check the configuration settings for mapping entities and their field assignments in the *Central Finance* system.

For a chosen structure, it allows a quick overview over the structure fields and the assigned mapping entities. From within the report, you can directly access the configuration settings for a specific mapping entity. This allows you to correct, change or add customer configuration.

How-To

Call up transaction SA38 with the program FINS_CFIN_MAPPING_STRUC to start the report.

For more information, please display the report documentation in the system by clicking the I-Button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with ▶ *More* ▶ *Program Documentation* ▶.

1.4.6.9 Check Mapping

To test how the value of a specific mapping entity would be mapped in the *Central Finance* system, use the *Central Finance: Test of MGD-Based Mapping* program.

You run the program in the *Central Finance* system. The program shows you with which value for a chosen mapping entity, for example a company code, an FI document would be posted in the Central Finance system.

- If the business mapping [page 50] you enter is possible, the system displays a success message.
- If the business mapping [page 50] you enter is *not* possible, the system displays an error message.

How-To

To start the program, call transaction **SA38** with program RFINS_CFIN_MDG_MAPPING_TEST.

For more information, please display the program documentation in the system by clicking the I-Button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with ▶ *More* ▶ *Program Documentation* ▶.

1.4.7 Initial Load

You carry out an initial load to transfer initial data to your Central Finance system and to enable ongoing replication.

1.4.7.1 Introduction to the Initial Load

The initial load is used to transfer postings from a particular period, for example the current fiscal year, from your source systems to your Central Finance system.

Initial Load of Cost Objects

This replicates certain cost objects that exist in the source system.

Accounting postings typically post to cost objects, therefore, it makes sense to perform this initial load **before** executing the initial loads for financial accounting (FI) postings and management accounting (CO) postings.

The initial load of cost objects is carried out using **SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SLT)**.

Simulation of Initial Load for Cost Object Mapping

Before carrying out the actual initial load of cost objects, it is advisable to carry out a simulation for the initial load of cost objects. This is also done via SLT and enables you to identify any inconsistencies before triggering the actual initial load.

> → Recommendation
>
> We recommend that you apply filters in SLT such as controlling area, order type and creation date.
>
> For information about applying filters, see the documentation on the SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server on the SAP Help Portal.

Initial Load of FI Postings

The initial load of FI postings is carried out via Customizing of the Central Finance system.

Reposting every FI document is very performance-intensive and requires master data from the entire timeframe for which each document is transferred, therefore we recommend that for older data, you transfer balances only. To control the level of detail you transfer, you can enter a date from which you want to transfer balances only and a date from which you want to transfer individual documents. You make settings controlling the level of detail for the data you transfer in the source system in view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET` (or, if it is available in your system, you can call transaction `CFINIMG`).

Further details can be found under Configuration in Source System: Initial Load [page 75].

For a list of postings that cannot be transferred via the initial load, see Postings Excluded from Transfer [page 10].

> → Recommendation
>
> We recommend that you keep the timeframe for transferring individual documents very short. Ideally, the start date should be the beginning of the current fiscal year. When individual documents are transferred

to the Central Finance system, the initial load program tries to select documents that have already been posted from different tables and to convert them into the new data model of S/4HANA. At this point, issues may occur, especially if Customizing settings and master data have changed during these posting periods. You should note that the initial load cannot be compared to an extraction into BW: in contrast to BW, the documents are not simply replicated, they are also reposted in the Central Finance system. As in a greenfield approach (when a customer sets up a new system), in most cases, for historic data, it is sufficient to take over balances and open items.

You should also note that the initial load works in a completely different way to ongoing replication, as existing data has to be restructured. In a proof-of-concept, the initial load should not be used to demonstrate how well the ongoing replication will work for the customer scenarios.

Initial Load of CO Postings

The initial load of CO postings, for example, postings to secondary cost elements, is carried out using SLT. The basis for the replication of CO postings is the table `COBK`.

Simulation of Initial Load for CO Postings

Before carrying out the actual initial load of CO Postings, it is advised to carry out a simulation for the initial load of CO Postings. This is also done via SLT and enables you to identify any inconsistencies before triggering the actual initial load. Before you execute the initial load or simulate the execution of initial load, you must first carry out the Customizing Activity: Prepare for and Monitor the initial load of CO Postings (Transaction `CFIN_CO_INIT_PREP`).

→ Recommendation

You should apply filters in SLT such as controlling area, company code, fiscal year, and *from* date. The *from* date must match the period that you have defined for the initial load of FI documents in the view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`.

Initial Load of Commitments

You carry out preparatory activities for the initial load of commitments in your Central Finance system and start the initial load in SLT. For more information, see Replication of Commitments [page 170].

Central Finance – Business Integration Scenario

If you are using the Central Finance Business Integration Scenario you must execute the report `FIN_CFIN_REPL_SETUP` in the source system before starting the initial load. For more information, see SAP Note 2234337 .

1.4.7.2 Test Scenarios for the Initial Load

Two types of initial load exist: the standard initial load, often simply referred to as the initial load, and the initial load using intermediate data retention (IDR).

Standard Initial Load

> **i Note**
>
> In a proof-of-concept, you can execute an "empty" initial load in order to activate ongoing replication, however an empty initial load is **not** sufficient before you go live. For more information, see **Initial Load: Additional Information**.

> **i Note**
>
> **Testing Before Going Live**
>
> Before going live, it is vital that tests are performed on productive data. It is not sufficient to perform the tests on a copy of the productive source system – for the following reason: The ongoing replication (in contrast to the Initial Load logic) works on raw posting information that is captured and temporarily stored at the point in time when the document is posted. As long as the Central Finance logic is not active in the productive source system, the raw posting information does not get captured and is also not included in a copy of the system.
>
> The following steps are recommended:
>
> - Work with a TEST source system and a Central Finance test system
>   1. Perform the initial load from a copy of the productive source system
>   2. Test the ongoing replication from a copy of the productive source system. In your tests carry out various processes that lead to financial and controlling documents.
> - Work with a PRODUCTIVE source system and a Central Finance test system
>   1. Perform the initial load from the productive source system
>   2. Test the ongoing replication from the productive source system. Live data is replicated to the Central Finance system. The tests should run for at least a complete financial period so that all the typical kinds of postings are part of the test.
> - GO LIVE: Work with a PRODUCTIVE source system and a PRODUCTIVE Central Finance system
>   1. Reset the initial load logs and the captured raw posting information using the report `RCFIN_DEL_MIG` in the source system.
>   2. Perform the initial load from the productive source system
>   3. Switch on ongoing replication from the source system

Initial Load using Intermediate Data Retention

> **i Note**
>
> When using the IDR approach for the initial load it is not possible to carry out an "empty" initial load.

> **i Note**
>
> **Testing Before Going Live**
>
> Before going live, it is vital that tests are performed on productive data. It is not sufficient to perform the tests on a copy of the productive source system – for the following reason: The ongoing replication (in contrast to the Initial Load logic) works on raw posting information that is captured and temporarily stored at the point in time when the document is posted. As long as the Central Finance logic is not active in the productive source system, the raw posting information does not get captured and is also not included in a copy of the system.
>
> The following steps are recommended:
>
> - Work with a TEST source system and a Central Finance test system
>   1. Perform the initial load from a copy of the productive source system
>   2. Test the ongoing replication from a copy of the productive source system. In your tests carry out various processes that lead to financial and controlling documents.
> - GO LIVE: Work with a PRODUCTIVE source system and a PRODUCTIVE Central Finance system
>   This scenario is the recommended test scenario for the go-live
>   1. Start the IDR recording for your source system.
>   2. Run the IDR initial load and switch on ongoing replication from the source system.
>   3. Reset the initial load logs and the captured raw posting information as described in Initial Load with Intermediate Data Retention (IDR) [page 109].
>   4. Perform the initial load from the productive source system.
>   5. Switch on ongoing replication from the source system.
>   Reset the initial load logs and the captured raw posting information using the report `RCFIN_DEL_MIG` in the source system.

1.4.7.3 Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents

The following activities are carried out in Customizing for Central Finance under ▏▶ *Financial Accounting* ▷ *Central Finance* ▷ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▷ *Initial Load* ▷ *Initial Load Settings.* ◀

Choose Logical System

In this activity, you choose the logical source systems that you defined under ▏▶ *Central Finance* ▷ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▷ *Set Up Systems* ▷ *Define Logical System for Source and Central Finance Systems* ◀.

Central Finance uses the logical systems defined in this activity to upload data from the corresponding source systems.

You can specify for each logical system which package size is used during the initial load steps *Simulate Mapping*, *Simulate Posting*, and *Post Initial Load Data*. Note that you define the package size for the step *Extract Data for Initial Load* in the source system in the activity *Customizing Central Finance Source System*.

> **i Note**
>
> The initial load is performed for all systems configured in this activity.
>
> In some cases, you might not want to perform initial loads for all source systems at the same time but instead to run the initial load for each system, one system after the other. To achieve this, make sure that you maintain this activity for one system, perform the extraction of the initial load data, perform a delta run by choosing *Start New Run*, set the *Initial Load Finished* indicator (in the source system in the activity *Customizing Central Finance Source System*), and only then maintain this activity for the next system. Make sure that you do not start the extraction of the initial load data for the next system before the extraction of the initial load data has been completed successfully for the preceding system.

Define Clearing and Substitution Accounts

In the first step of the initial load, all balances related to reconciliation accounts are transferred to their assigned substitution accounts. In a second step, open items are posted to the reconciliation accounts, while the offsetting entries are posted to the substitution account. Once the initial load is complete, the balances of the substitution accounts should automatically be zero.

In this activity, you define the migration clearing account and the substitution accounts to be used for postings during the initial load:

1. You must define one migration clearing account for each company code for which postings are to be loaded into the Central Finance system. While balances are being posted, this account is used for offsetting postings. Once the initial load is complete, the balance should automatically be zero.

   > **→ Recommendation**
   >
   > CO account information cannot be transferred along with the balances. However, many accounts require this information. To avoid errors if no other account assignment information is available, you should add a default account assignment for the offsetting account in transaction 0KB9 (Customizing for Controlling ▶ *Cost Center Accounting* ❯ *Actual Postings* ❯ *Manual Actual Postings* ❯ *Edit Automatic Account Assignment* ❯).

2. For each reconciliation account you must first create a new balance sheet account without reconciliation (in transaction FS00) and assign this account as a substitution account.

In the first step of the initial load, all balances related to reconciliation accounts are transferred to their assigned substitution accounts. In a second step, open items are posted to the reconciliation accounts, while the offsetting entries are posted to the substitution account. Once the initial load is complete, the balances of the substitution accounts should automatically be zero.

FI Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes or for Selected Company Codes

You have the option of executing an FI initial load for all company codes or for selected company codes.

We recommend that you execute the initial load for selected company codes only.

The activities relating to these options are available in Customizing for Central Finance under the following menu paths:

- � *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Initial Load* > *Initial Load Execution for Financial Accounting* > *Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes* ▸

- ▸ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Initial Load* > *Initial Load Execution for Financial Accounting* > *Initial Load Execution for Selected Company Codes* ▸

To execute the initial load for selected company codes, you must first create initial load groups to which you assign company codes.

To define which company codes from which logical systems are loaded with one initial load choose ▸ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Initial Load* > *Initial Load Execution for Financial Accounting* > *Initial Load Execution for Selected Company Codes* > *Define Initial Load Groups* ▸ .

To execute the initial load for all maintained source systems and company codes at the same time you do not need to use initial load groups.

It is not possible to mix these methods. If you execute an initial load using one method and afterwards decide you want to use the alternative method you must first delete the initial load data. For more information, see the documentation for the Customizing activity **Delete Initial Load Data**.

> i Note
>
> If you choose to work with initial load groups, we recommend that you include in the same initial load group **all** company codes, for which you have cross-company transactions. If company codes involved in a cross-company transaction are missing, this could lead to issues in the initial load.

Improving the Performance of the Initial Load

In the default settings of SAP ERP and S/4HANA systems, buffering is not used for Financials number ranges. This means that every document of the same document type that is replicated into Central Finance has to wait until the document before it has been successfully stored on the database. In most cases buffering (with buffering size = 1) can be switched on. This is especially desirable for the initial load. Buffering the numbering increases the throughput significantly, in most cases by factors of more than 10. To decide whether to switch on buffering, please see SAP Note 1398444 .

1.4.7.4   Document Splitting

Document splitting is a prerequisite for customers who want to create financial statements using their own characteristics, for example, for segment or profit center reporting. In Central Finance two standard scenarios for document splitting are supported:

- **Replication of documents including the corresponding document splitting information from the source system to the Central Finance**
  As a prerequisite, the configuration in the source and target system must be the same.

You must also make specific settings for document splitting in the Customizing activity **Set up RFC Destination for Source Systems** (▶ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Set Up Systems* ❯ *Set up RFC Destination for Source Systems* ▶). For more information, see the system documentation.

For source systems on releases lower than SAP S/4HANA 1909 you must implement SAP Note 2764175 ↗ to activate this functionality.

- **Central document splitting**

  In this scenario, document splitting does not need to be active in your source system. Instead. you configure document splitting in your Central Finance system. When the document is replicated, it is split according to the configuration settings in the Central Finance system.

  You should be aware that for document splitting to be processed correctly, the quality of the data transferred must be of a certain level. If document splitting is activated, the system will check the data quality before a document is posted and raise error messages to avoid posting documents for which data is missing. This prevents the posting of FI documents which are missing essential attributes such as a mandatory splitting criteria, for example, segment. If an FI document is posted in a source system in which document splitting is inactive, these pre-checks are not part of the standard functionality.

  To avoid posting documents in the source system which will lead to document splitting errors in the target system, Central Finance now supports the same pre-checks in the source system. These are processed directly during the posting of FI documents in the source system.

  This means it is possible that due to these new pre-checks for document splitting, the user may see error messages or warnings related to document splitting, even though document splitting is not activated in the source system.

  Therefore, it is possible that these pre-checks prevent the posting of documents that could have been posted before the activation of replication to a Central Finance system in which document splitting is active.

  For further details about central document splitting, please contact SAP.

1.4.7.5 Configuration in Source System: Initial Load

If you choose to work with initial load groups (as described under FI Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes or for Selected Company Codes (see Prepare for the Initial Load in Your Source Systems [page 78]), we recommend that you include in the same initial load group **all** company codes for which you have intercompany transactions, in the same initial load group.

For the IDR initial load only:

You have to include all company codes, for which you have cross-company postings, in the same initial load group. You should be aware that:

- Only company codes of the same source system are allowed in the same initial load group.
- The settings in the **General Replication Settings** (VCFIN_SOURCE_SET) have to be the same for all company codes of the initial load group.

We recommend that you add all companies for which you have intercompany transactions to the same initial load group.

> **i Note**
>
> If your scope includes the transfer of clearings, even if you do not plan to transfer clearings straight away, enable the transfer of G/L open items with the initial load **before** you execute an initial load. To do so, implement the following SAP Notes in your source systems: 2396399 and 2397166 .

In your source system you must make the settings necessary for both the initial load of data from your SAP ERP system to your Central Finance system and for the ongoing replication of this data once the initial load is complete. This activity is a prerequisite for transferring data from your system to Central Finance and is where you specify the company codes for which data is transferred.

To make these settings, go to transaction CFINIMG. If this transaction is not available in your system, go to SM30 and enter view VCFIN_SOURCE_SET.

> **i Note**
>
> You must carry out the activity **General Replication Settings** (VCFIN_SOURCE_SET) in your productive system. This activity only allows so-called "current settings", meaning that it is not possible to transport these settings from another system.

For each company code for which you want to transfer data you define:

- The level of detail of the data that you want to transfer to the Central Finance system for specific time frames. You do this by choosing a specific period and fiscal year.
  Example:
  If you plan to load the monthly balances for 2021 and in addition to load all documents starting from July 2021 for company code A001, you have to maintain the table as follows:

Company Code	Start Year - Balances	Start Year - Documents	Period - Documents	Package Size
A001	2021	2021	07	

For the IDR initial load only:
The IDR recording can only be started for an upcoming period, so you have to maintain for Period – Documents a future period (it does not have to be the necessarily the next period)
Further information for the IDR Initial Load see Initial Load with Intermediate Data Retention (IDR) [page 109].

> **i Note**
>
> All open items with posting dates before the start date for the transfer of documents are transferred. That is, not only those open items with posting dates during the period for which balances are transferred but all open items in the source system.

> **→ Recommendation**
>
> We recommend that you keep the timeframe for transferring individual documents very short. Ideally, the start date should be the beginning of the current fiscal year. When individual documents are transferred to the Central Finance system, issues may occur, especially if Customizing settings and master data have changed during these posting periods. You should note that the initial load cannot be compared to an extraction into BW: in contrast to BW, the documents are not simply replicated, they

are also reposted in the Central Finance system. As in a greenfield approach (when a customer sets up a new system), in most cases, for historic data, it is sufficient to take over balances and open items.

For the classic initial load only:

You should also note that the initial load works in a completely different way to ongoing replication, as the initial load program tries to select documents that have already been posted from different tables and to convert them into the new data model of S/4HANA Finance. In a proof-of-concept, the initial load should not be used to demonstrate how well ongoing replication will work in the customer's scenario.

For the IDR initial load only:

With the IDR approach for the document load the same technique as for the online replication is used. This means that initial load gives can give a demonstration of how the ongoing replication will work.

> ### i Note
>
> **Open Items with a Posting Date in the Period Where Only Balances are Transferred**
>
> Open items that have a posting date that fall into the period where only balances are transferred are loaded separately. During the initial load of balances, the balances on the receivables/payables reconciliation accounts and GL open item-managed accounts are posted to the (G/L) substitution account that you define in Customizing under ▏ *Initial Load Settings* ❯ *Define Clearing and Substitution Accounts* ◣. As a second step, the receivables/payables are posted into AP/AR to the reconciliation accounts that is defined in the customer/vendor master of the Central Finance system and the G/L open items are posted to the corresponding G/L open item-managed account. The substitution account that was used during the initial load of balances is used as the offsetting account. This means that the receivables and payables which fall into that period are not posted together with their original expense/revenue lines as offsetting items. As a consequence, document splitting (if activated) cannot be performed based on the account assignments of the expense/revenue lines. This is different for receivables and payables that were posted after the date defined in the field *Start - Year Documents* of the view VCFIN_SOURCE_SET. There the entire document is posted (including expense/revenue lines).

- The number of periods for which the financials data should be retained in the transfer table of the source system.
- **For SAP ERP source system only**: If you want the system to replicate G/L reconciliation postings triggered in CO to Central Finance during the initial load, select the *G/L Reconciliation Postings Transferred* checkbox.

  > ### i Note
  >
  > If CO replication is active, you must not set the flag G/L reconciliation postings to active as doing so will cause documents to be posted twice.

- The package size for the **Extract Data** step of the initial load. For performance reasons, the default is 50. If you have accounting documents with only a small number of line items, you can enter a larger package size.

> ### i Note
>
> The package size used during the initial load steps **Simulate Mapping**, **Simulate Posting**, and **Post Initial Load Data** are defined in the Customizing activity **Choose Logical System**.

When the initial load has been completed for a company code, set the *Initial Load Finished* checkbox.

You set this indicator manually to indicate that the extract step of the initial load is complete for a particular company code. This prevents a delta run being carried out for the company code every time data extraction is triggered.

> **i Note**
>
> For postings relating to multiple company codes that you want to transfer from the source system to the Central Finance system, all company codes must be mapped in the target system. Therefore, you must ensure that you make configuration settings here for all relevant company codes.

Specify Alternative Ledger for Balance Load for Classic G/L

If your source system operates on classic G/L you can define an alternative ledger from which balances are read during the extraction step of the initial load instead of ledger GLT0. For each company code and range of accounts you can specify either ledger 8A for profit center information (table GLPCT) or ledger 09 for trading partner information (table GLT3). As these ledgers are not compatible, you can choose only one. You make these settings in the IMG activity **Specify Alternative Ledger for Balance Load for Classic G/L** in your source system.

1.4.7.6   Prepare for the Initial Load in Your Source Systems

Before you start an initial load, carry out the following activities in your source systems:

Recommendation

Before you carry out an initial load you should, as far as possible, try to reduce the number of open items in your source systems on your customer, vendor, and open-item-managed G/L accounts.

To do so, you can use the following account maintenance transactions:

F-32 – Clear Customer

F-44 – Clear Vendor

F-03 – Clear G/L Account

FB1SL – Clear G/L Account for Ledger Group

F.13 – Automatic Clearing

1. Prepare for the Initial Load
    1. Execute all scheduled jobs and do not schedule any new jobs.
    2. Perform closing for periodic asset postings using program RAPERB2000.
    3. Execute the periodic depreciation posting run using program RAPOST2000.
    4. Check for update terminations in your system and correct any that you find.
    5. Lock all periods, **apart from the current one**, in Financial Accounting and Controlling (Plan/Actual).
2. Carry Out Consistency Checks

1. Execute the FI consistency check (report `RFINDEX`). SAP recommends that you run the report `RFINDEX` with, as a minimum, the following checks:
   - Documents against indexes
   - Documents against transaction figures
   - Indexes – transaction figures

   Run the report `RFINDEX` for all fiscal years in the system. Restrict the selection to the relevant company codes.
2. If you are using **New General Ledger Accounting**, execute reconciliation for the general ledger and the subledgers. To do this, you can either run the report `TFC_COMPARE_VZ` or choose transaction `FAGLF03`.
3. If you are using **New General Ledger Accounting**, compare the ledgers. To do this, you can either run the report `RGUCOMP4` or choose transaction `GCAC`. Restrict the selection to the relevant company codes.
4. Reconcile Materials Management (MM) with General Ledger (GL). To do this, run the report `RM07MBST`/`RM07MMFI`. Restrict the selection to the relevant company codes.

3. Business Reconciliation Before the Initial Load
   1. Carry forward balances again for all currencies and all ledgers to make sure all balance carryforwards are complete and consistent. For account payables and account receivables use report `SAPF010`. For GL accounting use transaction `FAGLGVTR`.
   2. Create the closing documentation. SAP recommends that you run the following reports:
      - The financial statements (program `RFBILA00`)
      - The totals report for cost centers (transaction `S_ALR_87013611`)
      - The G/L account balance list (report `RFSSLD00`)
        Restrict the selection to the relevant company codes
      - The compact document journal (report `RFBELJ00`)

1.4.7.7 Sequence of the Initial Load

Technical Overview of the Initial Load

This table provides the technical names of the tables that are used to load the different FI and CO posting types and the data replication technology and error handling tool used for each step.

Note that if you implement the Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario you must carry out the Initial Load for Project Master Data **before** you carry out the initial load of cost objects. For more information, see .

Step	Document Type	Technical Name of Table	Reasoning	Technology	Number of Steps	Data Selection Condition	Error Handling
(For the IDR initial load only)	Activate IDR Recording	`CFIN_ACCHD _IDR`	Accounting raw data is captured		1		

Step	Document Type	Technical Name of Table	Reasoning	Technology	Number of Steps	Data Selection Condition	Error Handling
1	Cost objects (orders)	AUFK	Costs objects are referenced by FI and CO documents	SLT	1	SLT (rule) filters	AIF
2	FI/CO postings (balances, documents)	CFIN_ACCHD	Extracts profitability segment data, if CO-PA is used in sender system (required by next step) Registers CFIN function modules at the Accounting Interface (TRWPR)	Remote Function Call	2 1. Extract data from sender system to CFIN_* tables in central system 2. Post data in central system	CFIN Customizing in source system	Mass data handling framework/ application log
3	CO secondary posting documents	COBK		SLT	1	SLT (rule) filters	AIF
4	Commitment Postings	CFIN_CMT_H		SLT	1	SLT (rule) filters	AIF

Steps of the Initial Load

This table lays out the steps involved in the initial load of FI and CO postings and the order in which they should be performed. Detailed information on defining objects in SLT can be found in the chapter Configuration in SAP System Landscape Replication Server.

> **i Note**
>
> Before you carry out the steps described here, you must have completed Customizing for cost object mapping and maintained key value mapping. This is described, in detail, in the chapter Data Mapping.

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
1	Define replication objects for table AUFK		x		
2	Smoke test for cost object mapping			x	
3	Simulation of initial load of cost object mapping			x	
4	Process error messages for simulation	In AIF, namespace /FINCF, interface CO_OBJ_SIM.		x	
5	Start load and replication for AUFK		x		
6	Process error messages for AUFK transfer	In AIF, namespace /FINCF, interface CO_OBJ.		x	
7	Make configuration settings in source system	Transaction CFINIMG/view VCFIN_SOURCE_SET.			x
8	Define replication objects for table CFIN_ACCHD	This load includes FI documents that have been posted since the initial load was started in the Central Finance system.	x		

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
9	Deactivate AIF configuration for `CFIN_ACCHD` replication	Define runtime configuration group in AIF, set to "inactive"; configure this runtime configuration group in `V_CFIN_AIF_RT_CF` (IMG activity *Assign AIF Runtime Configuration Group to Replication Object*)		x	
10	Start load and replication for `CFIN_ACCHD`		x		
11	Extract data for initial load (FI)	Started from IMG of Central Finance system.		x	
12	Monitor data extraction	This step identifies errors that typically occur for technical reasons.		x	
13	Start new data extraction run (in delta mode)	This step transfers postings that were not contained in the extract data run and not captured by the database trigger.		x	
14	Monitor data extraction for delta mode	This step identifies errors that typically occur for technical reasons.		x	

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
15	Set "Initial Load Finished" indicator	You set this indicator manually to indicate that the extract step of the initial load is complete for a particular company code. This prevents a delta run being carried out for the company code every time data extraction is triggered.			x
16	Simulate mapping	This step helps to identify mapping errors before you execute the posting step of the initial load.		x	
17	Monitor simulation of mapping	This step is used to evaluate whether there were any errors in the packages which were included in the simulation run.		x	
18	Simulate posting	This step helps to find missing customizing and master data before the actual posting is performed.		x	
19	Monitor simulation of posting	This monitoring step is used to evaluate whether there were any errors in the packages which were included in the simulation run.		x	

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
20	Post initial load data (FI)	This step posts the extracted initial load data.		x	
21	Monitor posting	This step identifies errors that typically occur for errors in configuration or master data.		x	
22	Compare initial load postings and expected CO postings in Central Finance	This report shows what was posted to FI/CO by the initial load of FI documents and what was expected, based on CO postings in the source system.		x	

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
23	Postprocess deferred tax data after initial load (`RFINS_CFIN_CORR_DEFTAX_ITEM`)	You only need to perform this step, if you are using deferred taxes in the company code. **i Note** If you are using deferred taxes in the company code, you have to run this report after the initial load of FI postings for the given source company code was finished without errors and before you start the ongoing replication of FI documents for the given source company code. This report updates and adjusts the deferred tax data in the `DEFTAX_ITEM` table because during initial load not all `DEFTAX_ITEM` table entries are created in the Central Finance system. For more information, see Deferred Taxes [page 315]		x	

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
24	Activate AIF configuration for `CFIN_ACCHD` transfer	Set runtime configuration group to active; execute report `/AIF/PERS_RUN_EXECUTE` (option "Include runs in status New" must be set)		x	
25	Process error messages for `CFIN_ACCHD` transfer	In AIF, namespace `/FINCF`, interface `AC_DOC`.		x	
26	Prepare for and monitor the initial load of Management Accounting (CO) postings	Carry out the activities in transaction `CFIN_CO_INIT_PREP`		x	
27	Define replication objects for table `COBK`		x		
28	Smoke test for CO document replication			x	
29	Simulation of initial load CO document			x	
30	Start load and replication for `COBK`		x		
31	Process error messages for `COBK` transfer	In AIF, namespace `/FINCF`, interface `CO_DOC`.		x	
32	Define replication objects for table `CFIN_CMT_H`		x		
33	Simulation of initial load of commitment			x	

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
34	Start load and replication for `CFIN_CMT_H`			x	
35	Process error messages for Commitment replication	In AIF, namespace `/FINCF`, interface `CMT_DOC`		x	
36	Compare journal entries, balances and line items from financial accounting and controlling	Reconciliation reports show journal entries, line items and balances in the source and Central Finance system and you can check, whether they total the same amount.		x	

The following section provides additional information on some of the above steps:

Step 11: Extract Data for Initial Load (FI)

CFIN function modules are only registered once the extraction step of the initial load has been completed. Only then are the CFIN tables populated and a log is created indicating that the initial load has been started for this company code.

This step of the initial load prepares and transfers the FI documents to the central system in intermediate database tables. This is a prerequisite for the second step **Post Initial Load**.

It also populates the characteristics database table of the profitability analysis in the source system.

When you click on this node, program `FINS_MASS_DATA_MASTER` (Initial Load for Central Finance: Extract Documents) is called. You can also call it via transaction `FINS_CFIN_LOAD1`.

The predefined variant `SAP&_CJ1` is automatically used when you execute this program under the step Extract Documents.

> **i Note**
>
> This report parallelizes mass data processing using batch work processes (type = BTC). Before running the report, make sure that enough batch work processes are available in your system. To do so, go to the System Overview (transaction `SM51`).

Enter the number of work processes you would like the program to use and run the program in the background.

Note that after completing the extraction process, you must always start the extraction again in delta mode by choosing *Start New Run*, because it is possible that not all documents will have been selected in the first run.

Step 12: Monitor Data Extraction

This monitoring step of the initial load is required to evaluate whether all packages have been successfully transferred to the Central Finance system. Dependencies: The extraction step must be finished completely before you can start this step of the initial load.

If you find that one or more batch jobs have run into error, you can go back to the previous activity (Extract Data for Initial Load) and add more jobs. You do not have to wait until the monitoring step has finished.

This monitoring report is also available by calling transaction FINS_CFIN_LOAD1 or program FINS_MASS_DATA_MONITOR.

Alternatively, you can use the report RFINS_CFIN_DISPLAY_LOG for an aggregated view of errors that have occurred during the extraction of data. The advantage of this view is that you can view errors for multiple packages at once. Errors are also aggregated, meaning that if the same error occurs multiple times, it is only displayed once.

Step 13: Start New Extraction Run (Delta Mode)

The *Start New Run* mode compares which postings were included in the first extraction step and which have been posted to the CFIN tables in the sender system. Only those postings which were not included in the first run and which are not registered in the CFIN tables are included in the delta run.

Step 20: Post Initial Load Data

This step builds the link between the CO document lines and the corresponding FI document lines and posts the resulting document to Accounting. It also posts the balances. The report tries to post as many documents as possible. If there are dependencies between documents, the packages have to be executed several times.

As a prerequisite to this step of the initial load, the step Initial Load – Extract Data must be finished completely. The initial load also posts quantities from management accounting documents. The cost objects from the source system must be mapped to cost objects in the Central Finance and these quantities must be permitted in the Central Finance system.

This step of the initial load is required to complete the initial load. The activity calls program FINS_MASS_DATA_MASTER. In this second step, the predefined variant SAP&_CJ2 is used when you execute the program.

Enter the number of background jobs that you would like to use for the execution. Note that you should enter an optimal number taking into account the current server load. Otherwise, the program will take as many batch work processes as possible, which could create too much data load on the server.

Step 22: Compare Initial Load Postings and Expected CO Postings in Central Finance

The initial load tries to combine FI and CO postings into a new posting. The system carries out matching on the basis of amounts and account assignment objects.

Differences occur when FI document line items cannot be linked to the corresponding CO line items. For example, when document summarization is turned on, new postings cannot be created because no CO object can be found to which expenses or revenues are posted.

In these cases, you can use transaction OKB9 to find default account assignments.

You use this report to identify postings in which FI and CO document lines could not be matched and to which you need to make manual adjustments.

Step 26: Prepare for and Monitor the Initial Load of CO Postings

In the customizing activity *Prepare For and Monitor the Initial Load of CO Postings* (under ▶ *Central Finance*
▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Initial Load* ▶ *Initial Load Preparation for Management Accounting* ▶)
you must complete the preparation required before the initial load of management accounting (CO) postings
takes place. This preparation aims to fulfill prerequisites of the CO initial load as well as to improve the overall
loading performance.

**Step 36: Compare Journal Entries, Balances and Line Items from Financial Accounting (FI) and
Controlling (CO)**

For more information about the individual comparison reports, see Comparison Reports [page 176].

1.4.7.8   Execute Initial Load for FI/CO Postings

Use

> **i Note**
>
> The following procedure describes how to start the initial load for one source system. When you start the
> activity *Extract Data for Initial Load* all systems that have been defined in the step *Choose Logical System*
> are included in the extraction.
>
> We recommend that you execute data extraction for one system at a time. Once extraction for one system
> is finished, you can add further source systems in the step *Choose Logical System* and repeat the steps
> under *Initial Load Execution*.
>
> To do so, carry out the following steps for the first system, then repeat them for subsequent systems, one
> system at a time:
>
> 1. Make configuration settings in the source system.
> 2. Extract data.
> 3. Start a delta run by choosing *Start New Run*.
> 4. Set the *Initial Load Finished* indicator in the source system.
>
> > **i Note**
> >
> > Setting the *Initial Load Finished* indicator for a company code ensures that the company code is not
> > included in subsequent delta runs.
> >
> > This improves the performance of your delta run.
>
> For more details about these activities, see **Steps of the Initial Load** below.

Process

Extract Data for Initial Load

This step of the initial load transfers the FI documents or balances to the Central Finance system. The
initial load only includes postings up to and including the day before the initial load is started. This means

that postings that are made on the day on which the initial load is carried out and that have not been transferred using SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SAP LT Replication Server) may be missing. Therefore, after the extraction process is complete, you must always start the extraction run again in delta mode, by choosing *Start New Run*, to enable the system to identify any postings that were not included in the first data extraction run.

> **i Note**
>
> This step is part of the option **Initial Load for All Company Codes** and of the option **Initial Load for Selected Company Codes**. In this step, data relating to all the company codes that you have specified in the source system (transaction CFINIMG) is extracted, regardless of which option you are working with. In contrast, if you are using the option **Initial Load for Selected Company Codes**, the subsequent posting and simulation steps do not involve all company codes.
>
> For more information, see the guides for the SAP LT Replication Server on the SAP HELP Portal at http://help.sap.com under ▶ *SAP In-Memory Computing* ▶ *SAP HANA* ▶ *SAP HANA Options* ▶ *SAP HANA Real-Time Replication* ◀.

Monitor Data Extraction

This monitoring step of the initial load is required to evaluate whether all packages have been successfully transferred to the Central Finance system. Dependencies: The extraction step must be finished completely before you can start this step of the initial load.

This monitoring report is also available by calling transaction FINS_CFIN_LOAD1 or program FINS_MASS_DATA_MONITOR.

Monitor Posting

In this step, you can review the status of the initial load.

Compare Initial Load Postings and Expected CO Postings in Central Finance

If the initial load data has been posted successfully, you can use this report to identify postings in which FI and CO document lines could not be matched. The system carries out matching on the basis of amounts and account assignment objects.

Simulation of Mapping and Posting

The following optional activities are also available for both initial load options:

- Simulate Mapping
- Monitor Simulation of Mapping
- Simulate Posting
- Monitor Simulation of Posting

Executing these simulations allows you to identify and correct possible problems before they occur. For more information, see the documentation of the individual activities.

1.4.7.9   Initial Load for CO Secondary Postings and Cost Objects

Preparation for the Initial Load of CO Secondary Postings

Before you can start the initial load of CO secondary postings, you must complete the necessary preparations. You do this in the transaction `CFIN_CO_INIT_PREP`.

In this Customizing activity, you complete the following preparatory activities before the initial load of CO secondary postings takes place:

- Converting CO-PA line items and characteristics into the key-value pair structure (`CFIN_COPA`).
- Storing additional attributes to generate the CO key subnumber for the CO key subnumber (`HRKFT`) field in table `COEP`.
- Storing references of the original documents for the reposting documents using the business transaction `RKU3`.

For more information about this transaction, see the system documentation.

Initial Load for CO Secondary Posting Documents

> **i Note**
>
> This section describes how to trigger the initial load and replication of postings from SAP LT Replication Server. Before you can do this, you must first complete the rest of the initial load settings, which are described in the section **Initial Load Settings**.

Once you have activated the objects, you can use SAP LT Replication Server to control the load and replication of data. In the SAP LT Replication Server Cockpit (transaction `LTRC`) enter your mass transfer ID. On the *Table Overview* tab page, you can stop or start a table by choosing the *Data Provisioning* pushbutton.

Enter the table (`COBK`) for which you have defined your predefined objects and choose *Start Replication*.

> **→ Recommendation**
>
> You should apply filters in SLT such as controlling area, company code, fiscal year, and *from* date. The *from* date must match the period that you have defined for the initial load of FI documents in the view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`.

> **i Note**
>
> If you choose the option *Start Load*, the system will execute an initial load of the data that is currently in the system but there will be no delta replication. Choosing *Start Replication*, executes an initial load of the data and activates delta recording. After the initial load, the replication of delta data will start automatically.

You can monitor the load and the replication in the SAP LT Replication Server Cockpit (transaction `LTRC`). On the *Data Transfer Monitor* tab page, you can view the table name once the initial load or replication object has been created. You can check the logs on the *Application Log* tab page. Before you can view the log entries, you must first define a filter. The log contains details about any problems that occurred during the replication process and details about data that could not be replicated to the target system because of incorrect settings.

Initial Load Preparation for Management Accounting

The initial load for CO secondary posting documents is started from the SAP LT Replication Server Cockpit. Before the initial load for CO secondary posting takes place, you must ensure that the preparation required

before the initial load of management accounting (CO) postings takes place. You do this in Customizing of your Central Finance system under ⏵ *Central Finance* ❯ *Initial Load* ❯ *Initial Load Preparation for Management Accounting* ❯. The following Customizing activities are available:

- **Prepare for and Monitor the Initial Load of CO Postings**
  In this Customizing activity, you can complete the preparation required before the initial load of management accounting (CO) postings takes place. You can use this activity to convert CO-PA line items and characteristics, store references, and modify the `CFIN_CO_ADD` table.
- **Smoke Test for Cost Object Mapping and CO Document Replication**
  In this optional Customizing activity, you simulate cost object mapping and management accounting (CO) document replication by executing the necessary checks, without actually creating the cost object mapping or posting. It is intended to help you to find missing Customizing and master data before the actual transaction posting takes place.
- **Simulation of Initial Load of Cost Object Mapping**
  You can use this simulation to find problems in mapping before you proceed with the actual initial load of cost object mapping.
- **Simulation of Initial Load for Management Accounting Document**
  You can use this simulation to find problems with postings before you proceed with the actual initial load of management accounting document replication.

> **i Note**
>
> For CO secondary posting documents, the **Post Initial Load Data** step also stores profitability analysis (CO-PA) characteristics in a local database table. This is necessary because profitability segment numbers must be regenerated in Central Finance. To make this possible, the system generates field-value pair tables. You must check that these field-value pair tables have been filled correctly before starting the initial load of CO secondary posting documents.

1.4.7.10 Initial Load: Additional Information

Empty Initial Load

If you want to perform an empty initial load as part of a proof-of-concept, carry out the following steps:

1. In the source system call the customizing view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`/transaction `CFIMIMG`.
2. Make the following entries:
   - Company Code - Enter the relevant company code.
   - Start - Balances - Leave this field empty.
   - Start – Documents - Choose a year in the future for which nothing has been posted so far.
   - Period – Documents - Choose a period in the future for which nothing has been posted so far.
   - Documents Period - Enter **12**.
   - Leave all other fields empty. For more information, see the documentation on the Customizing activity **Make Configuration Settings in Source System.**

Reset Initial Load

During the test phase of the initial load it is sometimes necessary to reset the data transferred by the initial load. This has to be done in the source system as well as in the Central Finance system. In addition, it is also possible to delete the data created by the initial load in the source system.

For the IDR initial load only: In addition to the source and Central Finance systems, the reset initial load has to be executed in the IDR system as well.

For more information, see the following SAP Notes:

- 2182309 - **Reset Initial Load not possible**
- 2224892 - **Reset Initial Load for Table** `cfin_co_add`.
  If a dump occurs when re-executing the initial load, it may be necessary to reset the initial load for the table `cfin_co_add`.
- 2256485 - **Central Finance: Correct CO Initial Load Reset**

Package Keys

Package keys are used during the extraction and posting of data in the initial load of FI/CO postings, which is carried out via Customizing of Central Finance.

The following tables explain the linking of the package keys.

Package Key for Balances During Data Extraction and Posting: Type S

Components of Key	Type of Posting	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4
Description of Component	Balances	Logical System	Company Code	Account	Ledger
Position of Component in Key	(1)	(2-11)	(12-15)	(16 -25)	(26-27)
Example	S	Q7QCLNT002	F001	0000160000	0L

Package Keys for Open Items

If you have implemented SAP Note 2715002 in your system, the package keys for open items during data extraction are as follows: Type P

Components of Key	Type of Posting	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4
Description of Component	Open Items	Logical System	Company Code	Fiscal Year	Document numbers from - to

Position of Component in Key	(1)	(2-11)	(12-15)	(16 - 19)	(20 -39)
Example	P	Q7QCLNT002	F001	2015	6100000425 6100000454

If you have **not** implemented SAP Note 2715002 in your system, the package keys for open items during data extraction are as follows: Type 0

Components of Key	Type of Posting	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5
Description of Component	Open Items	Logical System	Company Code	Fiscal Year	Account	Period
Position of Component in Key	(1)	(2-11)	(12-15)	(16 - 19)	(20 -29)	(30 -31)
Example	O	Q7QCLNT002	F001	2014	0000196000	12

Package Key for Open Items During Data Posting: Type O

Components of Key	Type of Posting	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4
Description of Component	Open Items	Logical System	Company Code	Fiscal Year	Reference Document Number (AWREF)
Position of Component in Key	(1)	(2-11)	(12-15)	(16 - 19)	(20 -39)
Example	O	Q7QCLNT002	F001	2015	6100000425 6100000454

Package Key for Documents During Data Extraction: Type D

Components of Key	Type of Posting	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4
Description of Component	Documents	Logical System	Company Code	Fiscal Year	Document numbers from - to
Position of Component in Key	(1)	(2-11)	(12-15)	(16 - 19)	(20 -39)

| Example | D | Q7QCLNT002 | F001 | 2015 | 6100000425 6100000454 |

Package Key for Documents During Data Posting: Type **D**

Components of Key	Type of Posting	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4
Description of Component	Documents	Logical System	Company Code	Fiscal Year	Reference Document Number (AWREF)
Position of Component in Key	(1)	(2-11)	(12-15)	(16 - 19)	(20 -39)
Example	D	Q7QCLNT002	F001	2015	6100000425 6100000454

1.4.7.11 After the Initial Load

Process

> → Recommendation
>
> If you are sure that the initial load has been completed successfully, run the report `RFINS_CFIN_CLEAR_INIT_LOAD`. This helps to reduce data volume. For additional information, see SAP Note 2610085 .

Once the initial load is complete, carry out the following activities:

1. Compare posting data from Central Finance system against the sender system by running the following reports in the Central Finance system. You can then compare the data with the closing documentation that you created in the sender system before you started the initial load.
   - The financial statements (report `RFBILA00`)
   - The totals report for cost centers (transaction `S_ALR_87013611`)
   - The G/L account balances (report `RFSSLD00`)
   - The compact document journal (report `RFBELJ00`)
   - Optionally: General ledger line items (report `RFSOPO00`)
2. Run the report *Compare Actual and Expected CO Postings in Central Finance.* (`RFINS_CFIN_MATCH_FI_TO_CO`)
   In this activity, you can compare the actual postings to management accounting (CO) with the expected postings. Compare the actual lines of the CO documents with the expected lines and, if necessary, make a manual posting in CO equal to the difference.

3. Carry out spot checks using the following dynamic selections to search for documents originating from the source system:
    - Log. System Source
    - Company Code in Sender System
    - Document No. in Sender System
    - Fiscal Year in Sender System
4. Postprocessing in the Sender System
    - Open the periods in Financial Accounting and in Management Accounting (Plan/Actual)

Schedule Clean-Up Report in Source System

Data relating to FI/CO documents is temporarily stored in log tables in the source system before it can be transferred to Central Finance.

To delete the temporary information from the tables the clean-up program `RFIN_CFIN_CLEANUP` is run and must be scheduled regularly (for example, once a month). In the configuration of this program, you can define for how many periods a temporarily stored data record is kept before being deleted by the clean-up program (for example, so that an incorrect posting can be corrected).

1.4.7.12 Reset the Initial Load and Clean Up System Data

If the data in your Central Finance system contains errors or there are problems with the mapping in your system, you may wish to reset the initial load.

You should note that doing so will delete **all** the data created by the initial load in your Central Finance system.

Overview

Overview of Reset Initial Load

Step	Apply	Task	Transaction	System
1	Always	Stop replication of `CFIN_ACCHD` (and `AUFK` and `COBK` if required) For the IDR initial load only: Stop replication of CFIN_ACCHD_IDR	**LTRC**	SLT

Step	Apply	Task	Transaction	System
2	Always	Reset transfer status for data transferred via SLT; execute report `DMC_FM_RESTART_CO PY_DELETE` for `CFIN_ACCHD` (and for `AUFK` and `COBK` if required - these tables are only applicable if you want to delete all your replicated data.)	**SE38** with *Program* `DMC_FM_ RESTART_ COPY_DELETE`	SLT
3	Always	Check if SAP note 2224892 has been implemented (depending on system release)	**SNOTE**	Source
4	Always	Change `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET` customizing for client(s). Delete the content of the field `LOAD_FINISHED`	**SM30** with *Table/View* **VCFIN_SOURCE_SE T**	Source

Step	Apply	Task	Transaction	System
5	Always	**For source systems with releases lower than SAP S/4HANA 1809 FPS01:** Run report `RCFIN_DEL_MIG` (SAP Notes 2111634📄 and 2182309📄) • Company Code = XXXX • Clear Online Transfer Tables = X The report runs in the source system and resets the data the initial load created in the source system and if you also set the flag *Clear Online Transfer Tables* it also deletes the data the ongoing replication has created in the source system.	**For source systems with releases lower than SAP S/4HANA 1809 FPS01:** **SE38** with *Program* `RCFIN_DEL_MIG`	Source

Step	Apply	Task	Transaction	System
		For source systems with releases starting from SAP S/4HANA 1809 FPS01 and higher and for SAP S/4HANA Cloud: Run report `RFINS_CFIN_DEL_MIG_SRC`. The report runs in the Central Finance system and resets the data the initial load created in the source system and if you also set the flag *Clear Ongoing Transfer Tables* it also deletes the data the ongoing replication has created in the source system.	**For source systems with releases starting from SAP S/4HANA 1809 FPS01 and higher:** **SE38** with *Program* `RFINS_CFIN_DEL_MIG_SRC`	Central Finance
6	Always	**For source systems with releases lower than SAP S/4HANA 1809 FPS02:** Execute report `RCFIN_DEL_MIG_CO` The report runs in the source system and resets the preparation data for the initial load of CO postings for a chosen company code.	**SE38** with *Program* `RCFIN_DEL_MIG_CO`	Source

Step	Apply	Task	Transaction	System
		For source systems with releases starting from SAP S/4HANA 1809 FPS02 and higher and for SAP S/4HANA Cloud: Execute report `FINS_CFIN_CO_DEL_MIG_SRC` The report runs in the Central Finance system and resets the preparation data for the initial load of CO postings for a chosen company code.	**SE38** with *Program* `FINS_CFIN_CO_DEL_MIG_SRC`	Central Finance
7	Always	Execute report `RFINS_CFIN_CLEAR_INIT_LOAD` • Under *Extraction and Posting Data* set the *Delete All* indicator. • Also set the *Simulation Data* indicator, if you want to delete that as well. This deletes the log data the initial load has created in the Central Finance System (See *Delete the Initial Load* below)	**SE38** with *Program* `RFINS_CFIN_CLEAR_INIT_LOAD`	Central Finance
8	Always	Delete all AIF items in the AIF monitor	`/AIF/IFMON`	Central Finance (AIF)

Step	Apply	Task	Transaction	System
9	Optional	When using CO-PA (cost-based approach) delete transaction data using report RKEDELE1. SAP Note 21207 describes how to delete a characteristic/value field from an operating concern, however this is customizing so it is not always necessary to delete this too (only applicable for cost based CO-PA).	**SE38** with *Program* **RKEDELE1**	Central Finance

Reset the IDR Initial Load

When the IDR initial load has to be reset, that is, if you want to repeat the initial load you have to ensure that the reset in the source system, the IDR system and the Central Finance system is done consistently.

There are two options for the reset:

• Reset the initial load, but keep the IDR recording

with this option you can repeat the IDR initial load using the recorded data.

This option can be used for when there was a test run based on the recorded data or when the initial load shall be repeated when configuration in the Central Finance system was changed. This option can be repeated as per your needs.

• Full reset

use this option, when you really plan a full reset, e.g. because your project is stopped or you want to go with the standard initial load. The full reset will clear all IDR recorded data and set your system back to the initial status.

There is no rollback, when the IDR recorded data are deleted

To have a structured process we recommend to start the IDR in following sequence:

1. Reset in the CFIN system

2. Reset in the source system

3. Reset in the IDR system

Reset of the initial load in the Central Finance system

Similar to the standard initial load also for the IDR Initial Load the initial load has to be reset, before it can be repeated. In the IDR scenario in addition the IDR relevant data can be deleted based on your scenario.

1. In transaction SE38, run report RFINS_CFIN_CLEAR_INIT_LOAD (or call transaction FINS_CFIN_LOAD_DEL).

2. Enter your company code

3. Section "Delete Extraction Data"

In this area you can trigger the deletion of initial load data which was created during the extraction step of the initial load

- Select IDR Recorded Data for Input if you want to delete IDR recorded data for a selected initial load group. This option triggers the "Full Reset" as described above.

- Select For Input if you want to delete this data for your initial load group. Use this option for to reset the initial load, but keep the IDR recording

- Select For All if you want to delete all existing data which was created during extraction step of the initial load for all combinations of logical systems and company codes or initial load groups

4. Section "Delete IDR Data"

In this area you can trigger the deletion of IDR data which was created during the 'Prepare Transfer from IDR to CFIN' step in the IDR process.

- Select For Input if you want to delete this data for the individual initial load group only. This deleting is relevant for resetting the IDR initial load consistently.

In this area you can trigger the deletion of IDR data which was created during the 'Prepare Transfer from IDR to CFIN' step in the IDR process.

- Select For All if you want to delete all existing data which was created during the 'Prepare Transfer from IDR to CFIN' step for all combinations of logical systems and company codes.

5. Section Delete Posting Data:

In this area you can trigger the deletion of initial load data which was created during the posting step of the initial load.

- Select For Input if you want to delete this data for an individual initial load group only.

- Select For All if you want to delete all existing data which was created during posting step of the initial load for all combinations of logical systems and company codes.

This will not delete posted documents but only temporary initial load data for the post step. If you want to delete posted documents, you can do this using the transaction FINS_CFIN_DOC_DELETE (Central Finance: Deletion of FI Documents).

6. Section Delete Simulation Data:

In this area you can trigger the deletion of initial load data which was created during mapping simulation or posting simulation of an initial load.

- Select Mapping Simulation for Input if you want to delete this data for a combination of logical system and company code or for an individual initial load group only.

- Select Posting Simulation for Input if you want to delete this data for a combination of logical system and company code or for an individual initial load group only.

- Select Any Simulation For All if you want to delete all existing data which was created during the posting step of the initial load for all combinations of logical systems and company codes.

Reset of the initial load in the source system.

To repeat the initial load using the IDR recorded data the system has to be set to the status before initial load started. This is done with the following steps in the source system.

1. In transaction SE38, run report RCFIN_DEL_MIG

2. Enter your company code and select under delete options select

"Keep IDR Recording" for resetting the initial load (without deleting any IDR recorded data) or

"Full Reset" to stop the IDR recording and delete all IDR recorded data for your company code

Repeat this step for all company codes of your Central Finance Initial Load Group.

Reset of the initial load in the IDR system

In the IDR system repeat the same steps as in the source system

1. In transaction SE38, run report RCFIN_DEL_MIG

2. Enter your company code and select the same option as in the source system.

Repeat this step for all company codes of your Central Finance Initial Load Group.

1.4.7.12.1 Stop SLT Replication and Reset Transfer Status

Context

Stop SLT Replication/Reset Transfer Status

Procedure

1. In your SLT system, call transation LTRC (▶ *SAP LT Replication Server* ❯ *Cockpit* ▶) and select the relevant SLT configuration.

2. On the Table Overview tab, choose the table CFIN-ACCHD and then choose ▶ *Actions* ❯ *Stop Replication* ▶ and then select Stop Load/Replication.

   To carry out a deletion of all replicated data, include the tables COBK and AUFK.

   Stop Load/Replication stops any current initial load or replication process. Note that stopping the load or replication process for a table will delete any triggers for that table in the source system (and the corresponding logging table). If you want to restart the initial load or replication process for the table, you must start the entire process again. Note that for large tables, this can take a long time.

Reset Transfer Status

Procedure

Call transaction `SE38` and enter the report `DMC_FM_RESTART_COPY_DELETE` Enter the table name `CFIN_ACCHD` and choose *Reset Transfer Status*. To delete and reset all your initial load data, also include the table names `COBK` and `AUFK`.

This program resets the transfer status for data (FI/CO documents and cost objects) already transferred from a source system to Central Finance by deleting the corresponding entries in table `DMC_FM_RESTART`. It is important to carry out this activity prior to re-loading/replicating data to Central Finance, otherwise no or not all data will be transferred to Central Finance.

1.4.7.12.2 Delete the Initial Load

Context

This report deletes the entries in the database tables which are inserted during extraction, posting, or simulation of the initial load and during IDR recording if IDR recording is active. If you specify the extract and post options, the Central Finance migration log table entries, the Central Finance replicated database table entries and the table of the packaging as well as the application log will be deleted. If you specify the simulate options only, the table of the packaging and the application log will be deleted.

> **i Note**
>
> We recommend that you delete data for certain initial load groups only. If you want to delete all data for all initial load groups and company codes, use the option *For All* in the relevant screen area.

Procedure

1. In transaction `SE38`, run report `RFINS_CFIN_CLEAR_INIT_LOAD` (or call transaction `FINS_CFIN_LOAD_DEL`).
2. Enter the initial load group for which you want to delete data.
3. Screen area *Delete Extraction Data*:
   In this area you can trigger the deletion of initial load data which was created during the extraction step of the initial load.

   - *IDR Recorded Data for Input*: deletes all data recorded for IDR document load. It also resets the IDR recording for the initial load group.
     Use this option if you want to restart the IDR recording for the initial load group or if you want to move to the classic initial load.
     Note: if you choose this option, ensure that the full reset is chosen for report `RCFIN_DEL_MIG` in the source code for all company codes of the initial load group.

- *For Input*: deletes extraction data.
  For the classic initial load: Balances, open items and documents
  For the IDR initial load: Balances and open items
- *For All*: Deletes all extraction files and all IDR recorded data for all company codes

  > **i Note**
  >
  > This option is only recommended if you plan to reset your Central Finance system as it is not possible to undo this deletion option.

  In this area you can trigger the deletion of initial load data which was created during the extraction step of the initial load.

4. Screen area *Delete IDR Data*:
   In this area, you can trigger the deletion of IDR data which was created during the **Prepare Transfer from IDR to CFIN** step in the IDR process.
   Select *For Input* if you want to delete this data for an individual initial load group only.
   Select *For All* if you want to delete all existing data which was created during the **Prepare Transfer from IDR to CFIN** step for all initial load groups.
5. Screen area *Delete Posting Data*:
   In this area, you can trigger the deletion of initial load data which was created during the posting step of the initial load.
   Select *For Input* if you want to delete this data for an individual initial load group only.
   Select *For All* if you want to delete all existing data which was created during posting step of the initial load for all initial load groups.
   This will not delete posted documents but only temporary initial load data for the post step. If you want to delete posted documents, you can do this using the transaction `FINS_CFIN_DOC_DELETE` (Central Finance: Deletion of FI Documents).
6. Screen area *Delete Simulation Data*:
   In this area you can trigger the deletion of initial load data which was created during mapping simulation or posting simulation of an initial load.
   Select *Mapping Simulation for Input* if you want to delete this data for an individual initial load group only.
   Select *Posting Simulation for Input* if you want to delete this data for an individual initial load group only.
   Select *Any Simulation For All* if you want to delete all existing data which was created during the posting step of the initial load for initial load groups.

1.4.7.12.3 Delete AIF Messages

Context

As part of a complete reset of the initial load, you should also delete the AIF Messages in the Central Finance system.

You can view the number of AIF messages (FI documents, CO documents, and cost objects) stored in Central Finance via the AIF Interface Monitor (transaction `/AIF/IFMON`).

To delete these messages/clear the AIF persistence (XML persistence):

Procedure

1. Call transaction `/AIF/PERS_DEL`.
2. Select an interface, period of time, and the status of the messages to be deleted. This report can delete AIF messages of any status. To carry out a complete reset, delete all AIF Messages that correspond to the selected interface (for example, `AC_DOC`). Depending on the number of messages that are to be deleted it may be necessary to run the report in the background.

   Note that this report deletes the messages and they cannot then be restored. You should use this report with caution.
3. Check the AIF Interface Monitor (transaction `/AIF/IFMON`) and confirm that the selected messages have been deleted.

   If you want to carry out an AIF clean-up for FI documents only, delete the AIF messages for the interfaces `AC_DOC` and `AC_DOC_CHG`. If you want to delete **all** of your migrated data and restart the implementation, delete the AIF messages for interfaces `CO_DOC` and `CO_OBJ` too.

Related Information

SAP Note 2334467
SAP Note 2359213

1.4.7.12.4 Clean Up FI & CO Transactional Data

Step	Apply	Task	Transaction	System
1	Always	Reset FI and CO trans-actional data We recommend that you reset all data posted by the FI/CO transfer of the initial load in the Central Finance system. For this purpose, there are reports available. For more information, see Delete Replicated Documents [page 171]	SE38: Various reports. See the details in the note.	CFIN
2	Optional	See SAP Note 2171525 ☛ - Preparation for resetting Central Finance transaction data. This step is optional.	SNOTE	CFIN

1.4.7.12.4.1 Clean-Up Tools (FI and CO)

This is an overview of the tools that can be used to carry out a clean-up of replicated FI and CO data. For more details, see the documentation on the individual tools.

FI Transactional Data

`RFINS_CFIN_DOCUMENTS_DELETE`

This report deletes the documents created by the initial load and the online replication for the selected company code. It does not delete any documents that are created in the Central Finance system directly.

For cross-company postings, it will only delete the part which relates to the company code you have selected.

CO Transactional Data

`FINS_CFIN_CO_DOCS_IL_RESET` - CO Initial Load Reset

After the CO initial load, it may be necessary to clean up (delete) the CO documents in the Central Finance system that have been replicated from the source system.

`FINS_CFIN_CO_DOC_DEL` – CO Document Deletion

This tool is used to delete one or more CO documents in the Central Finance system. The documents must be replicated from the source system.

`FINS_CFIN_CO_DOC_CRCT` – CO Central Reversal with Reposting

This tool is used to reverse a CO document in the Central Finance system. The document must be replicated from the source system through the Central Finance interface. If the document is already reversed or is a reversal document itself, it will not be reversed by this tool.

After the document is successfully reversed, the system will automatically carry out replication again for the document, based on source data stored in AIF.

Clean Up CO Cost Object Data - Delete Orders and Assignment

1. Delete internal order (`AUFK`) using transaction `CFIN_CO_MAPPING_DEL`.
2. Delete CO orders using transaction `OK05`.
3. Reset the number range for orders using transaction `KONK`.
4. Reset the number range for CO documents using transaction `KANK`.

1.4.7.12.4.2 Delete Master Data (Optional)

To delete master data (GL accounts, customer, vendor) use program `SAPF019` (transaction `OBR2`).

To delete key mapping for business partners, use transaction `BUPA_DEL`

To delete cost centers use transaction `KS14`.

To delete the cost center to hierarchy assignment, use transaction `OKENN`.

The above master data only represents a sub-set of possible master data that may need to be reset. It may also be necessary to delete additional master data (for example profit centers), however, this master data is not specific to a Central Finance environment.

1.4.7.12.5 Initial Load Data: Retention Time and Deletion of Application Log

To delete sensitive, personal data in your target system that is written to the application log during the initial load, you can use transaction `SLG2` (*Application Log: Delete Expired Logs*).

Depending on whether you are deleting data from the simulation of the initial load or from the posting of initial load data, you must enter one of two sub-objects on the initial screen:

- For the activities *Simulate Mapping* and *Simulate Posting*, choose the sub-object `FSIN_CFIN_ILSIMUL`.
- For the activities *Post Initial Load Data* and *Execute Initial Load for Initial Load Group* (for the step *Start Posting*), choose the sub-object `FINS_CFIN_INITLOAD`.
- For the activity *Extract Data for Initial Load*, choose the sub-object `FINS_CFIN_IL_EXTRACT`.

Retention Time

You can choose to delete only logs that have reached their expiration date. As a standard, the expiration date is one year in the future.

Alternatively, you can choose to delete logs immediately.

If you choose to delete logs immediately, you can also then delete specific logs by entering the external ID of the mass data run in question.

To find the external ID, drill down from the Monitor by clicking on the *Run ID*.

1.4.7.13 Initial Load with Intermediate Data Retention (IDR)

Background

With the classic Central Finance approach, different technologies are used to replicate documents via the initial load and via ongoing replication.

As a result, the quality of data extracted via document load of the initial load is not the same as that of the data extracted via ongoing replication. This means that it is not always possible to match FI documents to their related CO documents, for example documents in which FI line items have been summarized, or to retrieve the original raw data, when a substitution was implemented in the source.

In the Intermediate Data Retention scenario (which we refer to in this and other user assistance documentation as IDR), the initial load is used to extract balances and open items but not documents.

Instead, documents are captured using the IDR recording approach.

Once you have started IDR recording, all relevant data for the document load is captured as soon as a document is posted in the source system. The data is stored in IDR tables in the source system and then replicated to a dedicated IDR system. Replication from the IDR system to your Central Finance system takes place at a later date, it can even take place months after IDR recording has been started and is triggered as a step of the IDR process.

Purpose and Benefits

The IDR scenario has the following advantages:

- Better data quality in the initial load because the systems records raw data from the accounting interface.
- The errors that occur during the document load of the Initial Load are the same as those that would occur during ongoing replication with the classic initial load. With the IDR approach, you can fix these errors much earlier on.
- IDR recording can be started separately from ongoing replication and also from the extract step of the initial load.

- IDR recording can be started before the configuration of the Central Finance system has been completed.

System Landscape

The following systems are involved in an IDR scenario:

- Source systems – ECC systems as of ECC 6.0, supported SFIN Releases, supported S/4HANA and S/4HANA Cloud systems can be used as source systems in the IDR sceanrio.
  The source system can be on a lower release than, or on the same release and support package as the target system.
- IDR System - A separate SAP ERP (minimum release ECC 6.0) or SAP S/4HANA client with the same release as or a higher release than the source system.

> **i Note**
>
> The IDR client must be a different client than the source system but can be in the same system.

- SLT - For information about requirements for an SAP LT Replication Server within the Central Finance scenario, see SAP Note 2154420 .
- Central Finance (target) system – SAP S/4HANA 2020 FPS1 and above.

1.4.7.13.1 Preparations for IDR Recording

> **i Note**
>
> Before you start with the preparations for IDR recording, read the information in SAP Note 3017968 .

Before you can start the recording for the initial load with intermediate data retention (IDR recording), certain preparation steps have to be completed.

You have configured the RFC destinations for the source and the IDR system and assigned them to the logical system. You set up the logical system assignment between source system and IDR system in the IMG activity **Choose Logical System of the Initial Load**.

- In the source system there must be an entry for all involved company codes in the IMG activity **General Replication Settings**.
- You have maintained the initial load groups in the IMG activity Define Initial Load Groups in your central finance system.
- You have configured and activated the SLT replication of the IDR data from the source system to the IDR system and of the IDR data from the IDR system to the Central Finance system.
- You have entered the logical IDR system for your source system in the IMG activity **Choose Logical System**.
- You configured an AIF Runtime Configuration Group and have deactivated AIF processing for this AIF Runtime Group.

Initial Load Group

In the IDR scenario, all company codes of the initial load group have to be in the same source system. Even though the IDR initial load supports cross-company postings (IDR - Cross-Company Postings [page 117]), where not all involved company codes have to be in the same initial load group, we nevertheless recommend that they are in the same initial load group to ensure the best data quality.

General Replication Settings

You have added the settings in the General Replication Settings (`VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`) in your source system. The entries must be the same for all company codes of the initial load group. To make these settings, go to transaction `CFINIMG`. If this transaction is not available in your system, go to `SM30` and enter view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`.

> **i Note**
>
> You must carry out the activity **General Replication Settings** (`VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`) in your productive system. This activity only allows so-called "current settings", meaning that it is not possible to transport these settings from another system.

For each company code for which you want to transfer data you define the level of detail of the data that you want to transfer to the Central Finance system for specific time frames. You do this by choosing a specific period and fiscal year.

- Example:
  If you plan to load the monthly balances for 2021 and in addition to load all documents starting from July 2021 for company code A001, you have to maintain the table as follows:

Values in the Activity General Replication Settings

Company Code	Start Year - Balances	Start Year - Documents	Period - Documents	Package Size
A001	2021	2021	07	

> **i Note**
>
> - The IDR recording can be activated for the following month at the earliest and the **Start Document Transfer** period cannot be in the past.
> - The recording must be carried out **at least one day** before the end of the month. For example, for April, the recording must be started by 30th March at the latest. A built-in check ensures that this rule is adhered to.

Once the recording is started for a company code, the source set settings for the specific company code cannot be adjusted anymore in `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET` without resetting the IDR recording.

1.4.7.13.1.1 RFC Connections and Logical System Settings for IDR

Because the IDR scenario involves an additional system, additional RFC connections are required. This table provides an overview of the relevant RFC connections:

Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for Source Systems

Initial Load Settings

Choose Logical System

Logical System: Source Logical system

Logical System IDR: IDR Logical system

From Central Finance System	From Source System	From SLT System
RFC connection to source system	RFC connection to SLT System	RFC connection to source system
RFC connection IDR system	Not relevant	RFC connection to CFIN system
Not relevant	Not relevant	RFC connection to IDR system

In the Customizing activity ▶ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❯ *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for the Central Finance System* ❭, maintain the following usages:

- Logical System Source
  RFC Usage: Extracting Data for Financial Accounting: Source Logical system
- Logical System IDR

RFC Usage: Extracting Data for Financial Accounting: IDR Logical system

In the Customizing activity ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Initial Load* ❯ *Initial Load Settings* ❯ *Choose Logical System* ❭ define your logical systems:

Logical System: Source logical system

Logical System IDR: IDR logical system

1.4.7.13.1.2 Settings in SLT for IDR

The following entities are involved in replication in the IDR scenario:

Posting Type	Table	Replication Object	Load Object
FI/CO Posting from Source	CFIN_ACCHD	CFIN_ACCHD_R	CFIN_ACCHD_L
FI/CO Posting from IDR	CFIN_ACCHD	CFIN_ACCHD_R	CFIN_ACCHD_L
FI/CO Replication from Source to IDR	CFIN_ACCHD_IDR	CFIN_ACCHD_IDR_R	CFIN_ACCHD_IDR_L
Replication CFIN_MIG_LOG from Source to IDR	CFIN_MIG_LOG	CFIN_MIG_LOG_R	CFIN_MIG_LOG_L

For general information about settings in SLT, see Configuration in SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server [page 27]

1.4.7.13.2 Start IDR Recording

The start of the IDR recording is the very first step of the initial load with intermediate data retention (IDR). The following procedure describes how to start the IDR recording.

Background

In the classic initial load, the accounting raw data for the document load is compiled from the posted documents in the source system. With the IDR approach the accounting raw data is already recorded, before the actual initial load takes place.

System Activities

You control the various steps of the initial load with IDR via the IMG activity **Manage Intermediate Data Retention** (transaction FINS_CFIN_MAN_REPL) in your Central Finance system.

When you are sure that all settings are correct, you enter the initial load group for which you want to start the recording and select the option **Start Recording to IDR System**. Once the step is executed, the checkbox **Recording started** is marked.

You start the IDR recording from the Central Finance system in which you want to execute the initial load at a later point. This means that if you want to record IDR for your productive initial load, then you have to start the IDR recording from a productive Central Finance system. No configuration is required in your Central Finance system to start the recording apart from the prerequisites mentioned in Preparations for IDR Recording [page 110].

If you start the IDR recording, for example, for the document date **April 2022** and there are already documents for **April 2022** or later, those documents can no longer be recorded to the IDR persistency layer.

Those documents will be extracted during the initial load extraction using the document load approach of the classic initial load, which means that you might face the same challenges as for the classic initial load, for example, FI/CO matching issues.

The log of **Manage Intermediate Data Replication** will show you how many of such future postings are already in the system.

From the moment the recording is started, for all new documents which belong to a company code of the specific initial load group and which are relevant for the document period as configured in **General Replication Settings** (VCFIN_SOURCE_SET) in your source system, the accounting raw data will be recorded in the IDR persistency layer (table CFIN_ACCHD_IDR and dependent tables).

Next, the recorded information from the IDR persistency layer is copied via SLT to the IDR system. The relevant data in the source system is marked as transferred.

To remove the transferred data from the source system to avoid unnecessary data, you can use the standard report RFIN_CFIN_CLEANUP, which removes all transferred data including the IDR data.

The data in the IDR system stays in the IDR persistency until either the IDR recording is stopped, or the IDR recording is reset.

Additional Information

For cross-company transactions, see IDR - Cross-Company Postings [page 117].

For information about resetting the initial load and IDR recording see IDR - Data Deletion Reports [page 119].

1.4.7.13.3 IDR Initial Load – Extraction of Balances and Open Items

The next step in the process of the initial load with intermediate data retention is the extraction of the balances and open items. This step is the same as in the classic initial load. The only changes to the process are the following:

- Documents for the document load are not extracted from the posted data but are loaded from the IDR persistency in a later step.
- Documents for the document period, which were already posted before the IDR recording was started (called "future postings") are extracted with the classic initial load approach. This means for those documents the data quality is not as good as for the recorded data and you might face the same issues as in the document load of the classic initial load. To reduce the number of future postings, we recommend activating the IDR recording as early as possible.
- There is no delta load. This means that the periods before the document load period must be blocked while the extraction is running. You block and unblock previous periods in the step **Manage Intermediate Data Retention**.
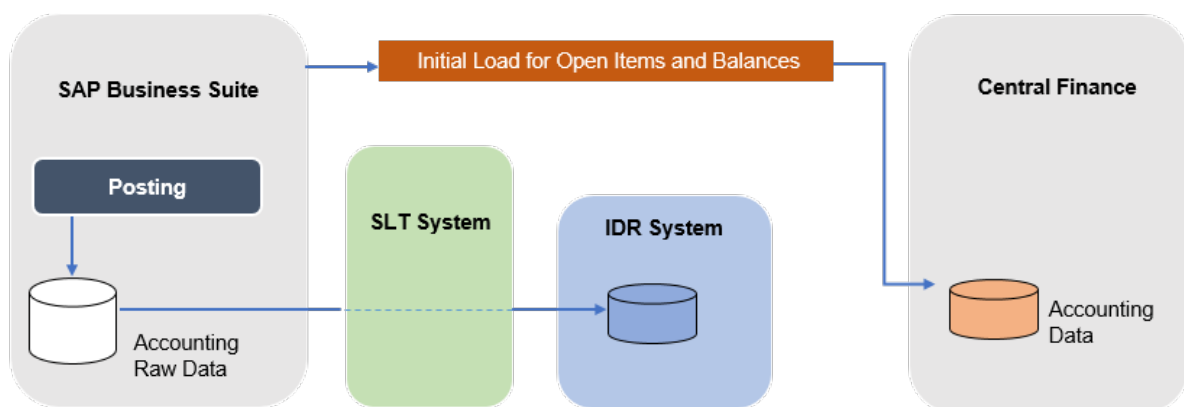
System Activities

The extraction of the balances and open items is started via the IMG activity **Manage Intermediate Data Retention** (transaction `FINS_CFIN_MAN_REPL`).

Before starting the extraction, you have to block the periods for which you want to extract balances and open items in the source system. This is done using the option **Block Previous Posting Periods** in the **Manage Intermediate Data Retention** report, which is preselected.

> **i Note**
>
> This blocking of previous periods is independent of the standard functionality for blocking periods, for example transaction `OB52`. It is a Central Finance-specific check, which is implemented based on the progress of the initial load. If you use the options **Block Previous Posting Periods** and **Unblock Prev. Posting Periods** of the **Manage Intermediate Data Retention** report, everything will be handled correctly without any manual activities being necessary in the source system.

Once the period is blocked, the option **Extract Balances/Open Items** is marked. Below the option, two buttons are visible: **Start Initial Load** and **Monitor Initial Load**. Choose **Start Initial Load** to start the extraction of the balance, open items, and future postings. Choosing this optioni will call the IMG activity **Execute Initial Load for Initial Load Group** for the current initial load group.

In this new screen choose the option **Start Data Extraction** to start the extraction. Once it has been started, the log is displayed. Go back to **Manage Intermediate Data Retention** using the **Back** button. Both buttons are visible until the extraction is complete.

Once the extraction has been completed successfully, the button **Monitor Initial Load** is hidden, and the **Unblock Prev. Posting Periods** option is selected. If the extraction has not been successful, the button is still visible and you can check the error log using the **Monitor Initial Load** button, which calls the standard IMG activity **Monitor Initial Load Execution for Initial Load Group**.

Before processing the extraction file using the IMG activity **Execute Initial Load for Initial Load Group** and **Monitor Initial Load Execution for Initial Load Group** unblock the periods again, so that the business in the source system can create postings for all open posting periods again.

> **i Note**
>
> All postings with a posting date before the document period which are created **after** the extraction of balances and open items will be recorded to the IDR persistency from now on and transferred with the IDR document load. This is important as there is no delta load available and these postings effect the extracted balances.

The processing of the extracted data is done in the same way as in the classic initial load. Therefore, use the IMG activities **Execute Initial Load for Initial Load Group** and **Monitor Initial Load Execution for Initial Load Group**.

Additional Information

For the classic initial load, see Execute Initial Load for FI/CO Postings [page 89].

For cross-company transactions. see IDR - Cross-Company Postings [page 117].

For information about resetting the initial load and IDR recording see IDR - Data Deletion Reports [page 119].

1.4.7.13.4 IDR Initial Load – Start Replication and IDR Document Load

Once the extraction is complete and the balances and open items have been posted to the system, the next steps are the activation of the online replication, and the document load from the IDR persistency into the Central Finance system.

> **i Note**
>
> You must ensure that AIF processing is not activated until the transfer of the data from the IDR system to the Central Finance system has been completed, otherwise sequencing issues may occur. We recommend that you use a separate AIF runtime configuration group for each initial load group.

To start the online replication, use the IMG activity **Manage Intermediate Data Retention** (transaction `FINS_CFIN_MAN_REPL`) with the option **Start replication**.

> **i Note**
>
> Once the online replication has been started, all documents will be recorded into both the standard online persistency (table: CFIN_ACCHD) and into the IDR persistency (table: CFIN_ACCHD_IDR). From this point, the leading data is the data for the online replication.
>
> The data in the IDR persistency is mainly relevant if the initial load has to be repeated. Because the IDR data is recorded as per the initial load group, the data recorded for cross company transactions might look different to the data for the online replication. This IDR data is excluded from the IDR document load.

The last step in the initial load with intermediate data retention is the IDR document load. In this step, the documents relevant for the IDR document load are prepared for transfer to the Central Finance system. The following documents in the IDR persistency are relevant for the IDR document load:

- Documents for the document period which were posted after the start of the IDR recording and before the start of the online replication.
- Documents for periods before the document period, if they were posted after the extraction of balances and open items and before the start of the online replication.

To prepare the transfer, use the **Manage Intermediate Data Retention** step and select the option **Prepare Transfer from IDR to CFIN** to copy the relevant data from the table `CFIN_ACCHD_IDR` to table `CFIN_ACCHD`. The entries in the `CFIN_ACCHD` table are transferred from the IDR system to the CFIN system using the standard SLT replication. When the AIF processing is stopped, the documents are sorted in the AIF in the right sequence. If AIF processing is not deactivated, sequencing issues might occur, because follow-on documents coming via ongoing replication might be processed before the predecessor is processed.

You can activate AIF processing on a company code level by making settings in the IMG activity **Assign AIF Runtime Configuration Group to Replication Object** (▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Set Up Systems* ▶) in the sub-activity **Assign AIF Runtime Configuration to Accounting**.

Additional Information

For the classic initial load, see Execute Initial Load for FI/CO Postings [page 89].

For cross-company transactions, see IDR - Cross-Company Postings [page 117] .

For information about resetting the initial load and IDR recording see IDR - Data Deletion Reports [page 119].

To enable/disable AIF processing for a specific company code, see AIF - Performance Improvements [page 44].

1.4.7.13.5 IDR Initial Load – Stop Recording

Once you have completed the initial load with intermediate data retention and you are sure that you do not want to reset the initial load, you might want to stop the IDR recording and delete all the data that you recorded in the IDR persistency.

To stop the recording, use the IMG activity **Manage Intermediate Data Retention** and select the option **Stop Recording to IDR System**. Once this step is executed, all data are only recorded for ongoing replication and no longer in the IDR persistency.

> **i Note**
>
> This step cannot be reset. Data entered after stopping recording is no longer recorded in the IDR persistency. Due to the missing documents, the IDR persistency can no longer be used for the initial load and so a reset of the initial load is no longer supported. If you have to repeat the initial load, you can either choose a complete reset and enter a new document start date in the future or use the classic initial load with all the known restrictions.

After the IDR recording has been stopped, use the report `RFINS_CFIN_DEL_MIG` in the source and IDR systems to cleanup the IDR data. In the source system the report will delete the relevant data from the IDR persistency. In the IDR system the data from the IDR persistency and the data for the IDR document load will be deleted.

Additional Information

For the classic initial load, see Execute Initial Load for FI/CO Postings [page 89].

For cross-company transactions, see IDR - Cross-Company Postings [page 117] .

For information about resetting the initial load and IDR recording see IDR - Data Deletion Reports [page 119].

To enable/disable AIF processing for a specific company code, see AIF - Performance Improvements [page 44].

1.4.7.13.6 IDR - Cross-Company Postings

In the classic initial load, the recommendation is to add all company codes into the same initial load group (ILG) for which you have cross-company transactions. This helps to prevent problems during the initial load.

When using the IDR approach, where you start the recording long before the actual initial load, the approach is to split cross-company transactions according to initial load group. Doing so prepares the data for the initial load.

Note that you have to distinguish between cross-company transactions where all involved company codes are in the same initial load group and transactions where not all the involved company codes are in the same initial load group.

Examples for Cross-Company Postings

Scenario	Company Code A	Company Code B	Company Code C	Remark
Both company codes are in the same initial load group	ILG1	ILG1	ILG1	The cross company transaction is recorded as it is.
Each company code is in a separate initial loud group	ILG1	ILG2	ILG3	The cross company transaction is split into three separate transactions, one for each initial load group. All 3 transactions are recorded for IDR.

Scenario	Company Code A	Company Code B	Company Code C	Remark
Company code A and B are in ILG1, Company code C in ILG 2. For all company codes the recording is active.	ILG1	ILG1	ILG2	The document is split into two transactions as per the initial load groups. The first transaction contains the line items for ILG1 (company code A and B), the 2nd the line items for ILG2 (company code C).

Both transactions are recorded for IDR. |
| Company code A and B are in ILG1. Company code C is already in online replication. | ILG1 | ILG1 | Online replication | The transaction is split. The line items for ILG1 (company code A and B) are recorded as one transaction into the IDR staging tables, the line items for company code 3 are captured in the staging tables for online replication. |
| Company code A and B are in ILG1. Company code C is not planned for CFIN | ILG1 | ILG1 | Only in the source system | The transaction is split. The line items for ILG1 (company code A and B) are recorded as one transaction into the IDR staging tables, the line items for company code 3 are not recorded. |

i Note

When splitting the transaction, no information is deleted. This might lead to consistency issues during the initial load. Such issues have to be solved in a project solution.

Example: When you have a cross-company transaction with tax lines for two initial load groups, the document is split into two transactions. The line items for the leading company code including the tax items will be in one transaction. The line items for the non-leading company code will be in the other transaction. As no information is cleared, you might see issues during the IDR document load as tax lines are expected.

1.4.7.13.7 IDR - Data Deletion Reports

The following options for resetting IDR data in your source and Central Finance systems:

Central Finance Deletion of Migration Log (▐▶ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance Source System Settings* ❯ *Delete Local Initial Load Data* ▶❙)

You can use this report to delete the IDR data that is created **in the source system**.

The following options are available:

- Keep IDR Recording
  Use this option to repeat the initial load without resetting the IDR recording. With this option only the migration log table for the extract step of the initial load is deleted.The migration log entry for the IDR recording is not reset, and the data recorded for the IDR document load is not deleted.
- Full Reset
  Use this option to completely reset the IDR recording for the company code. With this option all migration logs (IDR Recording and Initial Load), the data for the ongoing transfer tables, and the data recorded for the IDR document load is deleted.
- Delete IDR Recording
  Use this option to delete all data recorded for the IDR initial load, when the IDR recording was stopped. With this option the data recorded for the IDR document load is deleted. The migration logs (IDR Recording and Initial Load) are not deleted.

Delete Initial Load Data(▐▶ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance Target System Settings* ❯ *Initial Load* ❯ *Initial Load Execution for Financial Accounting* ❯ *Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes/Initial Load Execution for Selected Company Codes* ❯ *Delete Initial Load Data* ▶❙)

You can use this report to delete the IDR data that is created **in the Central Finance system**.

For information about the options, see the documentation for the activity in your system.

1.4.8 Replicate Individual CO Documents and Cost Objects

Replicate Individual Controlling Documents from a Source System

Use

After the initial load of CO documents, it may be necessary to replicate a single CO document from the source system. The reasons for this may include but are not restricted to:

- The CO document is missing in the Central Finance system, which may be caused by an SLT transfer error, or it may have been deleted by accident.
- The CO document information is incorrect in the Central Finance system, or items of this CO document are not complete.

- One reverse CO document is within the scope of the initial load while its preceding CO document is not.

Activity

To access this activity, call transaction `CFIN_CO_DOC_REPL`.

This activity enables you to do individual management accounting document replication and bypass SLT. It simulates the real time CO posting process to prepare related data, go through necessary checks, and post CO documents in the Central Finance system.

> **i Note**
>
> This activity is intended for a small volume of data, for example, if one CO document is missing in the Central Finance system.

Replicate Individual Cost Objects from Source System

Use

If cost objects are missing in the Central Finance system and it is not possible to replicate the cost objects from a source system using SLT, you can use this tool to replicate individual cost objects, bypassing SLT.

The cost objects transferred by this tool will be processed with the same AIF interface as for the cost object ongoing replication.

Activities

- Configure the AIF interface `/FINCF/CO_OBJ` for cost objects.
- Maintain MDG mapping for the relevant entities.
- Define mapping scenarios and mapping rules for cost objects.
- Execute program `Replicate Individual Cost Objects` on SAP Easy Access under ▐▶ *SAP Menu* ▶ *Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Manual Transfer Tools* ▌.
  For details on how to use the program, check the program documentation in the system.

  > **i Note**
  >
  > This program can only handle a relatively small number of records (maximum 999 records per run), so it can't be used as substitute of initial load in SLT.

1.4.9 Cost Object

1.4.9.1   Cost Object Mapping

You carry out following activities under ▐▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Cost Object Replication* ▶ *Cost Object Mapping* ▌ to configure the mapping for cost objects.

Define Scenarios for Cost Object Mapping

In the Customizing activity *Define Scenarios for Cost Object Mapping*, you can define, activate, and delete scenarios for cost object mapping.

> **i Note**
>
> Replication of changes to cost objects from the source systems to the Central Finance system is possible for those with 1:1 cardinality in the scenario definition. The attributes marked as *Derive from Local* and *CO relevant* can be replicated automatically in the Central Finance system, and the replication of common critical statuses is supported.

Defining scenarios for cost object mapping builds mapping between the following.

- Source production order and target internal order
- Source maintenance order (service order) and target internal order

> **i Note**
>
> Service order with sales organization data is not in the scope.

- source quality management order and target internal order
- Source process order and target internal order
- Source process order and target product cost collector

This makes it possible for the FI/CO documents from the CO source objects to be posted to the replicated CO objects in the Central Finance system. Once a CO source object (for example, an internal order or product cost collector) has been created in the source system, it is replicated in the Central Finance system by using the relevant scenario and its mapping rules.

Customer fields contained in the customer include `CI_AUFK` of the table `AUFK` are also supported (please refer to SAP Note 2303031🔗).

Note that you can also access this CO configuration by calling transaction `SE54`, choosing *Edit View Cluster*, entering the view cluster `FINS_CFINVC_COST_OBJECT` and choosing *Test*.

You create scenarios under this CO configuration, to define how a cost object category in a source system is mapped to a cost object category in the Central Finance system. When you activate a scenario, the system uses a metadata set to generate a mapping table. After you define mapping rules for scenarios, you can use the scenario to map a source cost object to a target cost object.

Prerequisites

Ensure that the authorization object `F_CFIN_GEN` with the following settings is assigned to your user:

- `CFIN_APPL` = '04'
- `ACTVT` = '06' or '07'

Scenario Templates

The system offers the scenario templates listed in the following table:

Scenario Template	Cost Object in Source System	Cost Object in Central system	Cardinality
SAP001	Production Order	Product Cost Collector	N : 1
SAP002	Product Cost Collector	Product Cost Collector	1 : 1
SAP003	Internal Order	Internal Order	1 : 1
SAP004	Service Order (PM Order)	Service Order (PM Order)	N : 1
SAP005	QM Order	QM Order	N : 1

You can copy these scenarios and use the source characteristics and the target characteristics as defined or you can change the characteristics.

Create a New Scenario

You can also create a new scenario.

1. To do so, choose *New Entries*, enter a scenario name, description, and table name, and select a source cost object category, a cost object category, and the cardinality (relationship of objects: 1 to 1, N to 1):
2. Save the scenario and select it.
3. Click on *Source Characteristic*. Characteristics are attributes of source and target cost objects. Based on these you can determine which source cost object will be mapped to which cost object. Define the source characteristics that you want to use for mapping. The system adds some frequently used fields (for example, Order Type, Material Number for Order) by default. You can adjust the fields according to your requirements:
   If you click on New Entries, you see a list of characteristics which you can add to your scenario as source characteristics.

   > **i Note**
   >
   > Several scenarios can use the same source cost object characteristics. However, you can only have one source cost object category (source product cost collector, local IO, etc.) for a scenario.

   The system uses the source cost object characteristics to determine which scenario to use when assigning a source cost object to a cost object and transferring the documents.
4. Define cost objects characteristics you want to use for mapping. The system adds some frequently used fields by default. You can adjust the fields according to your requirements:
   The characteristics are used to:
   - Create a new cost object if it does not exist in the Central Finance system
   - Determine an existing cost object as selection criteria.

   The indicator **Derive From Local** means that these characteristics will be used for cost object creation or selection and the value will come directly from the corresponding characteristics of the source cost

object, thus you do not need to maintain a value manually for the cost object in the next configuration step. Therefore, you will not be able to edit the fields with this indicator in the next step.

5. Save and activate the scenario.
   During the activation, a transparent table is generated in the backend and the status of the scenario becomes **active**.
   The generated transparent table is used for maintaining a mapping rule in the next customizing step **Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios**.

Afterwards, you can edit a scenario but if the scenario has already been used when transferring a document, the system will only allow you to edit the scenario description. If you have to edit it, remember to activate this scenario again here to regenerate the mapping table.

To copy a scenario, you select an existing scenario, copy, and then follow the same steps as when you create a scenario starting by entering a scenario name, description, and table name.

To delete an existing scenario, check for assignment data and mapping data:

- If assignment data exists for the selected scenario (documents have been replicated using this scenario), you cannot delete the scenario.
- If mapping data exists for the selected scenario, the system displays a warning message and you must confirm the deletion. Mapping data is done in the next configuration step **Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios**, which can be accessed also via transaction `CFIN_MAPPING`.

Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios

In this Customizing activity, you define the mapping relationship between source cost objects and cost objects for Central Finance. You can also access it by calling transaction `CFIN_MAPPING`.

1. Select the scenario you created in the previous step, which determines how a source cost object category (for example, a production order) is mapped to a cost object category (for example, a product cost collector). Choose *Execute*.
2. Enter the details of a source cost object in the fields marked with *Source*: Note that all the source characteristics (for example, order type, material number for order) that you included when you created the scenario in the previous configuration step should be available here so you can enter the relevant values.
   Note also that if you do not enter source characteristics, the system can match any characteristic to the cost object (N:1).
3. The system enters the relationship between the source cost object and the target cost object in an assignment table based on the scenarios you have created for cost object mapping and on which source cost object is mapped to a target cost object

When creating scenario rules you should take into account the following:

- An empty field means value **any**.
- The more specific rule has higher priority.
- Rules will conflict with one another if they have the same priority.
- A built-in check has already been implemented. It can detect both conflicts within one scenario and partial conflicts across scenarios.

Once you have created your scenario, you can check if it conflicts with other scenarios, or if different line items from the same scenario result in a conflict. In this case, if you try to save this scenario the system will issue

an error message and you must first correct the scenario. If, for some reason, no error message is triggered, a runtime error will be issued during cost object replication.

Smoke Test for Cost Object Mapping and CO Document Replication

> **i Note**
>
> This activity is located under 〉 *Central Finance* 〉 *Central Finance: Target System Settings* 〉 *Initial Load* 〉 *Initial Load Preparation for Management Accounting* 〉 *Smoke Test for Cost Object Mapping and CO Document Replication* 〉.

In this customizing activity, you simulate cost object mapping by executing all the necessary checks, without actually creating the cost object mapping and is intended to help you find missing customizing and master data before data replication via SLT takes place.

Correct Cost Object Mapping

In this customizing activity, you correct the assignment between source and target cost objects, due to a change in the corresponding mapping rules. Sometimes, after cost objects have been replicated from source system to target system, you may want to change the mapping rules for cost object mapping scenarios. After you have made the change, the cost objects that have already been mapped must be remapped according to the new mapping rules. In addition, the related cost object mappings need to be updated according to the new mapping rules. This activity achieves both of the above.

> **i Note**
>
> The target cost object created under the old mapping rule is not deleted.

Delete Cost Object Mapping and Cost Objects

You use this activity to clean up the assignments and cost objects created during the initial load. It is important to clean up the data in the Central Finance system in order to avoid problems with a subsequent initial load.

This activity only deletes the cost objects; it does not delete the master data and transactional data that refers to the cost objects. Assignments are deleted synchronously, and cost objects are deleted asynchronously. Once an assignment or cost object has been deleted, you cannot undo the deletion.

More Information

If you want to assign external number for an internal order in the Central Finance system, BAdI `BADI_FINS_CFIN_CO_OBJ_EXT_NUM` is available in the Customizing for Central Finance (transaction:

CFINIMG) under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ▶ *BAdI: Generate External Number for Internal Order* ◣.

You can see the BAdI documentation for more details.

1.4.9.2 Replication of Cost Objects

After the cost object mapping, cost objects will be continuously replicated from the source system to the Central Finance system automatically.

To replicate historical or individual cost objects, you can refer to the following topics.

- Initial Load for CO Secondary Postings and Cost Objects [page 90]
  Perform an intial load of cost objects using SLT.
- Replicate Individual Cost Objects [page 120]
  Replicate individual cost objects bypassing SLT.

1.4.9.3 Mass Data Update of Cost Objects

You can use this function to sync the actual cost object status in the source system to the target system.

Use

The status of the target cost objects transferred by initial load is set to *Released* in order to support the subsequent initial load for relevant FI/CO documents. You can use this function to sync the actual cost object status after all relevant initial loads are completed, if you want to make the status consistent between the source system and the Central Finance system.

> i Note
>
> This sync process may update not only the order status but also other business fields, depending on how you define the cost object mapping scenario in your Central Finance system.

Prerequisites

- You have completed the initial load of cost objects.
- You have configured the AIF interface `/FINCF/CO_OBJ` for cost objects.
- You have maintained MDG mapping for the relevant entities.
- You have defined mapping scenarios and mapping rules for cost objects.
- You have configured SLT with predefined load object `CFI_AUFK_U_L` as stated in Activities in SLT [page 28].

Feature

The mass data update of cost objects is carried out using SLT. The cost objects transferred will be processed with the same AIF interface as for the cost object ongoing replication. If there isn't a target cost object found for a source cost object, this source cost object won't be processed, and a warning message will be shown in AIF.

> i Note
>
> - This function is only available for 1:1 mapping scenario.
> - It can't be used as a rerun of the initial load of cost objects, because it might update the target cost object status according to the source cost object status, such as Closed, which will impact the subsequent FI/CO documents replication.

1.4.9.4 Status Check for Cost Object Update

With the cost object replication, orders can be replicated from a source system to the Central Finance system.

Use

You can carry out businesses processes such as settlement or cost allocations for replicated orders (target orders) in the Central Finance system. For these business scenarios, the status of target orders cannot be **closed** or **deleted** in the Central Finance system.

If the status of the source order has been changed to closed or deleted before these businesse processes in the Central Finance system has been completed, the status of the source order will be replicated to the target order and then interrupt these businesses processes.. To avoid this, a status check has been introduced to prevent the source orders from being **closed** or **deleted**.

One use case for this is Central Asset Accounting, where the costs on the target cost objects are settled to the assets managed in the Central Finance system. This check can be applied to ensure that these orders are not be closed or deleted before this business is completed

Prerequisites

- You have implemented SAP Note 3096916 in your source system.
- You have maintained an RFC destination for status check with RFC Usage: *G (Cost Object Status Check)* in Customizing of Central Finance in your source system.
  IMG Path (transaction SPRO): ▌▶ *Financial Accounting (New)* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set Up Connection to Central Finance System* ❯ *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for the Central Finance System* ❯
- You have activated the status check in your Central Finance system.

IMG Path (transaction SPRO): ▶ *Financial Accounting (New)* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Cost Object Replication* ❯ *Maintain Status Check Rule for Cost Object Update* ❯

Features

Currently, the status check is enabled for the following replication scenarios for status **closed** (CLSD), **deleted** (DLFL).

Cost Object in the Source System	Cost Object in the Central Finance System	Cardinality
Internal Order	Internal Order	1:1
Maintenance Order	Internal Order	1:1
Maintenance Order	Maintenance Order	1:1

The scenarios in the table above need to be configured for every company code if you have businesses in Central Finance system which require that target orders can't be closed or deleted.

After the status check is activated, the system will trigger the check either when you try to set the status of a source order to **closed** or **deleted** or when you try to replicate a source order with status **closed** or **deleted**.

- If the following requirements are met, the deletion or closing operation for the source order will be interrupted and can only be carried out after the target order is set to **closed** or **deleted** in the Central Finance system.
  - The order has an equivalent target order in the Central Finance system.
  - The order is included in a status check rule.
  - The target order hasn't been set to **closed** or **deleted** in the Central Finance system.
  - You are changing the status in transaction KO02, IW32, or in the app *Manage Internal Orders*, *Change Maintenance Order*.
- If a source order has been **closed** or **deleted** before you activate the status check, but the status hasn't been successfully replicated to the Central Finance system due to errors in AIF or SLT, the further replication of the status will be stopped if you have already activated the status check. You can restart the AIF error after setting the target order to **closed** or **deleted** in the Central Finance system.

We recommend that you close or delete the target order after completing your business processes in the Central Finance system.

Restrictions

- The status check for deletion doesn't work if no deletion flag has been set in the central characteristic of the relevant mapping scenario. In this case, the deletion will not be replicated to the Central Finance system, thus the check for deletion will not work.
- If you use a customized program or a BAPI to change the status of an internal order or set a maintenance order to **closed** or **deleted** in a source system, the status check will not prevent the change in the source system but only prevent the replication of the change to the Central Finance system.

More Information

- For details on settlement from internal orders or maintenance orders to fixed assets, see Central Settlement from an Order to a Fixed Asset [page 285].
- For details on settlement from investment order to assets under construction, see Central Settlement of Assets Under Construction [page 287].
- For information on status check for central settlement of Projects (WBS), see Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement Scenario [page 297].

1.4.10 Configuration Consistency Check

Once you have completed your configuration and mapping activities in the Central Finance system, you can use this report to check whether configuration settings in the source system match the configuration settings in the Central Finance system. This report helps you to solve configuration inconsistencies between the source system and the Central Finance system before you start the initial load or before documents are actually replicated. This ensures that journal entries are transferred and the postings can be completed in the Central Finance system later on during ongoing replication.

Besides the standard validations that the configuration consistency check report offers, you can add your own customer-specific additional validations. This enables you to check the consistency of configuration settings between a source system and the Central Finance system with the configuration consistency check report according to your own criteria. For more information, please read Customer-Defined Validations [page 136].

To do the configuration consistency check for a particular source system and for one or more company codes, you can run transaction **FINS_CFIN_CC** or you can access it in the *SAP (Easy Access) Menu* under

❙▶ *Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Consistency Checks* ❭.

- The report issues success messages for configuration settings that are consistent in the source system and the Central Finance system.
- If inconsistencies are detected, the report displays messages with long texts. By clicking on the question mark (?) at the end of the message in question, a long text is displayed, which shows the value of the configuration setting in the source system and the value of the configuration setting in the Central Finance system. From here, you can navigate to the Customizing activity, where you can correct the incorrect value to make the configuration settings consistent.

You can run the configuration consistency check for the following areas:

Check Area	Check Group	Check Category	Description of Check
Central Budgeting	Central Budgeting for Internal Orders	Order Type	Verifies for *Central Budgeting for Internal Orders* that the configured order types are internal order types in both the source system and the Central Finance system.
		Budget Profile	Verifies for Central Budgeting for Internal Orders [page 218] that a budget profile is assigned to the order types, and that the budget profile is active.

Check Area	Check Group	Check Category	Description of Check
	Central Budgeting for Projects	Project Profile	Verifies that the Customizing for *Central Budgeting for Projects* is identical (after mapping) in both the source system and the Central Finance system.
		Budget Profile	Verifies for Central Budgeting for Projects [page 221] that a budget profile is assigned to the project profile, that the budget profile is active, that a tolerance limit is defined for the budget profile, and that the budget profile assigned to the project profile is identical in the source system and Central Finance system (after mapping).
Central Payment	Loans Management	-	Verifies that *Loans Management (FS-CML)* is **not** activated for the company code in the source system, as Central Payment does **not** support company codes for which *FS-CML* is activated.
	SEPA	-	Verifies the consistency of SEPA activation configuration settings between the source system and the Central Finance system.
FI Configuration	Currency	G/L Account	Verifies the consistency of the G/L account currency between the source system and the Central Finance system.
		Company Code	Verifies the consistency of the local currency and additional currencies for the company code between the source system and the Central Finance system.
		Decimals	Verifies the correct decimal settings in the source system, Central Finance system and CFIN component. The number of decimals for a currency in Central Finance should be equal to or greater than that in the source system.
	Document Splitting	-	Verifies the consistency of document splitting activation between the source system and the Central Finance system.
	G/L Account	-	Verifies the consistency of the open-item-managed indicator for the G/L account between the source system and the Central Finance system.
			Verifies the consistency of the tax category in the G/L account master record between the source system and the Central Finance system.
			Verifies the consistency of the *Clearing Specific to Ledger* indicator for the G/L account between the source system and the Central Finance system.
			Verifies the consistency of the *Balances in Local Currency Only* indicator for the G/L account between the source system and the Central Finance system.
	N:1 Mapping	Company Code	Verifies that the mapping relationship for the company code is 1:1. Central Finance does **not** fully support multiple values for company codes from the source system being mapped to one value for a company code in the Central Finance system, since issues could occur when cross-company postings are used.

Check Area	Check Group	Check Category	Description of Check
Tax Configuration	Value Added Tax (VAT)	Company Code	Verifies the consistency of configuration settings for value added tax, such as the VAT registration number or the tax jurisdiction code for the company code between the source system and the Central Finance system.
		Tax Code	Verifies the consistency of configuration settings for value added tax, such as the tax type or the tax reporting country/region for the tax code between the source system and the Central Finance system.
		Internal Processing Key	Verifies the consistency of configuration settings for value added tax, such as the tax type or the indicator for tax not deductible of the internal processing key between the source system and the Central Finance system. For a list of configuration consistency checks for VAT, see here [page 131].
	Withholding Tax (WHT)	-	Verifies the consistency of configuration settings for withholding tax between the source system and the Central Finance system. For a list of configuration consistency checks for WHT, see here [page 132].
	Deferred Taxes	-	Verifies the consistency of configuration settings for deferred tax between the source system and the Central Finance system. For a list of configuration consistency checks for deferred taxes, see here [page 136].
CO Configuration	Account Category	Account Type (Central)	Verifies the consistency of the account type (B/S G/L account, P/L G/L account, primary cost element) between the source system and the Central Finance system.
		Account Type (Secondary Cost Element)	Verifies that the corresponding G/L account in the Central Finance system for a secondary cost element in the source system is configured with the correct account type. Remark: Secondary cost elements are G/L accounts with a certain account type.
		Cost Element Category	Verifies the consistency of the cost element category between the G/L account or cost element in the source system and the Central Finance system.
	Cost Object Controlling Data	Statistical Order	Verifies the consistency of the Statistical Order indicator of the cost object between the source system and the Central Finance system.
		Plan-Integrated Order	Verifies the consistency of the Integrated Planning indicator of the cost object between the source system and the Central Finance system.
	Profitability Analysis	-	Verifies that the CO-PA characteristics are defined consistently in the source system and the Central Finance system.

Check Area	Check Group	Check Category	Description of Check
	Currency & Valuation Profile	-	Verifies the consistency of the currency and valuation profile assigned to the controlling area between the source system and the Central Finance system. (This check is available only when the currency and valuation profile is set to active in the source system.)
	Profit Center Assignment	Cost Center	Verifies the consistency of the profit center assignment to the cost center between the source system and the Central Finance system.
		Cost Object	Verifies that a cost object posting is made to the correct profit center. The profit center to which the cost object is assigned in Central Finance should be the profit center defined in the mapping for the profit center in the source system.

More Information

For information on how to use the report, please display the report documentation in the system by calling transaction **FINS_CFIN_CC** and click the ℹ️ button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with ▶ *More* ❯ *Program Documentation* ❯.

1.4.10.1 List of Checks for Value Added Tax (VAT)

- Company Code: Country
- Company Code: VAT Registration Number
- Company Code: Tax Jurisdiction Code
- Company Code: Discount Base Amount is Net Value Indicator
- Company Code: Tax Base Amount is Net of Discount Indicator
- Company Code: Country ISO Code
- Company Code: Country is European Union Member
- Company Code: Country Tax Calculation Procedure
- Company Code: Country Exchange Rate Type
- Company Code: Length of First Part of the Tax Jurisdiction Code
- Company Code: Length of Second Part of the Tax Jurisdiction Code
- Company Code: Length of Third Part of the Tax Jurisdiction Code
- Company Code: Length of Fourth Part of the Tax Jurisdiction Code
- Company Code: External Tax System Active Indicator
- Company Code: Determine Taxes Line-by-Line Indicator
- Company Code: Redetermine Wrong Jurisdiction Code Indicator
- Company Code: Plants Abroad Active

- Company Code: Tax Base Amount Changeable Indicator
- Company Code: Tax Conversion Local to Document Currency Indicator
- Company Code: Extended WHT Active
- Tax Code: Error Message for Invalid Tax Amount Indicator
- Tax Code: Tax Type
- Tax Code: Target Tax Code (for Deferred Tax)
- Tax Code: EU Code
- Tax Code: Tax Code for Sales Taxes Indicator
- Tax Code: Tax Category When Using External Tax Systems
- Tax Code: Relevant When Using External Tax System Indicator
- Tax Code: Tax Reporting Country
- Tax Code: New Deferred Tax Code Indicator
- Tax Code: MOSS Tax Reporting Country for Electronic Service
- Tax Code: Discount Base Amount is Net Value Indicator
- Tax Code: Tax Base Amount is Net of Discount Indicator
- Internal Processing Key: Tax Type
- Internal Processing Key: Tax Not Deductible Indicator
- Internal Processing Key: Posting Indicator
- Internal Processing Key: Tax Not Relevant to Cash Discount Indicator

1.4.10.2 List of Checks for Extended Withholding Tax (WHT)

The configuration consistency check report performs the following checks for *Extended Withholding Tax*.

IMG Path for Configuration Setting	Name of Check
You can find the respective configuration settings in Customizing (transaction **SPRO**). IMG Path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Financial Accounting Global Settings* ❯ *Withholding Tax* ❯ :	
▶ *Extended Withholding Tax* ❯ *Basic Settings* ❯	• Withholding Tax Country Key • Official Withholding Tax Key • Reason for Exemption • Recipient Type • Income Type

IMG Path for Configuration Setting	Name of Check
▶ *Extended Withholding Tax* > *Calculation* > *Withholding Tax Type* ⬦	- Exchange Rate Type - Unit to Which to Round To For the time of invoice posting and payment posting the following checks are carried out: - Posting Time Determines the posting time for withholding tax, such as invoice or payment. - Withholding Tax Type - Type of Withholding Tax Base Amount - Post Withholding Tax Amount - Rounding Rule - Accumulation Type Determines how withholding tax is accumulated, for example no accumulation, per calendar year, quarter, month. - Accumulation Period - Combined Accumulation Indicator Determines, whether several customers or suppliers and company codes are accumulated together. - Withhold Accumulation Withholding Tax to Maximum Indicator - Allow Manual Entry of Withholding Tax Base Amount Indicator - Allow Manual Entry of Withholding Tax Amount Indicator - Type Not Relevant for Certificate Numbering Indicator - Region (State, Province, County) - Maintenance of Minimum Withholding Tax Base Amount - Maintenance of Minimum/Maximum Withholding Tax Amount For the time of invoice posting the following check is carried out: - Reduce Base Amount by Withholding Tax Amount Indicator For the time of payment posting the following checks are carried out: - Central Invoice - Determines how withholding tax is distributed for central invoice. - Cash Discount Indicator

IMG Path for Configuration Setting	Name of Check
	Determines, whether withholding tax is calculated before or after cash discount deduction. • Self-Withholding Possible • Withholding Tax Already Withheld Indicator • Enter Withholding Tax Amount Manually for Payments Indicator • Minimum Check at Document Level
▶ *Extended Withholding Tax* ❯ *Calculation* ❯ *Withholding Tax Codes* ❯	• Withholding Tax Code • Official Withholding Tax Key • Percentage Subject to Withholding Tax • Posting Indicator Determines, whether for example this is a standard posting for withholding tax or the offsetting entry should be posted to the G/L account for grossing up. • Withholding Tax Rate • Reduced Withholding Tax Rate • Withholding Tax Rate Numerator (Part of a Fraction) • Withholding Tax Rate Denominator (Part of a Fraction) • Calculate Withholding Tax According to Formula Indicator • Region • Provincial Tax Code • Income Type • Reduced Withholding Tax Rate • Reduction of Base Amount • Decreased Reduction of Base Amount • Withholding Tax Code in Supplier Mater Record • Withholding Tax Code in Customer Master Record
▶ *Extended Withholding Tax* ❯ *Calculation* ❯ *Withholding Tax Base Amounts* ❯	• Internal Processing Key • Withholding Tax Type Number on Which This Withholding Tax Type Depends
▶ *Extended Withholding Tax* ❯ *Calculation* ❯ *Minimum and Maximum Amounts* ❯	• Minimum Withholding Tax Amount (During Posting) • Maximum Withholding Tax Amount (During Posting) • Minimum Withholding Tax Base Amount (During Posting) • Withholding Tax Base Exemption Amount

IMG Path for Configuration Setting	Name of Check

▌▶ *Extended Withholding Tax* ❯ *Company Code* ❭	• Assignment of Withholding Tax Type to Company Code
	• Type of Recipient
	• Indicator: Withholding Tax Agent
	• Obligated to Withhold Tax From
	  Determines the start date to withhold tax
	• Obligated to Withhold Tax Until
	  Determines the end date to withhold tax
	• Withholding Tax Identification Number
	• Indicator: Subject to Withholding Tax
	• Indicator: Self-Withholding Tax Agent
	• Exemption Certificate Number
	• Exemption Rate
	• Date on Which Exemption Begins
	• Date on Which Exemption Ends
	• Reason for Exemption
	• Extended Withholding Tax Active
	  The configuration consistency report checks whether extended withholding tax is active for the company code, as only *Extended Withholding Tax* is supported for Central Finance.

▌▶ *Extended Withholding Tax* ❯ *Posting* ❯ *Accounts for Withholding Tax* ❭	• G/L Account for Withholding Tax to be Paid Over (Debit) • G/L Account for Withholding Tax to be Paid Over (Credit) • G/L Account for Withholding Tax for Grossing Up Offsetting Entry (Debit) • G/L Account for Withholding Tax for Grossing Up Offsetting Entry (Credit) • G/L Account for Self-Withholding Tax (Debit) • G/L Account for Self-Withholding Tax (Credit) • G/L Account for Withholding Tax Offsetting Entry (Debit) • G/L Account for Withholding Tax Offsetting Entry (Credit)
▌▶ *Extended Withholding Tax* ❯ *Posting* ❯ *Certificate Numbering for Withholding Tax* ❯ *Assign Numbering Concept to Company Code Country* ❭	Withholding Tax Certificate Numbering Concept
▌▶ *SAP NetWeaver* ❯ *General Settings* ❯ *Set Countries* ❭	Country Key
▌▶ *Enterprise Structure* ❯ *Definition* ❯ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Edit, Copy, Delete, Check Company Code* ❭	Company Code

1.4.10.3 List of Checks for Deferred Tax

The configuration consistency check report checks the following fields from the *Deferred Tax Rules* (T007DT) table.

Field Name	Technical Field Name
Tax Transfer Document	T007DT-TPLEV
Checks Must Clear	T007DT-BANKO
Accept Vendor Invoices on Full Payment Only	T007DT-VEND
Accept Customer Invoices on Full Payment Only	T007DT-CUST
Create Tax Transfer Document for 0% Tax Rate	T007DT-TRFR_ZERO_TAX
Tax not deductible	T007DT-NON_DEDUCT
Process Taxes with Higher Tax Rate First	T007DT-HIGH_RATE
Process Only Cleared Down Payment Clearing	T007DT-DPC_DEFERRED
Date in Tax Transfer Document	T007DT-TRANS_DOC_DATE

1.4.10.4 Customer-Defined Validations

You can define new configuration objects, validations and validation groups for Configuration Consistency Check Report.

These are objects involved in the business configuration consistency check process:

- **Configuration object** provides a set of attributes which can be used for validations, for example *company code*.
- **Validation** defines the check method to be used (equality or conditional equality), and checks whether an attribute of a configuration object is consistent in the source system and the target Central Finance system. For example, a validation can check whether the country/region of a company code is the same in the source system and the target Central Finance system.
- **Validation group** (check group) defines a set of validations from a business perspective. For example, a group of validations which are relevant for VAT. Validation groups are clustered in validation areas; both are visible in the selection screen of the Configuration Consistency Check Report. You can select several validation groups to execute the check.

You can access the Customizing activities in transaction CFINIMG under ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Configuration Consistency Check* ▶ *Customer-Defined Validations* ▶ .

Depending on your requirements for new validations, different steps are necessary.

- To assign new validation group to standard validations, carry out the following activities:

- Manage Validation Groups
- Assign Validations to Validation Groups
- Assign Validation Groups to Validation Areas
- To assign new validation based on a standard configuration object, using standard check methods, carry out the following activities:
  - Manage Validations
  - Manage Validation Groups
  - Assign Validations to Validation Groups
  - Assign Validation Groups to Validation Areas
- To assign new validation based on a standard configuration object, using customer-specific check methods, carry out the following activities:
  - Implement BAdI for Check Methods
  - Manage Validations
  - Manage Validation Groups
  - Assign Validations to Validation Groups
  - Assign Validation Groups to Validation Areas
- To assign new validation based on an own configuration object, carry out the following activities:
  - Implement BAdI for Configuration Object Data Provider
  - Assign Validation Groups to Validation Areas.
  - Manage Configuration Objects
  - Implement BAdI for Check Methods (optional, if customer-specific check methods are needed)
  - Manage Validations
  - Manage Validation Groups
  - Assign Validations to Validation Groups.

1.4.10.5 Permanent Consistency Check with Change Alerts

The permanent consistency check is used to automate the execution of the configuration consistency check in the Central Finance system based on the preferred time window set by the users.

The configuration settings and mapping settings in the source and Central Finance systems are compared in terms of company code and General Ledger, based on your schedule. If any inconsistency is found, the system sends an alert message to who are maintained as responsibles.

This check ensures that you are notified in time of any inconsistency and are able to correct the inconsistencies which may cause errors in the subsequent document replication.

To use this feature, you must have completed the activities.

1. Enable Notification Channels [page 138]
2. Schedule Permanent Consistency Check [page 138]

1.4.10.5.1 Enable Notification Channels

Context

Before you schedule the permanent consistency check, you need to define the notification channels (`SMS`, `Email`, `My Situations` app or other customized channel) and specify the recipients who receive the notification.

Procedure

1. Enable the channel as described in *BAdI: Enable Notification Channel for Permanent Consistency Check* in your Central Finance system.

   To access the BAdI, run transaction `CFINIMG` and go to ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❭ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ❭. For details on how to use the BAdI, see the BAdI document in the system.
2. If you want to use SMS/Email notifications, you can see more details in Alert Management.
3. If you want to use `My Situations` app, you can see details in Consistency Check Alert [page 139].

1.4.10.5.2 Schedule Permanent Consistency Check

Prerequisites

- You have applied SAP Note 3197183 in your source system.
- You have enabled notification channels in the Central Finance system. For details, see Enable Notification Channels [page 138].

Context

You can schedule when the configuration consistency check is executed for which business configuration objects using the permanent consistency check program. This program uses `ABAP Daemon` to monitor changes to the specified business configuration objects. The changed objects detected will then be checked by the configuration consistency check program. The check results can be sent to the recipients via `SMS`, `Email`, `My Situation` app or any other customized channels you have implemented.

Procedure

1. Create a schedule in the permanent consistency check program to automate the consistency check for specific business configuration objects at intervals you have defined.

   To access the program, run transaction `CFINIMG` and go to ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Configuration Consistency Check* ▶ *Enable Permanent Consistency Check* ▶. For details on how to use the program, see the program documentation in the system.

2. If you want to create a new schedule, for example, to change the check scope or the interval, do as follows:
   a. Stop the current scheduling.
   b. Delete provisioning data.
   c. Adjust the specific setting or choose *Reset Settings* to input data from scratch.
   d. Do the provisioning and start scheduling again.

   > **i Note**
   >
   > Only one schedule can run at a time.

1.4.10.5.3 Consistency Check Alert

Situation Template ID: `FIN_CFIN_CONSISTENCY_CHECK`

Situation Scenario ID: `FIN_CFIN_CC_MSG_MONITOR`

This is a situation template delivered by SAP for Situation Handling.

Business Value

You can use this template to notify business users of inconsistencies detected by the permanent consistency check in the configuration or mapping settings between the source system and the Central Finance system.

Default Settings

The template comes with predefined settings. For the settings that aren't self-explanatory, you can find additional information in the following sections. For generic information about how to configure situations based on this template, refer to the documentation of the Manage Situation Types - Extended app with which you can display and use the template.

Message-Based Triggers

The following situation triggers are predefined:

Trigger Name	Trigger Event/Run Type	Description
Central Finance Consistency Check	Company Code	Checks for inconsistencies in company codes between the source system and the Central Finance system.
Central Finance Consistency Check	G/L Account	Checks for inconsistencies in G/L accounts between the source system and the Central Finance system.

> **i Note**
>
> For all trigger events in this template, only business-related messages have been assigned by default for the configuration objects. To see the technical messages, you need to do the following.
>
> 1. Go to the *Message-Based Triggers* tab of a situation type, assign this general message (class ID: FINS_CFIN_BC_REPORT, number: 123) to the corresponding trigger event, then click *Enabled* for this message. With this general message, you can get the message class ID and number for specific technical message.
> 2. To get the detailed technical message text next time, you can assign the technical message to the corresponding trigger event in all your situation types.

For more information, see Message-Based Triggers.

Recipients

The *Recipients* settings are used to determine who is responsible for a situation instance. Based on these, you can define who receives a notification when a situation instance is triggered (if enabled) or who sees the instance in the My Situations - Extended app.

In this situation template, team category *CFIN* (*Central Finance*) has been set up. Additionally, the responsibility attributes *Configuration Object* (*CFinBusinessConfignObject*) and *Logical System* (*LogicalSystem*) have been assigned in the template as the filters for the situations in the app.

For more information, see Recipients.

Life Cycle Transitions

By default, a message will not be shown again if you have used the *Close Situation* button to manually close the message in the *My situations - Extended* app, even if the same inconsistency error reoccurs. To change the default setting, see Life Cycle Transitions.

Related Information

Situation Handling

1.4.11 Trading Partner Consistency Check

Use

You can activate or deactivate the trading partner consistency check for individual company codes.

> **i Note**
>
> To activate Central Payment for intercompany AP/AR line items (activation scope 02), you need to activate the trading partner consistency check to avoid trading partner inconsistency issues after the Central Payment activation.
>
> After the company code has been activated for scope 02, the trading partner consistency check cannot be deactivated. For details on activation scope 02, see Flexible Options for Activating Central Payment [page 229].

Prerequisite

Your Central Finance system release is on SAP S/4HANA 2022 or higher.

Feature

After the trading partner consistency check has been activated, you may get an error message *Trading partner TP_xxx in AP/AR line item is inconsistent with master data in AIF during the replication process* in the following cases.

Trading partner assigned in vendor/customer master data in the source system	Trading partner in the replicated AP/AR line item	Trading partner assigned in vendor/customer master data in the Central Finance system
(Empty)	(Empty)	TP_001
TP_000	TP_001 (after mapping)	(Empty)
TP_000	TP_001 (after mapping)	TP_002

Activity

Carry out activity *Activate Trading Partner Consistency Check for Source Company Codes* in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction: CFINIMG) under ▌▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Settings for Accounting Document Replication* ❯.

1. Choose *New Entries* (F5).
2. In the *Logical System* field, enter the logical name of your source system. In the *Source Company Code* field, enter a company code in the source system for which you want to activate trading partner consistency check.
3. Save your changes.

1.4.12 EC-PCA Postings

1.4.12.1 Replication of EC-PCA Internal Postings

You can replicate EC-PCA internal postings from your source systems to your Central Finance system via ongoing replication and initial load.

The EC-PCA internal postings come from the following transactions:

- EC-PCA manual posting: 9KE0, 1KEL
- Periodic posting for allocation: 3KE5, 4KE5

In the Central Finance system, an EC-PCA posting becomes an FI posting.

Prerequisite

You have applied SAP Note 3027774 in your source system.

Ongoing Replication of EC-PCA Internal Postings

Once a company code is activated for EC-PCA ongoing replication, the corresponding EC-PCA postings will be continuously replicated from the source system to the Central Finance system automatically.

Prerequisites

- EC-PCA is active.
  You do this by setting the *Active Indicator* in transaction 0KE5 (EC-PCA: Controlling Area Settings) in your source system.
- Line items and online transfer are set to *active* in view V_TKA00PCA (EC-PCA: Control Parameters for Actual Postings) in your source system.
  You do this in transaction SM30.

Settings

To enable the ongoing replication, you need to make settings in both systems:

1. **Central Finance System**

   You have carried out the following activities in Customizing of your Central Finance system under

   ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Replication Settings for Profit Center Accounting* ▶:

   - *Settings for Source Systems*
   - *Settings for Company Codes*

   > **i Note**
   >
   > If the source EC-PCA document does not have a balance of zero, an offsetting line item is created in the Central Finance system to balance the EC-PCA document. You need to configure a G/L account and a profit center for the line item for each company code in the Central Finance system.

2. **Source Systems**

   You have carried out the following activities in Customizing of your source systems under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ▶ *Replication Settings for Profit Center Accounting* ▶.

   1. *Define Start of Transfer of EC-PCA Postings*
   2. *Activate Transfer of EC-PCA Postings*

   > **i Note**
   >
   > - Postings created after the transfer has been activated are automatically replicated via ongoing replication. Postings created between the defined start time and activation time are replicated as part of the initial load.
   > - Postings in period 000 are excluded from ongoing replication.

Restrictions

- Only three activity types of EC-PCA internal postings are transferred to the Central Finance system:
  - PRC5: Profit center document entry (posted with transaction 9KE0, 9KE9 or 1KEL).
  - PCAA: Actual assessment in profit center accounting (posted with allocation transaction 3KE5).
  - PCAD: Actual distribution in profit center accounting (posted with allocation transaction 4KE5).
- Transaction 0KE1 (EC-PCA: Delete Transaction Data) in the source system is not in the scope of the Central Finance scenario. If you use the transaction in the source system, the replicated document in the Central Finance system will not be modified and reconciliation between source and target system will not work.
- When postings created from an allocation run are reversed, there is no reference in the reversal documents to the reversed documents and vice versa. This information is, however, available for other reversal/reversing documents that are not related to allocations.

Initial Load of EC-PCA Internal Postings

An initial load is used to transfer EC-PCA internal postings for periods prior to the ongoing replication from source systems to the Central Finance system. The postings transferred via the initial load are:

- PCA balances posted prior to the *start period* of ongoing replication that you defined in the activity *Define Start of Transfer of EC-PCA Postings*.

- PCA documents which are posted for periods from the *start period* of ongoing replication to the activation timestamp that you defined in the activity *Activate Transfer of EC-PCA Postings*.

Prerequisite

You have already activated ongoing replication for specific company codes.

> **i Note**
>
> The EC-PCA initial load can only be executed once for each company code.

Procedure

To execute an initial load for specific company codes, run transaction `FINS_CFIN_PCA_LOAD` or carry out the activity *EC-PCA: Execute Initial Load* in the Central Finance system. (IMG path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Profit Center Accounting Documents Replication* ▶ *EC-PCA: Execute Initial Load* ▶)

Below you can see the architecture of the EC-PCA initial load.
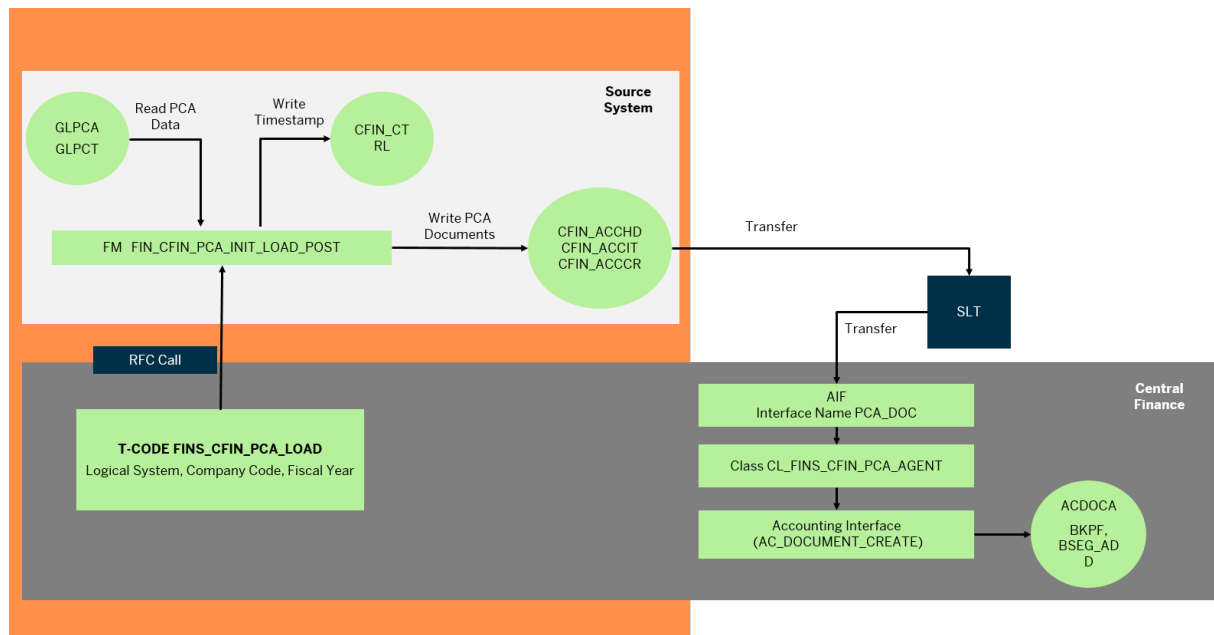
As shown in the orange part, when you execute the initial load program (transaction: `FINS_CFIN_PCA_LOAD`) in the Central Finance system, a timestamp of the current time is written into the Central Finance generic settings table (`CFIN_CTRL`). Meanwhile, the source system is triggered to write EC-PCA documents and balances into the Central Finance tables (`CFIN_ACCHD`, `CFIN_ACCIT`, `CFIN_ACCCR`).

The changes in the Central Finance tables further trigger the SLT transfer. In this way, the EC-PCA data is transferred from source systems to the Central Finance system using SLT.

The transferred EC-PCA data in the Central Finance system is posted after business mapping and AIF checks have been carried out.

> **i Note**
>
> EC-PCA Initial load is an asynchronous process. To monitor the real status of the initial load, you can choose to run the initial load program using the option *Display Initial Load Result*.

Handling of Period 000 and Special Periods

- Period 000

  In Customizing activity *Define Start of Transfer of EC-PCA Postings* in transaction `CFINIMG` under ▶ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Replication Settings for Profit Center Accounting* ❙, you can see a new field *Period 000*, with which you can choose either way to post balances in period 000.

  - Post to the last period of the previous fiscal year (For example, balances in period 000 of 2021 are posted to the last period of 2020.)
  - Post to period 1 of the original fiscal year (For example, balances in period 000 of 2021 are posted to period 1 of 2021.)

  By default, balances in period 000 are posted to the last period of the previous fiscal year.

  > **i Note**
  >
  > To use this feature, make sure you have implemented SAP Notes 2998551 and 2669715 on your source system.

- Special Period

  Special Periods are all posted to the last period of the original year. For example, fiscal year 2021 has 12 posting periods, then period 13 of 2021 is posted to period 12 of the same year.

1.4.12.2 EC-PCA Replication Simulation Tool

This tool enables you to simulate the process of ongoing replication and the initial load of EC-PCA internal postings before starting the actual replication. It also carries out both a data mapping check and a posting logic check, just like in real replication. No actual posting is carried out during the simulation.

Prerequisites

- The simulation runs in the same configuration environment as the actual transfer (ongoing replication and initial load), and no extra configuration is needed.
- In the Central Finance system, a new AIF interface (PCA_DOC_SM) is used to separate the simulation results from results of the real ongoing replication and initial load.

  > **i Note**
  >
  > For installation of interface **PCA_DOC_SM**, see SAP Note 2873997.

Features

The simulation tool runs in the Central Finance system. It first retrieves the data from the source system and then checks the transferred data based on the same checks as those carried out during the actual replication

of EC-PCA postings. The selected data will be transferred to the Central Finance system via SLT, and you can go to AIF to check the detailed results.

Two kinds of simulation are supported: general simulation and initial load simulation.

1. General simulation:
   PCA documents are retrieved from GLPCA of the source system. This simulation can be used to check the system environment before the ongoing replication.
2. Initial load simulation:
   The system simulates the process of the initial load, and the same data as the real initial load will be handled. This simulation can only be executed after ongoing replication has been activated.

Two kinds of check are carried out for the transferred documents in AIF, the same as those carried out when PCA documents are actually replicated.

- Check the data based on the configuration in MDG mapping and value mapping.
- Check the posting logic as in real document posting.

When an error has been fixed, it should disappear when you restart the relevant item in AIF or re-execute the simulation.

You can access this program in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction `CFINIMG`) under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Profit Center Accounting Documents Replication* ❯ *EC-PCA Replication Simulation Tool* ◀ or by executing transaction `FINS_CFIN_PCA_SIMU`. You can see more details in the report documentation of the system by clicking the ℹ️ button.

1.4.12.3 Deleting Replicated EC-PCA Internal Postings

You can delete the data generated during the initial load/ongoing replication of EC-PCA internal postings or delete the simulation data that is generated when you execute the simulation tool for EC-PCA internal postings. You may want to delete this type of data stored in your source systems and the Central Finance system, and redo the initial load or ongoing replication if errors happen during the transfer of EC-PCA internal postings.

Deletion Functions

1. In the Central Finance system, run report `FINS_CFIN_PCA_DOC_DELETE` to delete the replicated EC-PCA data and other related data like execution timestamps, simulation data that is generated when you execute the simulation tool in the Central Finance system and transfer data stored in CFIN_ACC* tables of the source system.
   With this report, you can
   - delete the posted data in FI tables (BKPF, BSEG_ADD, ACDOCA);
   - remotely clear the execution timestamps in the table (CFIN_CTRL) of the source system;
   - remotely clear the transfer data stored in CFIN_ACC* tables of the source system.
2. Additionally, in the source system, report `FIN_CFIN_PCA_RESET` is available to reset the CFIN_ACC* tables: delete the transfer data generated during initial load/ongoing replication/simulation and stored in CFIN_ACC* tables (CFIN_ACCHD, CFIN_ACCIT and CFIN_ACCCR) in your source systems.

Delete EC-PCA Data

Procedure:

1. Call transaction `SE38` in the Central Finance system to run report `FINS_CFIN_PCA_DOC_DELETE` (or directly call transaction `FINS_CFIN_PCA_DEL`).
2. Choose *Clear Initial Load Data Only* or *Clear All Posting Data* or *Clear Simulation Data*.
3. Choose *Clear Transfer Data in Source*, if you want to clear the transfer data stored in CFIN_ACC* tables in the source system.
4. Check the result in the log.
5. Check if the documents have been deleted from the following tables in the Central Finance system.
   - BKPF (Accounting Document Header)
   - BSEG_ADD (Entry view of accounting document for additional ledgers)
   - ACDOCA (Universal Journal Entry Line Items)
6. Check if the execution timestamps for the selected company codes have been deleted from the following table in the source system: CFIN_CTRL (Central Finance generic settings).
7. Check if the transfer data stored in CFIN_ACC* tables in a source system has been deleted if you have executed *Clear Transfer Data in Source*.

For details, call transaction `FINS_CFIN_PCA_DEL` and display the report documentation by clicking the i button.

> **i Note**
>
> If you don't choose *Clear Transfer Data in Source* when you use the deletion report in Central Finance, alternatively, you can run report `FIN_CFIN_PCA_RESET` in the source system to reset CFIN_ACC* tables.

Reset CFIN_ACC* Tables

Procedure:

1. Call transaction `SE38` in a source system to run report `FIN_CFIN_PCA_RESET` (or directly call transaction `FIN_CFIN_PCA_RESET`).
2. Choose *Clear Initial Load Data Only* or *Clear All Replication Data* or *Clear Simulation Data*.
3. Check if the data has been deleted from the following tables of a source system.
   - CFIN_ACCHD (ACCHD Transfer table)
   - CFIN_ACCIT (Transfer Table for ACCIT)
   - CFIN_ACCCR (Transfer Table)

1.4.12.4 EC-PCA Counts Comparison Report

You use this report to check whether EC-PCA data has been replicated to the Central Finance system correctly.

Use

You can use this report to check whether all data has been posted successfully by comparing the quantity of source data with the data transferred to Central Finance via the ongoing replication or the initial load.

Features

The report runs in Central Finance and supports two kinds of comparison: initial load comparison and ongoing replication comparison.

- Ongoing Replication Comparison
  The system compares the counts of selected source PCA documents with those replicated to Central Finance via ongoing replication.
  You can display the details of documents to see the fiscal year, posting period, and transfer status of specific documents as well as the document number of unsuccessfully transferred documents.

  > i Note
  >
  > This comparison only processes documents created after the ongoing replication was activated.

- Initial Load Comparison
  The system compares the counts of PCA documents or balances you select in the source system with those successfully transferred to Central Finance via the initial load.
  You can see the fiscal year, posting period, and transfer status of specific documents but not the document number of unsuccessfully transferred documents because, for the initial load, most data comes from balances, for which no unique key can be used in the source system to identify the corresponding document in the Central Finance system.

Go to transaction `FINS_CFIN_DFV_PCA_CN` and see more details in the report documentation of the system by clicking the ![i] button.

1.4.12.5 EC-PCA Balances Comparison Report

You use this report to check whether EC-PCA balances in the source system match the corresponding balances in the Central Finance system.

This report displays the debit amount, credit amount and balance in both the source system and the Central Finance system for specified G/L account, posting period and company code. You can use this report to compare the balances for selected G/L accounts in the source system with the corresponding balances in the Central Finance system.

No currency exchange is needed for the comparison because the balances sum up the transaction amounts which are in the consistent currency between the source system and the Central Finance system.

Features

The report runs in the Central Finance system and supports two kinds of comparison: ongoing replication comparison and initial load comparison.

Ongoing Replication Comparison

In this option, balances selected for comparison come from documents transferred to the Central Finance system by ongoing replication.

You can drill down from the account's balance to the document level to see the document number, fiscal year, posting period, transfer status in both source system and Central Finance. For the source document not replicated successfully, you can jump to AIF for further information.

Initial Load Comparison

In this option, balances selected for comparison come from balances transferred to the Central Finance system by initial load.

You cannot display details of documents with this option.

For more details, use transaction `FINS_CFIN_DFV_PCA_BA` and display the report documentation by clicking the button.

1.4.12.6 Navigate from Target FI Document to Source PCA Document

With EC-PCA replication, PCA documents are posted into the universal journal as an FI document in the Central Finance system. With this function, you can navigate from the FI document to the corresponding PCA document in the source system.

Use

When you are displaying an FI document using transaction `FB03` in the Central Finance system on SAP GUI, if the FI document is replicated from a PCA document, you can use this function to navigate to its source PCA document.

Prerequisite

You have started EC-PCA initial load or ongoing replication.

Feature

If an FI document is replicated from a PCA document, the value of field *Ref. Transaction* in the document header is *COPCA*. You can then drill back to the source PCA document using following ways.

- Display document header and double click the field *Reference Key*.
- Click *Display Sender Document* under ▶ *Environment* ❯ *Document Environment* ▶ on the menu.

> **i Note**
>
> If an FI document is replicated from PCA balance, you cannot use the drill back function, because no source PCA document exists for the FI document. And if you try to do the navigation, an error message will be raised.

1.4.13 Material Cost Estimates

Material cost estimates enable you to plan costs and set prices for materials without reference to orders. You can find more information on material cost estimates with the following links.

- Material Cost Estimates with Quantity Structure
- Material Cost Estimates without Quantity Structure
- Price Update

1.4.13.1 Ongoing Replication of Material Cost Estimates

Use

You use this feature to continuously replicate material cost estimates from source systems to the Central Finance system. For a mixed costing, the material cost estimates are replicated together with the relevant procurement alternatives.

Prerequisites

- You have configured SLT.
  - Define replication object in SLT. (See details in Configuration in SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server [page 27])
  - Download the latest SLT content of version S/4HANA 1909. This content is available in SAP Note 2154420 .

- You have implemented SAP Note 2800883 in the source system.
- You have configured AIF in the Central Finance system.
  - Run transaction `/AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT` and choose Deployment Scenario `SAP_AIF_0018` to execute.
  - Use Monitoring and Error Handling (transaction `/AIF/ERR`), and select Namespace `/FINCF` and Interface `CE_MAT`.
- Your Central Finance system should be SAP S/4HANA 1909 or higher.
- You have defined rules for cost estimate replication in the Customizing of Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) under ▌▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Replication Settings for Cost Estimates* ❯ *Define Rule for Cost Estimate Replication* ▐. (For details on the configuration, display the IMG activity documentation.)
- Currency settings for a controlling area need to be consistent between source and Central Finance systems.
- Currency settings for a company code need to be consistent between source and Central Finance systems.
- You have configured the mapping entities for the source data in MDG, mainly including:
  - Material Number
  - Plant
  - Controlling Area
  - Cost Center
  - Cost Element
  - Activity Type
  - Cost Component Structure
  - Cost Component Number
  - Costing Variant

Feature

A material cost estimate is created based on the master data in the source system including material master data, BOM, routing, activity cost planning. The cost estimate is replicated to the Central Finance system automatically via SLT Server.

Table `KEKO` is the trigger table of SLT extraction. If there is a change of any object which does not cause a change in `KEKO` (like change of procurement alternatives), this change will not trigger a replication.

A new cost estimate number will be generated for the replicated cost estimate in the Central Finance system. Tables `KEKO` and `CKMLMV001` are extended to store the original key fields in the source system.

Restriction

- Only material cost estimates [`KEKO-BZOBJ` (*Reference Object*) = 0] are supported for the initial load.
- Cost estimates of configured materials (`KEKO-CUOBJID` (*Indicator for Configurable Objects*) <> SPACE) are not supported for the initial load in the current release.

- Pure additive costs (**KEKO-KKZMA** (*Additive Costs*) = 'X') are not supported for the initial load.
- Cost Estimates for a Product Cost Collector will not be transferred [**KEKO-KALKA** (*Costing Type*) <> 19].
- Deletion of cost estimates is not supported for the initial load in the current release.

1.4.13.2 Initial Load of Material Cost Estimates

You can perform an initial load of material cost estimates to transfer material cost estimates from a source system to the Central Finance system.

Use

You can use this function to transfer historical material cost estimates.

The initial load of material cost estimates is carried out using the SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SLT).

> ⚠ Caution
>
> Please specify the data scope of the initial load via transaction **LTRS** in the SLT system before carrying out the initial load. If you don't do so, all the relevant material cost estimates in the source system will be transferred in the initial load process.
>
> For example, you can take following steps to restrict the data scope to the Source System Client 002/Plant 0001/Costing Date From 20210101 to 20211231:
>
> 1. Go to the SLT system and run transaction **LTRS**.
> 2. Go to your mass transfer ID, under *Advanced Replication Settings*, choose ▶ *Performance Options* ▶ *Add Table* ◀, and enter **KEKO** for the Database Table Name.
> 3. Go to ▶ *Performance Options* ▶ *KEKO* ▶ *Filter Options* ◀, click the *Create* to create Filter and Filter Condition.
>   1. Create the Filter for field **MANDT** with value **002**.
>   2. Choose Filter **MANDT** and create Filter Condition for field **WERKS** with value **0001**.
>   3. Choose Filter **WERKS** and create Filter Condition for field **KADAT** with value between **20210101** and **20211231**.
>   4. Save all the settings.

Prerequisites

- You have configured SLT.
  - Define initial load object in SLT using the predefined initial load object **CFI_KEKO_L**. (For details on SLT configuration, see Configuration in SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server [page 27])

- Download the latest SLT content of version S/4HANA 2021. This content is available in SAP Note 3062966 .
- You have configured SAP AIF in the Central Finance system. (Run transaction `/AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT` and choose Deployment Scenario `SAP_AIF_0018` to execute.)
- You have configured the mapping entities for the source data in MDG (Master Data Governance).
- You have defined rules for cost estimate replication in the Customizing of Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Replication Settings for Cost Estimates* ▶ *Define Rule for Cost Estimate Replication* ▶.

Features

After you start the initial load of material cost estimates in SLT, the data will be retrieved from the source system based on the conditions defined in SLT and be transferred to the Central Finance system. The transferred data will be first validated against the transfer rules. Only data that passes the validation will be transferred into the AIF interface `CE_MAT`, where you can find the final processing result.

To monitor and handle errors, run transaction `/AIF/ERR`, and select Namespace `/FINCF` and Interface `CE_MAT`.

For more information about the configuration in SLT, see Configuration in SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server [page 27] .

Restriction

- Only material cost estimates [`KEKO-BZOBJ` (*Reference Object*) = 0] are supported for the initial load.
- Cost estimates of configured materials (`KEKO-CUOBJID` (*Indicator for Configurable Objects*) <> SPACE) are not supported for the initial load in the current release.
- Pure additive costs (`KEKO-KKZMA` (*Additive Costs*) = 'X') are not supported for the initial load.
- Cost Estimates for a Product Cost Collector will not be transferred [`KEKO-KALKA` (*Costing Type*) <> 19].
- Deletion of cost estimates is not supported for the initial load in the current release.

1.4.13.3 Replicate Material Cost Estimates Manually

You want to replicate specific material cost estimates from source systems to the Central Finance system manually.

Use

You use this function to manually transfer some historical or dedicated material cost estimates. Or you use this function when following errors happen in the ongoing replication.

- There are errors in AIF during ongoing replication, but you can't restart these messages properly due to some special reasons.
- Due to incorrect transfer rule configuration, the data is wrongly filtered out from the ongoing replication. In this case, you need to first adjust your transfer rule setting before running this manual transfer program.
- Due to SLT issues, the data is not transferred successfully.

To access this program, run transaction `FINS_CFIN_MCE_REPL` directly in the Central Finance system or go to SAP Easy Access under ▌▶ *SAP Menu* ❯ *Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Manual Transfer Tools* ❯ *Replicate Material Cost Estimates Manually* ❘.

Prerequisites

- You have configured AIF interface for material cost estimates replication. Run transaction `/AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT` and choose Deployment Scenario *SAP_AIF_0018* to execute.
- You have defined rules for material cost estimates replication in the Customizing of Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) under ▌▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Replication Settings for Cost Estimates* ❯ *Define Rule for Cost Estimate Replication* ❘. (For details on the configuration, display the IMG activity documentation.)
- You have configured the mapping entities for the source data in MDG, mainly including:
  - Material Number
  - Plant
  - Controlling Area
  - Cost Center
  - Cost Element
  - Activity Type
  - Cost Component Structure
  - Cost Component Number
  - Costing Variant
- You have applied SAP Note 2969403👉 in your source system.

Feature

You can run this program in the Central Finance system in real time or schedule background jobs. All data transferred by this program will be validated against the transfer rule, in the same way as ongoing replication. You can check the result of the data processing in AIF under Namespace `/FINCF` and Interface `CE_MAT`.

> **i Note**
>
> You are recommended to use this function to transfer a small number of material cost estimates.

For more information, please display the help documentation in the system by clicking the 🛈 button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with ▌▶ *More* ❯ *Program Documentation* ❘.

1.4.14 Activity Rates

Activity rates are prices for internal activities.

1.4.14.1 Replication of Activity Rates

Activity rates (prices for internal activities) can now be continuously replicated between source systems and the Central Finance system.

Use

You use this feature to continuously replicate activity rates from source systems to the Central Finance system or the way back. If a primary cost component split exists for a certain activity rate, the activity rate is replicated together with the cost component split data.

Feature

The data is replicated from the source systems to the Central Finance system or the way back automatically via SLT server. When you generate or update an activity rate in one system, the changes in table `COST` will trigger the extraction of SLT, and the data will be transferred to the other system.

Primary cost component split related data can only be successfully replicated if a cost component structure has been assigned under activity price calculation in both source and the Central Finance systems.

If the source controlling area currency is different from the target controlling area currency, currency conversion will be executed for the activity rates during replication.

We recommend that you switch on the transfer rule validation (transaction: `FINS_CFIN_AR_VAL_ATV`) in the Central Finance system, so that the activity rates will be validated against the rules before being mapped and transferred. Only successfully validated activity rates can be processed. Processing results are shown in SAP AIF. Activity rates that do not pass the transfer rule check will not be shown in SAP AIF.

If you switch off the transfer rule validation,

- all activity rates from source systems will be transferred without validation against the transfer rules;
- all activity rates from the Central Finance system cannot be transferred and no AIF message will be raised.

> i Note
>
> - If you enable the bi-directional replication, it is recommended that you run the report Overlap Check for Activity Rate Transfer Rules [page 161] (transaction: `FINS_CFIN_AR_RL_CHK`) before starting the replication. All overlapping activity rates will be stuck in AIF and cannot be transferred.

> • If you want to customize the replicated activity rates to be posted in the replication target system, use *BAdI: Enhance Posting Data for Activity Rates Replication*. To access it, run transaction `CFINIMG` and go to ▶ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ ▶ .

Restriction

- Only plan activity rates (purely iterative prices not included) are replicated to the Central Finance system.
- Deletion of activity rates cannot be replicated.
- In our scenario, we only use table `COST` for activity rate replication. Table `ACCOSTRATE` is not in the scope.

1.4.14.1.1 Replicate Activity Rates from Source System to Central Finance

You want to replicate activity rates from source systems to your Central Finance system continuously.

Requirements

To enable the ongoing replication, you need to meet the following requirements:

- You have configured SLT as stated below.
    - Define replication object in SLT. (See details in Configuration in SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server [page 27].)
    - Download the SLT content corresponding to the SAP S/4HANA release you are using.
    - When configuring the new SLT Mass Transfer ID as stated in Activities in SLT [page 28], make sure you have selected *Read From Single Client* for the *Source System*.
- You have configured SAP AIF in the Central Finance system.
    - Run transaction `/AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT` and choose Deployment Scenario `SAP_AIF_0023` to execute.
    - Use Monitoring and Error Handling (transaction `/AIF/ERR`), and select Namespace `/FINCF` and Interface `CC_AR`.
- Your Central Finance system is on release SAP S/4HANA 1909 or higher.
- You have configured the mapping entities for the source data in Master Data Governance (MDG). The most important mapping entities are:
    - Controlling Area
    - Cost Center
    - Activity Type
    - Cost Component Structure
    - Cost Component Number

- Version
- You have configured the transfer rules correctly according to your business requirements. In Customizing for Central Finance in transaction `CFINIMG`, go to ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Activity Rates Replication* ❯ :
  - *Transfer Rule Validation for Activity Rate Replication*: You switch on or off the validation of transfer rules. By default, the status is *switched off*.

    > **i Note**
    >
    > If you switch off the transfer rule validation, all data from the source systems will be transferred.

  - *Define Transfer Rule for Activity Rate Replication from Source to Central*: You maintain the values in transfer rules based on the data scope you'll transfer for activity rates. Otherwise, the data will not be transferred to the Central Finance system.

    > **i Note**
    >
    > You can apply SAP Note 2821651 in the source system. With this note, a search help is available for you to select field values relevant for activity rates from the source system when you define transfer rules in the Central Finance system.

1.4.14.1.2 Replicate Activity Rates from Central Finance to Source System

You want to replicate activity rates from your Central Finance system to source systems continuously.

Requirements

To enable the ongoing replication, you need to meet the following requirements:

- You have configured SLT as stated below.
  - Define replication object in SLT. (See details in Configuration in SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server [page 27].)

    > **⚠ Caution**
    >
    > - When configuring the new SLT Mass Transfer ID as stated in Activities in SLT [page 28], you need to enter the RFC destination of the Central Finance system for both *Source System* and *Target System*. This is because the replication is triggered by SLT from the activity rates in the Central Finance system to the activity rate specific AIF interface in the Central Finance system. This AIF in the Central Finance system is used for error handling and transferring the data to the source system via RFC calls. So in SLT, both source system and target system refer to the Central Finance system.
    > - For the *Source System*, make sure you have selected *Read from Single Client*.

- Download the SLT content corresponding to the SAP S/4HANA release you are using.
- You have configured SAP AIF and maintained RFC assignment in the Central Finance system.
  - Run transaction `/AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT` and choose Deployment Scenario `SAP_AIF_0030` to execute.
  - Use Monitoring and Error Handling (transaction `/AIF/ERR`), and select Namespace `/FINCF` and Interface `CC_AR_C2S`.
  - Assign RFC usage *13 - Activity Rates* to the RFC destination of the source system using transaction `CFINIMG` under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* 〉 *Set Up Systems* 〉 *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for Source Systems* 〉.
- You have upgraded your source systems or applied SAP Notes 2852409🔧, 2944755🔧, 2931947🔧 in your source systems.
- Your Central Finance system is on release SAP S/4HANA 2020 or higher.
- You have configured the transfer rules correctly according to your business requirements. In Customizing for Central Finance in transaction `CFINIMG`, go to ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* 〉 *Activity Rates Replication* 〉:
  - *Transfer Rule Validation for Activity Rate Replication*: You switch on or off the validation of transfer rules. By default, the status is *switched off*.

    > **i Note**
    >
    > If you switch off the transfer rule validation, no data from the Central Finance system will be transferred.

  - *Define Transfer Rule for Activity Rate Replication from Central to Source*: You maintain the values in transfer rules based on the data scope you'll transfer for activity rates. Otherwise, the data will not be transferred to the source systems.

1.4.14.2 Initial Load of Activity Rates

You use this function to transfer activity rates from periods prior to the start date of ongoing replication, from source systems to the Central Finance system.

The initial load of activity rates is carried out using the SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SLT).

Caution

Please specify the data scope of the initial load via transaction `LTRS` in the SLT system before carrying out the initial load. If you do not do so, all the plan activity rates in the source systems will be transferred in the initial load process.

For example, you can take following steps to restrict the data scope to Source System Client 820/Controlling Area 4000/Fiscal Year 2017:

1. Go to the SLT system and run transaction `LTRS`.
2. Right click on *Advanced Replication Settings*, choose ▶ *Performance Options* 〉 *Add Table* 〉, and enter **COST** for the Database Table Name.

3. Click the *Create* button to create Range and Range Condition.
   1. Create the Range for field MANDT with value **820**.
   2. Choose Range MANDT and create Range Condition for field OBJNR with value between **KL4000** and **KL4001**.

   > → Tip
   >
   > As no field is available in COST to select controlling area directly, you can use OBJNR to help select the controlling area.

   3. Choose Range OBJNR and create Range Condition for field GJHAR with value **2017**.
   4. Save all the settings.

   Selection of fields used to create Range/Range Condition depends on the data scope requirement.

You are also recommended to use *Reading Type 1 (Range Calculation)* when executing initial load. You can make the setting in transaction LTRS under ❘▶ *Performance Options* ❯ *COST* ❯ *Initial Load Options* ❘▶.

Prerequisites

- You have configured SLT. (See details in Configuration in SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server [page 27].)

  > i Note
  >
  > When you define the initial load object in SLT, please use the predefined initial load object *CFI_COST_L*, which is available in SAP Note 3062966⇗. *CFI_COST_L* could only read data from single client. If you have several clients to be implemented for initial load in one system, you can set dedicated mass transfer for each client.

- You have configured SAP AIF in the Central Finance system. Run transaction /AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT and choose Deployment Scenario SAP_AIF_0023 to execute.
- You have configured the mapping entities for the source data in Master Data Governance (MDG).
- You have implemented SAP Note 3100586⇗ in your source system.

Features

After the initial load of activity rates has been started in SLT, the data is transferred from the source system(s) to the Central Finance system and checked against the transfer rule, if it has been activated. The final processing result is shown in SAP AIF, under namespace /FINCF, interface CC_AR.

If an activity rate has been processed by the initial load, the same activity rate will not be processed by ongoing replication later. If you want to replicate this activity rate via ongoing replication, please go to the SLT system and reset the transfer status for specific record:

1. Go to transaction LTRC and select specific mass transfer ID;
2. Go to the *Expect Functions* tab page, and choose *Reset Transfer Status for Records* under folder *Functions for Replication Scenarios That use Function Modules*;

3. Enter *COST* as the table name and choose *Transferred Records*;

4. Select specific record to reset the transfer status.

Related Information

1.4.14.3 Replicate Activity Rates Manually

You use this function to manually transfer some dedicated activity rates from the source systems to the Central Finance system. If you execute activity rates calculation periodically like monthly or yearly, you can also use this function to replicate activity rates instead of performing ongoing replication of activity rates.

To access this program, go to **SAP Easy Access** under ▶ *SAP Menu* ❯ *Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Manual Transfer Tools* ❯ *Replicate Activity Rates Manually* ❯.

Prerequisites

*   You have configured replication interface for activity rates in AIF.
*   You have maintained MDG mapping for the relevant entities.
*   You have maintained transfer rules for activity rate replication from the source system to the Central Finance system if the transfer rule is activated.
*   You have applied SAP Note 2878231 in the source system.

Features

You can use this program in real time or schedule background jobs.

All data transferred by this program will be validated against the transfer rule, in the same way as ongoing replication. Only successfully validated data can be transferred to the interface of activity rate replication in AIF. You can check the result of the data processing in AIF, under namespace /FINCF, interface CC_AR.

For more information, please display the help documentation in the system by clicking the ℹ️ button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with ▶ *More* ❯ *Program Documentation* ❯.

1.4.14.4 Overlap Check for Activity Rate Transfer Rules

You can use this report to detect the overlapping transfer rules for activity rates replication between source systems and the Central Finance system, and adjust the overlapping transfer rules accordingly before the replication.

Use

When you run bi-directional replication for activity rates, if an activity rate is included in both transfer rules for replication from source systems to Central Finance and the way back, the activity rate is regarded as overlapping and will be stuck in AIF.

> **i** Note
>
> You are recommended to run this report before starting the bi-directional activity rate replication.

Feature

You have two options to check the transfer rules:

- *Check Overlaps for Active Rules*: perform the overlap check for the transfer rules which are defined under active logical systems
- *All Rules*: perform the overlap check for all the transfer rules you have maintained for activity rate replication

After running this report, you can get a list of all overlapping transfer rules. Make sure you have adjusted the transfer rules accordingly before replication of activity rates. If the overlapping issue is not solved, an error will be raised during the replication. Also the overlapping activity rates will not be transferred.

For details on how to use this report, see the report documentation by clicking the button.

1.4.15 Activity Types

Activity types are used to classify the activities produced in the cost centers within a controlling area. For more details on activity types, see Activity Types.

1.4.15.1 Replicate Activity Types Manually

You want to replicate specific activity types from source systems to the Central Finance system manually.

Use

You use this function to manually transfer the master data of activity types from source systems to the Central Finance system. In the meanwhile, mapping relationships are automatically created for the activity types if they have not been maintained in key mapping before. Such mapping relationships can be then used in the following business data replication, such as accounting documents replication and activity rates replication where mapping for activity types are needed.

To access this program, run transaction `CFIN_ACTY_TP_REPL` directly in the Central Finance system or go to `SAP Easy Access` under ▌ *SAP Menu* ❯ *Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Manual Transfer Tools* ❯ *Replicate Activity Types Manually* ▐.

Prerequisites

- You have configured AIF interface for activity types replication. Run transaction `/AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT` and choose Deployment Scenario *SAP_AIF_0040* to execute.
- You have applied SAP Note 2935857 in your source system.

Feature

You can use this program to create or update activity type master data in the Central Finance system, to ensure consistent activity type information in source and Central Finance systems. The value of a target activity type is determined as follows.

1. If a mapping relationship exists for a source activity type in key mapping, the target activity type will take the value derived from the mapping.
2. If no key mapping exists for a new source activity type, the target activity type varies in the following cases and a mapping relationship will then be automatically created between the source activity type and the target activity type.
   - If the BAdI `BADI_FINS_CFIN_ACTY_TP_REPL` is implemented, the target activity type will use the value derived from the BAdI.
   - If no mapping relationship is maintained and the BADI isn't implemented, the target activity type will use the same value as the source activity type.

> **i** Note

You can check the transfer results in AIF interface under Namespace `/FINCF` and Interface `ACTY_TP`.

For more information, please display the help documentation in the system by clicking the **i** button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with ❯ *More* ❯ *Program Documentation* ❯.

Restriction

Currently, deletion of an activity type in the source system cannot be replicated.

1.4.16 Cost of Goods Sold Splitting in Central Finance

Business Background

In the Central Finance scenario, the cost of goods sold (COGS) splitting occurs in the *Central Finance* system based on information from the source system. When an outbound delivery with reference to a sales order is posted in the source system, all information required for splitting the COGS is transferred to the *Central Finance* system and is used there for posting a journal entry with COGS split according to the configuration settings made in the Central Finance (SAP S/4HANA) system in the IMG activity *Define Accounts for Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold*.

The IMG activity *Define Accounts for Replication of Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold* (IMG Path: ❯ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯) allows to send COGS split information to the *Central Finance* system, not only for goods movements based on sales orders, but also, for example when you post stock transfers, inter-company sales or third-party sales. By maintaining this IMG activity in your source system, you can determine that COGS split information is sent to the *Central Finance* system based on G/L accounts. Additionally, by maintaining this IMG activity, it is also possible to send COGS split information to the *Central Finance* system for one or up to three valuation views (legal valuation, group valuation and profit center valuation).

Instead of transferring COGS split information to the *Central Finance* system, if your source system release is *SAP Simple Finance, on-premise edition 1503* (SFIN 2.0) or higher, you can choose to split the COGS in the source system and replicate the split FI document into the *Central Finance* system.

Prerequisites

You have installed SAP note 2615469 🖉.

Use Cases for Replicating COGS Information to Central Finance

In the following, different use cases for replicating COGS split relevant information and posting COGS split in the *Central Finance* system are described. The use cases differ depending on where the splitting takes place and the settings you have made in both, the source and the *Central Finance* system.

- COGS Splitting in the Central Finance System [page 164]
- COGS Splitting in the Source System [page 165]

1.4.16.1 COGS Splitting in the Central Finance System

COGS split is posted to several G/L accounts in the *Central Finance* system based on data replicated from the source system. The account determination for the COGS split takes place in the *Central Finance* system. The source system settings determine what is replicated and how it is replicated and the *Central Finance* system settings determine which accounts are posted.

- **Source System**
  - A valid cost component structure is available for the cost component view cost of goods sold (IMG Path: ▶ *Controlling* ❭ *Product Cost Controlling* ❭ *Product Cost Planning* ❭ *Basic Settings for Material Costing* ❭ *Define Cost Component Structure* ❭).
  - A released standard cost estimate is available for the material used in the posting.
  - G/L accounts and valuation views are maintained in the IMG activity *Define Accounts for Replication of Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold* to determine which postings and valuation views are considered for transferring COGS split information to the *Central Finance* system. (Implementation Guide (IMG) Path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❭).
- **Central Finance System**
  - You have made the settings in the *Define Accounts for Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold* IMG activity. (Implementation Guide (IMG) Path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *General Ledger Accounting* ❭ *Periodic Processing* ❭ *Integration* ❭ *Materials Management* ❭).
  - COGS split is posted in the Central Finance system based on cost component information from the source system and the configuration settings from the *Central Finance* system.

> **i Note**
>
> If your source system release is *SAP Simple Finance, on-premise edition 1503* or higher, then the *Define Accounts for Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold* IMG activity is also available there. If you want the COGS splitting to occur in the *Central Finance* system, you must **not** maintain this IMG activity in the source system.
>
> The system performs a bi-directional check to prevent that Customizing settings for COGS split are maintained in both, the IMG activities *Define Accounts for Replication of Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold* and *Define Accounts for Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold* at the same time.

1.4.16.2 COGS Splitting in the Source System

COGS split is posted to several G/L accounts in the source system. The FI document, which contains several line items referring to COGS split, is replicated to the *Central Finance* system. The account determination for the COGS split takes place in the source system based on the settings maintained in the *Define Accounts for Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold* IMG activity.

This option is available only if your source system release is SAP S/4HANA Finance (previously known as SAP Simple Finance), on-premise edition 1503 (SFIN 2.0) or higher, because only in such releases the *Define Accounts for Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold* IMG activity is available. Please, consider also that in the SFIN 2.0 release only the legal valuation view is supported and from *SAP S/4HANA Finance 1605* (SFIN 3.0) on and higher multiple valuation views are supported.

- **Source System**
  - A valid cost component structure is available for the cost component view cost of goods sold (IMG Path: ▶ *Controlling* ❯ *Product Cost Controlling* ❯ *Product Cost Planning* ❯ *Basic Settings for Material Costing* ❯ *Define Cost Component Structure* ❯).
  - A released standard cost estimate is available for the material used in the posting.
  - G/L accounts (and valuation views from release SFIN 3.0 on) are maintained in the IMG activity *Define Accounts for Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold* so that they can be used for posting COGS split in the source system (Implementation Guide (IMG) Path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *General Ledger Accounting* ❯ *Periodic Processing* ❯ *Integration* ❯ *Materials Management* ❯).
- **Central Finance System**
  - Because the FI document, which is replicated into the *Central Finance* system, already contains all COGS split line items, settings maintained in the *Central Finance* system in the *Define Accounts for Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold* IMG activity are **not** considered.

1.4.16.3 Simultaneous Replication of Profitability Analysis Data and COGS Split Data

Business Background

In a Central Finance scenario, you are running *Costing-Based Profitability Analysis* in your source system and *Margin Analysis* in your Central Finance system.

You want to happen the replication of the profitability analysis data **together with and at the same time as** the cost of goods sold split data from your source system to the Central Finance system.

In source systems running on costing-based profitability analysis, the cost of goods sold split data are typically derived during goods movement. Typically, the profitability analysis data are derived during billing and they are only replicated later than the cost of goods sold split data to the Central Finance system.

Prerequisites

- You have set up and are running *Costing-Based Profitability Analysis* in your source system.
- You have set up and are running *Margin Analysis* in the Central Finance system.
- You have applied the SAP note 2962686 ✏ in your source system.

What You Need to Do

If you want to enable the simultaneous transfer of profitability analysis data and cost of goods sold split data, you have to carry out the *Define Company Code for Replication of Profitability Analysis Data* Customizing activity in your source system.

IMG path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Settings for Cost of Goods Sold/Profitability Analysis* ❯ *Define Company Code for Replication of Profitability Analysis Data* ◀.

- If you have defined the company codes in the Customizing activity, the profitability analysis data are replicated simultaneously with the cost of goods sold split data.
- If you **do not** make entries in this Customizing activity, profitability analysis data will be replicated to the Central Finance system during billing.

1.4.17 Price Difference Splitting in Central Finance

Business Background

In the Central Finance scenario, the splitting of price differences occurs in the *Central Finance* system based on information from the source system. When a production order is settled in costing-based *Profitability Analysis* (CO-PA) in the source system, information about the splitting of price differences according to variance categories from the source system is transferred to the *Central Finance* system and is used there for posting a journal entry with price difference splitting according to the configuration settings made in the *Central Finance* (SAP S/4HANA) system.

Alternatively, if your source system release is SAP S/4HANA Finance (previously known as SAP Simple Finance), on-premise edition 1503 (SFIN 2.0) or higher, you can choose to split the price difference in the source system and replicate the split FI document to the *Central Finance* system.

Prerequisites

You have installed SAP note 2633832 ✏.

Use Cases for Price Difference Splitting in Central Finance

In the following, different use cases for splitting of price differences in Central Finance are described. The use cases differ depending on where the splitting takes place and the settings you have made in both the source and *Central Finance* system.

-
-

1.4.17.1 Price Difference Splitting in the Central Finance System

Price differences are posted to several G/L accounts in the *Central Finance* system based on data replicated from the source system. The account determination for the price difference split takes places in the *Central Finance* system.

- **Source System**
  - Costing-based *Profitability Analysis* (CO-PA) must be active in the source system.
  - The variance calculation is done prior to the actual settlement of the production order.
  - During settlement of production orders the variance information is collected and replicated to the *Central Finance* system together with the FI settlement document.
- **Central Finance System**
  - You have made the settings in the *Define Accounts for Splitting Price Differences* IMG activity. (Implementation Guide (IMG) Path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *General Ledger Accounting* ❯ *Periodic Processing* ❯ *Integration* ❯ *Materials Management* ▶).
  - Price difference split is posted in the *Central Finance* system based on variance categories information from the source system and the configuration settings from the *Central Finance* system.

> **i Note**
>
> If your source system release is SAP S/4HANA Finance (previously known as SAP Simple Finance), on-premise edition 1503 (SFIN 2.0) or higher, then the *Define Accounts for Splitting Price Differences* IMG activity is also available there.
>
> - If you want that the price difference splitting occurs in the *Central Finance* system, you must **not** maintain this IMG activity.
> - If you maintain this IMG activity, the splitting of price differences takes place in the source system. This use case is described in the next chapter.

1.4.17.2 Price Difference Splitting in the Source System

Price differences are posted to several G/L accounts in the source system. The FI document, which contains several line items referring to price differences, is replicated to the *Central Finance* system. The account determination for the price difference split takes place in the source system.

This option is available only if your source system release is SAP S/4HANA Finance (previously known as SAP Simple Finance), on-premise edition 1503 (SFIN 2.0) or higher, because only in such releases the *Define Accounts for Splitting the Price Differences* IMG activity is available.

- **Source System**
  - Costing-based Profitability Analysis (CO-PA) can be active in the source system, but it is **not** mandatory.
  - You have made the settings in the *Define Accounts for Splitting Price Differences* IMG activity. (Implementation Guide (IMG) Path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *General Ledger Accounting* ❭ *Periodic Processing* ❭ *Integration* ❭ *Materials Management* ❭).
  - During settlement of production orders the variance information is split to several G/L accounts and the FI document, which contains all price difference line items, is replicated to the *Central Finance* system.
- **Central Finance System**
  - Because the FI document, which is replicated to the *Central Finance* system, already contains all price difference line items, settings maintained in the *Central Finance* system in the *Define Accounts for Splitting Price Differences* IMG activity are **not** considered.

1.4.18 Account Determination of SD Condition Types for Margin Analysis (CO-PA)

> **i Note**
>
> The process described here is only relevant if you use cost-based CO-PA in your source system.

All revenues, sales deductions, and other values (such as freight costs) are defined as conditions in **Sales and Distribution (SD)**.

If your source system (such as SAP ERP) uses cost-based Profitability Analysis (CO-PA), then you define in account determination which G/L account revenues and sales deductions should be posted to. The details about which condition type led to which deduction is only available in the cost-based Profitability Analysis, if you have set up the transfer of condition values from billing documents (such as the outgoing invoice in SD) to value fields in CO-PA.

In Margin Analysis (formerly known as account-based CO-PA) instead of value fields, G/L accounts are used. Therefore the split has to be posted as an FI document.

In the Central Finance scenario, during ongoing replication, only the characteristics are replicated from the source system to the *Central Finance* system with *Margin Analysis (CO-PA)* and stored in the universal journal (table ACDOCA). Value fields are **not**included in FI replication to Central Finance.

To be able to analyze the values per condition type in *Margin Analysis (CO-PA)*, you can assign different G/L accounts to different condition types in the IMG activity **Assign G/L Accounts to SD Condition Types**. You make the settings per company code. You can assign statistical condition types and non-statistical condition types to G/L accounts:

- Non-statistical condition types

For this kind of condition type, you leave the offsetting account empty.

- Statistical condition types

For this kind of condition type, you need to enter a G/L account and an offsetting account. This is required, because the values posted from statistical condition types are posted to an extension ledger and the offsetting account is necessary to balance the posting to zero.

Prerequisites

The company code must be active for Central Finance.

For statistical condition types, you have to assign a ledger group (Margin Analysis) of the type prediction ledger.

Activities

In the activity *Assign G/L Accounts to Condition Types* (IMG path: ▮▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Settings for Account Document Replication* ❯ *SD Condition Type Mapping* ❯), for each company code, enter the G/L account that you want the specific SD condition to be posted to.

The offset account will be the deduction account from the billing document.

For statistical condition types, you also need to enter the offsetting account because the posting goes into the extension ledger.

Note that the split will be posted per default with the same document type as the billing documents. If you want to use a different document type, then maintain the information in the IMG Activity **Define Document Type for Additional Document for SD Condition Type Split** (▮▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Settings for Account Document Replication* ❯ *SD Condition Type Mapping* ❯).

Restriction

The settings made in this activity are not evaluated during the classic initial load, however they are taken into account as part of the Intermediate Data Retention (IDR) approach. For more information, see Initial Load with Intermediate Data Retention (IDR) [page 109].

1.4.19 Replication of Commitments

Real-Time Replication of Commitments Graphic
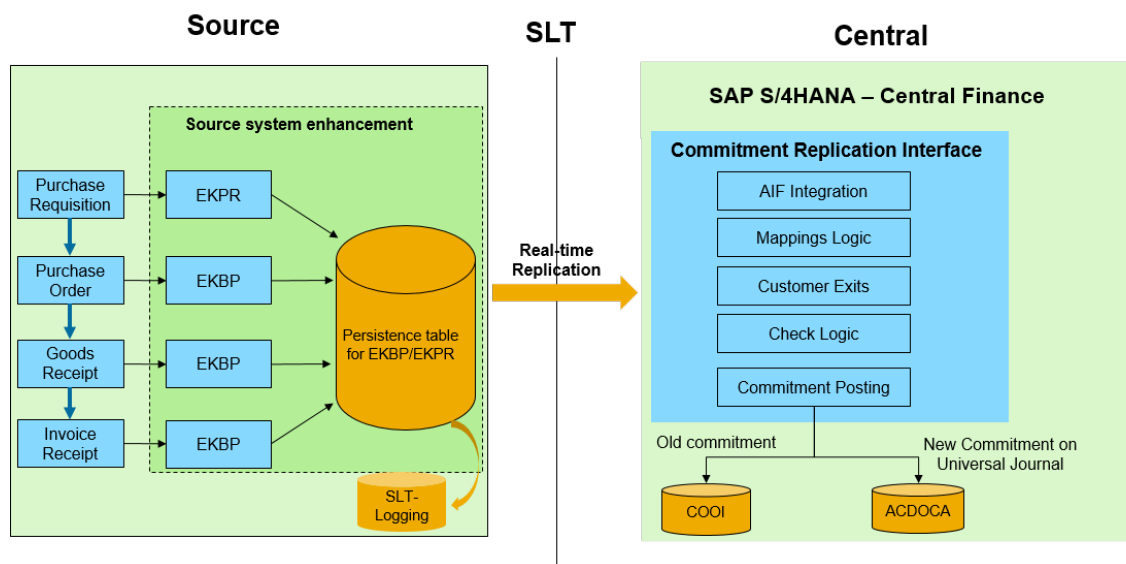
New commitments and updates to commitments are replicated in real time to Central Finance in the following cases:

- New commitments that are triggered by the creation of purchase requisitions and purchase orders.
- Updates to commitments that are:
    - Triggered by updates to purchase orders and purchase requisitions (for example, changes to quantities, prices, and indicators).
    - Triggered by goods receipts or invoice receipts.
    - Triggered by the reversal of goods receipts or invoice receipt.

> **i Note**
>
> Commitment updates from carryforwards cannot be replicated. Carryforward is executed in the Central Finance system.

> **i Note**
>
> The Central Finance - Business Integration Scenario in SLT does not support the replication of commitments from source systems with a 3rd-party database with a runtime-database license.

Prerequisites

You have implemented SAP Note 2154420 – SAP LT Replication Server for SAP Central Finance.

Procedure

1. Install the BC Set `FINS_CFIN_AIF_CMT` in your Central Finance system.
2. In your source system, ensure that the company code for which you want to replicate commitments is maintained in the view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`.
3. In your Central Finance system, call transaction `CFIN_CMT_INIT_PREP` - *Preparation of Initial Load of Commitments* and carry out the activities there. Carrying out this preparation step does the following in the source system:
   - Selects purchase requisitions (PR) and purchase orders (PO) which are related to the initial load of commitments.
   - Builds a global transfer structure of commitments and saves it to the `CFIN_CMT_I` table, this data is used for initial load by SLT.
4. In SLT, define replications objects for the table `CFIN_CMT_H`.
5. Start load and replication for `CFIN_CMT_H`.
   For more information, see Configuration in SAP System Landscape Replication Server
6. Process any error messages which occur for commitment replication in AIF in the namespace `/FINCF`, interface `CMT_DOC`.

More Information

For additional information, see SAP Note 2554827 .

1.4.20 Delete Replicated Documents

Delete journal entries that have been transferred from a source system to the Central Finance system using the initial load or by ongoing replication.

If you wish to delete FI, CO, PCA or AVL documents from your *Central Finance* system - whether they have been transferred via the initial load or via ongoing replication - there are different tools that you can use to do so:

Action		Transaction	Description
Delete FI Documents	Delete single FI documents	**SA38** with program **FINS_DELETE_DOCUMENTS** and choose *Execute* (F8).	For more information, see SAP Note 2329453 . Note that this program is **not** suitable if you want to delete a large number of documents or a complete initial load for one or more company codes.

Action	Transaction	Description
Delete all FI documents for a source company code	**FINS_CFIN_DOC_DELETE** **SA38** with program **RFINS_CFIN_DOCUMENTS_DELETE** and choose *Execute* (F8).	You might want to delete all documents in one or more company codes, which have been replicated from a source system during the initial load, or documents which have been replicated during the ongoing replication. The program uses packaging and parallelization to facilitate the deletion of a large number of documents. Follow-on documents, such as a CO document originating from an FI document, are also deleted: • The program allows the deletion of FI documents only, if the company code is **not** used productively. • If the company code is used productively, you must use the reversal functions. Because the main purpose of this report is to delete all FI documents for one or more company codes, it makes no sense to keep the BKPF entries for such documents. For more information, see SAP Note 2548002 . For more information on the program, please read the product assistance in the system. **i Note** Once you have executed the report **FINS_CFIN_DOC_DELETE**, it is also neces-

Action	Transaction	Description
		sary to run transaction **OBR1** (**Delete Company Code Data**) to carry out a complete clean-up of company code data. You can find this transaction in the SAP Menu under *Financial Accounting* *General Ledger Accounting* *Preparation for Productive Start* *New Installation* *Delete Test Data* *Delete Transaction Data* *Delete Company Code Data* .
Delete CO Documents	Delete single CO documents `CFIN_CO_DOC_DEL`	You might want to delete a small number of CO documents, for example if the CO document has been replicated twice to the Central Finance system by mistake.

Please read the product assistance in the system before using this report. |

Action		Transaction	Description
	Delete all CO documents for a source controlling area or a source company code	**CFIN_CO_INIT_DEL**	You might want to delete all documents in a company code or a controlling area, which have been replicated from a source system during the initial load and later on-going replication.
			Please read the product assistance before using it. This deletion report is only recommended if the company code or the controlling area is **not** used productively. Otherwise, please use the reverse and repost report (transaction code: **CFIN_CO_DOC_CRCT**) to do the correction.
Delete PCA Documents	Delete PCA Documents	**SA38** with program **FINS_CFIN_PCA_DOC_D ELETE** and choose *Execute* (F8).	You might want to delete EC-PCA internal postings in a company code, which have been replicated from a source system during the initial load and later ongoing replication.
			For more information, please read the product assistance in the system.

Action		Transaction	Description
Delete AVL Data	Delete AVL Data	**SA38** with program **FINS_CFIN_AV_DOC_DE LETE** and choose *Execute* (F8).	You might want to delete Accounting View of Logistics (AVL) data for sales documents, customer invoices, purchasing documents or supplier invoices which have been replicated from your source systems and stored in dedicated tables in the Central Finance system. • For more information, please read the product assistance in the system. • For more information on *Accounting View of Logistics (AVL)*, see Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL): Overview [page 323].

Product Assistance in the System

You can access the product assistance for a program in the system after you executed the program or entered the transaction code and then by choosing ▶ *Help* ▶ *Product Assistance* ▶ in the menu or by clicking the ℹ️ Button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with ▶ *More* ▶ *Program Documentation* ▶.

See Also

For more information, see SAP Note 2457869.

1.4.21 Comparison Reports

To ensure the correctness of the data that you have replicated from your source systems to your Central Finance system, a number of comparison reports are available.

Use

The comparison reports help you, as a *Central Finance* user, to analyze the journal entries and the balances and line items of G/L accounts for financial accounting between the source and the *Central Finance* system. For controlling you can analyze internal CO documents, credit or debit amounts per cost element and line items of CO documents between the source and the *Central Finance* system. Additionally, you can analyze line items for commitments in CO, balances for profit centers and SEPA mandates between the source system and the Central Finance system. You can also trace the count and detailed data of sales documents, customer invoices, purchasing documents or supplier invoices that have been replicated with Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL) from the source system to the Central Finance system.

You can access the comparison reports in the *SAP (Easy Access) Menu* under ▌▶ *Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Comparison Reports* ▌ or ▌▶ *Consistency Checks* ▌.

Features

In *Central Finance* you can initially check, whether all journal entries from financial accounting (FI), all controlling (CO) documents, all line items for commitments in CO, all profit center documents from the source system have been posted in the *Central Finance* system as expected. Controlling documents are internal CO documents that are transferred with the CO interface and posted to *Central Finance*. After this, you can go into details and check, whether credit, debit amounts per G/L account or cost element are the same in the source and the *Central Finance* system, or whether for all line items for selected general ledger (G/L) accounts or cost elements in the source system, or for commitment line items for selected cost elements in the source system, line items exist in the *Central Finance* system and total the same amount. You can also compare balances of profit center documents and SEPA mandates between the source system and the Central Finance system. For documents that have been replicated with AVL, you can trace the count of documents and you can check, whether they have been transferred correctly.

You perform all comparison reports in the *Central Finance* system.

Central Finance: Comparison Reports List

Application Area	Report Name	Purpose	Transaction
Accounting View of Logistics (AVL)	AVL Sales Document	You use this report to trace the count and detailed data (relating to all fields) of sales documents that should have been replicated from the source system to the *Central Finance* system and to check whether they have been transferred correctly.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_AV_SO
Accounting View of Logistics (AVL)	AVL Customer Invoice	You use this report to trace the count and detailed data (relating to all fields) of customer invoices that should have been replicated from the source system to the *Central Finance* system and to check whether they have been transferred correctly.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_AV_CI
Accounting View of Logistics (AVL)	AVL Supplier Invoice	You use this report to trace the count and detailed data (relating to all fields) of supplier invoices that should have been replicated from the source system to the *Central Finance* system and to check whether they have been transferred correctly.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_AV_SI
Accounting View of Logistics (AVL)	AVL Purchasing Document	You use this report to trace the count and detailed data (relating to all fields) of purchase orders that should have been replicated from the source system to the *Central Finance* system and to check whether they have been transferred correctly.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_AV_PO
Financial Accounting	Count of Journal Entries	You use this report to check whether all journal entries (accounting documents) from the source system have been posted in the *Central Finance* system as expected.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_FI_NUM

Application Area	Report Name	Purpose	Transaction
Financial Accounting	G/L Account Line Items	You use this report to check whether all FI line items for selected G/L accounts and document number in a source system and the *Central Finance* system total the same amount.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_FI_DOC
Financial Accounting	G/L Account Balances	You use this report to check whether the debit or credit amount per G/L account is the same in a source and the *Central Finance* system.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_FI_BAL
Financial Accounting	FI Clearing Status of Document Line Items	You use this report to check whether the clearing statuses of FI document line items in the open item management of the source system and those replicated to the *Central Finance* system are the same.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_CLR
Management Accounting	Count of CO Documents	You use this report to check whether all internal controlling documents (secondary postings) that have been transferred with the CO interface, have been posted in the *Central Finance* system as expected.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_CO_NUM
Management Accounting	Line Items for Cost Elements	You use this report to check whether all CO line items for selected cost elements and document number in a source system and the *Central Finance* system total the same amount.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_CO_DOC
Management Accounting	Balances for Cost Elements	You use this report to check whether debit or credit totals for cost elements used in secondary postings are identical in a source system and the *Central Finance* system.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_CO_BAL

Application Area	Report Name	Purpose	Transaction
Commitments	Count of Line Items for Commitments in CO	You use this report to check whether all commitment line items have been posted in the *Central Finance* system as expected.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_CMTNUM
Commitments	Line Items for Commitments in CO	You use this report to check whether for all line items for commitments for selected cost elements in the source system, line items for commitments exist in the Central Finance system and total the same amount.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_CMTDOC
Profit Center Accounting	Count of Profit Center Documents	You use this report to check whether EC-PCA documents or balances are replicated to the *Central Finance* system correctly.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_PCA_CN
Profit Center Accounting	Balances for Profit Centers	You use this report to check whether EC-PCA balances in the source system match the corresponding balances in the *Central Finance* system.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_PCA_BA
SEPA Mandates	SEPA Mandates	You use this report to compare SEPA mandates between a source system and the *Central Finance* system.	CFIN_CPAY_SEPA_REC
	Configuration Consistency Check Report [page 128]	You use this report to check whether configuration settings are consistent in the source system and the *Central Finance* system.	FINS_CFIN_CC

For more information, please display the report documentation of the system by calling up the transactions listed above and click the ℹ️ Button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with ▶ *More* ▶ *Program Documentation* ▶.

The transactions are also part of the user role SAP_SFIN_CFIN_ACCOUNTANT which can be assigned to your user.

1.4.21.1 Business Process Monitoring in SAP Solution Manager

Use

To check, whether the number of journal entries to be replicated from a source to the *Central Finance* system is within a certain range expected, you can monitor the following two reports with *Data Consistency Monitoring* which is part of *Business Process Monitoring* in the *SAP Solution Manager*:

- *Central Finance: Comparison of FI Document Headers*
- *Central Finance: Comparison of CO Document Headers*

This allows you to automate the manual evaluation of the results in the batch job spool list. It also offers you a central alert inbox or notifications being sent.

Prerequisites

- You have created a variant for the reports in the *Central Finance* system.
- You have scheduled a job for the reports in the *Central Finance* system.
- The Add-On `ST-A/PI` Version 01S Support Package 3 or higher (*Solution Tools Application Plug-In*) is available with the *Central Finance* system.

How-to Set up Business Process Monitoring for the Comparison Reports

For general information about the set up procedure, please refer to the Setup Guides for the *Business Process Monitoring* depending on your *SAP Solution Manager* release. Once you are performing the steps in the set up procedure, you can find the monitors for the reports by filtering for *Application Area* (Controlling or Financial Accounting) or *Data Consistency*:

- Monitor ID: `DCCFCODC`
  Monitor Name: *Central Finance Reconciliation: CO Document Count*
- Monitor ID: `DCCFFIDC`
  Monitor Name: *Central Finance Reconciliation: FI Document Count*

As part of the set up, you fill in the following information:

- The name of the report variant
- The scheduling for the data collection
- The thresholds for alerting
- Optional settings for automatic notifications or incidents creation

See Also

- For more information about *Business Process Monitoring* in *SAP Solution Manager*, see Business Process Operations.
- For more information about the set up procedure, see the Setup Guides for *Business Process Monitoring* on https://wiki.scn.sap.com/wiki/display/SM/Business+Process+Monitoring .

1.4.21.2 Advanced Integration Monitoring in SAP Focused Run

You can do the monitoring for the listed Central Finance comparison reports using SAP Focused Run:

Technical Report Name	Report Name	Transaction
FINS_CFIN_DFV_FI_DOC_COUNT	You use this report to check whether all journal entries (accounting documents) from the source system have been posted in the *Central Finance* system as expected.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_FI_NUM
FINS_CFIN_DFV_CO_DOC_COUNT	You use this report to check whether all internal controlling documents (secondary postings) that have been transferred with the CO interface, have been posted in the *Central Finance* system as expected.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_CO_NUM
FINS_CFIN_DFV_PCA_DOC_COUNT	You use this report to check whether EC-PCA documents or balances are replicated to the *Central Finance* system correctly.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_PCA_CN
FINS_CFIN_DFV_CMT_DOC_COUNT	You use this report to check whether all commitment line items have been posted in the *Central Finance* system as expected.	FINS_CFIN_DFV_CMTNUM

For more information on how to configure these Central Finance comparison reports for use in SAP Focused Run, you can read Advanced Integration Monitoring in SAP Focused Run: Central Finance .

1.4.22 Activation of Clearing Transfer and Handling of Open Items

In the source system, open items can be cleared as part of a payment run or can be cleared manually.

In the activity **Activate Clearing Transfer for Source Systems** - which is available as of release SAP S/4HANA 1809 FPS0 - you can activate the transfer of clearings from one or more source systems to your Central Finance system.

> i Note
>
> The activation of clearing transfer is a prerequisite for Central Payment.

> i Note
>
> Before you activate clearing transfer for a logical sender system, you should be aware of the restrictions described in SAP Note 2292043.
>
> You should make yourself familiar with these restrictions before you set up your target system as a Central Finance system, even if you do not activate the transfer of clearings until a later point in time. This is because some configuration settings (for example, currency settings relating to company codes) cannot be changed later. For restrictions relating specifically to currency settings that apply to the transfer of clearings, see SAP Note 2863836.

> i Note
>
> When you activate clearing transfer, the following clearing information in documents that have already been technically cleared is **not** updated in the Central Finance system to match the information in the source system:
>
> - AUGDT: Clearing Date
> - AUGCP: Clearing Entry Date
> - AUGBL: Document Number of the Clearing Document
> - AUGGJ: Clearing Fiscal Year

Prerequisites

Before you activate clearing transfer you must have installed SAP Note 2633841 in all the source systems for which you want to activate clearing transfer.

Activation of Clearing Transfer Depending on Your Release

The table below lays out the ways in which clearing transfer can be activated, depending on the release of your Central Finance system and the SAP notes that you have implemented in your source system.

For Central Finance systems on release SAP S/4HANA 1809 and higher, we recommend that you follow scenario 1. That is, that you manually activate clearing transfer via the relevant IMG activity before the initial load.

For scenario 2 you should note the following system behavior:

- Transaction FINS_MIG_CJ3 activates clearing transfer for all company codes within a client.

- If you then, for any reason, you subsequently carry out a new initial load for one of more of these company codes, remember that clearing transfer will already be active.

Scenario	Central Finance System	Source System	Activation Before Initial Load (CFIN System)	Source System Behavior During Ongoing Replication	Activation After Initial Load (CFIN System)	Comments
1	SAP S/4HANA 1809 FPS00 and higher	Contains clearing notes (previously delivered via pilot note 2292043)	Possible via IMG activity Activate Clearing Transfer for Source Systems	Clearing documents are also replicated	Possible via IMG using activities: Activate Clearing Transfer for Source Systems and Reopen Technically Cleared Items	Recommended approach is to activate clearing transfer before the initial load.
2	Lower than SAP S/4HANA 1809 FPS00	Contains clearing notes (previously delivered via pilot note 2292043)	Not possible	Clearing documents are also replicated	Possible with `FINS_MIG_CJ3` after the initial load	Clearings are not posted until FINS_MIG_CJ3 has been executed
3	Lower than SAP S/4HANA 1809 FPS00	Does not contain clearing notes (customer must implement note 2292043)	Not possible	Clearing documents are not replicated	Possible with `FINS_MIG_CJ3` after the initial load	Notes must be implemented
4	SAP S/4HANA 1809 FPS00 and higher	Does not contain clearing notes (customer must implement note 2292043)	Possible via IMG activity Activate Clearing Transfer for Source Systems	Clearing documents are not replicated	Possible via IMG using activities: Activate Clearing Transfer for Source Systems and Reopen Technically Cleared Items	Notes must be implemented

Prerequisites for Scenarios 1 and 4:

You have made the settings for the transfer of balances and documents in the activity **General Replication Settings** in your source systems.

1. In the activity **Activate Clearing Transfer**, define the logical source systems for which you want to activate clearing transfer.
   If you have need to deactivate clearing transfer for a particular source system, you can do so in the activity **Deactivate Clearing Transfer** (transaction `FINS_CFIN_DEACT_CLR`).
   Note that deactivation is only possible if there are no open items in the Central Finance. Therefore, you can only carry out this activity before you start the extraction step of the initial load.
2. Carry out the activity **Extract Data for Initial Load**.

Clearing Transfer for Customers Upgrading to SAP S/4HANA 1809, FPS00, FPS1, FPS2

If you have upgraded your implementation of SAP S/4HANA from an earlier release to a SAP S/4HANA 1809 release but have not previously activated clearing transfer and want to do so in SAP S/4HANA 1809 FPS00, FPS01, or FPS02 you should carry out the following activities in the order described here.

Prerequisites:

- You have made the settings for the transfer of balances and documents in the activity **General Replication Settings** in your source systems.
- You have started the step **Extract Data for the Initial Load**.

1. In the activity **Activate Clearing Transfer** define the logical source systems for which you want to activate clearing transfer.
   Note that you cannot deactivate clearing transfer because open items will already have been transferred to the Central Finance system as part of the initial load.
2. Carry out the activity **Reopen Technical Clearings**.
   This activity reopens items which have the status technically cleared in the target system so that they have the same status as in the source system.

   > **i Note**
   >
   > If you have not yet executed an initial load, then you can skip this activity because no documents will have been posted.

3. Carry out the activity **Monitor Reopening of Technically Cleared Items** to check whether the activity **Reopen Technically Cleared Items** has successfully processed all relevant documents.

> **i Note**
>
> The initial load does not transfer any clearings, even if you have activated clearing transfer.

Once you have activated clearing transfer, new open items are no longer technically cleared but reflect the clearing status of the item in the source system.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the processing of clearing data in Central Finance:

- **Currency Configurations**

  The currency settings of the company codes and ledgers in the Central Finance system need to be set up identically to those of the corresponding company codes and ledgers in the source systems. This includes the **Control Data** settings for G/L accounts.

  For a clearing posting transferred to Central Finance, the amounts of additional currencies are always translated with the exchange rate of the current translation date. An open item, however, has to be cleared with the exchange rate of the translation date when the open item was originally posted.

  So, in the current scope of the functionality, the clearing would not balance to zero for each currency and differences would not be posted as an exchange rate difference in case of additional or different local currencies in the Central Finance system.

  Example

  Open items and clearings are transferred from company code A in the sender system to company code B in the target system.

  Company code A in the sender system has only one local currency.

  Company code B in the target system has the same local currency as company code A and an additional second local currency.

  If the exchange rate of the second local currency is changed between when the invoice is posted and when the corresponding clearing document is posted, the line item containing the resulting exchange rate difference for the second local currency will be missing in the clearing document in the target system.

  > **i Note**
  >
  > If you create a company code in Central Finance (as of release S/4HANA 1610), by default the controlling area currency type is created as a local currency in FI. If your source system does not use the controlling area currency type as a local currency in FI you must also remove this setting in the Central Finance system.
  >
  > To check or change the setting, see the fields **1st FI currency**, **2nd FI currency** and **3rd FI currency** in the transaction `FINSC_LEDGER` for the company code in question.
  >
  > You define the currency type for the controlling area currency in transaction `OX06`.

- **Foreign currency revaluations**

  If the source system is on classic *General Ledger Accounting* (classic G/L), foreign currency revaluations are posted with a different logic than in S/4HANA or New General Ledger Accounting (New G/L). In classic G/L, the foreign currency revaluation correction differences can be stored in the open item (`BSEG-BDIF*`) which was used to explain the balance of the corresponding balance sheet correction amount.

  In S/4HANA the valuation differences are not stored in the open item.

  If the foreign currency revaluation is performed in the source system, the valuation differences amount per item cannot be transferred to the Central Finance system. As a consequence, the balance on the balance sheet correction account can only be explained in the source system.

  The same applies for Exchange Rate Gain/Loss Realized (`BSEG-RDIF*`), Realized Exchange Rate Gain/Loss for partial payments and Penalty Charge Amounts (`BSEG-PENLC*`).

- **Differences in number of currency decimals between source system and Central Finance system**

  The Central Finance system needs to be configured in a way that at least as many decimals are defined for a currency as maintained in the source system.

  If more than one source system is connected, the Central Finance system needs to have as many decimals set for each currency as defined in the source system with the highest number of decimals for this currency (if the source system currency decimals are maintained different).

This is needed to prevent rounding differences which would occur in the target system otherwise. These rounding differences could lead to lost open items if very small amounts are rounded to zero amount. This would prevent subsequent clearings which reference these open items.

Additionally, rounding differences would lead to clearings which would not balance to zero and reset clearings would also fail.

- **Cross-Company postings from the Reconciliation Ledger (transaction** KALC**)**
  Offsetting lines on company code clearing accounts resulting from postings of the reconciliation ledger (transaction KALC) can be managed as open items in the source system.
  Clearings of these open items cannot be transferred to the Central Finance system with the current functional scope.

- **Document splitting**
  The settings of document splitting need to be set up the same way in the source and Central Finance systems. Replication into Central Finance with document splitting active from systems where document splitting is inactive is not an out-of-the-box feature of the product.
  For follow-up costs (such as cash discount, exchange rate differences, or penalty interests) or closing activities in FI (for example, revaluation of open items, Balance Sheet Supplement, Open Item Analysis) splitting characteristics are derived by the clearing transaction or the closing transactions in the source system. If the splitting configuration is set up differently in the source system, characteristics might be missing and the posting might be denied.

- **Document summarization**
  The settings of document summarization need to be setup the same way in the source and Central Finance systems.
  This is currently essential because a later clearing document will only hold clearing data for cleared document items known in the source system and not for additional items which may exist, if the document summarization does not summarize some items in the target system which were summarized in the source system.
  If you used in the source system activity **FI Summarization Dependent on the Object Type** (transaction OBCY) you can still use activity **Enhanced Document Summarization in FI** (transaction OBCYX) in the target Central Finance System. Here you can configure the summarization also per Company Code which should allow you to harmonize your configuration with the various source systems. (This would not work though, if you have multiple logical systems with different summarization replicating into the same Company Code).
  You should be aware that if you add customer-specific fields to BSEG, e.g. via the coding-block (CI_COBL), this may prevent the system summarizing BSEG in the same way as in the source. Because of this, fields that you need for reporting that are added on line item level should be added to ACDOCA only, not to BSEG.

- **Settlements of Advance Payment Transfer Postings in Real Estate Management**
  Clearings that result from settlements of advance payment transfer postings in Real Estate Management (especially SAP transactions: RESCSE, RESCBC, RESRSE, RESRBCSINGLE, RESCSECO, RESCSETN) do not clear in the Central Finance system. The postings are transferred but the clearing is not executed.

- **Missing Open G/L-items from Initial Load**
  The Initial Load (FI) does not transfer open-item-managed G/L items that fall within the period of the balance load.
  A clearing that is transferred from the source system that clears a G/L item that fell into this period, cannot be cleared as it does not exist. This limitation is resolved if SAP Notes 2396399 and 2397166 are implemented before the extraction was performed.

- **Clearing of Open Items Transferred by the Initial Load**
  Clearing of open items which have been transferred by initial load: only open items which have been transferred after implementation of SAP note 2210341 (source system) can be cleared successfully.

If this note was not applied before transfer by the initial load, the resulting open items will not contain a reference to their predecessor in their line items (`BUZEI_SENDER`) which makes a clearing processing impossible in the target system.

- **Postings from Loans Accounting (TR-LO-AC)**
  Clearings from Loans Accounting do not clear in the Central Finance system.
  The postings are transferred but the clearing is not executed.

- **Open-Item Managed G/L Accounts**
  Clearing transfer can only work properly if open item-managed G/L accounts from the source system are mapped to G/L accounts in the Central Finance system which are also open-item managed. Otherwise the replicated clearing transactions run into error.

- **Withholding Tax**
  If withholding tax is calculated at payment in the source system the withholding tax of the corresponding invoice in Central Finance is not updated.

Related Information

1.4.22.1 Retrieve Missing Clearing Items

You use this report to retrieve missing items related to clearing and clearing resets.

In Central Finance, an AIF message may become stuck with the error message `FINS_CFIN_AC_DOC051` **Referenced document not yet posted (Comp.Code &1, F.Year &2, Document &3)**.

This message is issued when a reset clearing or a clearing document has been transferred to Central Finance but it references an item which has not been transferred to Central Finance.

This can occur when the system processes clearing or reset clearing documents, which affect older items that lay in the initial load period during which only balances are transferred.

To process these clearing or reset clearing documents it is necessary to retrieve the missing affected document items afterwards.

To do so, you can use the report `RFINS_CFIN_CORR_MISSING_CLRITM`.

Settings

Under Transaction Selection, you must enter a value in the field *Logical Sender System* to limit the number of AIF messages to be processed.

When you run the report, the system identifies all AIF messages that are stuck with the error message `FINS_CFIN_AC_DOC051` **Referenced document not yet posted (Comp.Code &1, F.Year &2, Document &3)**.

You can also use the following parameters to filter the results:

- Company Code in Sender System
- AIF Message GUID
- Reference Procedure
- Reference Document
- Reference Org. Unit
- Logical System

Under *Settings for Execution*, you can also choose to run the report in test mode.

If you choose test mode, no documents will be posted and the system only displays a list of all AIF messages which reference missing items that need to be retrieved.

If you do not choose test mode, you need to specify a posting date under *Settings for Execution*. The system then applies this posting date to the documents which are subsequently retrieved.

You can also define a document type for the documents to be posted. If you do not define a document type, the system will retain the document type that the retrieved documents had in the source system.

Open items contained in the documents which are subsequently retrieved will be automatically set to technically cleared in the Central Finance system.

In most cases, missing open items are referenced by a reset clearing.

After the missing items have been retrieved and the corresponding reset clearing AIF message has been restarted, all referenced open items will automatically be reopened as soon as the reset clearing has been processed.

In rare cases, the reset clearing may also be missing because it was processed before clearing transfer was activated. This means that the first AIF message which references the missing items will not be a reset clearing but a clearing AIF message.

If this happens, run report `RFINS_CFIN_REOPN_TECH_CLRD_DOC` to reopen all technically cleared open items which are referenced by the clearing AIF message.

1.4.23 Special Business Transactions: Additional Information

Cross-Company Code Postings with Document Splitting in the Target System

If you have activated document splitting in the target system, you should take into account the following information regarding cross-company code postings.

To ensure that cross-company code postings are correctly replicated, all relevant company codes must be activated for transfer, otherwise, only documents of the active company codes will be transferred. This is likely to result in errors because the document splitter cannot determine the relevant split information from the documents that are skipped due to inactive company codes.

Company Codes Belonging to the Same Tax Group

If you choose to work with initial load groups (as described under FI Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes or for Selected Company Codes - Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents [page 72]), we

recommend that you include in the same initial load group **all** company codes that belong to the same tax group.

Handling of Reversals

Reversed document not available in Central Finance system

When reversing transactions are posted in Central Finance via AIF the following issues may occur:

- If the reversal was posted as a reference-based reversal in the source system (processing via FM `AC_DOCUMENT_REVERSE`), for example, a reversal posted via transaction VF11 or VFO2 (SD invoice reversal) or via `BAPI_ACC_DOCUMENT_REV_POST`, while the reversed document has never been replicated into Central Finance, the transaction can't be posted. AIF displays error "Referenced document not yet posted (Comp.Code &1, F.Year &2, Document &3)" (FINS_CFIN_AC_DOC051) in such cases.
- If the reversed document was not covered by the initial load of documents (or ongoing transfer) but was posted via the initial load of open items, then the reversal document reverses just the open item document, which does not appropriately reflect the postings of the reversal document in the source system, because different accounts are addressed (substitution account instead of reconciliation account).

For more information on how to deal with these reversals, see SAP Note 2338908 - Central Finance: Processing of reversals for documents which are not available in the target system.

Posting of reversal in Central Finance system not possible

In some cases, a reversal document has been posted in the source system with transactions `VF11` and `FB08` or via BAPI `BAPI_ACC_DOCUMENT_REV_POST`. However, posting of the replicated document in the Central Finance system fails with an error message. For information on how to deal with this, see SAP Note 2354289 .

1.4.24 Additional Settings and Enhancements

1.4.24.1 Settings for Decimals and Currencies

In some cases, it may be necessary to make certain settings in Central Finance relating to decimals and currencies.

Define Decimal Places for Currencies in Source Systems

You carry out this activity in Customizing for Central Finance under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Set Up Systems* ▶.

In this activity you specify the number of decimal places that are defined for currencies in the source system, if this number is different than in the Central Finance system. Note that this does not change the settings for decimal places in either system but allows the Central Finance system to handle the different settings correctly.

If you need to define accounts to which rounding differences resulting from differing decimal settings are posted, you can use transaction `FINS_CFIN_DECACCDET`.

> **i** Note
>
> You should bear in mind that several scenarios, such as Clearing Transfer, Central Tax, and Central Payment, do not allow differing decimal settings. In particular, once ongoing replication has been started, decreasing the number of decimals will lead to errors.
>
> Especially for third-party systems: The data transferred using the third-party system interface for Central Finance has to use the same currency keys including the number of decimals as defined in the Central Finance system.

BAdI: Adjust Decimals

You carry out this activity in Customizing for Central Finance under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ▶.

The Business-Add-In `BADI_FINS_CFIN_CURR_ADJ` is used in the mapping step of the Central Finance accounting document replication process in the target system.

It allows you to replace the SAP standard logic related to the general handling of differences in the number of decimal places for currencies between source systems and the Central Finance system.

1.4.24.2 Extensibility in Central Finance

Overview

This document provides information on how to transfer fields to Central Finance that are not already transferred as part of the standard replicated data.

The following structures are involved in extensibility in Central Finance:

- `ACCIT`, which is used by Accounting in the posting interface.
- `FIN_CFIN_S_ACCIT`, which is used in the staging table `CFIN_ACCIT` and contains a subset of the fields from the `ACCIT` structure.
- `FIN_CFIN_S_ACCIT_APP`, which is used in the staging table `CFIN_ACCIT_APP` and is intended to be used for enhancements.

There are three scenarios, depending on the source system fields in question:

1. Add Customer-Defined Fields from Enhancements to Accounting Structure to the Replicated Posting Data
   In this scenario, you want to replicate fields that have been added to accounting documents (coding block) or to `ACDOCA` via the standard enhancement options.

As a result, fields added with these enhancements are automatically included in `ACCIT`, but not in `FIN_CFIN_S_ACCIT` or in `FIN_CFIN_S_ACCIT_APP`.

To replicate these fields, you can use standard enhancements that are available in FI. That is, a coding block or, if you have SAP S/4HANA source systems, you can use table `ACDOCA`. In this case, the existing fields should already be available in `FIN_CFIN_S_ACCIT_APP` (include `INCL_EEW_COBL` or `INCL_EEW_ACDOC`).

2. Add Existing `ACCIT` Fields to the Replicated Posting Data

   In this scenario, you want to add existing `ACCIT` fields to the posting data that is replicated to Central Finance. These may be fields from an industry or globalization implementation, or from a customer-specific development.

3. Add Customer-Defined Fields to the `ACCIT` Structure Using a BAdI (Shipped with note 2543899)

   In this scenario, you want to replicate a field that is not available in the `ACCIT` structure. To do this, add the field to the Customer Include `CI_CFIN_ACCIT_APP_EXT`. You must then use the BAdI shipped with SAP Note 2543899 to fill the field. In the BAdI, any logic can then be applied to determine the value of the field.

Overview of Steps

Depending on your scenario, some or all of the following steps are necessary:

1. Create appends to the Central Finance replication structures
2. Regenerate SLT runtime objects
3. Maintain configuration for MDG key and value mapping
4. Maintain currency references

Scenario	1	2	3
Step 1		x	x
Step 2	x	x	x
Step 3	x	x	x
Step 4	x	x	x

Detailed Description of the Steps

1. Create appends to the Central Finance replication structures

   Enhance structures in the same way in both the source and Central Finance systems.

   The names should be the same in both source and Central Finance systems because this makes it possible for the transfer of data in SLT to take place automatically.

   If the field names differ between source and Central Finance system, a field mapping can be implemented in a transformation rule in the SLT server.

   In the SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server you do this in the Advanced Replication Settings under Rule Assignment. This approach is not recommended for key and value mappings, because the SLT system does not provide any error handling possibilities.

   Scenario 1

   Existing fields are already available in `FIN_CFIN_S_ACCIT_APP` via include `INCL_EEW_COBL` or `INCL_EEW_ACDOC`.
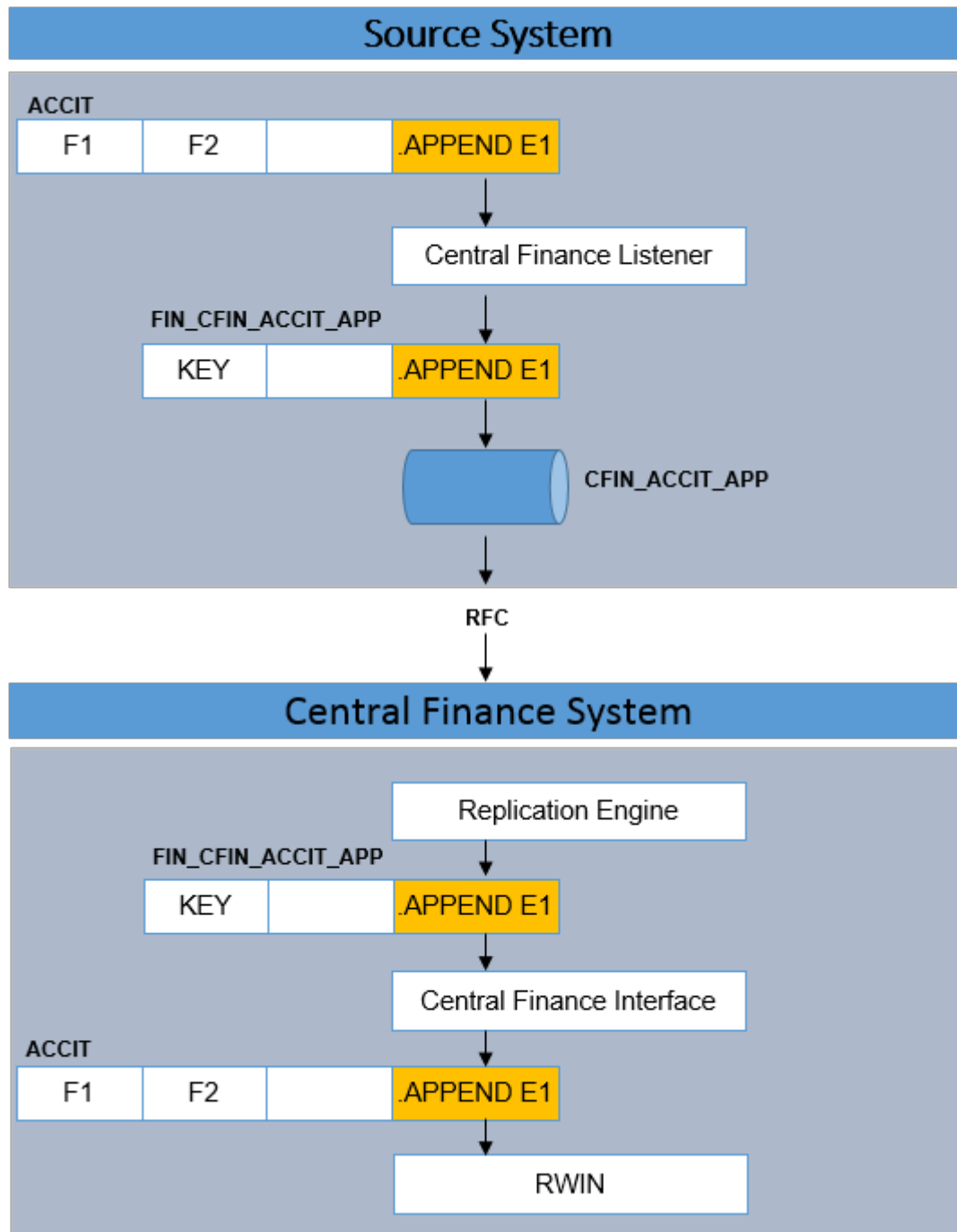
   Scenario 2

   Attach an append to the structure `FIN_CFIN_S_ACCIT_APP` with the same field names. If for some reason, you cannot use the same names, it is necessary to follow scenario 3.

   Group all components in a structure

Append this structure to the structure `CFIN_ACCIT_APP`

Example: Append structure `E1` has already been added to structure `ACCIT`. To enable the replication of the fields of `E1`, the same fields must be appended to structure `FIN_CFIN_S_ACCIT_APP`, preferably by using the same include structure in both append structures.

The corresponding append in structure `CFIN_ACCIT_APP` is needed for data transfer and is filled by a Central Finance implementation.

Scenario 3

Add the field to the Custom Include `CI_CFIN_ACCIT_APP_EXT`. The BAdI delivered with SAP Note 2543899 can then be used to determine the contents of the field.

2. Regenerate SLT Runtime Objects
This manual step is mandatory in the SLT system once new fields have been added to the tables to be replicated. See SAP Note 2531470 for instructions.

> **→ Recommendation**
>
> Steps 3 and 4 are necessary if the content of the field in the source should be mapped to a field in the target system (step 3) or if the field in question is an amount field (step 4).

3. Maintain Configuration for MDG Key and Value Mapping
This step is carried out in the Central Finance system. In some cases, the fields in the append structure cannot be taken over 1:1 from the source to the target system but have to be mapped (key and value mapping). More details can be found in the SAP Customizing Implementation Guide -> Financial Accounting (New) -> Central Finance -> Central Finance: Target System Settings -> Mapping -> Advanced Settings -> Define Mapping Entities (Enhanced Configuration).
In the SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server you do this in the Advanced Replication Settings under Rule Assignment. This approach is not recommended for key and value mappings, because the SLT system does not provide any error handling possibilities.

4. Maintain Currency Reference Fields
If the append structure includes amount fields, the reference field (currency code) should also be included in the extension structure.
The currency reference information has to be provided in the implementation of BAdI `BADI_FINS_CFIN_CURR_ADJ_CLBK`, unless the reference field (currency field) can be maintained in the DDIC of the append structure and the currency field is also part of the append structure.
More information can be found in the BAdI documentation and its example implementation.

Restrictions

Restricted number of newly-defined attributes

New attributes are defined within the structure `FIN_CFIN_S_ACCIT_APP`. The table size is restricted to 4030 Bytes in Non-HDB systems. Developments defining new appends have to take this limit into account.

Additional Information

General Functions for Key Users - Extensibility

2453614

Custom Fields in Finance

Custom Fields and Logic

Extending Journal Entries for General Ledger Accounting

1.4.25 Display Information from Central Finance in the Source Systems

When working in a source system, you can use following options to display information from the Central Finance system.

- Display Central Finance Journal Entry by Using SD Document Flow or Process Flow [page 194]
- Display Central Finance Information by Using Side Panels in Business Client [page 195]
- Display Central Finance References by Using Generic Object Service in SAP GUI [page 202]

1.4.25.1 Display Central Finance Journal Entry by Using SD Document Flow or Process Flow

You use the Sales and Distribution (SD) document flow or process flow to view details of a journal entry and its clearing status in Central Finance when you're working in a source system.

Prerequisite

You have activated Central Payment. See details on configuring Central Payment in Settings for Central Payment in Source Systems [page 231].

Use on SAP GUI

If you're using SD document flow on SAP GUI, the corresponding Central Finance journal entry is displayed below the source document entry. You can see the number and clearing status of the Central Finance journal entry there. To use this function, you need to meet the following requirements:

- You're authorized to execute RFC `FINS_CFIN_ACDOC_READ` in the Central Finance system.
- Your source system release is on SAP ERP 6.0 EHP5 or higher, including SAP S/4HANA system.

You can use this feature in transaction `VA02`, `VA03`, `XD03`, `VF02`.

> i Note
>
> For accounts receivable journal entry in the source system, the status *Technically Cleared* is displayed in SD document flow.

Use on SAP Fiori Launchpad

If you're using process flow for SD documents on SAP Fiori launchpad, all the source journal entries get replaced by their corresponding Central Finance journal entries. By clicking the journal entry, you can navigate to corresponding journal entry in the Central Finance system.

Unlike on SAP GUI, the source journal entry isn't displayed in the process flow if a corresponding Central Finance journal entry can be found. If no Central Finance journal entry can be retrieved for a source journal entry, then that source journal entry is displayed instead.

For details on requirements and settings for using this feature, see Navigation from SD Process Flow in Source System to Central Finance Journal Entry [page 211].

1.4.25.2 Display Central Finance Information by Using Side Panels in Business Client

You can use side panels to display corresponding information from the Central Finance system when you are working in a source system transaction.

Note that side panels can only run on classic SAP GUI transactions in Business Client (SAP NetWeaver). They cannot be accessed from SAP Fiori apps.

1.4.25.2.1 Set Up Side Panels

Use

To work with side panels, you must first install and set up Business Client (SAP NetWeaver) for Desktop version 3.5 PL5 or version 4.0 or higher. For more information, see SAP Business Client.

Note that side panels do not work if you simply use SAP Business Client to log on to your SAP Logon connections. First you need to configure a Business Client connection for each source system for which you want to enable side panels. For information on how to do this, see Configuring System Connections.

Set Up Roles

Inside the Source System

The following steps have to be repeated in all source systems from which you want to access the side panels of the Central Finance system:

1. Set up two RFC connections (type 3 and type H) from the source system to the Central Finance system. Since the side panels are based on Web Dynpro, an HTTP or HTTPS connection (type H) besides an ABAP connection (type 3) is required. The ABAP connection is only needed to copy the role menu (see step 2). The HTTP connection must have the same base name as the ABAP connection with additional suffix _HTTP or _HTTPS. For details, see Configuration Using RFC Destinations and Naming Convention.

2. Copy the role menu from the role SAP_SFIN_CFIN_SP_MENU in the Central Finance system to the roles in the source system for which you want to enable access to the corresponding side panels. To do this, proceed as follows:

    1. In transaction **PFCG**, enter your role and click *change* button.
    2. Go to the *Menu* tab and choose ▎ *From Menus* ❯ *From Another Role* ❯ *Target System* ▎.
    3. Select the RFC connection of type 3 that you created in step 1.
    4. Select role SAP_SFIN_CFIN_SP_MENU.
    5. Select all the menus for which you want to enable side panel access in the current role.

3. Assign all users who should have access to the side panels to the role.

If you decide to create the role menus manually instead of copying them from your Central Finance system, please ensure the following:

- Set *Folder Option* to *Side Panel*. For details, see Defining Side Panels.

  > **i Note**
  >
  > This will hide the menu folder from the user menu when you log on to the system.

- Set a list of transactions for which side panel should be enabled at the folder's *Application Alias* in format **{TR=[tr1];[tr2]…}**. This together with the Side Panel option will only enable the side panel for the desired transactions. For details, see Assigning Side Panels.

- Set the *Target System* to the correct RFC destination. This can either be set on role header level, on menu *Folder* level or SAP menu *Web Dynpro Application* node level.

As another alternative you can copy the entire SAP_SFIN_CFIN_SP_MENU role into a role in customer name space (with prefix z for example) inside the Central Finance system and then load it into your source system.

1. In the Central Finance system, run transaction PFCG and click ▎ *Role* ❯ *Copy* ▎ on top left of the screen to copy SAP_SFIN_CFIN_SP_MENU.

2. In the source system, click ▎ *Role* ❯ *Read from other system by RFC* ▎ to import the role in customer namespace.

> **i Note**
>
> Please do not modify the role in SAP name space in neither source nor Central Finance system. This can lead to issues when upgrading your source systems, because the role might change between releases.
>
> For further guidance please refer to Remote Systems. In this scenario, the remote system is the Central Finance system.

Inside the Central Finance System

Since the side panels run on the Central Finance system, all users whom you want to allow to see the side panels when they are working in the source system must also have a user in the Central Finance system.

Create roles in the Central Finance system and add the authorization defaults for the following objects:

- Web Dynpro application configuration `FINS_CFIN_SP_ACDOC` to use Central Finance FI Document side panel
- Web Dynpro application configuration `FINS_CFIN_SP_CM` to use Central Finance Credit Management side panel
- Web Dynpro application configuration `FINS_CFIN_SP_MD` to use Central Finance Master Data side panel
- Transaction `FINS_CFIN_SP_AIF` to open AIF cockpit from Central Finance FI Document side panel

It may be necessary to assign additional authorization objects to enable users to jump directly to the transaction to display FI document data and master data.

Maintain organizational levels and assign users to the roles as required.

Basis Connections

We recommend that you either set up an SSO scenario using client certificates (see: X.509 Client Certificates) or to use log on tickets (see Logon Tickets).

This ensures that the user does not have to manually log on to the Central Finance system when opening the side panel.

Some side panel CHIPS that run on the Central Finance system need to retrieve data from the source systems via RFC. To enable this, you must configure an RFC connection inside the Central Finance system and assign it to the Side Panel usage (08) in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Set Up Systems* ▶ *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for Source Systems* ▶.

Use the role `SAP_CFIN_RFC_USAGE_08` as a template to assign the required authorizations for the RFC user in the source systems.

Enable Side Panels

1. Activate SAP GUI scripting in read-only mode (at a minimum) in all source systems for which you want to display side panels. To do this, use transaction **RZ11** to activate the parameter `sapgui/user_scripting_set_readonly`.
2. Activate parameters `WDSIDEPANELREMOTECONSUMER` and `WDSIDEPANELREMOTEPRODUCER` in Web Dynpro Application `WD_GLOBAL_SETTING` in the Central Finance system. If you also want to use other local side panels besides the Central Finance side panels in your source system, you need to activate these parameters in the source system too.

For detailed information, see Getting Started with Side Panel Configurations.

> i Note
>
> For this scenario all Business Client related settings must be done in the source system and all WebDynpro related settings must be done in the Central Finance system.

Customizing and Personalization

You can control the CHIPs displayed on a side panel or adapt the visual setting for each CHIP using option *Customizing* (clicking icon ⚙) or *Personalization* (clicking icon ⚙).

This table shows the role requirement and purpose of *Customizing* and *Personalization*. For details, see Authorizations for Personalizing and Customizing.

Adaptation Level	Role	Purpose	Note
Customizing	Key Users and Administrators	Make changes to the default settings for all users within a client	N/A
Personalization	End Users	Override the default settings or Customizing settings (if any)	Stored per user ID and can be reset to the default setting or Customizing setting anytime

Both *Customizing* and *Personalization* can be made on side panel level or CHIP level.

- On side panel level
  - For each side panel there is one catalog with the same name containing all the CHIPs for the side panel. You can add CHIPs to or remove CHIPs from a side panel.
  - You can also create your own side panels and add one or several of the provided CHIPs to it. The CHIPs on the side panel you created can be combined with the Central Finance CHIPs.

  CHIPs for which no data can be retrieved from the current transaction screen are hidden.
- On CHIP level

  You can change the visual settings for a CHIP using the menu entry *Customize Form* of the tray menu of each CHIP.

  Per default, the CHIPs expand to display all lines in table views. You can choose which columns to hide and in which order to display information.

In the role menu, you define which side panel is shown for which transaction. The application alias of the folder contains a list of transaction codes. All side panels assigned to the folder will open when accessing one of those transactions. If more than one side panel applies to the same transaction the user can select the active side panel from a dropdown.

Below is a list of the main transactions supported for each side panel and CHIP:

Side Panel	CHIP	Transaction Code in Source System
Central Finance FI Document	FI Document - Header	FB03, MIR4, VF03
	FI Document - Entry View Items	FB03, MIR4, VF03
	FI Document - G/L View	FB03, MIR4, VF03
	FI Document - Account Mapping	FB03, MIR4, VF03
	FI Document - Clearing Status	FB03, MIR4, VF03

Side Panel	CHIP	Transaction Code in Source System
	FI Document - Cost Center Mapping	FB03, MIR4, VF03
	FI Document - Cost Object Mapping	FB03, MIR4, VF03
	FI Document - Customer Mapping	FB03, MIR4, VF03
	FI Document - Vendor Mapping	FB03, MIR4, VF03
Central Finance Master Data	Master Data - Cost Center	KS03
	Master data - Customer	XD03
	Master Data - G/L Account	FS00
	Master Data - Vendor	XK03
Central Finance Credit Management	Master Data - Customer (same CHIP as on Central Finance Master Data side panel)	VA01, VA02, VA03, XD03
	Credit Management - Profile	VA01, VA02, VA03, XD03
	Credit Management - Segment	VA01, VA02, VA03, XD03

These transactions need be maintained in the role menu. You can also add additional transactions like FB02, FB03L into the role to support more transactions.

Links

Most CHIPs contain links. When the user clicks a link, the corresponding object is opened in a new transaction window. For example, when you click the document number in the FI Document - Header CHIP, the corresponding FI document will open. Depending on the link the object will be opened either in the source or in the Central Finance system. You should bear in mind that the side panel for the newly opened transaction will not work properly if you jump from one system to another. This is because the business client will always consider the system that the user originally logged on to as the system of the main transaction. This means that if you log on to the source system and then jump to a document inside the Central Finance system, the side panel will still assume you are working in the source system and therefore will not be able to fetch the corresponding document inside the side panel.

1.4.25.2.2 CHIP Details

1. FI Document - Header
   If you open this CHIP in the Central Finance system, it displays the corresponding sender document from the source system.

If you open this CHIP in the source system, it displays the corresponding Central Finance document. If the source transaction displays information about the MM invoice (business object BUS2081) or billing document - SD invoice (business object VBRK), the CHIP fetches the corresponding FI documents based on the reference information in field AWKEY of table BKPF.

If there is more than one document that matches, the first document will be displayed. In this case, there is a dropdown list on top of the CHIP that lists all matching documents, allowing the user to change the selection. If the user selects another document, all CHIPs on the same side panel that refer to the Central Finance FI document will be refreshed with the corresponding data of the selected document. If the header is not on the side panel, all CHIPs referring to the FI document always display only the first matching document.

If no Central Finance document can be found, the system refers to the AIF log for the source document. If no source document number is available, the system will try to fetch the source document number for the matching AWKEY in the source system first. If there are AIF error messages for the source document, they will be displayed in the message area of the side panel and a button is displayed in the header CHIP to enable the user to jump directly to the AIF cockpit to reprocess this document. If no information can be retrieved from the error cockpit, an error message is displayed telling the user that there is no Central Finance document for this source FI document.

Note that all CHIPs referring to FI documents only work if the document display is set to ALV Grid Control in Transaction FB00 (Account Editing Options). For technical reasons, the screen fields that determine the full key of the document to be displayed cannot be transferred to the side panel if you choose **Classic Display** or **ALV Classic List**.

2. FI Document - Entry View Items

   This CHIP displays all line items of the entry view for the document as selected in the Header. If you are using the line item view in the main transaction, only those entry view items that correspond to the line item that is shown in the main transaction are displayed. The connection on line item level between the source and Central Finance systems is made in the field BUZEI_SENDER in the table BSEG.

3. FI Document - G/L View

   This CHIP displays all line items of the G/L view of the leading ledger for the document selected in the header. Since there is no technical connection between line items in the entry view and line items of G/L view, this CHIP always shows all line items regardless of whether you are using the header or the line item view in the main transaction. This CHIP is disabled when the user is working in the Central Finance system.

4. FI Document - Account Mapping

   This CHIP displays the G/L accounts from the source document entry view that are mapped to the G/L accounts of the corresponding line items of target document entry view. If the user is working in the line item view in the main transaction, it only displays the account mapping for the selected line item.

5. FI Document - Clearing Status

   This CHIP displays the line item mapping between the source and Central Finance systems and the clearing status of the Central Finance document if opened from the source system or of the source document if opened in the Central Finance system.

6. FI Document - Cost Center Mapping

   This CHIP works in the same way as **Account Mapping** but for cost center data.

7. FI Document - Cost Object Mapping

   This CHIP works in the same way as **Account Mapping** but for cost object data.

8. FI Document - Customer Mapping

   This CHIP works in the same way as **Account Mapping** but for customer data.

9. FI Document - Vendor Mapping

   This CHIP works in the same way as **Account Mapping** but for vendors.

10. Master Data - Cost Center

This CHIP displays the master data for a cost center.

If the user is working in the line item view of an FI document in the main transaction, the system will fetch the cost center of the corresponding line item in the document as selected in **FI Document - Header**. If (as it is delivered in standard) the **FI Document - Header** is not on the same side panel as this CHIP, the mapping of the first matching document is always used. In most cases this should lead to the same result. If you need to be able to choose from which document the mapping should be used, you must add the **FI Document - Header** to the same side panel as the master data CHIPs.

If the user is not working in the line item view but there is a cost center on the screen, the system accesses the mapping tool in the Central Finance system to get the mapped cost center. This scenario only works if the user is working in the source system because there could be more than one source system with different mappings and the master data side panels do not currently support the selection of multiple mappings.

11. Master Data - Customer

    This CHIP works in the same way as **Master Data - Cost Center** but for customer data.

12. Master Data - G/L Account

    This CHIP works in the same way as **Master Data - Cost Center** but for G/L account data.

13. Master Data - Vendor

    This CHIP works in the same way as **Master Data - Cost Center** but for vendor data.

14. Credit Management - Profile

    This CHIP displays data from the customer's credit profile as maintained in business partner role UKM000 SAP Credit Management.

15. Credit Management - Segment

    This CHIP displays data from a customer's credit segment as maintained in business partner role UKM000 SAP Credit management. The credit segment for which data is displayed is determined as follows:

    1. If sales organization data is available on the source transaction screen then all credit segments from table TVTA which match the sales organization, and division and distribution channel are added to the list of credit segments in ascending order.

    2. If no credit segment can be determined this way and the company code is available on the source transaction screen, then all matching segments from table T001CM get added to the list in ascending order.

    3. Default segment 0000 gets added as the last entry to the list.

    4. The first segment in this list that exists for the customer and that the user is authorized to will be displayed in the side panel.

If there is no such credit segment, then the CHIP will be hidden. There will be no messages about failed authorizations or missing segments.

> **i Note**
>
> Company code and customer will get mapped from the source system to Central Finance. Sales organization, division and distribution will not get mapped but taken as is from the source system.

1.4.25.3 Display Central Finance References by Using Generic Object Service in SAP GUI

When working in a source system transaction running on SAP GUI, you can display the corresponding accounting document or information relating to Credit Management from the Central Finance system.

Use

This capability is based on the Generic Object Services. When you click the GOS icon 🗐 in the specific source system transaction and go to *View Central Finance References*, you see a pop-up screen displaying the relevant Central Finance information.

Prerequisite

You have an active Central Finance system and have activated Central Finance for specific company codes.

Features

The Central Finance information is displayed by using a Web Dynpro service, the same method that is used to display Central Finance side panels, so the pop-up screen looks the same as the side panel screen.

You can choose to display the accounting document or Credit Management information.

- Display the accounting document
  You can do this in transactions `FB03`, `VF03`, `VF02`, `MIR4`.
- Display Credit Management information
  You can do this in transactions `VA02`, `VA03`, `XD03`, `VF03`, `VF02`.

More Information

To enable this function in your system, see Configure the Systems [page 203].

1.4.25.3.1 Configure the Systems

To use this function, proceed as follows.

Procedure

1. Set up two RFC connections (type 3 and type H) from the source system to the Central Finance system. The HTTP connection (type H) must have the same base name as the ABAP connection (type 3) with additional suffix _HTTP or _HTTPS. For details, see Configuration Using RFC Destinations and Naming Convention.

   You do this in the source system. Once you create an HTTP RFC connection, please maintain the *Client* information in the *Logon & Security* tab. This information is mandatory for the system to get the right client.

   If you use HTTPS as the protocol type, you need to set *SSL* to *Active* in the Status field of *Security Options* section of the *Logon & Security* tab.

2. Assign the ABAP RFC destination for displaying objects from the Central Finance system in the source system using transaction `CFINIMG` under ▶ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❯ *Assign RFC Destination for Displaying Objects from Central Finance System* ❯.

3. Define the usage for the RFC destination in the source system using transaction `CFINIMG` under ▶ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❯ *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for the Central Finance System* ❯.

   Assign RFC usage type C *View References via GOS* to the RFC destination. You can use either the ABAP RFC destination or the HTTP RFC destination here.

4. Create a generic user for accessing the Central Finance information.

   If you want to use a generic user to display the Central Finance information, you can make the setting when configuring an external alias for the Web Dynpro service using transaction `SICF` in the Central Finance system.

   After you create an external alias, you need to carry out the activity *Maintain External Alias for Displaying Central Finance References Using GOS* in the source system using transaction `CFINIMG` under ▶ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❯.

   > **i** Note
   >
   > This step is optional.

5. Add the GOS icon 🗗 for transaction `VA03`.

   If you cannot see the GOS icon in transaction `VA03`, go to the menu bar under ▶ *System* ❯ *User Profile* ❯ *User Data* ❯. In the *Parameter* tab, set the value of *SD_SWU_ACTIVE* to *X*.

1.4.26 Cross-System Navigation

Use

You use this feature to carry out navigation between your source system and the Central Finance system, either navigating from a source system to the Central Finance system or the other way around.

To distinguish between the general terms (source system and target system) in the Central Finance scenario and the source system and target system used in the navigation scenario, this document introduces two terms **navigation source system** and **navigation target system**.

Navigation Direction	Navigation Source System (System you are navigating from)	Navigation Target System (System you are navigating to)
Direction 1	Central Finance system	Source system
Direction 2	Source system	Central Finance system

Requirement

You run the navigation source apps on SAP Fiori launchpad.

Navigation Options

You can carry out the navigation using one the following options.
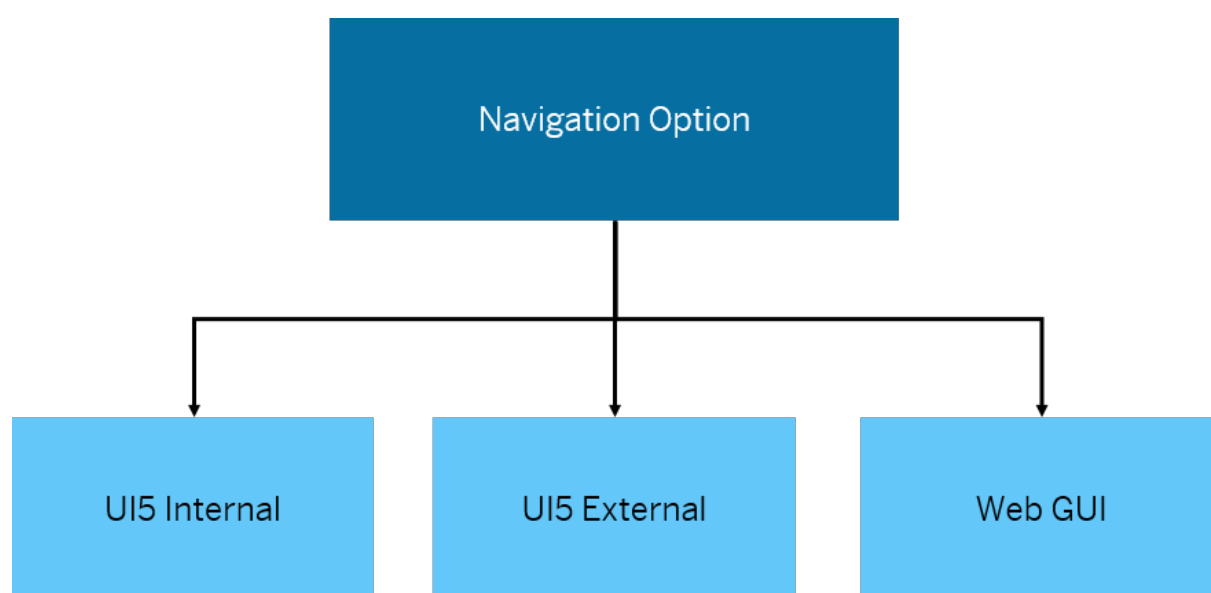
- Web GUI [page 209]
- UI5 External [page 207]
- UI5 Internal [page 206]

> **i Note**
>
> If your navigation target is an SAP S/4HANA Cloud system, only the navigation option UI5 External is allowed.

Handle Multiple Navigation Target Systems

If you need to navigate from one Central Finance system to different source systems, only one navigation option is supported for each combination of the Central Finance system and source system each time. However, you can apply the same or different navigation options for different navigation target systems (source systems in this case).

If you set up the first navigation target system as described, the selected navigation option will be enabled for all navigation targets once you configure the RFC destinations and alias mappings for all navigation targets.

For example, you have used the `UI5 External` option but one of your navigation target systems does not support SAP Fiori, then you can set up the `Web GUI` scenario for that system. After you have set up the `Web GUI` scenario for the specific navigation target system, you need to add a filter to the parameter `sap-system` of specific target mapping in your business catalog. You make the parameter `sap-system` mandatory and enter the alias of the navigation target system into the value field. In this case, whenever a link to that alias appears, the `Web GUI` mapping will be activated. In all other cases, the `UI5 External` mapping which does not have a filter on sap-system will be activated.

Supported Business Scenarios

Currently, you can only carry out the following navigation scenarios:

- Navigate from a Central Finance journal entry shown in SD process flow on a source system to the corresponding journal entry in the Central Finance system. For details, see Navigation from SD Process Flow in Source System to Central Finance Journal Entry [page 211].
- Navigate from a Central Finance document displayed in the *Related Documents* tab of *Manage Journal Entries* app on your Central Finance system to the corresponding source documents. For details, see Navigation from Related Documents in Central Finance to Source Documents [page 212].
- Navigate from any Fiori app running on your navigation source (either source or Central Finance system) system, which shows a journal entry (semantic object `AccountingDocument`) smart link, to the *Manage Journal Entries* app on your navigation target system. For details, see Cross-System Navigation of Journal Entries via Smart Link [page 213].

Related Information

IWFND Routing Configuration
Replicating Backend Catalog to Frontend Catalog
Fiori Apps Reference Library

1.4.26.1 General Settings

To enable each navigation option, you need to execute specific setup steps.

You need to make the settings inside the **navigation source frontend system**.

- UI5 Internal [page 206]: Navigate from a navigation source app to a navigation target app. Both apps are running on the navigation source frontend system.
- UI5 External [page 207]: Navigate from a navigation source app to a navigation target app. The navigation source app runs on the navigation source frontend system while the navigation target app runs on the navigation target frontend system.
- Web GUI [page 209]: Navigate from a navigation source app to a navigation target transaction running on Web GUI.

> i Note
>
> Navigation source system is the system you are navigation from, which can be either the source system or the Central Finance system. Navigation target system is the system you are navigating to, which can also be either the source system or the Central Finance system.

1.4.26.1.1 UI5 Internal

To enable UI5 Internal option, make the followings settings inside the **navigation source frontend system**.

Context

In this scenario, apps run on the navigation source frontend system with different backend systems. You need to connect the navigation target system as a secondary backend system to the navigation source frontend system using a different system alias.

Procedure

1. In transaction SM59, configure an RFC destination of type 3 to the navigation target backend system.

2. In transaction `/IWFND/ROUTING`, map the system alias for the navigation target backend system. The system alias is `S4CFIN` if you are navigating from a source system to the Central Finance system, otherwise it should be the logical system of your source system.

3. In transaction `/IWFND/MAINT_SERVICE`, assign all OData services that are needed by the navigation target app as non-default services to the navigation target system alias. Refer to the SAP Fiori Apps Reference Library for the required OData services. For example, see here the services needed for the *Manage Journal Entries* app.

4. In Fiori Launchpad Designer, prepare a business catalog. Open technical catalog `SAP_TC_FIN_CFIN_COMMON`, and create references to the target mapping of the following semantic objects started with "CFin" for your business catalog. For details, see Copying Tiles or Target Mappings.

Semantic Object	Action	Navigation Type	Scenario
`CFinJournalEntry`	*manage*	`SAPUI5 Fiori App`	Navigate to `Manage Journal Entries` (App ID: F0717)
`CFinSupplierInvoice`	*display*	`SAPUI5 Fiori App`	Navigate to `Manage Supplier Invoices` (App ID: F0859)
`CFinCustomerInvoice`	*displayFactSheet*	`SAPUI5 Fiori App`	Navigate to `Billing Document` (App ID: F1901)
`CFinMaterialMovement`	*display*	`SAPUI5 Fiori App`	Navigate to `Material Documents Overview` (App ID: F1077)
`CFinSalesOrder`	*displayFactSheet*	`SAPUI5 Fiori App`	Navigate to `Sales Order` (App ID: F1814)
`CFinPurchaseOrder`	*displayFactSheet*	`SAPUI5 Fiori App`	Navigate to `Purchase Order` (App ID: F0348A)

1.4.26.1.2 UI5 External

To enable UI5 External option, make the followings settings inside the **navigation source frontend system**.

Context

In this scenario, source app runs on the source frontend system while target app runs on the navigation target frontend system, so you need to do the following to enable the navigation.

Procedure

1. In transaction SM59, configure an RFC destination of type H to the navigation target frontend system. Maintain *Host*, *Path Prefix* and *Port* in this RFC destination. For example, if your launchpad can be started by `https://abc.int/ui/FioriLaunchpad.html` then you add **abc.int** as the *Host*, **/ui** as the *Path Prefix*. It is recommended to name the RFC destination with suffix _HTTP or _HTTPS.

2. Go to maintenance view `/UI2/V_ALIASMAP`, map the navigation target system alias to the RFC destination of type H. As an alternative, you can also create an RFC destination with same name as the alias with or without _HTTP or _HTTPS. In this case, the alias should not be added to view `/UI2/V_ALIASMAP` because the alias mapping always takes precedence.

> **i Note**
>
> The system alias is S4CFIN if you are navigating from a source system to the Central Finance system, otherwise it should be the logical system of your source system.

For example, if you are navigating from a source system to the Central Finance system, you can use one of the following options.

- Option 1: Maintain the alias mapping in the view `/UI2/V_ALIASMAP`.

Client	Source System Alias	Target System Alias
Client of your **navigation source frontend system**	S4CFIN	RFC destination created in step 1

- Option 2: Create an RFC destination and name it as S4CFIN, S4CFIN_HTTP or S4CFIN_HTTPS.

Similarly, if you are navigation from the Central Finance system to a source system (for example, logical system ID = ABCCLNT001), you can use one of the following options.

- Option 1: Maintain the alias mapping in the view `/UI2/V_ALIASMAP`.

Client	Source System Alias	Target System Alias
Client of your **navigation source frontend system**	ABCCLNT001	RFC destination created in step 1

- Option 2: Create an RFC destination and name it as ABCCLNT001 or ABCCLNT001_HTTP or ABCCLNT001_HTTPS.

3. In Fiori Launchpad Designer, prepare a business catalog. Open technical catalog SAP_TC_FIN_CFIN_COMMON, and create references to the target mapping of the following semantic objects started with "CFin" for your business catalog. For details, see Copying Tiles or Target Mappings.

Semantic Object	Action	Navigation Type	Scenario
CFinJournalEntry	*manage*	URL	Navigate to Manage Journal Entries (App ID: F0717)

Semantic Object	Action	Navigation Type	Scenario
CFinSupplierInvoice	*display*	URL	Navigate to `Manage Supplier Invoices` (App ID: F0859)
CFinCustomerInvoice	*displayFactSheet*	URL	Navigate to `Billing Document` (App ID: F1901)
CFinMaterialMovement	*display*	URL	Navigate to `Material Documents Overview` (App ID: F1077)
CFinSalesOrder	*displayFactSheet*	URL	Navigate to `Sales Order` (App ID: F1814)
CFinPurchaseOrder	*displayFactSheet*	URL	Navigate to `Purchase Order` (App ID: F0348A)

1.4.26.1.3 Web GUI

To enable Web GUI option, make the followings settings inside the **navigation source frontend system**.

Context

In this scenario, you display navigation target document via Web GUI instead of an SAP Fiori app. To enable the navigation, you need to do the following.

Procedure

1. In transaction SM59, configure an RFC destination of type H with suffix _HTTP or _HTTPS to the navigation target backend system.
2. Go to maintenance view /UI2/V_ALIASMAP, map the navigation target system alias to the RFC destination. As an alternative, you can also create an RFC destination with same name as the alias with or without _HTTP or _HTTPS. In this case, the alias should not be added to view /UI2/V_ALIASMAP because the alias mapping always takes precedence.

   > i Note
   >
   > The system alias is S4CFIN if you are navigating from a source system to the Central Finance system, otherwise it should be the logical system of your source system.

   For example, if you are navigating from a source system to the Central Finance system, you can use one of the following options.

- Option 1: Maintain the alias mapping in the view `/UI2/V_ALIASMAP`.

Client	Source System Alias	Target System Alias
Client of your **navigation source frontend system**	S4CFIN	RFC destination created in step 1

- Option 2: Create an RFC destination and name it as `S4CFIN` or `S4CFIN_HTTP` or `S4CFIN_HTTPS`.

Similarly, if you are navigation from the Central Finance system to a source system (logical system ID = ABCCLNT001), you can use one of the following options.

- Option 1: Maintain the alias mapping in the view `/UI2/V_ALIASMAP`.

Client	Source System Alias	Target System Alias
Client of your **navigation source frontend system**	ABCCLNT001	RFC destination created in step 1

- Option 2: Create an RFC destination and name it as `ABCCLNT001` or `ABCCLNT001_HTTP` or `ABCCLNT001_HTTPS`.

3. Only if the backend catalog `SAP_TC_FIN_CFIN_BE_APPS` doesn't exist in your navigation source frontend system, you need to execute the following steps to replicate the backend catalog to your frontend system first:

    a. In transaction SM59, configure an RFC destination of type 3 to the Central Finance backend system.

    b. Run transaction SM30 to change maintenance view `/UI2/VC_SYSALIAS`, add the system alias (only for alias other than S4CFIN). Alias S4CFIN is already delivered by SAP as standard so no action is needed for this scenario.

    c. Run transaction SM30 to change maintenance view `/UI2/VC_ALIASCAT`, map the catalog `SAP_TC_FIN_CFIN_BE_APPS` to the system alias.

    d. Run transaction `/UI2/APPDESC_GET`, replicate the catalog `SAP_TC_FIN_CFIN_BE_APPS`.

    The RFC destination of type 3 you have created is only needed for the catalog replication. After the catalog has been replicated it can get deleted unless it is being used for other purposes.

4. In Fiori Launchpad Designer, prepare a business catalog. Open technical catalog `SAP_TC_FIN_CFIN_BE_APPS:[alias]`, and create references to the target mapping of the following semantic objects started with "CFin" for your business catalog. For details, see Copying Tiles or Target Mappings.

Semantic Object	Action	Navigation Type	Scenario
`CFinJournalEntry`	*manage*	`Transaction`	Navigate to `Display Document` (transaction `FB03`)
`CFinSupplierInvoice`	*display*	`Transaction`	Navigate to `Display Invoice Document` (transaction `MIR4`)

Semantic Object	Action	Navigation Type	Scenario
`CFinCustomerInvoice`	*display*	`Transaction`	Navigate to `Display Billing Documents` (transaction `VF03`)
`CFinMaterialMovement`	*display*	`Transaction`	Navigate to `Display Material Document` (transaction `MIGO_GO`)
`CFinSalesOrder`	*display*	`Transaction`	Navigate to `Display Sales Document` (transaction `VA03`)
`CFinPurchaseOrder`	*display*	`Transaction`	Navigate to `Display Purchase Order` (transaction `MMPURPAMEPO`)

1.4.26.2 Business Scenarios

After you have made general settings, you can use the navigation feature in different scenarios.

Currently, the navigation capability is supported in

1.4.26.2.1 Navigation from SD Process Flow in Source System to Central Finance Journal Entry

You have made general settings to enable the navigation feature.

Use

If you're using process flow for SD documents on SAP Fiori launchpad, such as in `Manage Sales Orders` app, all the source journal entries get replaced by their corresponding Central Finance journal entries. Also, by clicking the journal entry, you can navigate to the corresponding journal entry in the Central Finance system.

> **i Note**
>
> If no Central Finance journal entry can be retrieved for a source journal entry, then that source journal entry is displayed instead. There are no error messages regardless of the reasons including missing user authorizations or replication errors.

Prerequisites

- The journal entry has been successfully replicated into the Central Finance system.
- You're authorized to view the journal entry's company code inside the Central Finance system.
- You're authorized to execute RFCs `FINS_CFIN_GET_ACDOCS` and `FINS_CFIN_GET_ACDOC_DETAILS` in the Central Finance system.
- Your source system release is on SAP S/4HANA 2020 or higher.
- You have made specific settings in your source frontend system as described in General Settings [page 206].

Related Information

Cross-System Navigation [page 204]
Process Flow

1.4.26.2.2 Navigation from Related Documents in Central Finance to Source Documents

You have made general settings to enable the navigation feature.

Use

When displaying a journal entry in the *Manage Journal Entries* Fiori app in the Central Finance system, you can find corresponding source documents (accounting document, customer invoice, sales order and so on) under *Related Documents* tab if the journal entry is replicated from source systems.

You can then click the numbers of the related documents to navigate to the source documents.

Prerequisites

- You source system runs on SAP S/4HANA, SAP Simple Finance, or SAP ERP systems.
- You have made specific settings in your Central Finance frontend system as described in General Settings [page 206].

Features

The navigation always starts from the Related Documents tab of Fiori app *Manage Journal Entries* in your Central Finance system.

The navigation target can be:

- Accounting document in the source system
- Customer invoice in the source system
- Supplier invoice in the source system
- Sales order in the source system
- Material document in the source system
- Purchase order in the source system

1.4.26.2.3 Cross-System Navigation of Journal Entries via Smart Link

You have made general settings to enable the navigation feature.

Use

You use this feature to navigate to the Central Finance journal entry when working in a source system or navigate to the source journal entry when working in the Central Finance system.

You can navigate from the smart link of a journal entry displayed in any app running on your navigation source system, to the *Manage Journal Entries* app in your navigation target system. When navigating from the Central Finance system, you can see a smart link with text *Display Source System Journal Entry*. When navigating from a source system, you can see a smart link with text *Display Central Finance Journal Entry*.

Prerequisites

- Your source system runs on release SAP S/4HANA 2021 or higher, or SAP S/4HANA Cloud 2105 or higher.
- You run the navigation source apps on SAP Fiori launchpad.
- You have made specific settings in your navigation source frontend system as described in General Settings [page 206].

Settings

To enable the feature, you need to make following settings additionally.

Configure Target Mapping and Role

Create target mapping and configure your role as follows in the Fiori Launchpad Designer of your navigation source system:

1. Prepare a business catalog. For details, see Creating or Removing Catalogs.
2. Copy the following target mapping from technical catalog SAP_TC_FIN_CFIN_COMMON to the catalog you created in last step. For details, see Copying Tiles or Target Mappings.

Navigation Scenario	Semantic Object	Action	Navigation Type
From source system journal entry to Central Finance journal entry	`AccountingDocument`	`manageCFin`	`SAPUI5 Fiori App`
From Central Finance journal entry to source system journal entry	`AccountingDocument`	`manageSource`	`SAPUI5 Fiori App`

3. In addition to the target mapping in in General Settings [page 206], copy the target mapping for semantic object `CFinJournalEntry` from technical catalog either `SAP_TC_FIN_CFIN_COMMON` or `SAP_TC_FIN_CFIN_BE_APPS:[alias]`to your business catalog.
4. In your navigation source frontend system, assign your business catalog to an existing role (or you can create a new role in transaction code `PFCG`). Then assign this role to your user, all users with that role will then have access to the configured navigation target.

Set Connection to the Central Finance System

This setting is only needed for navigation from a source system journal entry to the Central Finance journal entry.

In your source backend system, configure an RFC destination with type H to the Central Finance backend system with RFC usage *E Central Finance Navigation Router*. To do this, run transaction `CFINIMG`, and go to ▶ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❯ *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for the Central Finance System* ◀.

Define Your Own Actions

You can create target mappings with your own actions ending with "CFin" or "Source" for semantic object `AccountingDocument`.

For example, you can define the target mapping as follows in your navigation source system:

- Semantic Object: **`AccountingDocument`**
- Action: **`showCFin`**
- Title: **`Show Central Finance Journal Entry ID`**
- Application Type: **`SAPUI5 Fiori App`**

> **i Note**
>
> Parameter `AccountingDocument`, `CompanyCode`, `FiscalYear` must be marked as mandatory when you configure your own target mappings for semantic object `AccountingDocument`.

Then a new smart link with text *Show Central Finance Journal Entry ID* will be added to the journal entry in your navigation source system.

When clicking the smart link, a pop-up window will be displayed showing the key of the navigation target journal entry.

You can also jump directly to the navigation target journal entry via this smart link if you have created a target mapping with action **show** for semantic object `CFinJournalEntry`.

> **i** Note
>
> Action for semantic object `CFinJournalEntry` is case-sensitive and should be the same as the preceding part of action for semantic object `AccountingDocument` up to "CFin" or "Source".

The target key is displayed as a smart link when other actions are defined for semantic object `CFinJournalEntry`. In standard only the link for action `manage` that leads to the `Mange Journal Entries` app is delivered, but you can add additional actions leading to other navigation target apps.

Configure Additional Target Mappings

Besides the preconfigured navigation target app, like *Manage Journal Entries*, you have the possibility to configure additional targets. If for example you like to jump to another app on the Central Finance system, you can create a new target mapping in your business catalog with the desired app as a target for the semantic object `CFinJournalEntry` and any action.

If there is more than one target mapping configured, a menu will open on navigation and let you decide which target to navigate to.

Please note that for a semantic object, you cannot create more than one target mapping with the same `action`. Only one target mapping per `action` will be active. To configure a different mapping with the same action as existing mapping, you need to change the action in the existing mappings first.

You cannot configure target mappings using the `UI5 External` and `Web GUI` options at the same time if your navigation target frontend and backend systems run on different servers. Reason is that system alias can only point to one server. You can however have the `UI5 Internal` and `UI5 External` or `UI5 Internal` and `Web GUI` scenario active at the same time because UI5 internal option uses a different alias mapping.

Caution

A window with error message *No Central Finance journal entry found for this journal entry* or *No source system journal entry found for this journal entry*" pops up if there exist missing authorizations, missing configurations, technical failures, errors during replication or if the source system journal entry is not replicated to the Central Finance system at all.

1.5   Central Processes

Central Finance allows you to centralize the following processes in your SAP S/4HANA system:

Central Budgeting

In a Central Finance scenario, **Central Budgeting for Internal Orders** and **Central Budgeting for Projects** allow you to take a centralized approach and manage budget in the Central Finance system while the budget is typically consumed in a process carried out in the source systems.

For further information, see Central Budgeting for Internal Orders [page 218] and Central Budgeting for Projects [page 221].

Central Management of Open Items in General Ledger

For open items which are posted to G/L accounts in the source system, you can centrally manage them in the Central Finance system. When a document is posted or reset in the source system, the relevant open items posted to the G/L accounts are technically cleared automatically in the source system. The corresponding open items replicated to the Central Finance system are still open and you can only manage them in the Central Finance system.

For further information, see Central Management of Open Items in General Ledger [page 225].

Central Payment

You can activate Central Payment for SAP Central Finance by company code with flexible options.

Central Payment allows you to make centralized payments and perform centralized clearing activities in the Central Finance system instead of each source system.

> i Note
>
> Central Payment for SAP Central Finance is released with functional restrictions, which are described in SAP Note 2827364 . Before making productive use of the product, please make sure that you fully understand the restrictions and have thoroughly tested the product so that you won't be impacted by the restrictions.
>
> Note also the restrictions relating to Central Tax Reporting (see below).

For further information, see Central Payment [page 226].

Central Asset Accounting

In a Central Finance scenario, Central Asset Accounting allows you to manage processes, financial reporting and closing activities for fixed assets in the Central Finance system, while disabling asset accounting in the source system and leaving logistics processes related to assets there.

For further information, see Central Asset Accounting [page 275].

Central Projects (WBS)

Central Finance supports the following scenarios for *Central Projects (WBS)*:

- The *Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario* where you are creating and editing projects in a source system and want to do the project reporting on costs and revenues posted to WBS elements in the Central Finance system.
  For further information, see Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario [page 295]
- *The Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement Scenario* where you can settle costs posted to a work breakdown structure (WBS) element in a source system to an asset under construction (AuC) and finally to a fixed asset within the Central Finance system.
  For further information, see Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement Scenario [page 297].

Central Tax Reporting

Central Finance supports tax reporting out of the Central Finance system for a certain scope.

Please read the section Central Tax Reporting [page 308] which describes the supported scope.

Please also take into account the referenced SAP Notes which are required to support certain aspects of tax reporting out of the Central Finance system.

For further information, see SAP Note 2509047 .

1.5.1 Central Budgeting

For Central Budgeting within Central Finance the following scenarios are available:

- Central Budgeting for Internal Orders [page 218]
- Central Budgeting for Projects [page 221]

1.5.1.1 Central Budgeting for Internal Orders

Use

In a Central Finance scenario, Central Budgeting for Internal Orders allows you to take a centralized approach and manage budget in the Central Finance system while the budget is typically consumed in a process carried out in the source systems. You can activate Central Budgeting for company codes and internal order types in the source system.

A budget is an approved cost structure for an internal order. This budget will be consumed during postings on an internal order. With Central Budgeting a remote budget check from a source system to the Central Finance system will be active during the posting process. The remote budget check that runs during posting in a source system considers the Customizing settings that you made in the Central Finance system for the budget profile and the tolerance limits for the availability control.

We recommend you to do all reporting for internal orders that are part of Central Budgeting in the Central Finance system.

Prerequisites

To activate Central Budgeting for Internal Orders, you need to perform the following steps:

- Implement SAP Note 2914565 in your source system.
- Customizing Activities in the Source System
  You can access the Customizing settings by calling up transaction **SPRO**, which leads you to the Implementation Guide (IMG) or you can call up transaction **CFINIMG**, which leads you directly to the settings for Central Finance.
  - Set up Connection to Central Finance System
    To set up a connection from a source system to the Central Finance system for the *Central Budgeting for Internal Orders* scenario, you need to perform the following steps:
    - If not yet done, you have to define a logical system for the target Central Finance client. A logical system identifies the client of the connected Central Finance systems in the journal entries.
      IMG path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❯ *Define Logical System for Central Finance System* ❯.
    - If not yet done, you have to create an RFC (remote function call) destination for the Central Finance system with specific user parameters for *Central Budgeting*.
      IMG path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❯ *Set up RFC Destination for Central Finance System* ❯.
    - If not yet done, you have to assign the RFC destination to the logical system for the connected Central Finance system as standard BAPI destination.

IMG path: *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Source System Settings* > *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* > *Assign RFC Destination for Displaying Objects from Central Finance System*.

- You have to register the RFC destination for use in the *Central Budgeting for Internal Orders* scenario. If not yet done, you have to assign the RFC destination to the logical system for the connected Central Finance system as standard BAPI destination.

  IMG path: *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Source System Settings* > *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* > *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for the Central Finance System*.

- Define the company codes and internal order types for which Central Budgeting should be enabled.

  IMG Path: *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Source System Settings* > *Settings for Central Budgeting* > *Settings for Internal Orders*

- Customizing Activities in the Central Finance System

  - Perform the Customizing activities necessary for your budget and availability control requirements for the internal order types and controlling areas of the company codes for which you would like to activate Central Budgeting.

    IMG Path: *Controlling* > *Internal Orders* > *Budget and Availability Control*

- Consider the Following Before Activating Central Budgeting for Internal Orders

  - Consider as the cut-over date the beginning of when new budget is assigned to internal orders.

  - Budget defined for internal orders in the source system will **not** be considered anymore.

  - A transfer report for budget created in a source system which should be transferred to the Central Finance system is **not** available .

  - To run the remote budget check for business transactions in a currency other than the controlling area currency, it is required that in the *Maintain Budget Profile* Customizing activity in the budget profile of the internal order type under *Availability Control* the *Object Currency* is ticked.

    IMG Path: *Controlling* > *Internal Orders* > *Budgeting and Availability Control* > *Maintain Budget Profile*

  - When you are running *Central Budgeting for Internal Orders*, we recommend you work with internal order types that you use exclusively for this scenario.
    However, if, in rare cases, you have activated *Central Budgeting for Internal Orders* for internal order types which have been in use and original budget has already been posted to those internal orders, you can use the *Central Budgeting: Delete Budget for Internal Orders in Source System* deletion program to delete budget and budget-related data for those kind of internal orders. To access the deletion program, start transaction **FIN_CFIN_CB_DELETION**. For more information, please display the report documentation of the system by clicking the 🛈 Button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with *More* > *Program Documentation*.
    To use this deletion program you have to implement the following SAP notes in your source system:

    - 2994089
    - 2995959

  - After you activated the Customizing for Central Budgeting for Internal Orders, also in transaction **KO22** where you usually change the budget, it can now only be displayed.

  - Define the company codes that you want to activate for Central Budgeting for Internal Orders.

  - Define the internal order types that you want to activate for Central Budgeting for Internal Orders.

- The Configuration Consistency Check [page 128] report checks whether the configured order types are internal order types in the source system and the Central Finance system and verifies that a budget profile is assigned to the internal order types and that the budget profile is active.
To use the configuration consistency checks for *Central Budgeting for Internal Orders* you have to implement SAP note 2997608 in your source system.
- To use the combination of *Central Budgeting for Internal Orders* and *Central Budgeting for Projects* you have to implement SAP note 3099366 in your source system.

Key Features

- Centralized approach to manage budget for several source systems within one Central Finance system
- Centralized budget reporting for several source systems within one Central Finance system
- Central budget can be created for mapping scenarios such as 1:1 mapping of internal orders as well as N:1 mapping from one source system to a Central Finance system.
- Remote budget check
If the RFC connection between the source system and the Central Finance system gets interrupted, it depends on your Customizing settings which you have made in the *Settings for Internal Orders* IMG activity, whether or not postings of costs are allowed in the source system.
- Lock concept to enforce the tolerance limits and availability control Customizing settings of a Central Finance system in a source system
- You can consume budget maintained in the source system as well as budget maintained in the Central Finance system within one journal entry.
For example, a journal entry with two or more line items including internal orders that are part of Central Budgeting or not.
- A combination of both scenarios, *Central Budgeting for Internal Orders* and *Central Budgeting for Projects* is allowed.
For example, a posting can contain an internal order and a WBS element which are both part of the Central Budgeting scenario.

Constraints

- You can only manage the budget in the Central Finance system for the internal order types and company codes which you defined for Central Budgeting for Internal Orders in Customizing. Therefore, you can only use transaction **K022** in display mode in the source system.
- Because of the N:1 mapping of internal orders, instead of being able to change budget using transaction **K022**, you can only display budget in the source system. We recommend you to do the reporting of internal orders which are part of Central Budgeting in the Central Finance system.
- Only internal orders replicated with Cost Object Mapping [page 120] can be part of Central Budgeting.
- Only the mapping scenario where internal order is mapped to internal order is supported.
- Once Central Budgeting for an internal order type is activated, budget created in a source system will **no** longer be considered.

- The following lock concept constraints exist:
  - In case of batch processing of postings, the lock concept during posting is limited and the replication will be stopped and appear as an error in SAP AIF.
  - In case a document is **not** replicated due to another error, the remote budget check will treat the budget as **not** yet consumed.

1.5.1.2 Central Budgeting for Projects

Use

In a Central Finance scenario, *Central Budgeting for Projects* allows you to take a centralized approach and manage budget in the Central Finance system while the budget is typically consumed in a process carried out in the source systems. You can activate *Central Budgeting for Projects* for company codes and project profiles. You need to do the Customizing in both the source system and the Central Finance system.

A budget is an approved cost structure for a project. This budget will be consumed during postings on a work breakdown structure (WBS) element. With *Central Budgeting for Projects* a remote budget check from a source system to the Central Finance system will be active during the posting process. The remote budget check which runs during posting in a source system considers the Customizing settings that you made in the Central Finance system for the budget profile and the tolerance limits for the availability control.

We recommend you do all reporting for projects which are part of *Central Budgeting for Projects* in the Central Finance system.

Prerequisites

To activate *Central Budgeting for Projects* you need to perform the following steps:

- Implement SAP Note 3025235 in your source system.
- **Customizing Activities in Source System**
  You can access the Customizing settings by calling up the transaction **SPRO** which leads you to the Implementation Guide (IMG) or you can call up the transaction **CFINIMG** which leads you directly to the settings for Central Finance.
  - Set up Connection to Central Finance System
    To set up a connection from a source system to the Central Finance system for the *Central Budgeting for Projects* scenario, you need to perform the following steps:
    - If not yet done, you have to define a logical system for the target Central Finance client. A logical system identifies the client of the connected Central Finance systems in the journal entries.
      IMG path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ⟩ *Central Finance* ⟩ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ⟩ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ⟩ *Define Logical System for Central Finance System* ◀.

- If not yet done, you have to create an RFC (remote function call) destination for the Central Finance system with specific user parameters for *Central Budgeting*.
  IMG path: ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❭ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❭ *Set up RFC Destination for Central Finance System* ❭.
- If not yet done, you have to assign the RFC destination to the logical system for the connected Central Finance system as standard BAPI destination.
  IMG path: ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❭ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❭ *Assign RFC Destination for Displaying Objects from Central Finance System* ❭.
- You have to register the RFC destination for use in the *Central Budgeting for Projects* scenario.
  If not yet done, you have to assign the RFC destination to the logical system for the connected Central Finance system as standard BAPI destination.
  IMG path: ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❭ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❭ *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for the Central Finance System* ❭.
- Define project profile and company code combinations for your *Central Budgeting for Projects* scenario.
  IMG Path: ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❭ *Settings for Central Budgeting* ❭ *Settings for Projects* ❭.

  > ⚠ Caution
  >
  > Only if Customizing for Central Budgeting for Projects is defined in **both** the source system and the Central Finance system, the scenario is working. If this is not the case, it can happen that neither in the source system nor in the Central Finance system budget can be edited for a project or that the remote budget check is **not** performed (depending on where the Customizing is missing).

- **Customizing Activities in Central Finance System**
  - Enter the company code and project profile for which *Central Budgeting for Projects* should be enabled. Please consider in case the project profile is mapped that the mapped project profile is used.
    IMG Path: ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Central Finance > Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❭ *Central Budgeting* ❭ *Settings for Projects* ❭.
    It also applies what was already stated above in the **Caution** paragraph.
  - Set up the Customizing for budget and availability control in your Central Finance system according to your requirements. Those can include the creation of new budget profiles or definition of tolerance limits per budget profile.
    Those Customizing activities can be accessed in the *SAP Customizing Implementation Guide* (IMG) under ▌▶ *Project System* ❭ *Costs* ❭ *Budget* ❭

    > ⚠ Caution
    >
    > When mapping/assigning budget profiles, the mapped budget profile rules out the assigned budget profile. In case **no** budget profile is assigned to a project profile, or **not** maintained in

a project in the source system, there will be **no** budget profile available in the Central Finance system, even if you have assigned a budget profile to the project profile:

Example: You have the following mappings and assignments of budget profiles and project profiles, then the system considers the mapped budget profile:

Source System	Central Finance System
IMG Activity: *Stipulate Default Budget Profile for Project Definition*	IMG Activity: *Stipulate Default Budget Profile for Project Definition*
Budget Profile `<Budget Profile Source 1>` is assigned to Project Profile `<Project Profile Source 1>`	Budget Profile `<Budget Profile Central Finance A>` is assigned to Project Profile `<Project Profile Central Finance A>`
	Mapping • Project Profile from source `<Project Profile Source 1>` is mapped to `<Project Profile Central Finance A>` in Central Finance • Budget Profile from source `<Budget Profile Source 1>` is mapped to `<Budget Profile Central Finance B>` in Central Finance

The project is created with the budget profile `<Budget Profile Central Finance B>` in the Central Finance system.

When **no** budget profile is created in the source system, the budget profile in the Central Finance is also empty as the IMG settings are **not** considered.

- Consider the Following Before Activating Central Budgeting for Projects:
  Within Your Organization
  - Consider as the cut-over date the beginning of when new budget is assigned to projects.
  - Please be aware, that the project replication is done when the project is released. Only after replication of the project the budget can be edited in the Central Finance system. Please ensure within your organization, that **no** postings are done until the budget is edited in the Central Finance system.
  - Please ensure within your organization, that the project profiles and budget profiles in the source systems and the Central Finance system are set up and mapped correctly.
  - The *Configuration Consistency Check* report checks whether a budget profile is assigned to the project profile, whether the budget profile is active, whether a tolerance limit is defined for the budget profile, and whether the mapped budget profile differs from the assigned budget profile in the Central Finance system. Additionally it checks whether the Customizing for *Central Budgeting for Projects* is identical (after mapping) in both the source system and the Central Finance system.
    To use the configuration consistency checks for *Central Budgeting for Projects* you have to implement SAP note 3071616 in your source system.
  For the Projects Used in the Scenario
  - Budget created for projects in the source system will **not** be considered anymore.

- We recommend to only use *Central Budgeting for Projects* for projects replicated with the Central Projects (WBS) [page 293] replication scenario.
- We recommend to only set up projects within the same company code, as the enablement is on project header level and WBS elements with a differing company code would also be included in the scenario.
- We recommend creating new project profiles for the scenario and **not** reusing already existing ones.
- Define the company codes that will be activated for *Central Budgeting for Projects*.
- Define the project profiles that will be activated for *Central Budgeting for Projects*.

For Implementing the Scenario

- A clean-up report for already created budget in the source system is **not** available.
- A transfer report of budget managed in a source system to a Central Finance system is **not** available.
- To use the combination of *Central Budgeting for Projects* and *Central Budgeting for Internal Orders* you have to implement SAP note 3099366 in your source system.

Key Features

- Centralized approach to managing budget for several source systems within one Central Finance system
- Centralized budget reporting for several source systems within one Central Finance system
- Remote budget check
  If the RFC connection between the source system and the Central Finance system gets interrupted, it depends on your Customizing settings which you have made in the *Settings for Projects* IMG activity, whether or not postings of costs are allowed in the source system.
- You can consume budget maintained in the source system as well as budget maintained in the Central Finance system within one journal entry.
  For example, a journal entry with two or more line items including WBS elements that are part of Central Budgeting or not.
- A combination of both scenarios, *Central Budgeting for Projects* and *Central Budgeting for Internal Orders* is allowed.
  For example, a posting can contain a WBS element and an internal order which are both part of the Central Budgeting scenario.

Constraints

- There are **no** cut-over tools or reports provided.
- There is **no** consistency check for *Central Budgeting for Projects* available.
- Once Central Budgeting for a project profile is activated, budget created in a source system will **no** longer be considered.
- The following lock concept constraints exist:
  - In case of batch processing of postings, the lock concept during posting is limited and the replication will be stopped and appear as an error in SAP AIF.
  - In case a document is **not** replicated due to another error, the remote budget check will treat the budget as **not** yet consumed.

- If you change the project hierarchy in the source system it will be checked during the replication to the Central Finance system if the changed WBS element has the *Availability control active (AVAC)* or *Budgeted (BUDG)* status in the Central Finance system. In this case the change of the project hierarchy will **not** be replicated to the Central Finance system and an error is raised in SAP AIF.
- Budget maintenance is only possible, if currently **no** RFC check is done on the WBS element.
- As in the *Central Projects - Reporting* scenario networks are **not** replicated and N:1 mappings are **not** supported. Only 1:1 mappings are supported.
- You can only manage the budget in the Central Finance system for the project profiles and company codes which you defined for *Central Budgeting for Projects* in Customizing. Therefore, you can only use transaction `CJ30` in display mode in the source system.
- The *Central Budgeting for Projects* scenario is **not** supported when you are running a SAP S/4HANA Cloud source system.

> **i Note**
>
> Should the company code of a project change, be aware that this can cause the project to **no longer** be part of *Central Budgeting for Projects* and that the availability control is **not** performed during postings in a source system.

1.5.2 Central Management of Open Items in General Ledger

For open items which are posted to G/L accounts in the source system, you can centrally manage them in the Central Finance system.

Use

With this feature, when a document is posted or reset in the source system, the relevant open items posted to the G/L accounts are technically cleared automatically in the source system. The corresponding open items replicated to the Central Finance system are still open and you can only manage them in the Central Finance system.

> **i Note**
>
> This feature is independent from Central Payment activation.

Prerequisites

- You have activated Clearing Transfer.
- The G/L accounts are managed on the basis of open item management (excluding open item management for a ledger group).
- Your source system release is on SAP ECC 6.0 or higher.

Procedures

To use this feature, you need to carry out the following IMG activities in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) in the source system under ▐ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Setting for Central Management of Open Items in General Ledger* ▐ .

1. *Activate Central Clearing of G/L Open Items*
2. *Define G/L Accounts for Technical Clearing*

For more details, you can refer to the program documentation by clicking 🛈 button or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with ▐ *More Program* ❯ *Documentation* ▐ .

1.5.3 Central Payment

Use

In a Central Finance scenario, Central Payment allows you to make centralized payments and perform centralized clearing activities in the Central Finance system instead of each source system.

Journal entries are replicated from one or more source system(s) via the *System Landscape Transformation Server* (SLT) to the Central Finance system and the resulting customer/supplier open items are automatically technically cleared in the source system. This enables a centralized open item management in the Central Finance system.

When Central Payment is activated for a specific company code, open-item processing of all customer and supplier accounts for this company code is moved entirely to the Central Finance system.

All subsequent processes based on customer/vendor open items then have to take place in the Central Finance system.

Starting from SAP S/4HANA 2022, it's also possible to activate Central Payment only for intercompany AP/AR line items of a company code. For details on the activation scope, see Flexible Options for Activating Central Payment [page 229].

Prerequisites

- Consider the following **before activating Central Payment**:
  - Specify the company codes for which you want to activate Central Payment with proper activation scope.
  - Consider the following for the point in time of activation:
    - Plan the cut-over date for period end (month-end or year-end) after the closing activities.
    - The period of withholding tax accumulation
    - The activation of tax consistency checks before the activation of Central Payment
  - Consider dependent processes regarding historical open items.

- Process all error messages stuck in *SAP Application Interface Framework* (SAP AIF).
- If you are using the following functions, you can find information on steps that you must take or considerations that you must make **before activating Central Payment** in the documents listed below:
  - Reversal [page 238]
  - Foreign Currency Revaluation [page 238]
  - Balance Sheet Adjustment [page 239]
  - Individual Value Adjustment [page 240]
  - Flat-rate Value Adjustment [page 240]
  - Provisions for Doubtful Receivables [page 240]
  - Correspondence - Payment Advice Notes [page 241]
  - Correspondence - Account Statements [page 241]
  - Correspondence - Balance Confirmation [page 241]
  - Collection Management [page 242]
  - Dispute Management [page 243]
  - Credit Management [page 243]
  - Handling of Value Added Tax (VAT) [page 244]
  - Handling of Withholding Tax (WHT) [page 244]
  - Cash Journal [page 245]
  - Intercompany Reconciliation Process [page 245]
  - Bank Accounting [page 245]
  - Foreign Trade Reporting (Germany) [page 246]
  - Dunning [page 246]
  - Balance Confirmation [page 247]
  - Item Interest Calculation [page 247]
  - Cash Management [page 247]
  - Year-end Balance Carryforward [page 248]
  - Bank Account Management [page 248]
  - Bill of Exchange [page 249]

Key Features

- The open items are replicated continuously to the Central Finance system and can be paid in the Central Finance system.
- Central Payment enables standardized payment processes.
- Central Payment enables centralized accounts receivable processes like cash application, credit exposure calculations, dunning, collections prioritization.
- Using Central Payment leads to reduced costs of bank connections.
- With Central Payment, that is, using the Central Finance (SAP S/4HANA) system to make payments, you can also benefit from these features:
  - Use an SAP standard interface to upload bank statements to a central platform.
  - Monitoring of bank communications and transactions

- HANA optimization of payment proposal generation
- Integration of the SAP Business Technology Platform (SAP BTP) with the latest SAP apps for accounts receivable processes
- Integration of Digital Payments
- Mandate replication between source systems and the Central Finance system is automated so that SEPA direct debit is supported in the Central Finance system.

> **i Note**
>
> Central Payment for SAP Central Finance is released with functional restrictions, which are described in SAP Note 2827364. Before making productive use of Central Payment, please make sure that you fully understand the restrictions and have thoroughly tested Central Payment so that you won't be impacted by the restrictions.

> **→ Recommendation**
>
> We recommend that you only activate Central Payment for company codes in countries where Central Tax Reporting is supported. See Overview of Supported Reports [page 313].
>
> Please be aware that there are additional restrictions on tax reporting and tax processes in certain countries when activating Central Payment. See SAP Note 3290988.

Steps for Activating Central Payment

1. Activate the *Clearing Transfer Scenario* in the Central Finance system.
   For details on how to do that, please read Activation of Clearing Transfer and Handling of Open Items [page 181].
2. If you use SEPA payment methods, you can find detailed information on the steps to take here: SEPA Mandate Replication [page 265].
3. Run the consistency check report with the check group for Central Payment in the Central Finance system and correct inconsistencies, if necessary. You can do this using the transaction `FINS_CFIN_CC`.
   For details about the consistency check report, see Configuration Consistency Check [page 128].
4. Activate Cross-System Process Control (CSPC) before activating Central Payment.
   For details about CSPC, see Cross-System Process Control for Central Payment [page 252].
5. Make your configuration settings in the relevant source systems.
   For details, see Settings for Central Payment in Source Systems [page 231].
6. Switch on and activate Central Payment in the Central Finance system.
   If you activate Central Payment for intercompany AP/AR items, you need to activate the trading partner consistency check in advance. For details, see Flexible Options for Activating Central Payment [page 229]. The tax consistency check will be activated for the company code at the same time, regardless of the Central Payment activation scope. For details, see Activation of Central Payment in Central Finance [page 231].
7. Handle historical open items which were posted before Central Payment activation.
   For details, see Handling of Historical Open Items [page 232].

See Also

In addition, you should also read the following information:

1.5.3.1 Flexible Options for Activating Central Payment

You can activate Central Payment with different options by selecting an activation scope.

Use

To activate Central Payment, you need to choose an activation scope after specifying a company code as described in .

> **i Note**
>
> Scope 01 () is a preparation step for a smooth transition to Central Payment. It shall be activated as early as possible in the Central Finance scenario so that Central Tax Reporting is ensured and consistent after Central Payment gets activated.
>
> Once Central Payment is activated, the tax consistency check will be activated for the company code at the same time, regardless of the Central Payment activation scope.

Scope 00: Central Payment with Tax Consistency Check

Starting from SAP S/4HANA 1709, you can activate Central Payment for a whole company code.

With this scope, all the AP/AR items under this company code will be technically cleared (ALE-extern) in the source system once they're posted and can only be paid/cleared in the Central Finance system. Additionally, the deferred tax line item, net cash discount line item and bank clearing account line item which is posted during credit card settlement will also be set as ALE-extern in the source system.

For company codes that are not activated, the invoices posted in the source systems stay open and are paid in the source systems. The invoices and payments or clearing documents are replicated to the Central Finance system for reporting purposes. The replicated invoices are excluded from the payment or clearing transactions in the Central Finance system. This avoids duplicate payments as payments continue to be processed in the source system.

Scope 02: CPay Active for Intercompany AP/AR with Tax Consistency Check

As of SAP S/4HANA 2022, it's also possible to activate Central Payment for intercompany AP/AR line items of a company code only.

With this scope, only intercompany AP/AR open items with trading partner (VBUND) populated will be set to ALE-extern in the source system once they're posted and can only be paid/cleared in the Central Finance system. Additionally, the deferred tax line item and net cash discount line item in the same document as these AP/AR items will also be set to ALE-extern in the source system.

Other external customer/vendor AP/AR items under the same company code are still managed in the source system.

> **i Note**
>
> - Before activating the scope, you need to implement 3220340 and activate Trading Partner Consistency Check [page 141] for the company code for which you would like to activate Central Payment for intercompany AP/AR transactions.
> - Before activating the scope, you need to consider the following.
>   - Dependent processes based on intercompany AP/AR open items must be executed in the Central Finance system. For other reporting and dependent processes under the same company code, you are also recommended to execute them in the Central Finance system. If certain reports need to be executed in both the source and the Central Finance systems, such as localization reports, you need to test all the reports based on the payment data individually and thoroughly.
>   - Cross-System Process Control for Central Payment [page 252] only works for intercompany AP/AR line items.
>   - SD Down Payment Status Transfer [page 236], Down Payment Integration with SD [page 259] and Down Payment Integration with MM [page 263] are not available for this scope.
>   - The trading partner company code should also be activated for Central Payment.

See Also

To activate Central Payment, you need to make settings in both source system and the Central Finance system.

- Settings for Central Payment in Source Systems [page 231]
- Activation of Central Payment in Central Finance [page 231]

1.5.3.2 Settings for Central Payment in Source Systems

Carry out the following activities to make configurations for Central Payment in source systems.

Prerequisites

- You have applied all the source notes listed in the SAP Note 2346233 .
- You have implemented all the source notes listed in the SAP Note 3220340 .

Procedure

Carry out the following activities in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction `CFINIMG`) under ▶ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ◀.

1. *Define Logical System for Central Finance System*
   In this activity, you define one logical system for the target Central Finance client. A logical system identifies the client of the connected Central Finance systems in the accounting documents.
2. *Set up RFC Destination for Central Finance System*
   In this activity, you define technical parameters for RFC destinations. These parameters are used for remote function calls (RFC) to other systems.
   RFC connections are necessary for reading data from the connected Central Finance system back to the source system.
3. *Assign RFC Destination for Displaying Objects from Central Finance System*
   In this activity, you assign RFC destination to the logical system for the connected Central Finance system, in order to display objects from the Central Finance system.
4. *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for the Central Finance System*
   In this activity, you maintain the settings for the Central Finance system (leading system) and RFC assignments. These settings are used for remote function calls (RFC) from the source system into the Central Finance system.

1.5.3.3 Activation of Central Payment in Central Finance

This topic describes activities you need to perform in the Central Finance system to activate Central Payment.

Prerequisite

- You have completed all the activities mentioned in Settings for Central Payment in Source Systems [page 231].

- You have carried out the Customizing settings for Central Finance under ▐▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❳.

Procedure

1. Switch on the Central Payment feature in the Central Finance system.
   In transaction `CFINIMG`, execute activity *Switch On Central Payment* under ▐▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❳.
2. Maintain the Customizing table for Central Payment in the Central Finance system.
   1. In transaction `CFINIMG`, execute *Activate Central Payment with Flexible Options* under ▐▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❳.
   2. Choose *New Entries* (F5).
   3. In the *Logical System* field, enter the logical name of your source system. In the *Source Company Code* field, enter a company code in the source system that you want to activate with the Central Payment feature and specify the activation scope as needed.
   4. Repeat the previous step until you have added all the company codes.
   5. Press Enter and check whether you have entered any company code by mistake. Delete any incorrect entries.

      > ⚠ Caution
      >
      > After you save your changes, you can no longer delete the entries.

   6. Save your changes. The data is saved in the Central Finance system. It is also sent to the source systems and saved in the `CFIN_CPCTL` table.
   7. Select specific entries and choose the *Reconcile* button at the top of the table to display whether the Central Payment activation status is consistent between the source system and the Central Finance system.
      If there are entries marked in red, which indicates inconsistency, choose *Sync* to synchronize the data for the entries.

1.5.3.4 Handling of Historical Open Items

Historical open items are open items which were created in the source system before Central Payment activation and were replicated to the Central Finance system without being set to cleared in the source system. Therefore, these items are open in the source system and in the Central Finance system.

In the scope of Central Payment, the historical open items refer to those open items posted on the following accounts:

- Accounts Receivable (AR)
- Accounts Payable (AP)
- Cash Discount Clearing Accounts
- Deferred Tax Accounts

- Bank Clearing Accounts
- Credit Card Clearing Accounts (only for scope 00 [page 229])

To avoid double payment of these historical open items, you need to have them technically cleared in the source system, and then clear and pay them in the Central Finance system only. For details, see Historical Open Items – Ensuring Payment and Clearing Takes Place in Central Finance System [page 233].

> **i Note**
>
> If you're using the solution Historical Open Items – Ensuring Payment and Clearing Takes Place in the Source System, you need to switch to the solution Historical Open Items – Ensuring Payment and Clearing Takes Place in Central Finance System [page 233]. To make the switch successfully, you need to do the following.
>
> - Perform all activities outlined in the solution **Historical Open Items – Ensuring Payment and Clearing Takes Place in Central Finance System** successfully.
> - Remove the payment block indicator from historical items in the Central Finance system using report `FINS_CFIN_APAR_HIST_OI_PRC`.

1.5.3.4.1 Historical Open Items – Ensuring Payment and Clearing Takes Place in Central Finance System

To avoid double payment of these historical open items, you need to set historical open items in the source systems to technically cleared.

Use

Historical open items need to be handled in the following scenarios.

- You have activated Central Payment for intercompany AP/AR line items (activation scope 02).
- You have activated Central Payment for a whole company code (activation scope 00), including the scenario where you have switched the activation scope from scope 02 to scope 00.

Prerequisite

You have applied SAP Note 3220340 to activate Central Payment.

Activities

Carry out the following steps and you can set the historical open items in the source system as technically cleared.

1. Carry out activity *Define Bank Clearing Accounts for Technical Clearing* in the source system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) under ▌▶ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Settings for Central Payment* ❯ *Handling of Historical Open Items* ▌.

2. If you have used Credit Card Payment process, you need to carry out activity *Define Payment Card Clearing Account for Technical Clearing* in transaction `CFINIMG` under ▌▶ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Setting for Central Payment Credit Card* ▌.

3. Carry out activity *Set Historical Open Item as Technically Cleared* in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) under ▌▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *Handling of Historical Open Items* ▌.

> **i** Note
>
> You can check the status of the mass data processing by executing activity *Display Technical Clearing Status of Historical Open Items* in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) under ▌▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *Handling of Historical Open Items* ▌.

If you're using Central Down Payment Integration with SD (not available for scope 02), take the following actions before setting historical open items in the source system as technically cleared.

- Carry out activity *Update Down Payments with Sales Order Information* in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) under ▌▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *Handling of Historical Open Items* ▌.

- Carry out activity *Update Relationship between Down Payments and Sales Orders* in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) under ▌▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *Handling of Historical Open Items* ▌.

If you activate Central Payment with scope 02 for a specific company code, to handle historical open item posted on bank clearing accounts, you should also execute activity *Set Historical Bank Clearing Account Open Items as Technically Cleared* in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) under ▌▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *Handling of Historical Open Items* ▌.

> **i** Note
>
> It's highly recommended that all bank statements which need to be posted to both **Bank Accounting** and **Subledger Accounting** have been processed completely before you activate Central Payment for intercompany AP/AR line items.

1.5.3.5 SD Billing Clearing Status Transfer

After you activate Central Payment, the SD billing clearing status can be transferred from the Central Finance system to the specific SD billing document in the corresponding source system each time you execute a transaction related to payment, clearing, or reset operations in the Central Finance system. The update of SD billing clearing status enables processes such as Self-Billing Processing in the source system.

Prerequisites

- You have activated Central Payment.
- Your source system release is on SAP S/4HANA 2020 or higher, or is an SAP S/4HANA Cloud system.

Context

Different indicators are used for different clearing statuses in the billing process.

- To be cleared: *'A'*
- Partially cleared: *'B'*
- Fully cleared: *'C'*
- Not relevant: *' '*

Procedure

1. Switch on SD clearing status transfer for a specific source logical system.

   You do this in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction `CFINIMG`) under
   Central Finance: Target System Settings > *Central Payment* > *Central Payment Feature Toggles* .

2. Configure an outbound RFC destination for the usage of Central Payment.

   You do this in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction `CFINIMG`) under
   Central Finance: Target System Settings > *Set Up Systems* > *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for Source Systems* .

3. Maintain the outbound RFC destination in bgRFC Scheduler in the Central Finance system.

   - In transaction `SBGRFCCONF`, under *Scheduler: Destination* tab, add the *Destination Name* and necessary attributes for the outbound destination you have configured in step 2.
   - In transaction `SM59`, choose *F Fast Serializer* for this RFC destination in *Select Protocol* section of the *Special Options* tab.
     For more details on the configuration, see bgRFC Configuration.

4. Activate AIF content for the scenario `SAP_AIF_0051` in transaction `/AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT` in the Central Finance system.

   You can monitor and handle errors in transaction `/AIF/ERR` using *namespace* **/FINCF**, *interface* **SDBL_CLRST** and *interface version* **1**.

Related Information

Self-Billing Processing

1.5.3.6   SD Down Payment Status Transfer

Your Central Finance system can remotely update the down payment status in certain SD documents in your source system when a down payment is posted or reset in the Central Finance system.

Use

The down payment status in specific sales documents, such as sales contracts and sales orders, can be transferred from the Central Finance system to the corresponding sales document in the source system each time that:

- A down payment is posted in the Central Finance system to clear the relevant replicated down payment request.
- The down payment is reset in the Central Finance system.

Down payment status can be one of the following:

- Not Paid
- Partially Paid (Missing Payment)
- Partially Paid (Missing Amount)
- Fully Paid

Prerequisites

- You have activated Central Payment.
- Your source system is on SAP S/4HANA 2021 or higher, or is on SAP S/4HANA Cloud system (for sales contract down payment status transfer).
- Your source system is on SAP S/4HANA 2022 or higher, or is on SAP S/4HANA Cloud system (for sales order down payment status transfer).

Procedures

1. Switch on SD status transfer for a specific source logical system.
   You do this in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction `CFINIMG`) under
   ▶️ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *Central Payment Feature Toggles* ❯ .
2. Configure an outbound RFC destination for the usage of Central Payment.
   You do this in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction `CFINIMG`) under
   ▶️ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Set Up Systems* ❯ *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for Source Systems* ❯ .
3. Maintain the inbound RFC destination in bgRFC Scheduler in the Central Finance system.

In transaction `SBGRFCCONF`, under *Define Inbound Dest.* tab, add destination **`FINS_CFIN_SD_DPST_INB_DEST`** and prefix **`CFIN_SD_DPST`**. For more details on the configuration, see bgRFC Configuration.

4. Activate the AIF content for the scenario *SAP_AIF_0051* in transaction `/AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT` in the Central Finance system.
   You can monitor and handle transfer errors during the down payment status transfer in transaction `/AIF/ERR` using namespace **`/FINCF`**, interface **`SD_DPST`** and interface version **1**.

5. You can monitor and handle the errors during the update process in transaction `/AIF/ERR` in your source system using:

   - namespace **`/SDDP`**, interface **`CO_DP_RFC2`** and interface version **1** for sales contract scenario.
   - namespace **`/SDDP`**, interface **`SO_DP_RFC`** and interface version **1** for sales order scenario.

Related Information

Delivery Block Removal for Sales Contracts in Down Payment Processing
Delivery Block Removal for Sales Orders in Down Payment Processing

1.5.3.7   Credit Card Payment

Use

With the activation of Central Payment, credit card settlement can only be executed within the source system where credit card authorization occurs, and the open items created on payment card clearing accounts in the settlement process are supposed to be cleared in the Central Finance system.

To avoid double clearing in both source and Central Finance system, all open items on payment card clearing accounts in the source system should be set as technical cleared (*ALE-extern*).

- For open items created after Central Payment activation, the system will set them as technically cleared automatically.
- For open items which have been existing before Central Payment activation, you need to manually set them as technically cleared in the source system via transaction `FINS_CFIN_HISOI_CLR` in the Central Finance system. For details, see Historical Open Items – Ensuring Payment and Clearing Takes Place in Central Finance System [page 233].

Prerequisite

You have activated Central Payment with SAP Note 3220340.

Restrictions

- The settlement of credit card transactions FCC1, FCC2 can only be executed in the source systems.
- **SAP digital payments add-on** is not available in Credit Card Payment with Central Payment activation.

1.5.3.8   Guidance for Dependent Processes

After Central Payment has been activated, dependent processes relating to open items need to be performed in the Central Finance system rather than source systems. You can run some of these dependent processes in the Central Finance system in the same way as in a source system, while for others, you need to make some manual corrections/adjustments.

Prerequisite

You have applied SAP Note 2827364 to activate Central Payment.

1.5.3.8.1   Reversal

Source System:

- After Central Payment is activated, all documents that were posted in the source system before activation of Central Payment still need to be reversed in the source system. The reversal document is then replicated to the Central Finance system.
- If an item posted in the source system has been cleared/paid in the Central Finance system, the user needs to manually reset the clearing in the Central Finance system before performing the reversal in the source system.

Central Finance System:

All documents that are posted in the Central Finance system after activation of Central Payment need to be reversed in the Central Finance system.

1.5.3.8.2   Foreign Currency Revaluation

After Central Payment activation, you need to perform foreign currency revaluation in the Central Finance system.

If you are not using delta revaluation (valuation for balance sheet preparation), you can run the foreign currency valuation in the Central Finance system as usual.

If you are using delta revaluation, the following steps need to be performed to ensure a proper valuation in the Central Finance system for historical open items after Central Payment activation, no matter whether the source system is using Classic General Ledger Accounting (Classic G/L) or New General Ledger Accounting (New G/L):

- Ensure that all the documents to be valuated have been replicated to the Central Finance system (via initial load or ongoing replication). This should be taken into account during the implementation of Central Finance.
- Reset foreign currency valuations for all historical open items under this company code in the source system before you activate Central Payment.

  To do this, go to the *SAP Easy Access* screen in the source system and choose ▶ *Accounting* ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *General Ledger* ▶ *Periodic Processing* ▶ *Closing* ▶ *Valuate* ▶ *Foreign Currency Valuation* ▶, and run report *F.05 - Foreign Currency Valuation* (for Classic G/L) or report *FAGL_FCV - Foreign Currency Valuation (New)* (for New G/L).

  > **i Note**
  >
  > Foreign currency valuation in the New G/L does not consider the results of the Valuation for Balance Sheet Preparation function available with the Classic G/L. If the valuations are not reset, you may get incorrect foreign currency values after the data replication.

- Redo foreign currency valuations for historical open items in the corresponding company code in the Central Finance system.

  To do this, go to the *SAP Easy Access* screen in the source system and choose ▶ *Accounting* ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *General Ledger* ▶ *Periodic Processing* ▶ *Closing* ▶ *Valuate* ▶ *Foreign Currency Valuation* ▶, and run the report *FAGL_FC_VAL - Foreign Currency Valuation (New)*.

Remark:

In case of Delta Revaluation = Valuation for Balance Sheet Preparation (no reversal on the 1st day of the next month) and usage of the Strict Lowest Value revaluation method, the valuation results could be different depending on the exchange rate history, because the Central Finance system does not consider historical valuation runs which might have used a lower exchange rate.

1.5.3.8.3 Balance Sheet Adjustment

Before Central Payment is activated, you might run balance sheet adjustment in the following scenarios:

- Balance sheet adjustment for business area
  - Run in the source system only. The adjustment postings will then be replicated to the Central Finance system.
  - Run in the Central Finance system only.
- Balance sheet adjustment for profit center
  - Run in the source system as well as the Central Finance system. (The adjustment posting in the source system will not be replicated to the Central Finance system.)
  - Run in the Central Finance system only.
  - Additional scenarios
    For example, profit center adjustment only in the source system. Refer to a migration project to get the right profit center values for the Central Finance system.

After Central Payment is activated, for all the scenarios above, the balance sheet adjustment for business area and profit center must be processed in the Central Finance system only.

To ensure that the balance sheet adjustment can run successfully after Central Payment is activated, you need to:

- Deactivate the used balance sheet adjustments in the source system.
- Activate the corresponding balance sheet adjustment in the Central Finance system.

1.5.3.8.4   Individual Value Adjustment

The following items should be taken into consideration to ensure Individual Value Adjustment runs successfully after Central Payment is activated:

- After Central Payment is activated, ensure that individual value adjustment (transaction F-21) is only carried out in the Central Finance system.
- After Central Payment is activated, the reverse process (transaction FB08) of individual value adjustments that were posted in the source system before Central Payment activation, is carried out in the source system. The reversal document is replicated to the Central Finance system.

1.5.3.8.5   Flat-rate Value Adjustment

After Central Payment has been activated, the process for Flat-rate Value Adjustment varies as below:

- If the valuation is generated in the source system, you can only check the information about the valuation on the single open item in the source system. This information is not transferred to the Central Finance system.
- If the valuation is generated in the Central Finance system, you can only check the valuation information on the single open items in the Central Finance system.

1.5.3.8.6   Provisions for Doubtful Receivables

The following steps need to be performed to ensure the correct provision process for doubtful receivables for historical open items in the Central Finance system after Central Payment activation, no matter whether the source system is using Classic G/L or New G/L:

- Ensure that all the provision documents of the source system have been replicated to the Central Finance system (through initial load or ongoing replication). This should be considered during Central Finance implementation.
- Ensure that all the provision documents have been reversed for the cleared invoices in the source system before Central Payment is activated.
- Reverse the provision documents for all historical open items in the source system before Central Payment is activated.

Remark: To reverse the provision documents, you can make an offset posting manually via `FB01` *to the provision account to make the balance zero. You should do the reversal before running transaction* `FINS_CFIN_HISOI_CLR` *in the Central Finance system to set historical open items as technically cleared in the source system.*

- Redo the provision for the historical open items in Central Finance system before Central Payment activation.
  Remark: To redo the provision in the Central Finance system, you should keep the Key Date and Open Items at Key Date the same as in the last run in the source system.

1.5.3.8.7 Correspondence - Payment Advice Notes

The following items should be taken into consideration to ensure that the Payment Advice Note process runs successfully after Central Payment activation:

- After Central Payment is activated, payment advice notes for incoming payments have to be created in the Central Finance system.
  Shortly before you activate Central Payment, we recommend that you create payment advice notes in the Central Finance system to ensure that they can be processed when payments arrive in the Central Finance system.
- After Central Payment is activated, payment advice notes along with outgoing payments will be generated in the Central Finance system.

1.5.3.8.8 Correspondence - Account Statements

The following items should be taken into consideration to ensure that the account statement process runs successfully after Central Payment is activated:

- Ensure that all FI documents for the customer or supplier can be replicated to the Central Finance system.
- The field *Bank Statement* should have been maintained in the business partner master data for the customer or supplier in the Central Finance system.
- The account statement process should run in the Central Finance system after the activation of Central Payment.

1.5.3.8.9 Correspondence - Balance Confirmation

After Central Payment is activated, balance confirmation must be executed in the Central Finance system.

Please note that because only Down Payment Requests and Payment Requests are replicated, other noted items are not included in the Balance Confirmation.

1.5.3.8.10 Collection Management

After Central Payment has been activated, Collection Management needs to be handled differently depending on the scenario:

- If Collection Management was used in a stand-alone Collection Management system before Central Payment was activated:
  - If Collection Management and Central Finance were running on the same system
    After Central Payment has been activated, Collection Management is still performed in the Collection Management (Central Finance) system. There is no need to connect other systems to the Collection Management system.
  - If Collection Management and Central Finance were running on different systems
    After Central Payment has been activated, you need to connect the Central Finance system to the Collection Management system and disconnect the source systems, and do Collection Management there.
- If Collection Management was used in one or more source system(s) before Central Payment was activated:
  - After Central Payment is activated, you need to configure and process Collection Management in the Central Finance system.
  - For the historical collection process in the source systems, you can leave historical collection objects such as promises to pay, dispute cases, dunning history, notes, resubmissions, customer contacts, in the source systems. If you need them for further processing in the Central Finance system, consider starting a migration project to transfer the historical data to the Central Finance system and proceed the Collection process.
- As Central Payment can be activated on a company code basis, the prerequisite for running Collections Management in Central Finance is that one collection segment is assigned to one company code. This ensures that for those company codes which are not enabled for Central Payment the collection process can still run in the source system.

For all scenarios above, you should be aware of following changes to the two functions for the SD billing document in the Collection Worklist:

- If RFC connection to the source system has been enabled, you can navigate to the Billing Document in the source system by double-clicking the *Billing Doc Number* or clicking the button *Billing Document*.
- The function Output Billing Document Again will be unavailable if the billing document is located in the source system. You need to trigger the printing of the billing document in the corresponding source system.

> ⚠ Caution
>
> The dunning history is not available from previous dunning runs in source systems.

When you open the **Process Receivables** app, which provides a list of all open receivables in the Central Finance system, you will see a PDF icon next to the billing document number (depending on the layout variant). When you click the PDF icon, the system will navigate to transaction VF03 (**Display Billing Document**) running in a source system to display the billing document, if it does not exist in the Central Finance system.

1.5.3.8.11 Dispute Management

Before Central Payment is activated, Dispute Management can be run in either the source system or in the Central Finance system (if clearing transfer is activated).

If Central Payment is activated, Dispute Management has to be implemented in the Central Finance system.

To ensure that the billing document in the source system can be linked to the dispute case in the Central Finance system, add the following entry in the Customizing activity under ▶ *Financial Supply Chain Management* ❭ *Dispute Management* ❭ *Dispute Case Processing* ❭ *Process Integration* ❭ *Define Derivation of Element Types* ◗.

Object Type	Logical System	Element Type ID
VBRK	Logical system of source system	UDM_SPS_VBRK

If Dispute Management was run in the source system before Central Payment was activated, dispute cases which are still open or in process in the source system might still exist after Central Payment has been activated. If these dispute cases need further processing, they need to be migrated to the Central Finance system in a customer-specific migration project.

1.5.3.8.12 Credit Management

Before Central Payment is activated, if the SAP Credit Management (FSCM) system is implemented together with the Central Finance system:

- The Central Finance scenario replicates the FI documents from a source system to the Central Finance system while credit exposure (open invoice) of FSCM is also updated on the FSCM system, which will cause duplicate open invoices. To avoid the duplicate issue, we suggest filtering out the company code which has activated Central Finance using BADI UKM_FILL~ FILL_FIELDS. See SAP Note 2839326🖈 and 2833145🖈 for details.

- Be kindly informed that once the Central Finance system goes live, you need to rebuild the credit exposure with type 200 *Open Invoices* (by default is 200) to clean up inconsistencies in credit exposure values. Run transaction UKM_COMMITMENTS to delete incorrect credit exposure values and use report UKM_TRANSFER_ITEMS to reconstruct the credit exposure values. See SAP Note 2576445🖈 and 1124271🖈 for details.

After Central Payment is activated, if the FSCM system is implemented together with the Central Finance system:

- In the Central Payment scenario of Central Finance, the FI document in the source system is set to *ALE-extern*. Then, the replicated FI document will not update the credit exposure with type 200 *Open Invoice*.

- We recommend you to run transaction FINS_CFIN_HISOI_CLR) in the Central Finance system to set historical open items of FI documents in the source system as technically cleared. For FSCM function, if BADI UKM_FILL~FILL_FIELDS was enhanced to filter out the company codes in the Central Finance scenario, the BADI should be switched off/back or enhanced not to filter out company codes.

If the FSCM system is not implemented together with the Central Finance system (standalone or with source system), please follow the SAP Credit Management configuration guidance to set up your system.

Please be informed that after activation of Central Payment, the payment history from source systems (such as table **KNB4**) and dunning history from source systems (such as table **KNB5**) could be missing in the Central Finance system. For the payment history, it depends on whether the indicator *Record Payment History* was set on the business partner master data before Central Payment is activated. For the dunning history on master data, it depends on when and how master data is replicated to Central Finance. If you need this data for processes in Credit Management, please take this into consideration during your project and use a custom solution if it is necessary to transfer the data.

1.5.3.8.13 Handling of Value Added Tax (VAT)

Before Central Payment is activated, the report for Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases and payment to the tax authority must be processed in the source system.

After Central Payment is activated, the process depends on whether the company is in a country where it is legally required that short payments generate tax adjustment:

- If you are in a country where short payments to suppliers/from customers (such as cash discount) do not generate tax adjustment, the report for Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases can be run either in the source system or the Central Finance system. While the payment to tax authority must be executed in the Central Finance system.
- If you are in a country where short payments to suppliers/from customers (such as cash discount) generate tax adjustment, both the report for Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases and the payment to tax authority must be executed in Central Finance system.

For historical open items on tax payable account, the payment to the tax authority must be processed in the Central Finance system.

See Also

VAT Recalculation Check [page 311]

1.5.3.8.14 Handling of Withholding Tax (WHT)

If you have activated Central Payment for a certain company code, you post journal entries with tax impact in the Central Finance system that are not available in the source system. That is why you must also carry out tax reporting in the Central Finance system.

Once Central Payment is active, withholding tax works without restrictions for countries where withholding tax is posted at the time of invoice as well as for countries where withholding tax is posted at the time of payment.

This does not apply to accumulated WHT. Accumulation data is available in the Central Finance system only for WHT at time of payment, not at point of invoice.

If you use accumulated WHT, you must make sure that you activate Central Payment before the next accumulation period starts, whether this is a month, a calendar year, or a 12-month period starting on a

specific month. That way all information for calculating accumulated WHT is available in the Central Finance system.

See Also

1.5.3.8.15 Cash Journal

The following steps for cash journal closing need to be executed in the source system in order to transfer the cash journal from a source system to the Central Finance system before Central Payment is activated:

- All documents in the cash journal need to have status *posted*, *reversed* or *deleted*. There must not be any remaining documents with status *saved* (indicated as yellow traffic lights).
- All checks must be submitted and the check lots must be posted.
- Balances in cash journal and G/L accounts must be equal (if you use several cash journals which post to the same G/L account, you can use analysis report `RFCJ14` to get an overview of the closing balance of the cash journals; see details in SAP Note 2515460 .)
- The cash journal must be set to zero by a closing entry. This means that the remaining cash needs to be removed from the cash journal in the source system and be paid into the new cash journal in the Central Finance system.
- When all of the above listed conditions have been met, the cash journal in the source system can be closed using `FBCJC0`. After that, no new entries can be added to the cash journal.

1.5.3.8.16 Intercompany Reconciliation Process

The following items should be taken into consideration to ensure that the Intercompany Reconciliation process runs successfully after Central Payment is activated:

- Ensure that all the documents to be reconciled have been replicated to the Central Finance system (through initial load or ongoing replication). This should be considered during Central Finance implementation.
- Run the Intercompany Reconciliation Process in the Central Finance system after Central Payment is activated.
- All company codes involved in Intercompany Reconciliation must be activated for Central Payment.

1.5.3.8.17 Bank Accounting

All bank statements must be posted in the source system before activation of Central Payment (no pending batch input sessions).

After activating Central Payment for specific company codes all your payments for these company codes will be generated in the Central Finance system including your bank statements.

The historical bank statements are not available in the Central Finance system and can only be accessed in the source systems.

1.5.3.8.18 Foreign Trade Reporting (Germany)

In Germany, companies have to report payables to and receivables from foreign customers/suppliers to the German Central Bank. After Central Payment is activated, the Foreign Trade Report must be processed in the Central Finance system.

The following reports are available:

- Report RFAWVZ5A - *Foreign Trade Regulations Report Z5a* and report RFAWVZ5P - *Foreign Trade Regulations Report Z5A, Page 2: Downloading Reporting Data* to download the file.
  To run the reports, start transaction SA38 and enter RFAWVZ5A or RFAWVZ5P as the program name.
- Report RFAWVZ40N - *Z4 Reports for Foreign Trade Regulations on Basis of Receivables/Payables*

The reports take into account the items of documents posted with the Central Bank Indicator, which will be replicated from the source system to the Central Finance system. Please follow the rules of the State Central Bank (SCB) and German Foreign Trade Regulations (AWV) to configure the indicator values. To use these reports, please make sure the configuration of indicators is consistent between the source system and the Central Finance system.

1.5.3.8.19 Dunning

Once Central Payment is activated, the dunning process must be run in the Central Finance system.

The dunning data of historical open items might contain incorrect values in the Central Finance system if different dunning procedures are used in the source systems and the Central Finance system. Dunning level and dunning key must be verified on item level and must be corrected manually if necessary. Dunning area and dunning block are mapped, on the item level, from the source system to the Central Finance system. Manual correction of dunning area and dunning block in historical open items is only necessary if you have changed configuration of dunning area or dunning block since activating Central Payment.

The field *Last Dunning Date* in the customer master record controls the dunning frequency. After activation of Central Payment, if this field is empty, the next dunning level may be reached too early. This issue can be prevented by organizational measures, by executing the dunning run in the usual interval (for example, if the last run in the source system is on the 1st of January, the next run in the Central Finance system can be on 15th of January).

The field *Highest Dunning Level* will be set in the customer master record for the accountant's information. After activation of Central payment, if this field is empty in the Central Finance system and the accountant needs to know about it, he/she needs to check in the source system. The field will be filled again with the first dunning run in the Central Finance system.

1.5.3.8.20 Balance Confirmation

After Central Payment is activated, balance confirmation must be executed in the Central Finance system. Note that only down payment requests and payment requests are replicated, so other noted items are not included in the balance confirmation.

1.5.3.8.21 Item Interest Calculation

The following items should be taken into consideration to ensure that item interest calculation runs successfully after Central Payment activation:

- Before Central Payment activation, item interest calculation is processed in the source system.
- After Central Payment has been activated, item interest calculation has to be performed in the Central Finance system. To guarantee that the item interest calculation in the Central Finance system is based on the correct values, the following steps must be performed:
  - Before you run the item interest calculation report, launch *Prepare Item Interest Calculation* in Customizing of Finance (transaction SPRO) under ⫸ *Financial Accounting* ⟩ *Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable* ⟩ *Business Transactions* ⟩ *Interest Calculation* ⟩ *Interest Calculation Global Settings* ⟩ and deselect the indicator *Post Interest*.
  - Run the item interest calculation report (transaction FINTAP) to the same date you run it in the source system.
  - Go back to the Customizing of Finance under ⫸ *Financial Accounting* ⟩ *Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable* ⟩ *Business Transactions* ⟩ *Interest Calculation* ⟩ *Interest Calculation Global Settings* ⟩ *Prepare Item Interest Calculation* ⟩ and select the indicator *Post Interest*.

Now the system is prepared to process the item interest calculation correctly in the Central Finance system. See SAP Note 2184320 for details.

1.5.3.8.22 Cash Management

After Central Finance implementation, Cash Management can be run in either a source system or the Central Finance system.

If you run Cash Management in the Central Finance system, please consider the following:

- Clearing transfer must be activated for the source system.
- To transfer classic cash management data (such as purchase orders, sales orders) from the source system to the Central Finance system, use standard IDoc message type CMSEND, CMREQU).
- There is a risk of double cash management items for FI postings (one item transferred via IDoc; one item generated during FI document replication) in One Exposure (table FQM_FLOW) in the Central Finance system. To avoid double postings in One Exposure, use the filters in the Intermediate Document (IDoc) distribution model.

- For more information, see Cash and Liquity Management.

After Central Payment is activated, Cash Management must run in the Central Finance system as the payment postings are only available in the Central Finance system. If you are using `Payment History` or `Check Cashing Time` to calculate planning date, you need to be aware of the following:

- `Payment History`: If the indicator *payment history record* is set in customer master data of the source system, payment history (table `KNB4`) will be considered when planning date is calculated for customers (see SAP Note 24883📌). After Central Payment is activated, the payment history will only be updated in the Central Finance system. As a result, the planning date can no longer be correctly calculated in the source system.

- `Check Cashing Time`: It will be considered when planning date is calculated for vendors if the payment method is a check payment method. Check cashing time can be maintained manually in vendor master data or using report `RFSRUE10` (see SAP Note 24883📌). However, in the scenario of Central Payment, `RFSRUE10` can only be run in the Central Finance system. As a result, the calculation of planning date is not correct any more in the source system.

For the re-determination of planning date, the following is recommended:

- The planning date will be re-determined when FI documents are reposted in the Central Finance system, only if the planning date is empty. To clear the planning date replicated from the source system before the document creation, you can implement Central Finance BAdI `BADI_FINS_CFIN_AC_INTERFACE`. The replicated FI documents will be created with re-determined planning date in the Central Finance system.

- Note that to ensure the payment history data can be fetched correctly in the process of planning date re-determination, you are recommended to maintain the same *payment history record* for customer master data in the source system and in the Central Finance system already at the preliminary phase Central Finance implementation. Regarding the influence of payment history, refer to SAP Note 24883📌 for details.

1.5.3.8.23 Year-end Balance Carryforward

The following items should be taken into consideration to ensure the balance carryforward process runs successfully after Central Payment activation:

- After activating Central Payment, you need to run the balance carryforward process in the Central Finance system.

- You also need to run the balance carryforward process in the source system (no matter whether this is an ECC version or an SAP S/4HANA version), but the results in the source system and the Central Finance system will not necessarily match.

1.5.3.8.24 Bank Account Management

After Central Finance implementation:

- House bank and house bank account should be the same in the source and the Central Finance systems if they need to be assigned in the invoices.

- If you want to use different house banks and house bank accounts in the source and the Central Finance systems, you need to define your own corresponding mapping entities and maintain mapping entries.

After Central Payment activation:

- Bank Relationship Management and house bank-related configuration must be implemented in the Central Finance system.
  If bank account master data which is managed in the Central Finance system needs to be used in the source system (assign house bank/house bank account in the document in the source system), you can use the `Execute Data Replication` program (transaction `DRFOUT`) to replicate house banks, house bank accounts, and bank accounts from the Central Finance system to the source systems. For more details, see Replicate House Banks, House Bank Accounts, and Bank Accounts.

1.5.3.8.25 Bill of Exchange

Before Central Payment is activated, Bill of Exchange (BoE) processes run in the source system and relevant documents are replicated to the Central Finance system.

After Central Payment has been activated, Bill of Exchange processes must be run in the Central Finance system. To ensure that payment processes via BoE can run successfully in Central Finance, you need to apply SAP Note 2288901 to map special G/L transactions of type "W" in the Central Finance system.

If payment processes via BoE have been executed in the source system before Central Payment activation, open items from historical transactions may still exist in the Central Finance system after Central Payment activation.

- For the standard BoE payment (transaction `F-36`/`F110`), the historical open items can be processed without disruption in the Central Finance system.
- Other BoE processes such as the following can no longer be performed in the Central Finance system, after implementation of SAP Note 2288901:
  - BoE presentation (transaction `FBWE`)
  - BoE collection (transaction `F-34`)
  - Discounting (transaction `F-33`)
  - Forfaiting (transaction `F-35`)
  - Reversal of liability(transaction `F-20`)

If you want to run these transactions in the Central Finance system, you must reverse the BoE processes in the source system and then repost the documents directly in the Central Finance system.

1.5.3.8.26 Outgoing Checks

After a company code is activated for Central Payment, all processes that are relevant for outgoing checks under this company code such as check encashment and check voiding, are moved to the Central Finance system.

Outgoing Checks Created After Central Payment Activation

After Central Payment is activated, you need to process outgoing checks in the Central Finance system.

Historical Outgoing Checks Created Before Central Payment Activation

In order to ensure the continuity of follow-on outgoing check processes in the Central Finance system, all historical outgoing check relevant transaction data which is created before Central Payment activation needs to be migrated from the source system to the Central Finance system.

> **i Note**
>
> If you have checks to be deleted, please delete them in the source systems before migration.

Prerequisites

- You have activated specific company codes for Central Payment. For details, see SAP Note 2346233 .
- Your source system release is on SAP ECC 6.0 or higher.
- Your Central Finance system release is on SAP S/4HANA 1709 FPS0 or higher.

Procedures

1. Set up remote function calls (RFC) connection from the Central Finance system to your source system. To do this, carry out the following IMG activities in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) in the Central Finance system under *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Set Up Systems* .
   1. *Set up RFC Destination for Source Systems*
   2. *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for Source Systems*
      In this activity, you need to maintain *RFC usage 6 – Central Payment* for the RFC destination.
2. Set the bank clearing accounts of migrated checks to technically cleared in the source systems.
   1. *Define Bank Clearing Accounts for Technical Clearing*
      Run transaction `CFINIMG` in the source system, and go to *Central Finance: Source System Settings* > *Settings for Central Payment* > *Handling of Historical Open Items* .
   2. *Set Historical Open Items as Technically Cleared*
      Run transaction `CFINIMG` in the Central Finance system, and go to *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Central Payment* > *Handling of Historical Open Items* .
3. Maintain Check Lots in the Central Finance system in transaction `FCHI`.

Check lots which contain migrated checks in source systems should be configured manually in the Central Finance system, which means that each migrated check needs to correspond to a check lot in the Central Finance system.

- If the check lot setting is sequential in the Central Finance system and only a part of the checks in a source check lot are to be migrated, you need to separate the checks into two check lots in the Central Finance system. The first check lot is defined for migrated checks, where you need to define the number range of the migrated checks, and the second check lot is for the other checks, where you need to define the unused number range. The 'Next Lot' value of first check lot should be the same as the second check lot.
  For example, you have checks 001-010 to be migrated, and the corresponding check lot is 0001 in the source system.
  Below is the check lot configured in the source system.

Lot Number	Check No. from	Check No. to	Number Status
0001	001	100	010

You can define check lot *0001* for used number range, and *0002* for unused number range in the Central Finance system. The field *Next Lot* of *0001* need to be configured as *0002*.
Check lot should be defined as below in the Central Finance system.

Lot Number	Check No. from	Check No. to	Next Lot
0001	001	010	0002
0002	011	100	

- If the check lot is non-sequential in the Central Finance system, you need to define the check lot in the Central Finance system the same way as in the source system.

> i Note
>
> If some of the checks in the non-sequential check lot are not migrated from the source system, the unused source check numbers may be reused in the Central Finance system, which may lead to inconsistency issues. Therefore, we recommend that you migrate all checks if the corresponding check lot is non-sequential.

4. Carry out IMG activity *Define Migration Scope for Historical Outgoing Checks* in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) in the Central Finance system under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *Handling of Historical Outgoing Checks* ❯.
   You need to specify the logical system and company code for the historical outgoing check to be migrated from the source system.
   In case that some old check data doesn't need to be migrated, you can define a start date to filter out the checks which are printed before the date. That is, only checks which are printed on or after the specified data will be migrated. All checks including open checks, cashed checks and voided checks from the start date are migrated.
5. Carry out IMG activity *Migrate Historical Outgoing Checks from Source System to Central Finance* in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) in the Central Finance system under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *Handling of Historical Outgoing Checks* ❯.

6. Carry out IMG activity *Migration Status Monitor* in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) in the Central Finance system under ▐▷ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *Handling of Historical Outgoing Checks* ◁▌.
   If you find errors in the monitor program, you need to correct the errors first before executing the migration report once more.

Special Case Handling

To cancel payment for migrated checks with related payment document to be reversed, you need to do as follows because historical payment document can only be reversed in the source system.

1. Void the check by canceling payment (transaction: `FCH8`) in the source system.

   > **i Note**
   >
   > In the meantime, the payment document is reversed in the source system and the relevant reversal document is replicated to the Central Finance system.

2. Void the check (transaction: `FCH9`) in the Central Finance system.

Deletion of Migrated Check Data

After you have migrated specific historical outgoing checks from a source system to the Central Finance system, if some errors happen to the migrated data, you can run the deletion program to delete the migrated outgoing checks in the Central Finance system and run the migration program once more.

You can do this in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction: `CFINIMG`) in the Central Finance system under ▐▷ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *Handling of Historical Outgoing Checks* ❯ *Delete Migrated Historical Outgoing Checks* ◁▌.

> **i Note**
>
> As all outgoing check relevant transaction data will be deleted by this program, please ensure you haven't started any follow-on processes for the migrated historical outgoing check in the Central Finance system when executing this program.
>
> If you mistakenly delete the migrated checks which are already cashed in the Central Finance system after the migration, you can re-migrate the check from the source system to the Central Finance system and cash the check again in the Central Finance system.

1.5.3.9   Cross-System Process Control for Central Payment

Challenges

With the activation of Central Payment, business processes are distributed across systems. Replicated invoices are technically cleared in the source system and paid in the Central Finance system. This can lead to the following challenges:

- The actual clearing status of an invoice is not available in the source system. It is only available in the Central Finance system.
- Business processes that depend on the actual clearing status of invoices in the source system may be impacted.
- The mechanisms that are used to lock and validate the clearing status in a standalone system cannot be used in a cross-system scenario.

Use

A new framework has been introduced to allow the smooth and consistent flow of business processes, which involve changes to documents and which are distributed across different systems where documents are replicated between the systems. The new framework is called *Cross-System Process Control (CSPC)*.

Token

CSPC uses a virtual **token** to control whether a system is permitted to execute certain process steps for a particular object (business object node). Process steps are performed based on the local availability of a virtual token, which, in case of unavailability, can be requested from the corresponding source or Central Finance system.

After activation of Central Payment and CSPC, token is created automatically for each new item and can only be active in one system at a time. Without token, process steps involving the item cannot be performed. This ensures that only one system at a time can execute a process step involving the item.

Process Type

CSPC uses **process type** to define a group of process steps handled by CSPC in the same way in terms of the locking strategy and semantic checks that are applied. To use CSPC in Central Payment, you need to activate process type *CPAY* for the Central Finance system.

> i Note
>
> You are recommended to activate CSPC for your Central Payment system. If this is the first time for you to activate company codes for Central Payment, CSPC is mandatory for your Central Payment system.

Feature

Within the Central Payment scenario, you can use the cross-system process control to implement the following controls:

- For SD invoices, MM invoices, FI invoices and down payment requests, the system prevents that a reversal is posted accidentally in the source system in the following cases:
  - The corresponding replicated document has already been cleared in the Central Finance system.
  - The corresponding replicated document has already been included in a successful payment proposal in the Central Finance system.
  - The corresponding replicated document is locked in the Central Finance system.

- The customer/vendor account is locked by payment/clearing process in the Central Finance system.
- Besides individual document reversal (FB08), the controls above are also available for cross-company code reversal (FBU8).
- For open items related to SD invoices, MM invoices, FI invoices and down payment requests, CSPC decides whether payment or clearing [page 257] of these items can happen in the Central Finance system.

System Release Requirement

- Your source system release is on SAP ECC 6.0 or higher.
- Your Central Finance system release is on SAP S/4HANA 1709 or higher.

1.5.3.9.1   Activation of Cross-System Process Control for Central Payment

To activate Cross-System Process Control (CSPC) for Central Payment, you need to carry out some Customizing activities in both source and Central Finance systems.

Prerequisites

- You have applied SAP Note 3220340 to implement Central Payment.
- You have applied SAP Note 2815665 to apply this solution in the source system.

Procedure

1. Carry out the following activities **in the Central Finance system** in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction CFINIMG) under *Central Finance* › *Central Finance: Target System Settings* › *Cross-System Process Control (Target System)* .

   - *Set up RFC Connections for Cross-System Process Control*
     In this activity, you define technical parameters for RFC destinations. These parameters are used for remote function calls (RFC) to other systems. You must define these parameters for all systems for which you want to use the CSPC scenario.

   - *Configure Remote Systems for Cross-System Process Control*
     In this activity, you define the logical system (source system) and its RFC Destination for your CSPC scenario, and activate the Process Type *CPAY* for the system.

> **i Note**
>
> The logical system you define here should be the same as what you have maintained in the Central Payment Customizing table. For more information, see Activation of Central Payment in Central Finance [page 231].

2. Carry out the following activities **in the source system** in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction CFINIMG) under ▌▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ▶ *Cross-System Process Control (Source System)* ▐.

   - *Set up RFC Connections for Cross-System Process Control*
     In this activity, you define technical parameters for RFC destinations. These parameters are used for remote function calls (RFC) to other systems. You must define these parameters for all systems for which you want to use the CSPC scenario.

   - *Configure Remote Systems for Cross-System Process Control*
     In this activity, you define the logical system (Central Finance system) and its RFC Destination for your CSPC scenario, and activate the Process Type *CPAY* for the system.

     > **i Note**
     >
     > The settings for the logical system and RFC destination should be the same as what you have defined in *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for the Central Payment*. For more information, see Settings for Central Payment in Source Systems [page 231].

1.5.3.9.2 Handling of Historical Items

After Cross-System Process Control (CSPC) has been activated for Central Payment, historical items on Accounts Payable (AP) and Accounts Receivable (AR) may still exist in both source and Central Finance systems.

The historical items can include **historical open AP/AR items** and **historical closed AP/AR items**. You need to carry out business processes related to these items after token has been created for each of them to avoid errors in these processes. Only when token is available can CSPC implement controls on these business processes.

Prerequisites

- You have activated specific company codes for Central Payment.
- You have activated CSPC for Central Payment.
- The SLT replication is up and running.
- You have change authorization for company codes in the Central Finance system (authorization object: **F_BKPF_BUK**) and execute authorization for Central Payment (authorization object: **F_CFIN_TRG**).

1.5.3.9.2.1 Initialize CSPC for Historical Open AP/AR Items

Historical open AP/AR items were those created in the source system

- before CSPC activation (if Central Payment is activated before CSPC activation)
- or before Central Payment activation (if Central Payment is activated after CSPC activation)

To ensure the smooth and consistent flow of business processes involving these items, you need to run the CSPC initialization program `FINS_CFIN_CPAYCSPC_I` in the Central Finance system to create token for the historical open AP/AR item. Without token, payment or clearing cannot be done for these items. To access the initialization, run transaction or carry out the following steps.

1. Launch the activity *Initialization of Cross-System Process Control* in the Central Finance system. (IMG path: in transaction `CFINIMG`, under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Central Payment* ▶ *Cross-System Process Control for Central Payment* ▶)
2. Specify how many background jobs you want to use for the parallel processing of CSPC initialization.
3. Execute the program.
4. Go to the activity *Initialization Status Monitor* and check the processing results by package. (IMG path: in transaction `CFINIMG`, under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Central Payment* ▶ *Cross-System Process Control for Central Payment* ▶)

> ### i Note
>
> If any error occurs after your first run, we recommend that you fix the errors first and then execute the CSPC initialization program again, in which case only the packages which contain errors will be triggered.

1.5.3.9.2.2 Reset Historical Cleared AP/AR Items

Historical cleared AP/AR items were those cleared

- in the Central Finance system before CSPC activation (if Central Payment is activated before CSPC activation)
- cleared in the source systems before Central Payment activation ((if Central Payment is activated after CSPC activation))

After activation of Central Payment and CSPC, token can be created automatically when you reopen these items via **Reset** (transaction: FBRA), so that payment and clearing for the reopened items can be processed smoothly and consistently.

Related Information

Activation of Cross-System Process Control for Central Payment [page 254]

1.5.3.9.3 Payment and Clearing

In the Central Payment scenario, open items related to SD/FI invoice or down payment request are set as technically cleared in the source systems and replicated to the Central Finance system. Payment or clearing of these open items can only be done in the Central Finance system. Cross-System Process Control (CSPC) decides whether specific payment/clearing activities can be carried out for these open items in the Central Finance system.

Prerequisites

- You have activated specific company codes for Central Payment.
- You have activated CSPC for Central Payment.
- The SLT replication is up and running.
- You have run the initialization program in the Central Finance system (transaction: FINS_CFIN_CPAYCSPC_I).

Feature

You can use CSPC to implement following controls in payment run (transaction: F110) and automatic clearing (transaction: F.13):

- Payment and clearing will be prevented in the Central Finance system if the open items have been reversed in the source system but the reversal or changed document is not replicated while stuck in AIF.
- Payment and clearing will be prevented in the Central Finance system if open items were created in the source system before CSPC activation and the initialization report is not performed successfully.
- Payment and clearing will be prevented in the Central Finance system if open items are locked by a reversal transaction in the source system while the corresponding document is getting paid or cleared in Central Finance system.

If an error message is raised, you can check details via **Token Issues Correction** program (transaction: FINS_CFIN_CPAYCSPC_F).

Supported Scenarios

This table lists all the payment/clearing transactions or applications supporting this feature.

Payment/Clearing	SAP GUI Transaction	SAP Fiori App
Payment Run	F110	*Manage Automatic Payments / Schedule Payment Proposals*

Payment/Clearing	SAP GUI Transaction	SAP Fiori App
Automatic Clearing	F.13	*Clear Open Items Automatically*
Post Incoming Payment	F-28	*Post Incoming Payments*
Post Outgoing Payment	F-53	*Post Outgoing Payments*
Clear Customer	F-32	*Clear Incoming Payments*
Clear Vendor	F-44	*Clear Outgoing Payments*
Post Customer Down Payment	F-29	*Post Incoming Payments*
Post Vendor Down Payment	F-48	*Post Outgoing Payments*
Clear Customer Down Payment	F-39	*Clear Incoming Payments*
Clear Vendor Down Payment	F-54	*Clear Outgoing Payments*
Assignment of Open Items	FB15	*Assign Open Items*
Bank Statement Processing	FEB_BSPROC	*Reprocess Bank Statement Items*
Bill of Exchange Payment - Incoming Payment	F-36	*Receive Bill of Exchange*
Bill of Exchange Payment - Outgoing Payment	F-40	*Post Bill of Exchange Payables Payments*
Process Lockbox Items	FEBA_LOCKBOX	*Reprocess Lockbox Items*
Post Incoming Checks	FEBA_CHECK_DEPOSIT	*Postprocessing Checks*

Related Information

1.5.3.9.4 Correcting Token Issues

After Cross-System Process Control (CSPC) is activated for Central Payment, the payment or clearing of open items will be blocked if token issues occur in CSPC in the Central Finance system.

You can execute this correction program to identify token issues for specific open items in the Central Finance system.

You can also display logs detailing CSPC related errors occurred in payment or clearing operations.

> **i Note**
>
> Once you have activated CSPC, you are recommended to run this report before performing payment run (transaction: F110) or automatic clearing (transaction: F.13).

Prerequisites

- You have activated specific company codes for Central Payment.
- You have activated process type Central Payment (CPAY) in CSPC.
- The SLT replication is up and running.
- You have change authorization for company codes in the Central Finance system (authorization object: `F_BKPF_BUK`) and execute authorization for Central Payment application (authorization object: `F_CFIN_TRG`).

Procedure

1. Run transaction `FINS_CFIN_CPAYCSPC_F` or launch IMG activity *Correcting Token Issues for Cross-System Process Control* in the Central Finance system. (IMG path: in transaction `CFINIMG`, under ▌▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *Cross-System Process Control for Central Payment* ▌.
2. Choose an execution option (Execution or Display Logs).
3. Specify general selection criteria.
4. Execute the program.
5. Check the results.

For more details, you can refer to the program documentation by clicking ![i] button.

Related Information

Payment and Clearing [page 257]

1.5.3.10 Down Payment Integration with SD

The integration of SD-related down payments into Central Finance allows you to do the following in your Central Finance system, instead of in your source systems:

- Post down payments with reference to a down payment request replicated from a source system (request-based)
- Post down payments with reference to a sales order from a source system (condition-based)
- Carry out clearing activities for down payments and invoices

Prerequisite

You have applied SAP Note 3220340🔗 to implement Central Payment.

Features

Available options for creating down payments:

1. Condition-based down payments
   - Cash Receipts in Cash Journal
   - Post Customer Down Payments
   - Post Incoming Payments
   - Post General Document Entry
   - Bank Statements (including Manual/Electronic Bank Statement and Reprocess)
   - Incoming Check
   - Lockbox
   - Bill of Exchange

   The down payments must be posted with reference to the sales order in the source system. This is only possible if you select the sales order using the search help *Sales Documents per Logistics Source System*. The following graphic shows the process and data flow between the source system and the Central Finance system for the condition-based down payment integration with *Sales and Distribution* (SD).

   A sales order is created in SD in the source system using conditions for down payment. The down payment is received in the Central Finance system referring to the sales order of the source system. Relevant down payment data is retrieved in the billing run from the Central Finance system:
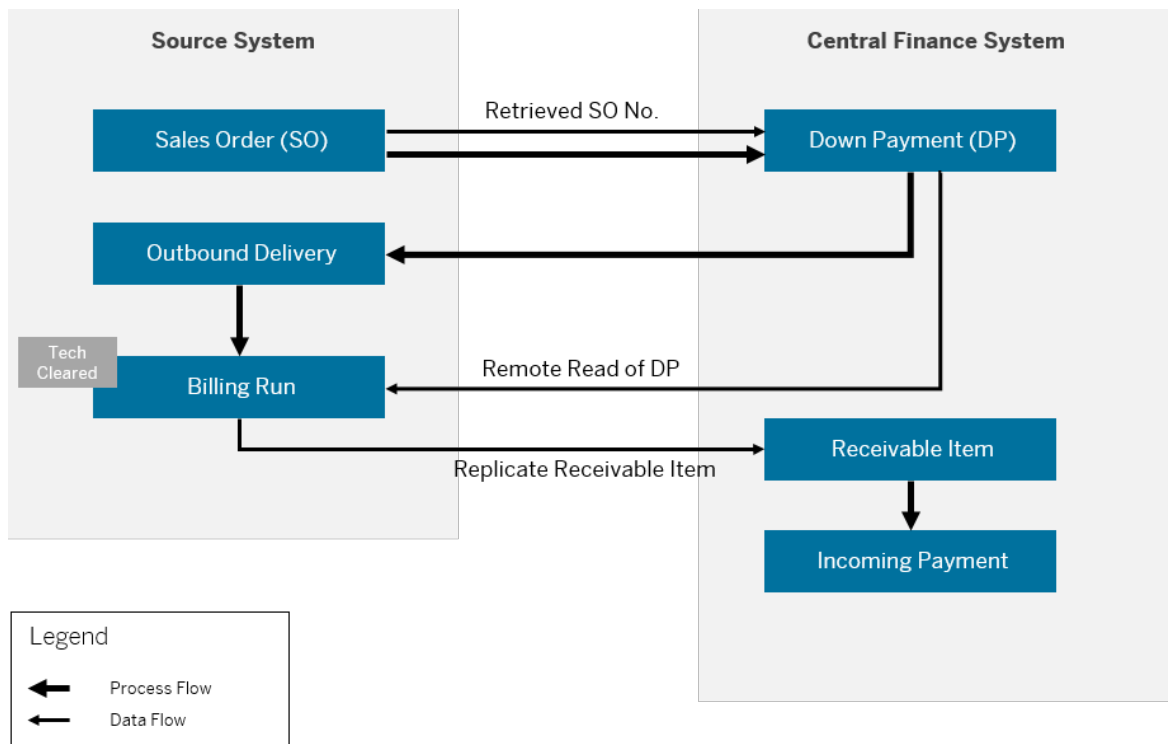
2. Request-based down payments can be posted by the following transactions:
   - Bank Statements (including Manual/Electronic Bank Statement and Reprocess)
   - Post General Document Entry
   - Post Customer Down Payments
   - Payment Run

- Lockbox
- Incoming Check
- Bill of Exchange

The down payment requests are created in the source system in Financials or via milestone billing in SD. The following graphic shows the process and data flow between the source system and the Central Finance system for the request-based down payment integration with *Sales and Distribution* (SD).

A down payment request is created in SD in the source system and paid in the Central Finance system. Relevant down payment data is retrieved in the billing run from the Central Finance system.
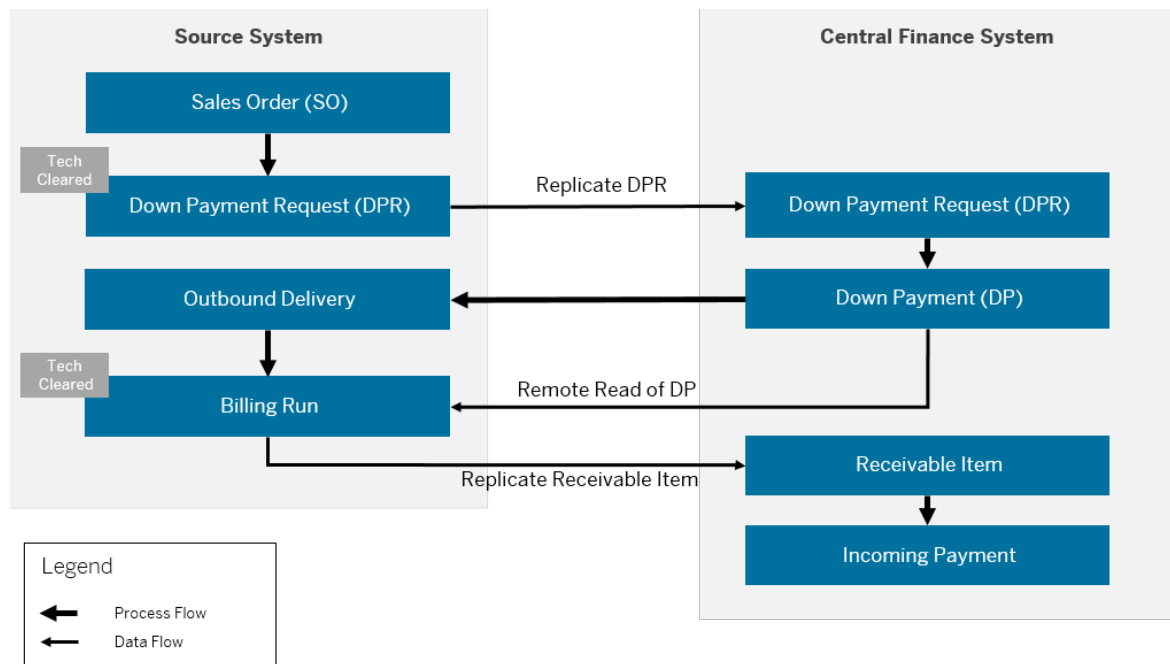
Document Navigation

During final billing (VF01), a customer invoice is created in the source system which includes clearing of the down payment line item. The line item field `invoice reference` in the FI document in the source system is filled in with the down payment document number retrieved from the Central Finance system. When you click this field, you can see the details for this down payment document in the Central Finance system.

SD Billing

During SD Billing, the system retrieves the down payment information from the Central Finance system using the existing mapping to determine the values that apply in the source system. The values of the following fields are retrieved:

- Company code
- Customer number
- G/L account
- Special G/L indicator
- Assignment
- Tax code
- Business area
- Profit center

If you have mapped these fields with an N:1 relationship, the mapping will not be able to retrieve a unique value that applies in the source system. You can use the report `FINS_CFIN_APAR_MAPPING_REL` or directly call transaction `FINS_CFIN_MAP_REL` to check the mapping relationship. To correct the mapping relationship, see Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 52].

> **i Note**
>
> - The down payments must be posted with reference to the sales order in the source system. For Value Mapping, you can define a default value that is applied when an N:1 mapping relationship exists. For key mapping, the value of index one is selected as the default value.
> - Two BAdIs (source system: `BADI_FIN_CFIN_DP_MAP`; Central Finance: `BADI_FINS_CFIN_DP_MAP`) are provided to do the mapping from the Central Finance system to the source system.

Down Payment Item Clearing

Down payment item(s) will be cleared via clear customer account (F-32) after manual payment (F-28) or via final payment during automatic payment run (F110).

The line item field *Sales Document* in the FI document in the Central Finance system is filled in with the sales order from the source system, which is reference to the down payment.

Supported Fiori Apps

In the Central payment scenario, payment activities only happen in the Central Finance system. As the Central Finance system is an SAP S/4HANA system, you can run the transactions either in the SAP GUI or in Fiori UI.

Fiori Apps support:

- Request-based SD down payments
- Transactions in the Central Finance system
- Transactions in a source system if the source system is an SAP S/4HANA system

Supported Fiori apps include:

Fiori App	Transactions in GUI
Manage Customers Down Payment Requests	`F-29`: Post customer down payment
Post Incoming Payments	`F-28`: Post down payment/Post incoming payment
Clear Incoming Payments	`F-39`: Clear customer down payment
	`F-32`: Clear customer
Manage Automatic Payments	`F110`: Parameters for Automatic Payment
Manage Bank Statement	`FF67`: Manual Account Statement
Reprocess Bank Statement Items	`FEBA_BANK_STATEMENT`: Postprocessing Bank Statement
Manage Check Deposits	`FF68`: Manual Check Deposit Transaction
Reprocess Incoming Checks	`FEBA_CHECK_DEPOSIT`: Postprocessing Check Deposit Trans.

Fiori App	Transactions in GUI
Manage Incoming Payment Files	FLB2: Import Lockbox File
Upload Lockbox Files	FLB2: Import Lockbox File
Manage Lockbox Batches	FLB1: Postprocessing Lockbox Data
Reset Cleared Items	FBRA: Reset cleared items
Manage Journal Entries	FB08: Reverse document

Down Payment Integration with SD is released with functional restrictions, which are described in SAP Note 2474760 .

1.5.3.11 Down Payment Integration with MM

The integration of MM-related down payments into Central Finance allows you to do the following in your Central Finance system, instead of in your source systems:

- Post down payments with reference to a down payment request replicated from a source system (request-based).
- Carry out clearing activities for down payments and invoices separately.

Prerequisite

You have applied SAP Note 3220340 to implement Central Payment.

Features

Available options for creating Request-based down payments:

- Post Vendor Down Payments
- Payment Run
- Post General Document Entry
- Bank Statements (including Manual/Electronic Bank Statement and Reprocess)
- Outgoing Check
- Bill of Exchange

The down payment requests are created in the source system in MM or in FI process and they are replicated to the Central Finance system.

Company codes that activate Down Payment Integration with MM can only be posted in the Central Finance system with reference to a down payment request which is replicated from the source system. The

corresponding Purchase Order History in the source system will be updated after down payment has been processed in the Central Finance system.

The following graphic shows the process and data flow between the source system and the Central Finance system for the request-based down payment integration with *Materials Management* (MM).

A down payment request is created in MM in the source system and paid in the Central Finance system. Down payment clearing as well as the final payment are also done in the Central Finance system. The purchase order history is updated by different transactions from both the source system and the Central Finance system.
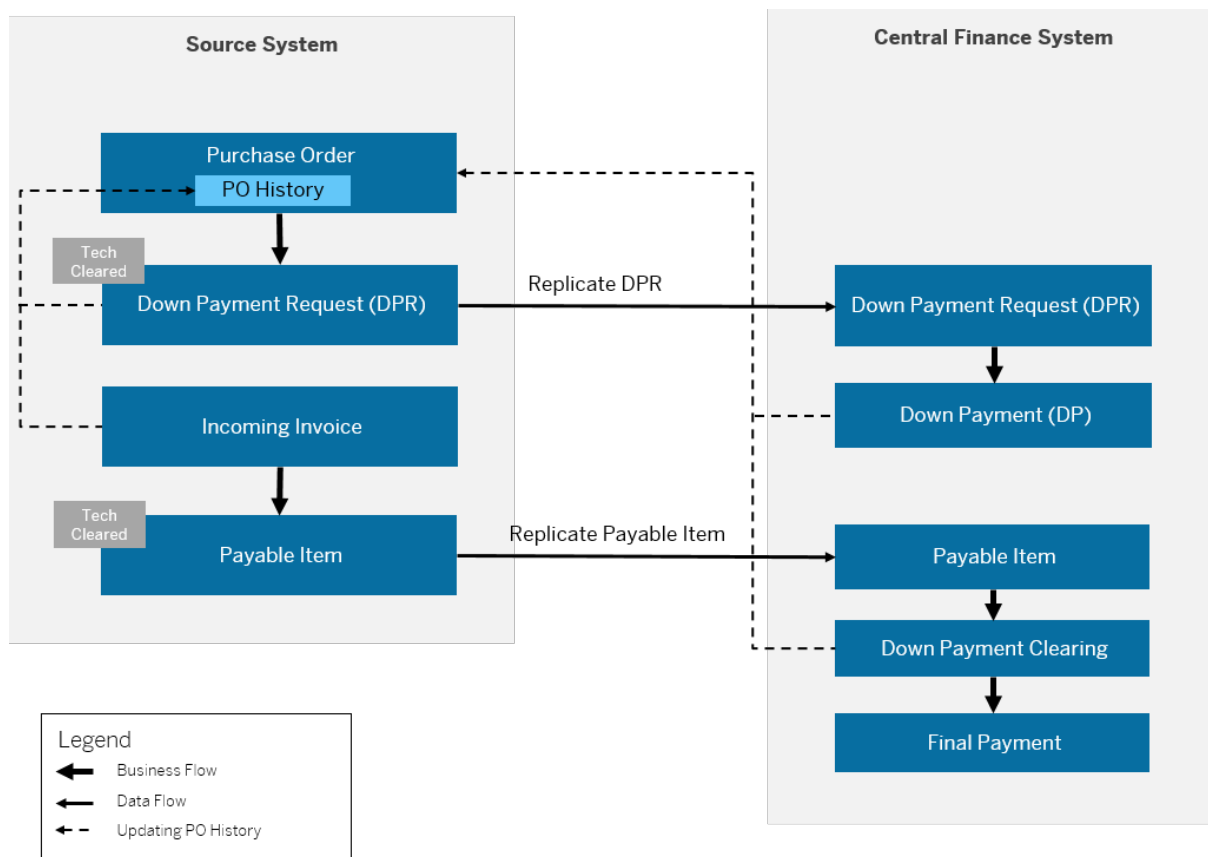
Document Navigation

This function enables you to navigate from the *Purch.doc.* field of an FI document in the Central Finance system to the corresponding purchasing document in the source system.

Down Payment Clearing

Integration of clearing down payment functionality with creation of supplier invoice is not supported in source systems (MIRO integration via Business Function `LOG_MMFI_P2P`).

Clearing of the down payment with reference to the supplier invoice must be executed in the Central Finance system after the journal entry of the supplier invoice is replicated to the Central Finance system.

Supported Fiori Apps

In the Central Payment scenario, payment activities only happen in the Central Finance system. As the Central Finance system is an S/4HANA system, you can run the transactions either in the SAP GUI or in Fiori.

Supported Fiori apps include:

Fiori App	Transactions in GUI
Manage Journal entries	FB08: Reverse document
Reset cleared items	FBRA: Reset cleared items
Manage Automatic Payments	F110: Parameters for Automatic Payment
Post Outgoing Payments	F-48: Post Vendor Down Payment
Post Outgoing Payments	F-53: Post Outgoing Payment
Post Outgoing Payments	FBZ2: Post Outgoing Payment
Clear Outgoing Payments	F-44: Clear Vendor (clear down Payment: Special G/L: A for open item selection)
Clear Outgoing Payments	F-54: Clear Vendor Down Payment

Down Payment Integration with MM is released with functional restrictions, which are described in SAP Note 2683870 .

1.5.3.12 SEPA Mandate Replication

This chapter includes information about how to enable SEPA mandate replication.

Prerequisites

- You have applied SAP Note 1887572 .
- You have applied SAP Note 3220340 to implement Central Payment.

1.5.3.12.1 SEPA Mandate Replication: Configuration for the Central Finance System

This topic includes information about the configuration for the Central Finance system.

Procedure

1. Launch the Customizing activity *Enable SEPA for Applications* under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *SEPA* ❭, and then open the Financial Accounting application. Enter the following parameter values:

Parameter	Val.
ALE: Logical Name of the Consolidation System	**<Central Finance system name>**
ALE: Load Additional Data	**FINS_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_LOAD**
ALE: Unload Additional Data	**FINS_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_UNLOAD**
ALE: Filter Data	**FINS_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_ALE_FILTER**

2. Launch the Customizing activity *Define ALE Filter Object Types* under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *SEPA* ❭ to add the following ALE object type:

ALE Object Type	Table Name	Field Name
RECEIVER	**TBD06**	**RCVSYSTEM**

3. Launch the Customizing activity *Assign ALE Filter Object Types* under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *SEPA* ❭ to assign this filter object type to BAPIs, as shown below:

Obj. Type	Method	Filter object type
SEPAMANDAT	**SAVEREPLICA**	**RECEIVER**

4. Launch the Customizing activity *Maintain Distribution Model* under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ❯ *SEPA* ❭ to add distribution models for all source systems.
   1. Switch to edit mode and then choose the *Create Model View* button.
   2. Enter the required data and choose *Continue*.
   3. Choose the model view that you have just created and then choose the *Add BAPI* button.
   4. Enter the data as follows and then choose *Continue*:

Field	Value
Sender/client	**<Logical system of the Central Finance system>**

Field	Value
Receiver/server	**`<Logical system of the source system>`**
Obj. name/interface	**SEPAMANDATE**
Method	**SAVEREPLICA**

5. Select the model view and then choose ▶ *Environment* ❭ *Generate Partner Profiles* ❭.
6. Choose *Execute*.
7. Select the model view and then choose ▶ *Edit* ❭ *Model View* ❭ *Distribute* ❭.
8. Log on to the corresponding source system and generate partner profiles for the model view.
9. Repeat the steps above until you have added all the source systems.

5. In the same Customizing activity, add a filter group to the BAPI.
    1. Expand the node for the distribution model and find the receiver determination node under the BAPI method. Double-click the receiver determination node.
    2. Choose *Create Filter Group*.
    3. Expand the filter group and double-click *Receiver*.
    4. Add the logical system of the source system to the value list and choose *Continue*.
    5. Choose *Continue* again to close the *Change Filter* dialog box.

1.5.3.12.2 SEPA Mandate Replication: Configuration for the Source System

This topic includes information about the configuration for the source system.

Procedure

1. Launch transaction `SM30` - *Call View Maintenance*, open the `V_SEPA_CUST` view, and then open the Financial Accounting application. Enter the following parameter values:

Parameter	Val.
ALE: Logical Name of the Consolidation System	**`<Central Finance system name>`**
ALE: Load Additional Data	**FIN_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_LOAD_SRC**
ALE: Unload Additional Data	**FIN_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_UNLOAD_SRC**
ALE: Filter Data	**FIN_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_ALE_FILTER**

Parameter	Val.
Function Module for Settable Button 2	**FIN_CFIN_SEPA_MIGRATE_BUTTON**

2. Launch transaction BD95 - *Specify ALE object types* to add the following ALE object type:

ALE Object Type	Table Name	Field Name
RECEIVER	**TBD06**	**RCVSYSTEM**

3. Launch transaction BD96 - *filter objects of receiver determin.* to assign this filter object type to BAPIs, as shown below:

Obj. Type	Method	Filter object type
SEPAMANDAT	**CREATE_ALE**	**RECEIVER**
SEPAMANDAT	**CHANGE_ALE**	**RECEIVER**

4. Launch transaction BD64 - *Maintenance of Distribution Model* to add distribution models for all source systems.
   1. Switch to edit mode and then choose the *Create Model View* button.
   2. Enter the required data and choose *Continue*.
   3. Choose the model view that you have just created and then choose the *Add BAPI* button.
   4. Enter the data as follows and then choose *Continue*:

Field	Value
Sender/client	**<Logical system of the source system>**
Receiver/server	**<Logical system of the Central Finance system>**
Obj. name/interface	**SEPAMANDATE**
Method	**CREATE_ALE**

5. Repeat the previous two steps to add another BAPI with method **CHANGE_ALE**.
6. Select the model view and then choose ▶ *Environment* ❯ *Generate Partner Profiles* ❯.
7. Choose *Execute*.
8. Select the model view and then choose ▶ *Edit* ❯ *Model View* ❯ *Distribute* ❯.
9. Log on to the corresponding Central Finance system and generate partner profiles for the model view.

5. In the same Customizing activity, add a filter group to the BAPI.
   1. Expand the node for the distribution model and find the receiver determination node under the BAPI method. Double-click the receiver determination node.
   2. Choose *Create Filter Group*.

3. Expand the filter group and double-click *Receiver*.
4. Add the logical system of the Central Finance system to the value list and choose *Continue*.
5. Choose *Continue* again to close the *Change Filter* dialog box.

1.5.3.12.3 SEPA Mandate Replication: Configuring the SAP Application Interface Framework

This topic includes information about integrating the IDoc transfer status into the Application Interface Framework (AIF) in the Central Finance system. The integration enables the reprocessing of failed IDocs. The AIF enables you to develop and monitor interfaces as well as execute error handling in a single framework that resides in your SAP backend system.

Prerequisites

You have activated the business configuration set `FINS_CFIN_AIF_SEPA` using transaction `SCPR20` - *Activate BC Sets*.

Procedure

1. Define AIF reprocessing action.
    1. Launch transaction `/AIF/REP_AC_DEF` - *AIF Reprocessing Action Definition*.
    2. Enter **/FINCF** as the namespace and choose *Continue* (⎣Enter⎦).
    3. Fill out the view as follows:

Namespace	**/FINCF**
Repr. Action Name	**RECREATE**
Function Module	**/AIF/RESTART_MSG**
Namespace	**/FINCF**

2. Assign AIF reprocessing action.
    1. Launch transaction `/AIF/REP_AC_ASGN` - *AIF Reprocessing Action Assignment*.
    2. Fill out the dialog box that appears as follows and choose *Continue* (⎣Enter⎦).

Namespace	**/FINCF**
Interface Name	**ISEPA_CR**

Interface Version	**01**

3. Add a new entry as follows:

Message Class	**FINS_CFIN_APAR_MESSA**
Message	**021**
Namespace	**/FINCF**
Repr. Action Name	**RECREATE**
Max Repr. Counter	**3** (You can use another value.)
Min. Time in Seconds	**2** (You can use another value.)
Max. Time in Seconds	**3** (You can use another value.)
Intermediate Status	**In Process** (You can use another value.)

3. Define IDoc interfaces.

   1. Launch transaction /AIF/CUST - *Customizing*.

   2. Launch the *Define Interface Determination for IDoc Interfaces* Customizing activity under ▶ *System Configuration* ▶ *Interface Determination* ▶.

   3. Create three entries as follows in the *Define Determination Key* node:

Basic Type	Message Type
SEPAMANDATE_CHANGE_ALE01	**SEPAMANDATE_CHANGE_ALE**
SEPAMANDATE_CREATE_ALE01	**SEPAMANDATE_CREATE_ALE**
SEPAMANDATE_SAVEREPLICA01	**SEPAMANDATE_SAVEREPLICA**

   4. Select each of the three entries above and double-click the *Assign Interfaces* node.

   5. Fill out the page that appears as follows:
      For basic type SEPAMANDATE_CHANGE_ALE01:

Value Number	**0**
Namespace	**/FINCF**
Interface Name	**ISEPA_CH**
Interface Version	**01**

For basic type `SEPAMANDATE_CREATE_ALE01`:

Value Number	**0**
Namespace	**/FINCF**
Interface Name	**ISEPA_CR**
Interface Version	**01**

For basic type `SEPAMANDATE_SAVEREPLICA01`:

Value Number	**0**
Namespace	**/FINCF**
Interface Name	**ISEPA_SR**
Interface Version	**01**

1.5.3.12.4 Migrating SEPA Mandates

This topic includes information about how to migrate SEPA mandates from the source system to the Central Finance system.

Procedure

1. Launch transaction `FSEPA_M4` - *SEPA: List Mandates* in source systems.
2. Enter the search criteria and choose *Execute* (F8).
3. Select the SEPA mandates that you want to migrate and choose *Migrate*.

> **i** Note
>
> Only the mandates whose company code is activated with central payment can be migrated to the Central Finance system.

1.5.3.12.5 Using the SEPA Mandate Reconciliation Tool

This topic includes information about how to use the SEPA mandate reconciliation tool in the Central Finance system.

Procedure

1. Launch transaction SE38 - *ABAP Editor*.
2. Enter **FINS_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_REC** as the program and choose *Execute* (F8).
3. Enter the search criteria and choose *Execute* (F8).

Result

The program displays the result of SEPA mandate reconciliation. You can then perform the following actions:

- Check the detailed comparison result for a mandate.
  Double-click the icon for a mandate to display the comparison result for each field of the mandate.
- Modify a mandate.
  Double-click the icon for a mandate, select either the column for the source system or that for the Central Finance system, and choose *Modify* (F5). You are then navigated to the *Change Mandate* screen.

  > **i Note**
  >
  > If a column contains no data, you cannot modify the column.

- Synchronize the data for one or more mandates.
  Select the mandates whose data you want to synchronize and choose *Synchronize*. Enter a system from which you want to retrieve data and choose *Confirm* (Enter). If any error occurs during the synchronization, track the error in transaction WE02 - *Display IDoc* or /N/AIF/ERR - *Monitoring and Error Handling*.
- Refresh the comparison result.
  Choose *Refresh* to refresh the comparison result.

1.5.3.13 Central Payment with Third-Party Source System

Business Background

You are using a Central Payment scenario with a third-party source system. This means that journal entries, such as invoices or credit memos (except payments and clearing information), are replicated from a third-party source system via the third-party system interface to the Central Finance system. In a Central Payment scenario, payments and clearings are directly processed/posted in the Central Finance system. For more information about the replication of journal entries via the third-party system interface, see Third-Party System Interfaces to Central Finance [page 353].

Prerequisites

- You have set up [page 364] and are using the third-party system interface.
- You have defined the source system as a third-party system in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction `CFINIMG`) under ▶ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Set Up Systems* ❯ *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for Source Systems* ▶.
  Please note: If you have defined a system as a third-party system and Central Payment is activated for that system, you can no longer remove the third-party system flag for that system.

Features

A Customizing activity *Activate Central Payment for Third-Party Source Systems* is available in the Central Finance system. With this activity, you can choose to activate Central Payment for all or individual company codes of a third-party source system. (IMG Path: In transaction `CFINIMG`, go to ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Payment* ▶.)

If you use this activity to activate Central Payment, you should be aware of the following:

- For company codes which are activated for Central Payment:
  - Payments transferred from the third-party interface are prevented and stuck in SAP AIF. This only applies if you use the standard SAP document types for customer and vendor payments of the Central Finance system. You need to ensure that the payments are only being made in the Central Finance system and prevent payments happening in the third-party source system.
  - Reversals transferred from the third-party interface are prevented and stuck in SAP AIF if corresponding items are already cleared in the Central Finance system. In such a case you only can transfer the reversal from the third-party system interface if you first reset the clearing manually (transaction **FBRA**) in the Central Finance system.

  > **i Note**
  >
  > You cannot deactivate Central Payment once it's activated. Make sure that you understand the restrictions and have thoroughly tested it before making productive use of Central Payment with third-party source system.

- If you plan to activate Central Payment only for individual company codes, please consider the following for company codes which are **not** activated for Central Payment:
  Make sure clearing information is replicated together with the payments from your third-party source system to the Central Finance system via the third-party system posting interface. See details in Replicating Clearing Information [page 370].

  > **⚠ Caution**
  >
  > If there were already payments replicated to the Central Finance system without clearing information, manually clear the relevant open items before you execute activity *Activate Central Payment for Third-Party Source Systems* to activate Central Payment for individual company codes. Otherwise, these items will always remain open in the Central Finance system.

If you don't use this activity to activate Central Payment, you can still carry out payment or clearing in the Central Finance system, but double payment cannot be technically avoided. The clearing status check of the

reversal is also not available. Make sure that the payments are only being made in the Central Finance system and prevent payments from taking place in the third-party source system.

Restrictions

For this scenario the following restrictions apply which can only be addressed in individual customer projects:

- All open item-dependent processes such as dunning, must be moved to the Central Finance system. There could be issues with the handling of historical open items for these processes.
- *Cross-System Process Control* is **not** applicable for third-party source systems. That means that there is **no** full control of the consistent flow of business processes which are distributed across different systems where journal entries are replicated between the systems.
- **No** integration of down payments which have been received or made is available.
- **No** SEPA Mandate replication from third-party source systems to the Central Finance system is available.
- Credit card payments
  This needs to be tested thoroughly. The settlement of credit cards needs to happen in the third-party source system. The clearing and settlement status need to be replicated to the Central Finance system.
- Withholding tax
  The posting of withholding taxes is supported in the Central Payment scenario when using a third-party source system. This applies to withholding taxes at the time of invoice and withholding taxes at the time of payment.
  - **For withholding taxes at the time of invoice**, the withholding tax amounts are calculated in the source system when the invoice is posted and replicated to the Central Finance system.
  - **For withholding taxes at the time of payment**, the withholding tax amounts are calculated in the Central Finance system when a payment is posted. If you have activated Central Payment for a source company code and you replicate information for withholding taxes on payment to the Central Finance system, you must perform the withholding tax reporting in the Central Finance system.
  Please note that the third-party system interface supports Extended Withholding Tax only.

> ! Restriction
>
> - **For withholding taxes at the time of payment**, there is one restriction when moving to Central Payment in a very special case:
>   1. You are using a Central Finance scenario without Central Payment and have already posted invoices and related partial payments or residual items in the source system.
>   2. You then activate Central Payment and post the final payment in the Central Finance system.
>   3. You then reverse the final payment in the Central Finance system.
>
>   In this case the posted withholding tax amounts are **not** set back to zero in the partial payment or residual item documents which were replicated from the source system.
>   This would impact your WHT reporting if you **don't** do the final payment again before the reporting date.

  For further information, please see Replicating Withholding Tax Information [page 372].
- Deferred tax does **not** work for third-party source systems at all. This also applies to the Central Payment scenario.
- External Tax Engines

The same restrictions apply to third-party source systems as to SAP source systems: If you use an external tax calculation system that is called in your third-party source system, you must use the same external tax calculation system in your Central Finance system (see External Tax Calculation [page 322]). This is necessary in the Central Payment scenario, if VAT tax reporting is done from the Central Finance system. Furthermore, you, as a customer, need to ensure consistent tax configuration in the third-party source system and the Central Finance system as there are **no** tax configuration checks for third-party source systems.

1.5.4 Central Asset Accounting

In a Central Finance scenario, Central Asset Accounting allows you to manage processes, financial reporting and closing activities for fixed assets in the Central Finance system, while disabling asset accounting in the source system and leaving logistics processes related to assets there. For more information, see SAP Note 3127262 .

Use

Once you activate Central Asset Accounting for a specific company code:

- Fixed assets are managed in the Central Finance system.
- All asset-related processes (excluding equipment handling which is tightly linked with logistics data) are managed in the Central Finance system.

> i Note
>
> For company codes which are not activated for Central Asset Accounting, fixed assets and all the asset-related processes still stay in the source system.

This graphic illustrates the scenario of Central Asset Accounting.
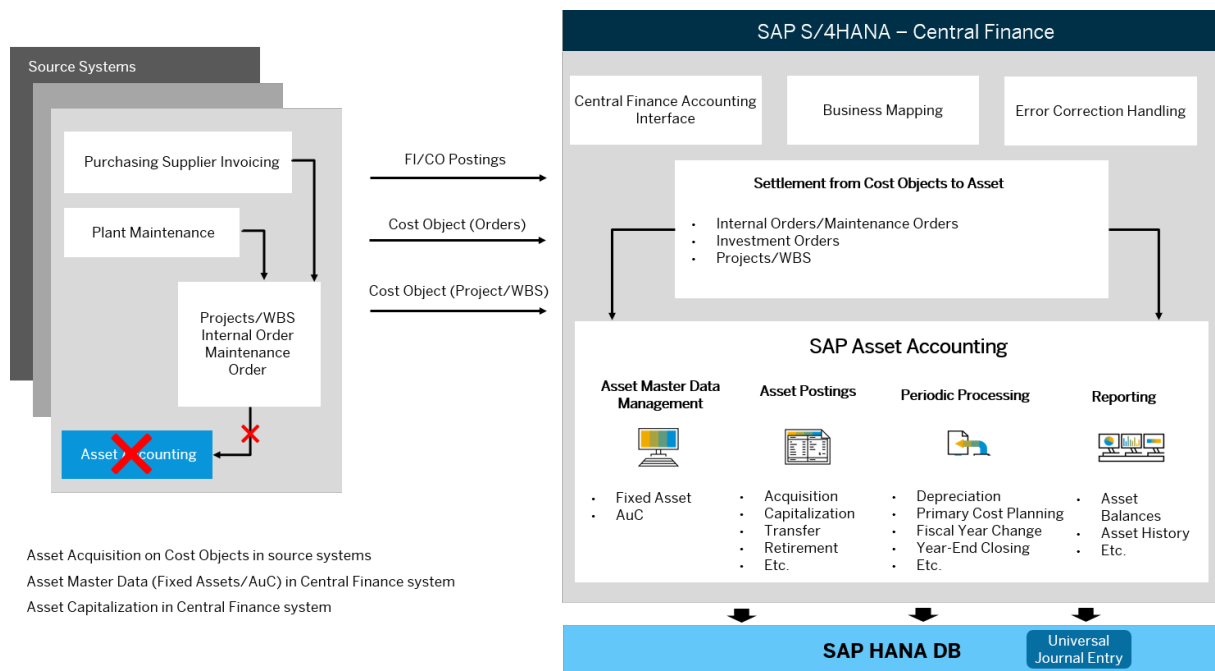
Prerequisites

- Your Central Finance release is on SAP S/4HANA 2021 or higher.
- Consider the following **at the point in time** of activating Central Asset Accounting if you have already been using Central Finance:
  - We highly recommend that you activate Central Asset Accounting at the end of a fiscal year, after the fiscal year is already closed in Asset Accounting.

    > **i Note**
    >
    > Fiscal year closing in Asset Accounting means all asset activities performed for the current year are finished.

  - Process all asset posting related error messages which are stuck in AIF before the activation of Central Asset Accounting.
  - Asset-related postings in the source system must be prevented after the activation of Central Asset Accounting.

Steps for Activating Central Asset Accounting

1. Configure Asset Accounting in the Central Finance system. (IMG Path: In transaction **SPRO**, go to ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Asset Accounting* ▶ .)
2. Activate Central Asset Accounting for specific company codes in the Central Finance system. For details, see Activate Central Asset Accounting [page 277].
3. Block postings to Asset Accounting in the source system. For example, you can block asset master data creation and postings to asset accounting in the source system by organizational measures or removing authorizations.
4. Transfer legacy data including asset master data and values from the source system to the Central Finance system. For details, see Transfer the Legacy Data [page 278].
5. Repost the replicated asset-related postings in the Central Finance system, if you have already used Central Finance replication. For details, see Repost the Replicated Asset-Related Transactions [page 279].

Cross-System Business Processes

After activation of Central Asset Accounting, in addition to the business processes in the Central Finance system, the following cross-system features are supported:

- Asset Acquisition with a Clearing Account [page 283]
- Central Settlement from an Order to a Fixed Asset [page 285]
- Central Settlement of Assets Under Construction [page 287]
- Down Payment to Assets Under Construction [page 288]
- Update Activity Rates in the Source System with Depreciation and Interest [page 291]
- Asset Retirement [page 293]

1.5.4.1 Activate Central Asset Accounting

Central Asset Accounting is activated per company code. You can find details in this topic about how to activate Central Asset Accounting for company codes.

Prerequisites

- You have defined the source system which can only be an SAP system in the activity *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings* for Source Systems. (IMG path: In transaction CFINIMG, go to ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Set Up Systems* ▶.)
- To ensure the smooth running of Central Asset Accounting, you may need to carry out the following optional activities in the Central Finance system.
  - Configure cost object mapping for internal orders, maintenance orders and investment order. (IMG Path: In transaction CFINIMG, go to ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Cost Object Replication* ▶ *Cost Object Mapping* ▶.)
  - If you are not using the **Central Projects - Reporting** scenario, be aware that you need to map projects via transaction FINS_CFIN_MAP_MANAGE. For more information, see Manage Upload and Download of Mappings [page 67].
  - Maintain status check rule for central settlement. (IMG Path: In transaction CFINIMG, go to ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Cost Object Replication* ▶.)
  - Configure activity rate replication from Central Finance to the source system. For more information, see Replicate Activity Rates from Central Finance to Source System [page 157].

Procedure

1. Specify the source logical system and the relevant company codes for which you want to activate Central Asset Accounting.

   You can do this in transaction CFINIMG under ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Central Asset Accounting* ▶.

   > **i Note**
   >
   > Once you have activated Central Asset Accounting for a company code, it is not possible to deactivate it.

2. Reconcile the inconsistencies between the Central Finance system and source system.

   After activating Central Asset Accounting, you can click the *reconcile* button to run the reconciliation report, with which you can check the activation status and reconcile any inconsistencies.

1.5.4.2 Transfer the Legacy Data

In the Central Asset Accounting scenario, legacy data refers to the existing data from the source system before you activate Central Asset Accounting.

Context

Generally, you need to first transfer the legacy data and classify your assets after you have activated Central Asset Accounting for specific company codes.

The legacy data transfer from the source system to the Central Finance system consists of the following parts:

- transfer of asset master records
- transfer of asset values and the accumulated prior-year acquisitions

> **i Note**
>
> The Central Asset Accounting scenario only supports legacy data transfer at the end of the fiscal year.

Procedure

1. Carry out necessary Customizing activities for legacy data transfer.
2. Choose one of the following methods to transfer legacy data from the source system to the Central Finance system.
   a. If you only have a handful of legacy data to be transferred, you can use either of the following options.
      - Manual Legacy Data Transfer
        Make sure you have prepared mapping data based on the Central Finance mapping table before executing the manual legacy data transfer tool.
      - Transfer using Microsoft Excel
        Make sure you have prepared mapping data based on the Central Finance mapping table before working on the transfer excel.
   b. If the amount of the legacy data to be transferred is larger (such as greater than 5,000), you can use one of the following options.
      - Legacy data transfer using the Legacy System Migration Workbench
        Make sure you have prepared mapping data based on the Central Finance mapping table before working on the transfer file.
      - `BAPI_FIXEDASSET_OVRTAKE_CREATE`
        Call the BAPI in transaction `SE37` to transfer legacy data. Make sure you have prepared mapping data based on the Central Finance mapping table before calling this BAPI.
      - Data Migration
        Use the SAP S/4HANA Migration Cockpit to transfer legacy data. In the mapping step, the mapping relationship must be maintained based on the Central Finance mapping table.

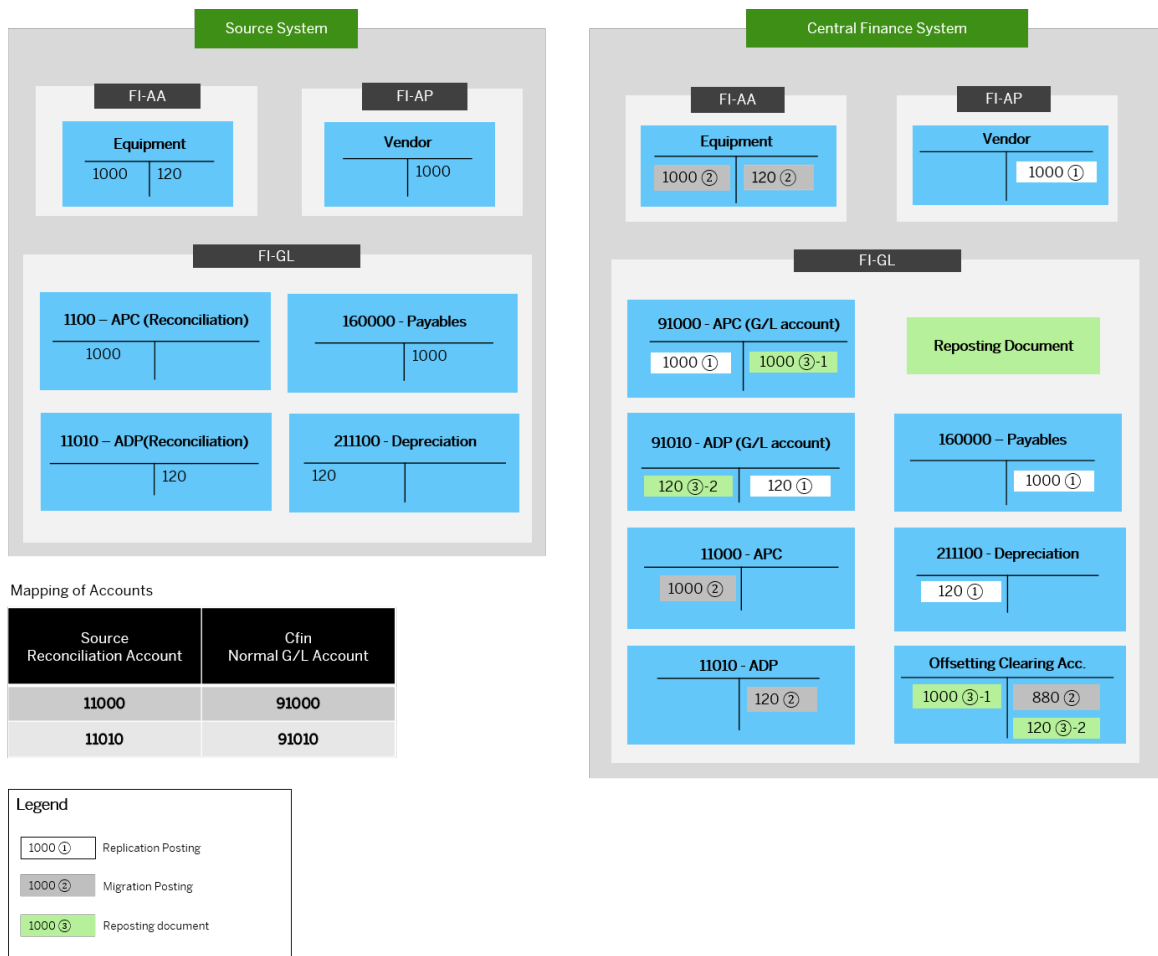## 1.5.4.3 Repost the Replicated Asset-Related Transactions

Background

If you already used Central Finance before using Central Asset Accounting, the fixed assets were only kept in the source system, and there was no asset master data in the Central Finance system. The replicated FI documents which originated from the asset postings in the source system were not posted to Fixed Asset Accounting (FI-AA) in the Central Finance system. Instead, they were only posted to General Ledger (FI-GL) in the Central Finance system.

Use

To use Central Asset Accounting, all the legacy asset master data and its asset values in the source system will be transferred to the Central Finance system during the legacy data transfer. The asset values that are transferred are posted to a specified offsetting account in the Central Finance system.

After the legacy data transfer, the migrated asset balances in the Central Finance system are duplicated with the balances of G/L accounts (such as 91000 and 91010 in the graphic below), which are used to replicate the asset postings. Therefore, the duplicated balances of G/L accounts need to be written off using new postings.

Based on the replicated line items originate from the asset postings in the source system, a tool is provided to create reposting documents in the Central Finance system, which on the one hand write off the duplicated asset balances in G/L accounts, and on the other hand are posted against the offsetting account which is used for legacy data transfer.

Mapping of Accounts

Source Reconciliation Account	Cfin Normal G/L Account
11000	91000
11010	91010

Legend

1000 ①	Replication Posting
1000 ②	Migration Posting
1000 ③	Reposting document

Related Information

1.5.4.3.1 Configuration and Execution of Reposting Tool

To use the reposting tool, proceed as follows.

Prerequisites

- You have maintained an offsetting account under specific company codes for the legacy data transfer, which is also used for reposting the replicated asset-related transactions. You can do this in transaction SM30 using view V_T030_LDT.

- You have transferred the relevant legacy asset master data and transactions from the source system to the Central Finance system.

  > **i Note**
  >
  > The reposting tool is only supported for legacy data transfer at the fiscal year end.

- You have processed all asset transaction-related error messages which are struck in AIF.
- You have activated Central Asset Accounting for specific company codes. For details, see Activate Central Asset Accounting [page 277].

Procedure

1. Specify the reposting date for a specific company code for which you would like to run the reposting tool.
   - You do this in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction `CFINIMG`) under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Central Asset Accounting* ▶ *Activate Central Asset Accounting for Company Codes* ▶.
   - The reposting date will be used as the posting date and document date of the reposting documents created in the reposting tool. It should be the legacy data transfer date, that is the end of a year.
   - The reposting tool only processes the company codes for which the reposting date has been specified. If you would like to run the reposting tool for relevant company codes one by one, it's suggested to specify reposting date one by one.

2. Specify the document type for reposting the replicated asset-related transactions.

   You do this in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction `CFINIMG`) under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Central Asset Accounting* ▶ *Repost Replicated Asset-Related Transactions* ▶ *Define Document Type for Reposting Replicated Asset-Related Transactions* ▶.

3. Carry out the *Repost Replicated Asset-Related Transactions* activity in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction `CFINIMG`) under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Central Asset Accounting* ▶ *Repost Replicated Asset-Related Transactions* ▶.

   In the activity, carry out the following processes:
   - Extract Data
     This process is a prerequisite for the reposting. It retrieves the replicated asset-related transactions to be reposted and stores the data in the intermediate database tables in the Central Finance system.
   - Simulate Reposting
     This process checks if all necessary settings have been maintained to enable the reposting. It will also show the sum amount that will be posted to relevant G/L accounts which can be reviewed and validated. No data is actually reposted in this step.
   - Start Reposting
     This process creates reposting documents to repost the replicated asset-related transactions from the source system.

4. Carry out the reposting status monitor and check the processing results by package.

   You do this in the Central Finance system in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction `CFINIMG`) under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Central Asset Accounting* ▶ *Repost Replicated Asset-Related Transactions* ▶ *Reposting Status Monitor* ▶.

> **i Note**
>
> If any errors occur after the first run, we recommend that you fix the errors first and then execute the program again. This ensures that only the packages which contain errors are reprocessed.

> **! Restriction**
>
> For some depreciation areas, asset postings are only posted to G/L accounts instead of the asset reconciliation accounts in the source system. These asset postings are then replicated to the relevant G/L accounts in the Central Finance system. If you also transfer the value of these depreciation areas to the Central Finance system with postings, the transferred value is duplicated with the replicated value. However, this kind of replicated postings, as well as the value which is transferred by initial load of asset balances, cannot be recognized by default by the reposting tool.
>
> To repost these values, you can identify the related line items by implementing the BAdI: Enhance Data Extraction for Central Asset Accounting Reposting in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction CFINIMG) under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ▶.

1.5.4.4 Cross-System Processes in Central Asset Accounting

After you have activated Central Asset Accounting, asset-related transactions are only allowed in the Central Finance system while the following business processes are distributed across systems.

- Asset Acquisition/Capitalization [page 282]
- Down Payment to Assets Under Construction [page 288]
- Update Activity Rates in the Source System with Depreciation and Interest [page 291]
- Asset Retirement [page 293]

1.5.4.4.1 Asset Acquisition/Capitalization

You are using the Central Asset Accounting while the logistics processes remain in the source system.

You can use different solutions to handle assets acquisition/capitalization in different cases.

- Post the vendor invoice against a clearing account in the source system, and then transfer the asset acquisition from this account to the fixed asset in the Central Finance system. For details, see Asset Acquisition with a Clearing Account [page 283].
- Post the costs to internal orders/maintenance orders in the source system, and then settle the costs from the orders to the fixed asset in the Central Finance system. For details, see Central Settlement from an Order to a Fixed Asset [page 285].
- Collect the costs using an order or a WBS element with the asset under construction linked to it in the source system, and then settle the asset under construction to a fixed asset in the Central Finance system. For details, see Central Settlement of Assets Under Construction [page 287].

> **i Note**
>
> Asset Accounting cannot be integrated with Purchasing in the Central Asset Accounting scenario. This means that you cannot assign any asset master data when you create purchase requisition/purchase order in the source system, and there will be no asset acquisition/capitalization when you post goods receipt/ invoice receipt in the source system.

1.5.4.4.1.1 Asset Acquisition with a Clearing Account

You would like to post the acquisition of a purchased asset.

Use

In the Central Asset Accounting scenario, you can use the non-integrated asset acquisition posting with a clearing account, which means you post the vendor invoices in a source system while posting the asset acquisition in the Central Finance system. In this scenario, you have two options to post the asset acquisition.

Option 1: Use a clearing account with open item management

Prerequisites

- In the Central Finance system, you have defined the ACI account (technical clearing account for the integrated asset acquisitions) as asset reconciliation account. You can do this in transaction SPRO under *Financial Accounting* > *Asset Accounting* > *Integration with the General Ledger Accounting* > *Technical Clearing Account for Integrated Asset Acquisition* > *Define Technical Clearing Account for Integrated Asset Acquisition* .
- In the source system, you have defined a clearing account with open item management. And the clearing account has been set as technically cleared in the source system. To do so, maintain the account in the Customizing activity in transaction CFINIMG under *Central Finance: Source System Settings* > *Settings for Central Management of Open Items in General Ledger* > *Define G/L Accounts for Technical Clearing* .

Procedures

1. In the source system, post the vendor invoice in transaction FB60, against the clearing account you have defined. The invoice is then replicated to the Central Finance system.
2. In the Central Finance system, post the asset acquisition in transaction F-91.
   1. Select the *Transfer posting with clearing* option and enter the asset line firstly.
   2. For the offsetting item, select the open-item-managed clearing account you have defined. The replicated vendor invoice is also posted against the clearing account which is therefore cleared in the Central Finance system.

ACI: technical clearing account for the integrated asset acquisitions
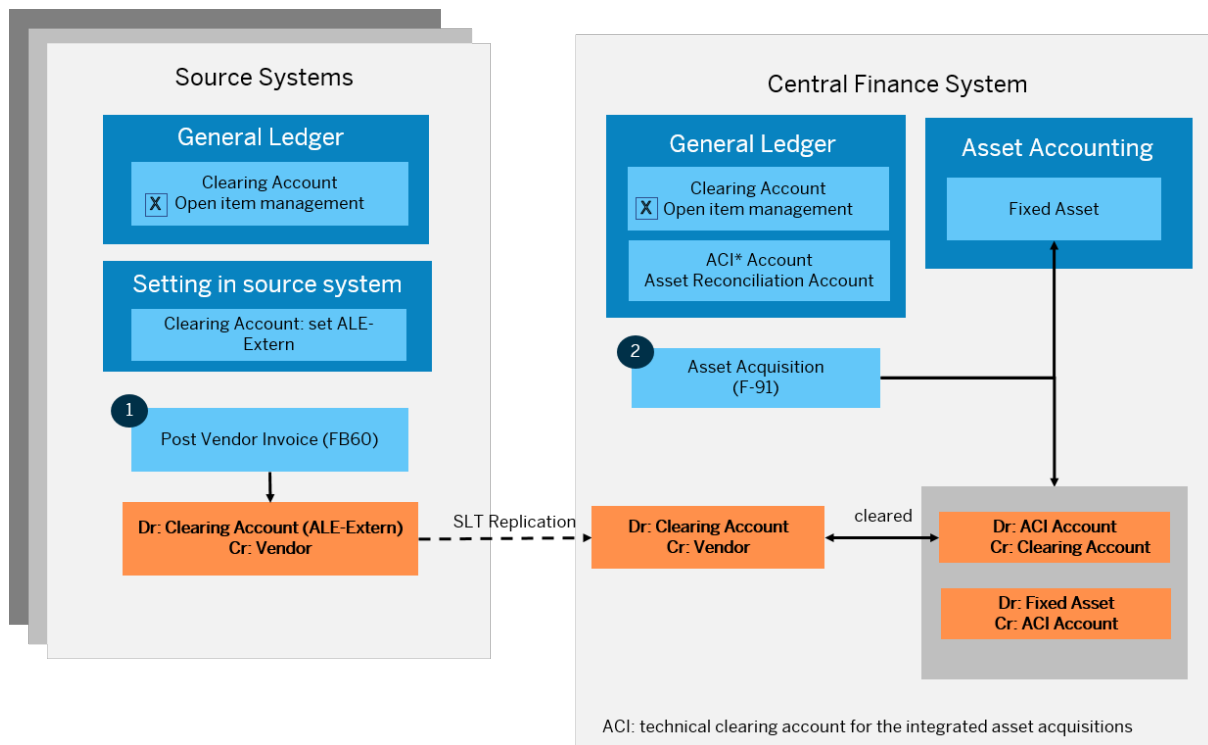
Option 2: Use a clearing account without open item management

Prerequisites

- In the Central Finance system, you have defined a clearing account for non-integrated asset acquisition (*KTANSG*), which is not open item managed. You can do this in transaction **SPRO** under ▷ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Asset Accounting* ❯ *Integration with the General Ledger Accounting* ❯ *Assign G/L Accounts* ▷.
- In the source system, you have defined a clearing account as the offsetting account which is used to create the vendor invoice. This clearing account should either have the same setting as the clearing account defined in the Central Finance system, or is mapped to the target clearing account.

Procedures

1. In the source system, post the vendor invoice in transaction **FB60** against the non-open-item-managed clearing account you have defined. The invoice is then replicated to the Central Finance system.
2. In the Central Finance system, post the asset acquisition in transaction **ABZON**. This vendor invoice is also posted against the clearing account for the non-integrated asset acquisition.
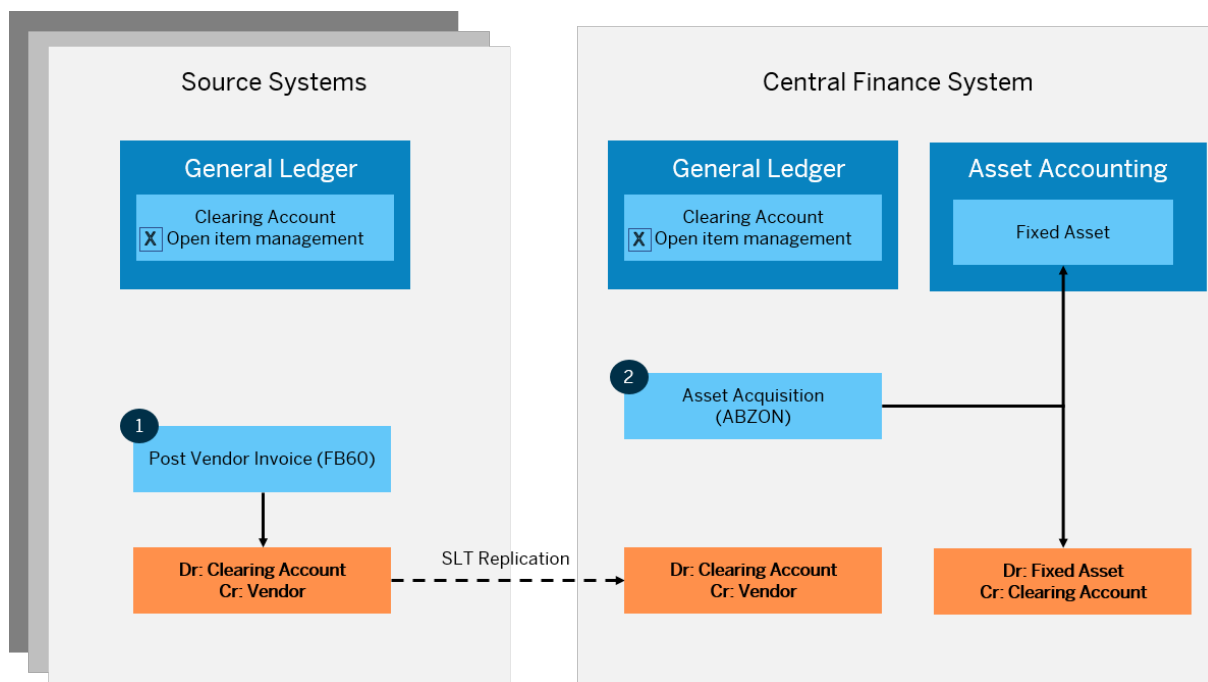
1.5.4.4.1.2 Central Settlement from an Order to a Fixed Asset

Use

In Central Asset Accounting, you can post supplier invoices or collect costs to the internal order, or maintenance order (for value-enhancing repairs) in the source system, and then settle the costs from the order to the fixed asset in the Central Finance system.

Prerequisite

You have configured cost object replication for internal orders/maintenance orders. For more information, see Cost Object Mapping [page 120].

Procedures

1. Create an order in the source system. The order is then transferred to the Central Finance system.
2. Create the asset master data in the Central Finance system if the data does not exist yet.
3. Maintain the settlement rule for the replicated order in the Central Finance system with entering the fixed asset as the settlement receiver.

4. Post the supplier invoices or costs to the order in the source system. The relevant FI documents and the costs on the order are replicated to the Central Finance system.

5. Settle the costs from the replicated internal order or maintenance order to the corresponding fixed asset in the Central Finance system.
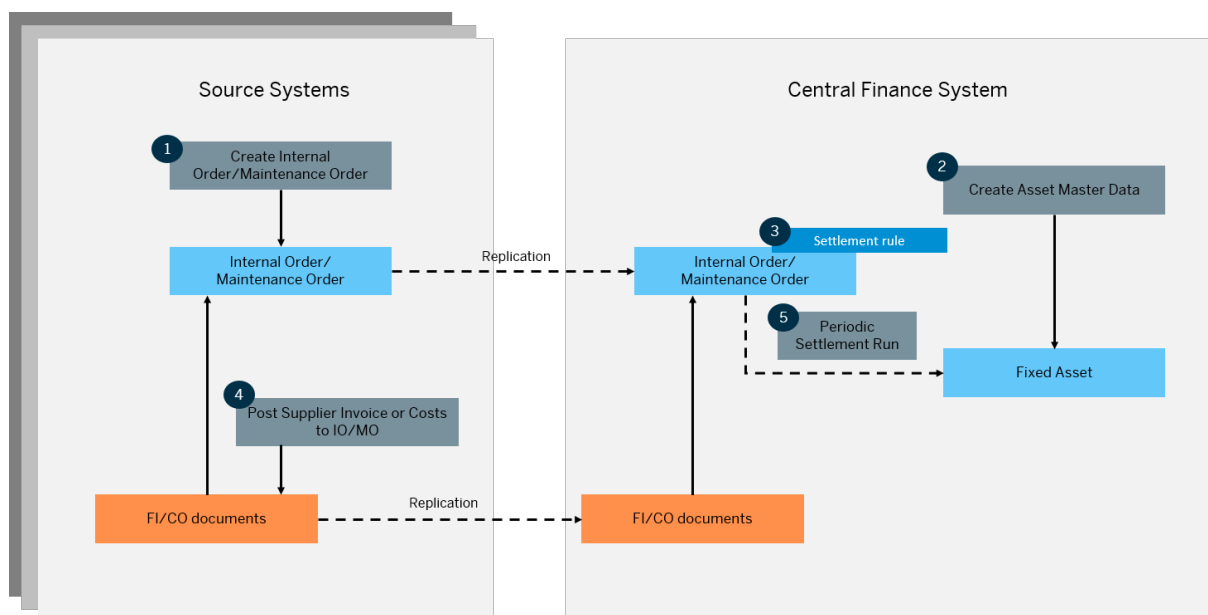
Capitalize the Cash Discount to Assets

You post a supplier invoice to the internal order and settle the amount of the internal order to the fixed asset in the Central Finance system. If the cash discount applied in the payment of the supplier invoice should be capitalized to the asset, the capitalization of the cash discount to the fixed asset should be done in the Central Finance system.

- If you are not using Central Payment, you should pay the supplier invoice with the cash discount in the source system. The cash discount is then collected by the internal order which you used to post the supplier invoice. After the payment document is replicated to the Central Finance system, you can settle the cash discount from the internal order to the fixed asset.

- If you are using Central Payment, you should pay the replicated invoice with the cash discount in the Central Finance system, then settle the cash discount from the internal order to the fixed asset in the Central Finance system.

Recommendation

You are recommended to activate the status check for cost objects before doing the central settlement. For more information, see Status Check for Cost Object Update [page 126].

1.5.4.4.1.3 Central Settlement of Assets Under Construction

Use

In Central Asset Accounting, you can collect the costs using an order or a WBS element with an asset under construction linked to it in the source system, and then settle the asset under construction to a fixed asset in the Central Finance system.

Scenario 1: Costs on an Internal Order

If you collect the costs using an internal order which is mapped to an investment order, proceed as follows.

1. Create an internal order without investment profile in the source system, then replicate the internal order to the Central Finance system as an investment order, assigned with the investment profile where you have defined the asset class to be used when the accompanying asset under construction is created and other parameters. For more information, see Control Functions of the Investment Profile.
2. The asset under construction will be created automatically in the Central Finance system when the investment order is created. Make sure the investment order is released immediately once it has been replicated. To ensure this happens, you need to configure the order type with the setting **Release Immediately**.
3. Maintain the settlement rule for the replicated investment order in the Central Finance system with entering the asset under construction as the settlement receiver.
4. Post the costs to the internal order in the source system, then the relevant FI document is replicated to the Central Finance system.
5. Settle the investment order to asset under construction in the Central Finance system.

    > → Tip
    >
    > You are recommended to activate the status check for cost objects before doing the settlement. For more information, see Status Check for Cost Object Update [page 126].

6. Create a fixed asset in the Central Finance system if this is not already existing.
7. Settle the asset under construction to the final fixed asset in the Central Finance system.
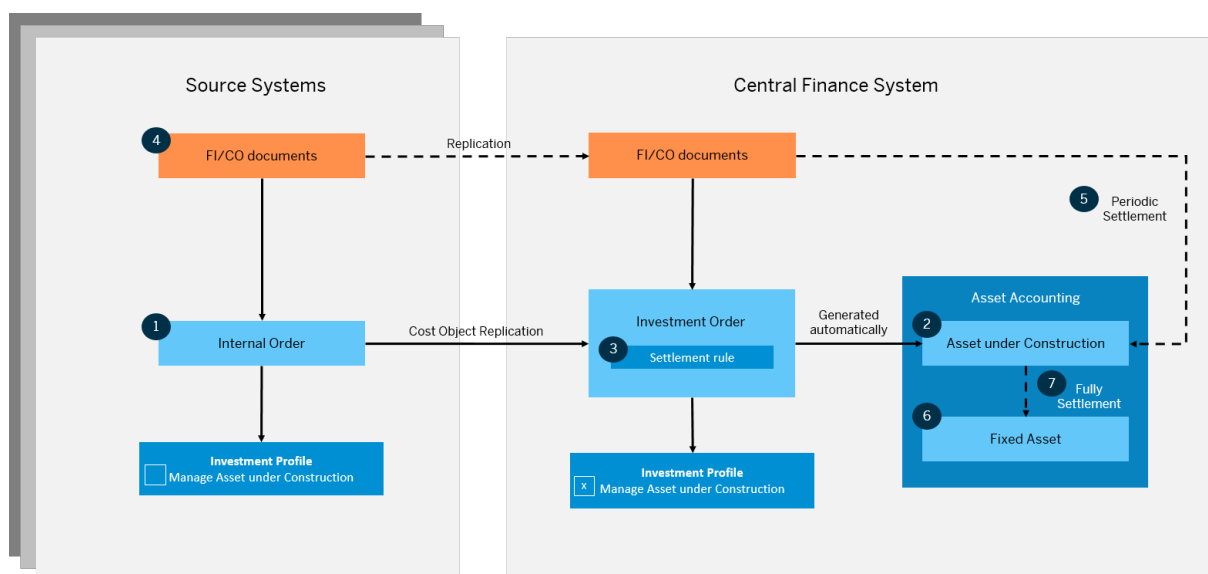
Scenario 2: Costs on a WBS Element

If you collect the costs using a WBS element, proceed as stated in this topic: Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement Scenario [page 297].

More Information

- Settlement of Investment Measures
- Settlement of an Asset under Construction

1.5.4.4.2   Down Payment to Assets Under Construction

Use

You would like to post down payments to assets under construction in the Central Asset Accounting scenario.

The down payment requests and closing invoices are still posted in the source system, while you can post the down payments and clear the down payments with closing invoices either in the source system or the Central Finance system depending on whether you have activated Central Payment.

However, the capitalization to assets under construction only takes place in the Central Finance system.

Central Asset Accounting with Central Payment

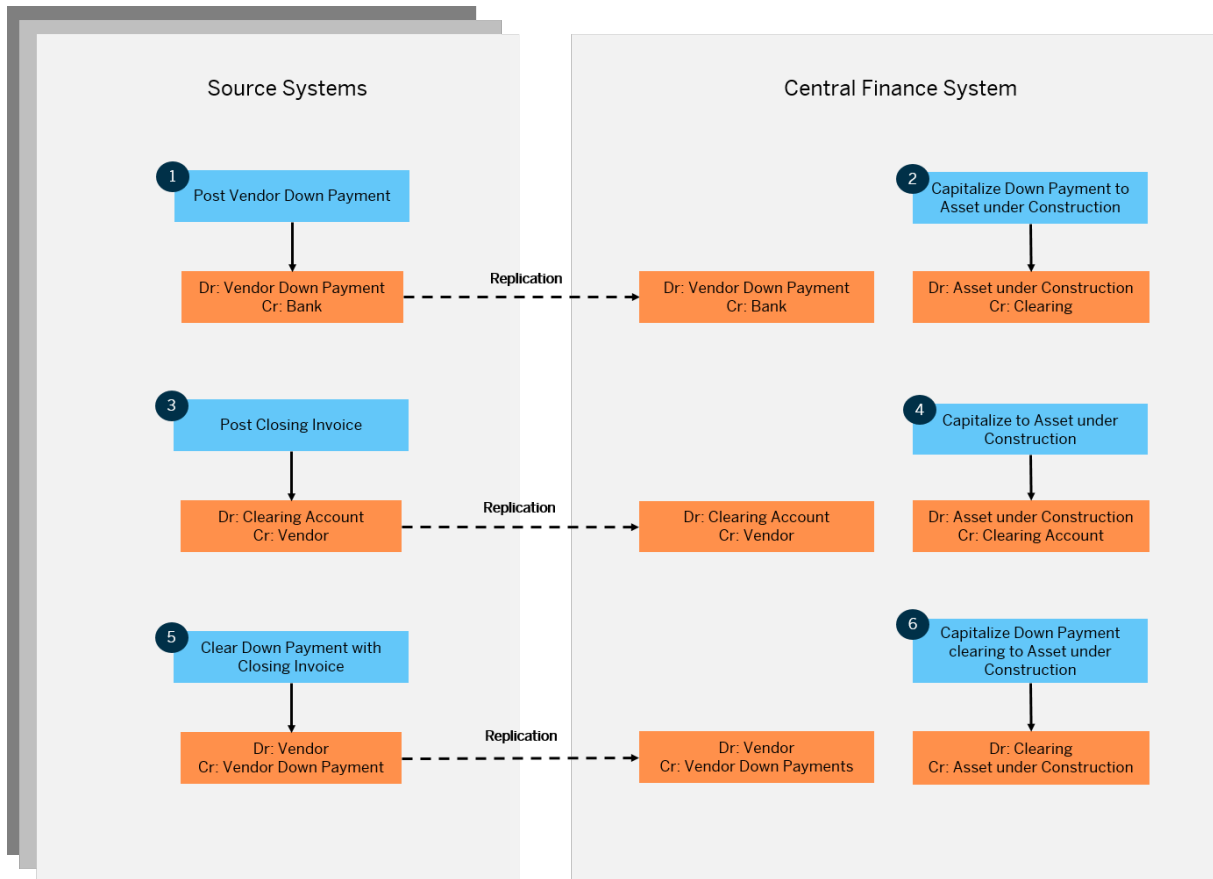If you use Central Asset Accounting with Central Payment activation:

1. Post the down payments in the Central Finance system. You can do this on *SAP Easy Access* under ▶ *Accounting* ❭ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Accounts Payable* ❭ *Document Entry* ❭ *Down Payment* ❭ *Down Payment (F-48)* ❭.
   1. On the initial screen of the transaction, enter the document header, the vendor, the special general ledger indicator (down payment to fixed asset), the amount paid, and the bank.
   2. On the next screen, enter the amount of the down payment, the tax specifications and the asset for the account assignment.
2. Post the closing invoice for the full amount against a clearing account in the source system. The invoice is then replicated to the Central Finance system. For details, see Asset Acquisition with a Clearing Account [page 283].
3. Capitalize the full amount of the closing invoice to the asset under construction in the Central Finance system. For details, see Asset Acquisition with a Clearing Account [page 283].
4. Clear the down payments in Account Payable with the closing invoice in the Central Finance system. You can do this on *SAP Easy Access* under ▶ *Accounting* ❭ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Accounts Payable* ❭ *Document Entry* ❭ *Down Payment* ❭ *Clearing (F-54)* ❭.
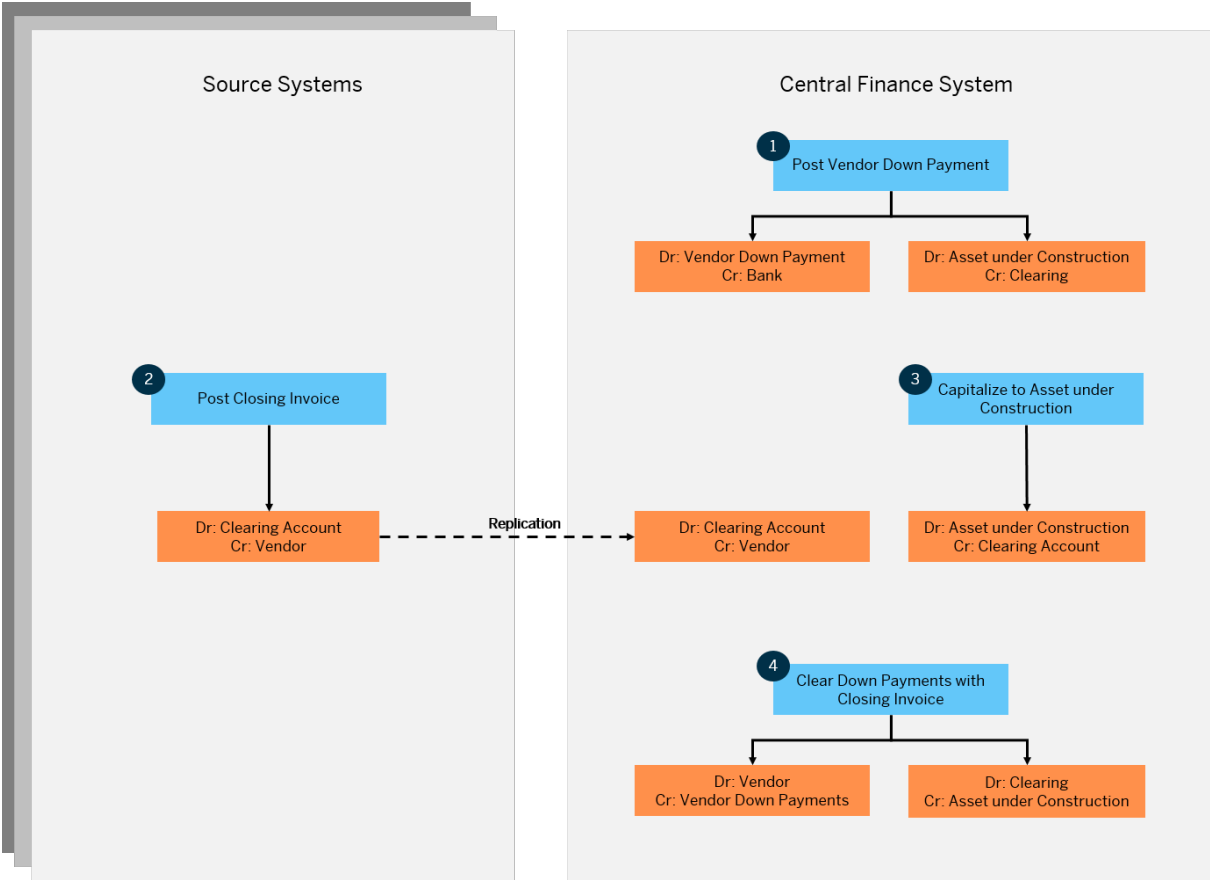
Central Asset Accounting Without Central Payment

If you use Central Asset Accounting without Central Payment activation, you need to post the down payments without capitalizing them to asset under construction in the source system, and then capitalize the down payments to the asset under construction in the Central Finance system after the corresponding documents are replicated to the Central Finance system.

1. Post the down payments without capitalizing it to asset under construction in the source system. You can do this on *SAP Easy Access* under ❙▶ *Accounting* ❯ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Accounts Payable* ❯ *Document Entry* ❯ *Down Payment* ❯ *Down Payment (F-48)* ❙.

2. Capitalize the down payments amount to the asset under construction in the Central Finance system. You can do this on *SAP Easy Access* under ❙▶ *Accounting* ❯ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Fixed Assets* ❯ *Posting* ❯ *Miscellaneous* ❙.
   Start the transaction using transaction type 180 and the asset under construction to which you want to post the down payments.

3. Post the closing invoice for the full amount against a clearing account in the source system. The invoice is then replicated to the Central Finance system. For details, see Asset Acquisition with a Clearing Account [page 283].

4. Capitalize the full amount of the closing invoice to the asset under construction in the Central Finance system. For details, see Asset Acquisition with a Clearing Account [page 283].

5. Clear the down payments in Account Payable with the closing invoice in the Central Finance system. You can do this on *SAP Easy Access* under ❙▶ *Accounting* ❯ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Accounts Payable* ❯ *Document Entry* ❯ *Down Payment* ❯ *Clearing (F-54)* ❙.

6. Capitalize the down payments amount to the asset under construction in the Central Finance system. You can do this on *SAP Easy Access* under ❙▶ *Accounting* ❯ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Fixed Assets* ❯ *Posting* ❯ *Miscellaneous* ❙.
   Start the transaction using transaction type 181 and the asset under construction to which you want to post the down payments.

1.5.4.4.3 Update Activity Rates in the Source System with Depreciation and Interest

Use

You are using Central Asset Accounting scenario to start the cost planning based on the real depreciation you posted in the Central Finance system. Therefore, the activity rates will be updated based on the depreciation. With the replication of activity rates, the updated activity rates will be replicated from the Central Finance system back to source systems.

Prerequisites

- You have activated the replication of activity rates from Central Finance to source systems. For details, see Replicate Activity Rates from Central Finance to Source System [page 157].

- You have activated Central Asset Accounting. For details, see Activate Central Asset Accounting [page 277].

Procedures

1. Post the asset depreciation for a fixed asset which has been assigned an activity type in the Central Finance system.
2. Run the `Primary Cost Planning for Depreciation and Interests` (transaction `S_ALR_87099918`) to transfer the planned periodic depreciation and interest to the assigned cost center using the appropriate cost element in the Central Finance system.
3. Run the `Plan Price Calculation` transaction `KSPI` to recalculate the values of activity rates for specific periods in the Central Finance system, then the updated activity rates would be replicated back to the source systems.
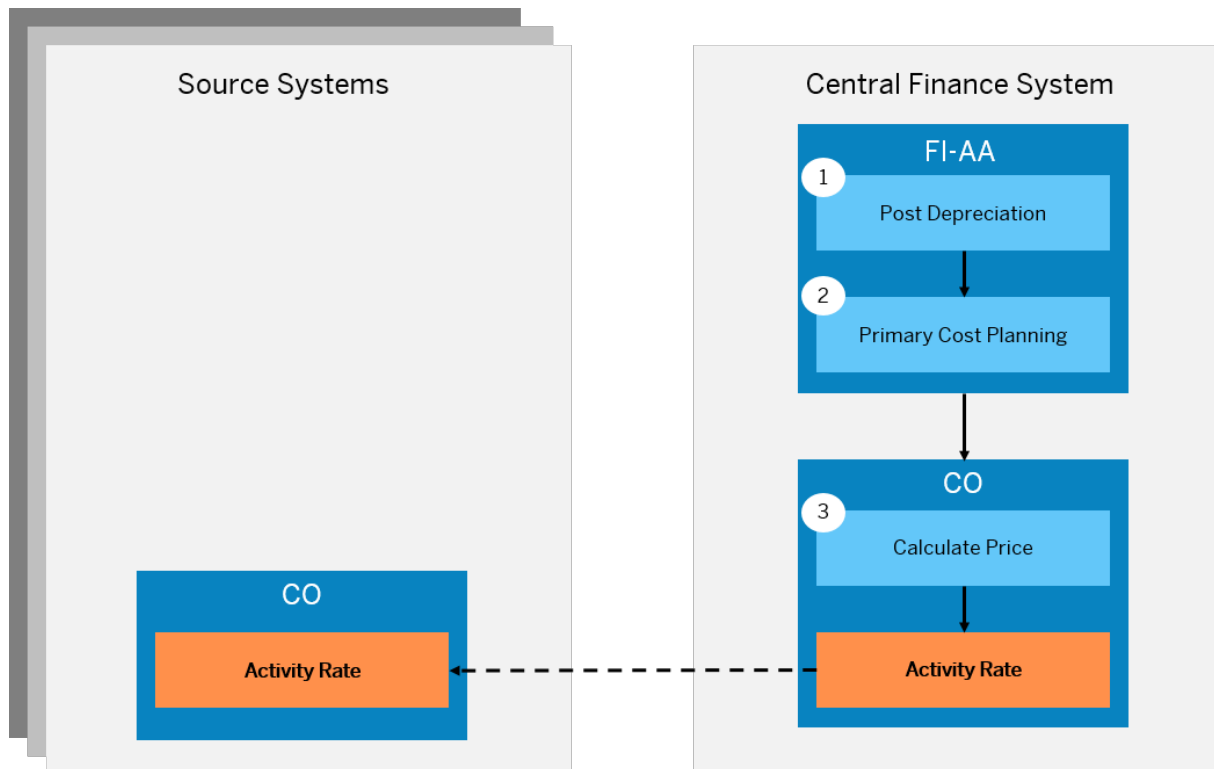
Restrictions

The restrictions mentioned in Replication of Activity Rates [page 155] as following also exist in this scenario:

- Only planned activity rates (purely iterative prices not included) are in scope.
- Deletion of activity rates cannot be replicated.
- Only the table COST is used for activity rate replication. Table ACCOSTRATE is not in the scope.

1.5.4.4.4 Asset Retirement

In Central Asset Accounting, the asset retirement should be done in the Central Finance system.

If the asset retirement involves source sales processes with customer revenue, the process must be split into the invoice posting in the source system and the asset posting in the Central Finance system. You can proceed as follows:

- Post the customer invoice to revenue account in transaction FB70 in the source system. The invoice is then replicated to the Central Finance system.
- Post the asset retirement in transaction ABAON in the Central Finance system.

Or else, carry out the asset retirement processes as the following directly in the Central Finance system. For details, see Asset Retirement.

- Asset sale with customer invoice which is posted in the Central Finance system via transaction F-92
- Asset sale without customer via transaction ABAON
- Asset retirement due to scrapping via transaction ABAVN

# 1.5.5 Central Projects (WBS)

Use

You are using a *Central Finance* scenario, where you are creating and editing projects and posting costs and revenues to their work breakdown structure (WBS) elements in a source system and want to do the project reporting or the settlement to assets under construction (and finally fixed assets) in the *Central Finance* system.

Central Projects (WBS) allows you to subsequently post FI documents (journal entries) and CO documents with the account assignment to a work breakdown structure (WBS) element, and use the project reporting or the settlement to assets under construction (and finally fixed assets) in the *Central Finance* system for those postings.

Process Distributed Between the Systems

The WBS elements are created and edited in the project system in a source system. To keep this information also in the journal entries (FI documents) that are replicated to the *Central Finance* system and allow the reporting or the asset settlement in the *Central Finance* system, the project definition and WBS elements created in a source system are replicated in real-time to the *Central Finance* system. Also, changes to project definitions or WBS elements are replicated continuously to the *Central Finance* system.
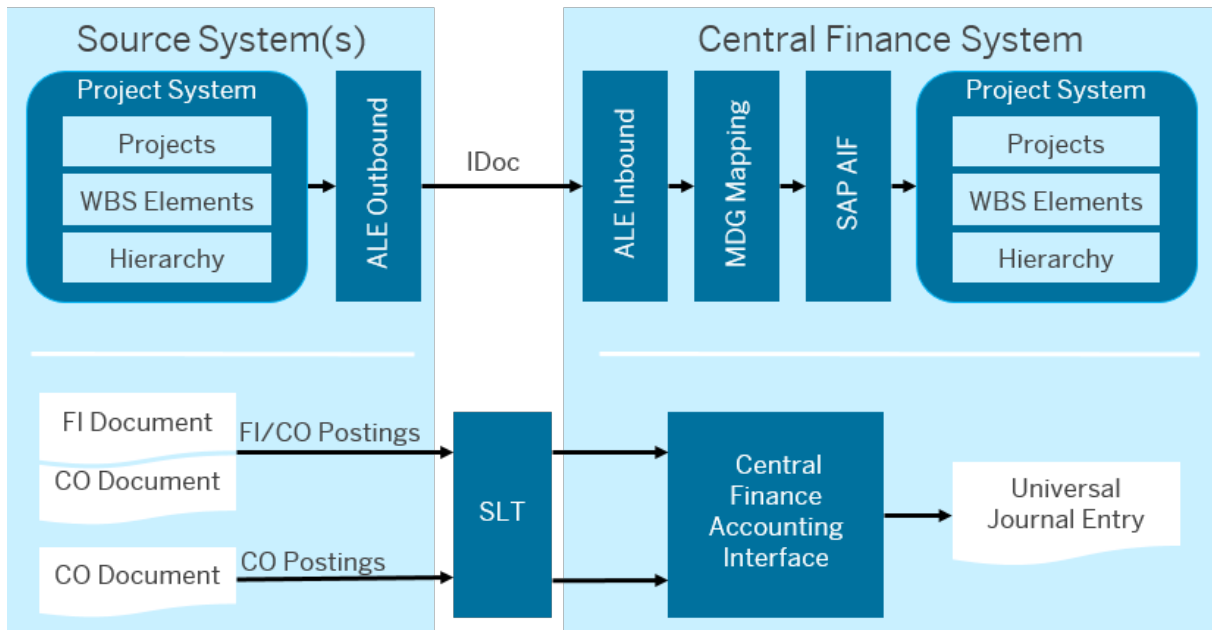
Replicating Project Data to Central Finance

For the replication of project data, Application Link Enabling (ALE) is used. The Intermediate Document (IDoc) for projects contains the project data for replication. As soon as the ALE outbound and inbound configuration is set up, the replication starts. When you release a new project or WBS element or save a change to existing project master data, the IDoc is sent to the Central Finance system. Each project and WBS element which is replicated to the Central Finance system runs through the MDG (Master Data Governance) business mapping. Here, the project or WBS ID as well as many fields in the project or WBS master data are mapped. Then SAP AIF is called and if errors occur the processing stops. Using SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF), you can monitor, whether project data has been replicated correctly. You can correct errors which occur and restart the corresponding SAP AIF messages. Finally, the project data is created in the Central Finance system. FI and CO documents with a WBS element are replicated with the SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SLT).

> **i Note**
>
> WBS elements can have different identifiers in the source system and the *Central Finance* system. Also, the same identifiers can be used in two different source systems. Therefore, the identifiers are mapped to identifiers in the *Central Finance* system when the FI documents (journal entries) are posted. When a project is replicated to the *Central Finance* system for the first time, new identifiers are derived for the project and the WBS elements. During updates, changes are posted to the project names or WBS elements in the *Central Finance* system.

Initial Load for Project Master Data

For the initial load of project master data, you can use the transaction **CJAL** in the source system in order to replicate projects and WBS elements for the first time. With this transaction, the ALE replication is called and an IDoc with projects and WBS elements is sent to the *Central Finance* system.

Setting up Central Projects (WBS) - Scenarios

To configure these scenarios in your source systems and the *Central Finance* system, carry out the following steps in the stated sequence:

Related Information

1.5.5.1 Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario

Use

You are using a Central Finance scenario where you have different source systems in which you run *Project System (PS)* to manage projects and would like to report on all your projects in an harmonized way in the Central Finance system. To enable such centralized reporting, all projects and WBS elements are replicated to the Central Finance system as well as all FI and CO postings with WBS elements, so that all relevant costs and revenues are available in the Central Finance system.

Process Distributed Between the Systems

Application Link Enabling (ALE) is used to replicate projects and WBS elements from a source system to the Central Finance system. As soon as the ALE outbound and ALE inbound configuration is set up, the replication starts. As soon as you release a new project or WBS element or save a change to existing master data, the *Intermediate Document (IDoc)* which holds the project data is sent to the Central Finance system. Each project definition and WBS element which is replicated to the Central Finance system runs through the MDG (Master Data Governance) business mapping. Here, the project and WBS ID, as well as other fields in the project or WBS master data are mapped. Then SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF) is called and when errors occur, the processing stops. After you solved the errors and restarted the respective SAP AIF message, the processing continues. Finally, the project master data is created in the Central Finance system. The costs and revenue postings are replicated as well.

Central Project Reporting
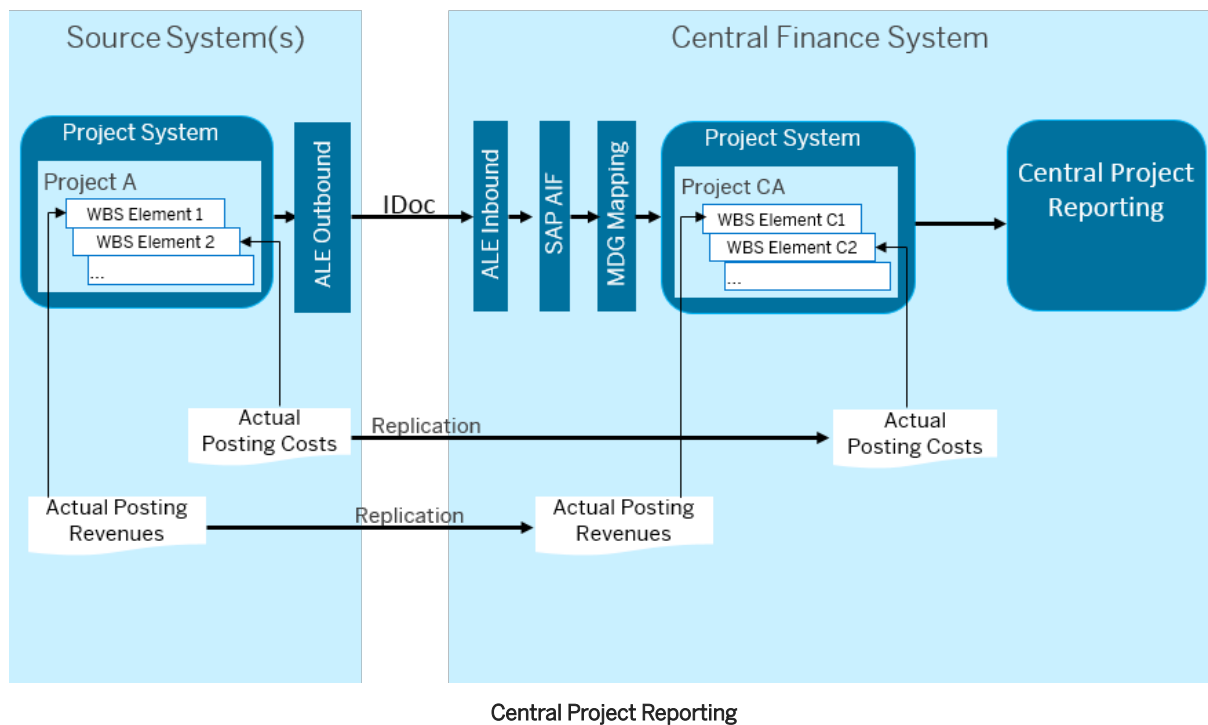
Prerequisites

- You have set up the ALE outbound and ALE inbound configuration as described .

Key Features

- Project master data is replicated continuously from a source system to the Central Finance system.
- Postings with WBS elements are replicated to the Central Finance system:
  - FI and CO postings with actual costs with WBS elements
  - FI and CO postings with revenues with WBS elements
- You can use an ALE filter to exclude project master data with certain project profiles or controlling areas from replication.

  To do this, you can call up the **SALE** transaction and then choose ▶ *Modeling and Implementing Business Processes* ▶ *Maintain Distribution Model* ▶ *Distribute Views* ▶.
- Central reporting on postings originating from different source systems is possible in the Central Finance system:
  - Project cost reporting
  - Project revenue reporting
- The report FINS_CFIN_PS_CHECK is provided for checking the configuration before the replication is started.

Constraints

- Re-posting projects with user changes in SAP AIF is **not** supported.
- You edit or change the projects in the source system. You **cannot** edit or change them in the *Central Finance* system.
- Once a project is released in the source system and thus replicated to the *Central Finance* system, you cannot delete WBS elements anymore. You can enter a deletion flag in the source system and the system status *DLFL* is replicated to the *Central Finance* system.
- Once the projects are replicated to the *Central Finance* system, the IDs of the project and the contained WBS elements can no longer be changed neither in the source system nor in the *Central Finance* system.
- Only the WBS project structure is replicated. Networks are **not** replicated.

# 1.5.5.2   Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement Scenario

Use

You are using a Central Finance scenario in which you create and edit a project in the source system and replicate it to the Central Finance system. The *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario allows you to settle costs posted to a work breakdown structure (WBS) element in a source system to an asset under construction (AuC) and finally to a fixed asset within the Central Finance system.

Process Distributed Between the Systems

The graphic below shows how the *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario is distributed between two different systems, a source system and the Central Finance system. You allocate costs to the WBS elements that are part of a project which you create and edit in a source system. The project master data, the FI documents and the costs on the WBS elements are replicated to the Central Finance system. The project master data is replicated using *Application Link Enabling (ALE)*. The *Intermediate Document (IDoc)* for projects contains the project data for replication. The FI documents are replicated using the *SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SLT)*, as this is usually done in Central Finance.

In the Central Finance system, assets under construction are created automatically for the replicated WBS elements. You can then settle the costs periodically from the replicated WBS elements to the corresponding assets under construction and finally perform a full settlement to the fixed asset. If changes are required, you can still update your project in the source system and these changes to the project data, such as adding additional WBS elements, are also replicated to the Central Finance system.

Central Asset Settlement
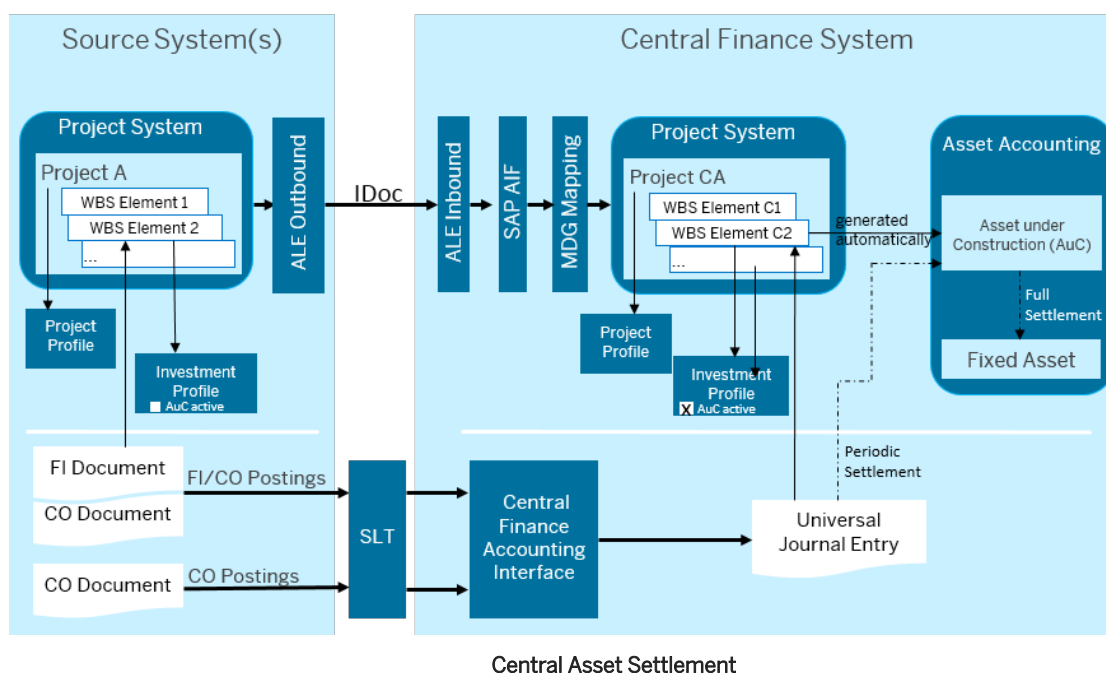
Key Features

- Automatic creation of assets under construction during project replication
- Enabling editing of settlement rule for asset and profitability segment in a replicated WBS element
- Enabling settlement of a WBS element to an asset under construction and an asset in the Central Finance system
- Allowing status change check when closing a project or WBS element in the source system.
- Allowing status change check when setting the deletion flag status for a project or WBS element in a source system.
- The report FINS_CFIN_PS_CHECK [page 307] is provided for checking the configuration before the replication is started.

Prerequisites

In order to activate the *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario, you need to first set up the configuration for the replication of project data which is described here [page 293]. Additionally, you need to perform the steps listed below. You can access the implementation guide (IMG) paths mentioned below by calling up transaction **SPRO**:

- Implement the following SAP note in the source system
  2994270
- Customizing activities in the source system
  - Set up Connection to Central Finance System

To set up a connection from a source system to the Central Finance system for the *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario, you need to perform the following steps:

- If not yet done, you have to define a logical system for the target Central Finance client. A logical system identifies the client of the connected Central Finance systems in the journal entries.

  IMG path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❯ *Define Logical System for Central Finance System* ❯.

- If not yet done, you have to create an RFC (remote function call) destination for the Central Finance system with specific user parameters for *Central Projects*.

  IMG path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❯ *Set up RFC Destination for Central Finance System* ❯.

- If not yet done, you have to assign the RFC destination to the logical system for the connected Central Finance system as standard BAPI destination.

  IMG path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❯ *Assign RFC Destination for Displaying Objects from Central Finance System* ❯.

- You have to register the RFC destination for use in the *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario.

  IMG path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *Set up Connection to Central Finance System* ❯ *Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for the Central Finance System* ❯.

- Define Investment Profile

  Define an investment profile for which the *Manage AuC* checkbox is **not** selected.

  For technical reasons, you have to assign this investment profile to WBS elements you want to use in the *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario. For these WBS elements, **no** assets under construction will be generated in the source system but only in the Central Finance system.

  IMG path: ▶ *Investment Management* ❯ *Projects as Investment Measures* ❯ *Master Data* ❯ *Define Investment Profile* ❯.

- Define Settlement Profile

  Define a settlement profile for which the *Not for settlement* radio button is selected.

  You have to assign this settlement profile to WBS elements you want to use in the *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario. This will allow you to close the WBS element and its project in the source system even if there are still costs posted to it. The costs will be settled in the Central Finance system only.

  IMG path: ▶ *Investment Management* ❯ *Projects as Investment Measures* ❯ *Settlement* ❯ *Maintain Settlement Profiles* ❯.

- Define Project Profile

  Define a project profile with the settings you want to use.

  You have to assign this project profile to projects you want to use in the *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario.

> **→ Tip**
>
> For convenience, you should assign the investment profile and settlement profile which you defined in the previous steps to the project profile. Then, the system will automatically add these profiles to the WBS elements created in the project.

IMG path: ▌▶ *Investment Management* ❯ *Projects as Investment Measures* ❯ *Master Data* ❯ *WBS Elements* ❯ *Define Project Profile* ❯.

- Customizing activities in the Central Finance system
  - Define Investment profile
    Define an investment profile for which the *Manage AuC* checkbox is selected. Map it to the corresponding investment profile you have defined in the source system.
    For replicated projects for which the *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario is active, assets under construction will be generated for the WBS elements to which this investment profile is assigned.

    IMG path: ▌▶ *Investment Management* ❯ *Projects as Investment Measures* ❯ *Master Data* ❯ *Define Investment Profile* ❯.
  - Define Project Profile
    Define a project profile with the settings you want to use. Map it to the corresponding project profile you have defined in the source system.

    > **→ Tip**
    >
    > For convenience, you should assign the investment profile which you defined in the previous step to the project profile. Then, the system will automatically add this investment profile to the WBS elements created in the project..

    IMG path: ▌▶ *Investment Management* ❯ *Projects as Investment Measures* ❯ *Master Data* ❯ *WBS Elements* ❯ *Define Project Profile* ❯.
  - Activate the *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario
    The *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario is activated per combination of company code and project profile. Enter the combinations of company codes and the project profile defined in the previous step for which you want to activate the *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario. Only projects that you will create in the source system after the day you entered the corresponding company code/project profile combination will be considered within this settlement scenario.
    IMG path: ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Central Projects* ❯ *Assign Project Profile to Company Code for Asset Settlement* ❯.
  - Set up asset accounting
    IMG path: ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Asset Accounting* ❯
  - Customizing for the settlement
    IMG path: ▌▶ *Investment Management* ❯ *Projects as Investment Measures* ❯ *Settlement* ❯.

Consider the Following Before Activating the *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* Scenario

- Define the company codes for which you want to use this scenario.
- Define the project profiles in the source system and the Central Finance system and create the mapping.
- We recommend to only set up projects within the same company code, as the enablement is on project header level and WBS elements with a differing company code would also be included in the scenario and could cause issues, in case asset accounting is **not** set up in the Central Finance system for this company code.
- We recommend to create new project profiles for the scenario and **not reuse** already existing ones.
- Please ensure within your organization, that the project profiles and investment profiles in the source systems and the Central Finance system are set up and mapped correctly.

Constraints

- The *Central Projects (WBS) - Asset Settlement* scenario is **not** supported when you are running a SAP S/4HANA Cloud source system.
- The data is only replicated from a source system to the Central Finance system. There will be **no** replication back from the Central Finance system to a source system.
- The WBS project structure only is replicated. Networks are **not** replicated.
  If a source project has a network included, you would need to first settle the network to a WBS element.
- Plan data is **not** getting replicated.
- Re-posting projects with user changes in SAP AIF is **not** supported.
- Once a project is released in the source system and thus replicated to the Central Finance system, you can no longer perform the following changes:
  - You **cannot** delete WBS elements anymore. You can only set the deletion flag in the source system for a WBS element with asset under construction if you have set the deletion flag in the Central Finance system first.
  - You **can** no longer change the IDs of the project and the contained WBS elements, neither in the source system nor in the Central Finance system.
- You make changes generally in the project in the source system, with the exception of the settlement rule and the *Close* and *Deletion flag* statuses.
  - The settlement rule is restricted to only fixed assets (FXA) and profitability segments (PSG).
  - The *Close* status needs to be set first in the Central Finance system project, otherwise the change in the source system project is **not** possible.
    You can set the *Deletion flag* status in the Central Finance system.
- The investment profile can only be deleted in the source system as long as the asset under construction is **not** yet capitalized. You first need to run the program RFINS_CFIN_PS_AUC_DEL_IMPRF that deletes the asset under construction in the Central Finance system.
- Clearing the account assignment element indicator of a WBS element in the source system does **not** delete the asset under construction. Call up the transaction **SA38** with the program RFINS_CFIN_PS_AUC_DEL_IMPRF and execute the program to delete the investment profile and the corresponding asset under construction in the Central Finance system.

- Changing the statistical indicator of a WBS element in the source system is only possible if there is **no** asset under construction for the corresponding WBS element in the Central Finance system. You can call up transaction **SA38** with the program `RFINS_CFIN_PS_AUC_DEL_IMPRF` to delete the asset under construction in the Central Finance system.

Related Information

Assets under Construction
Settlement of an Asset under Construction
Settlement of Investment Measures
Maintaining Master Data

1.5.5.3   Setting up Central Projects (WBS) - Scenarios

1.5.5.3.1   Configuration in Source System

To allow ongoing replication of projects between a source system and the *Central Finance* system, you create an *Application Link Enabling (ALE)* distribution model in Customizing of the source system.

Prerequisites

- You have defined RFC connections from the source to the *Central Finance* system using transaction **SM59**.
- You have defined the business systems.
- For references to WBS elements in the FI or CO documents to be replicated correctly from the source to the Central Finance system, you must have implemented the following SAP Notes in the source system:
  - SAP Note 2513048
  - SAP Note 2553477

How-To

Create ALE Distribution Model in the Source System

1. Launch transaction **BD64** - *Display Distribution Model* to add a distribution model for replicating project data for the respective source system.
   Alternatively, you can enter transaction **SALE** and then choose ▮▶ *Modelling and Implementing Business Processes* ▶ *Maintain Distribution Model and Distribute Views* ▮ and execute the IMG activity.

2. Switch to edit mode and then choose the *Create Model View* button.
3. Enter the required data and choose *Continue*.
4. Choose the model view that you have just created and then choose the *Add BAPI* button.
5. Enter the data as follows and then choose *Continue*:

Field	Value
Sender/client	<Logical system of the source system>
Receiver/server	<Logical system of the Central Finance system>
Obj.name/interface	`WorkBreakdownStruct`
Method	`SaveReplica`

6. Select the model view and then choose ▶ *Environment* ▶ *Generate Partner Profiles* ▶.
7. Choose *Execute*.
8. Select the model view and then choose ▶ *Edit* ▶ *Model View* ▶ *Distribute* ▶.

> **i Note**
>
> To replicate only certain selected controlling areas and project profiles, you can set an **ALE filter**, that is, enter a list of controlling areas or project profiles.
>
> - If you do **not** set an ALE filter, that is, you do **not** enter anything here, all projects and WBS elements are replicated continuously.
> - If you set an ALE filter, only projects and WBS elements from the specified controlling areas and project profiles are replicated.

9. Go to the project model and expand the tree to the last node *Receiver determination: no filter* and double click it.
10. Choose the *Create Filter Group* button and expand the new filter group.
11. Click on *Controlling Area* or *Project Profile* and add the respective values and save your entries.
12. In the source system, call transaction `WE20` and create an entry for a new IDoc type in the *Partner Profile*. The IDoc type `PROJECT02` allows you to replicate project data including custom fields for projects from a source system to the *Central Finance* system.

Field	Value
Partner No.	`<Logical system of the Central Finance system>`
Partner Type	**LS** (Logical System)
Post Processing: Permitted Agent tab	
Type	US (User)
Agent	`<username of registered user>`
Language	**EN** (English)

Field	Value
Outbound Parameters tab	
Message Type	PROJECT
Basic Type	PROJECT02

Result

You are finished with the configuration in the source system. The ALE model for replicating project data is distributed, but the partner profiles do **not** exist yet in the *Central Finance* system. These will only be available after you have also finished the configuration in the *Central Finance* system.

1.5.5.3.2   Configuration for SAP AIF

To enable the replication of project data and to allow your users to monitor messages for replicated projects and WBS elements in SAP AIF, you activate an AIF deployment scenario and a BC set in the *Central Finance* system.

How-To

1. Activate AIF deployment scenario **SAP_AIF_0045** using transaction **/AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT**.
2. Activate BC set **FINS_CFIN_ALE_PS** using transaction **SCPR20**.

Result

After you have done this, you can use transaction **/AIF/ERR** - *Monitoring and Error Handling* with name space **/FINCF** and interface name **PS_OBJ** to monitor AIF messages for replicated projects.

Next Step

It might be necessary to start transaction **/AIF/DEL_STRUC_CACHE** - *Delete Structure Cache* to display the correct texts within the transaction **/AIF/ERR** with name space **/FINCF** and interface name **PS_OBJ**.

See Also

1.5.5.3.3 Configuration in the Central Finance System

To allow ongoing replication of projects between a source system and the *Central Finance* system, you create an *Application Link Enabling (ALE)* distribution model and assign a process code in Customizing of the *Central Finance* system.

The steps are as follows:

1. You create an Application Link Enabling (ALE) distribution model in the *Central Finance* system for sending and receiving project data using transaction **SALE** or **BD64**.
2. You assign a process code for the *Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario* using transaction **WE20**.
3. You specify a new interface determination for IDoc interfaces within *SAP Application Interface Framework* (SAP AIF).

Prerequisites

- You have defined the business systems.
- You have performed the Customizing for projects in the source and the *Central Finance* system and made sure that the project configuration in the *Central Finance* system fits the project configuration in the source systems.
  You have ensured that the definition of the project mask defined in the *Central Finance* system does not lead to inconsistencies with the project masks defined in the source systems.
- You have set the mapping action for the project and the WBS element to *Obligatory*.
  You do this in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction **SPRO**) (SAP Reference IMG) under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Mapping* ▶ *Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities* ▶.
- You have implemented the Business Add-In (BAdI) *Enhance Processing of Project Data* for project identifiers. For more information, see the documentation of the IMG activity under Customizing of Central Finance (transaction **SPRO**) under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ▶.
- You have performed the configuration settings for Central Finance.
  You can find the necessary settings in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction **SPRO**) under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Set Up Systems* ▶.
  For detailed instructions, see the documentation of each Customizing (Implementation Guide) (IMG) activity.
  .

How-To

Create ALE Distribution Model in the *Central Finance* **System**

1. Launch transaction **BD64** - *Display Distribution Model*.
2. Select the model view which has been distributed from the source system and then choose ▶ *Environment* ▶ *Generate Partner Profiles* ▶.
   - Under ▶ *Outbound* ▶ *Output Mode* ▶ set the radio button to *Pass IDoc Immediately*.
   - Under ▶ *Inbound* ▶ *Processing* ▶ set the radio button to *Trigger Immediately*.
3. Choose *Execute*.

Assign Process Code for the *Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario* **in Partner Profile**

1. In the *Central Finance* system, enter transaction **WE20**.
2. To define inbound parameter for the sending system, under ▶ *Partner Profiles* ▶ *Partner Type LS* ▶ choose the source system.
3. On the *Post Processing: Permitted Agent* tile under *Inbound Paramters* click on the *Create Inbound Parameter* icon, that is, add a new entry.
4. In the *Partner Profiles: Inbound Parameters* screen, enter the data as follows.

Field	Value
Message Type	**Project**
Process Code	**/FINS_CFIN_PS_PROJECT**
Tick *Cancel Processing After Syntax Error*	
Choose *Trigger Immediately*	

Define Interface Determination for IDoc Interfaces (*SAP AIF*)

1. In Customizing of SAP AIF (transaction **/AIF/CUST**) under ▶ *System Configuration* ▶ *Interface Determination* ▶ perform the *Define Interface Determination for IDoc Interfaces* Customizing activity.
2. To create a new entry for interface determination, for *Define Determination Key* choose *New Entries* in change mode, enter the following and save your entries:.
3.

Field	Value
Basic Type	**PROJECT02**
Message Type	**PROJECT**

4. Select *Assign Interfaces* in the menu on the left-hand side and choose *New Entries* in change mode. Enter the following and save your entries:

Field	Value
Basic Type	**PROJECT02**

Field	Value
Message Type	**PROJECT**
Value Number	**1**
Namespace	**/FINCF**
Interface Name	**PS_OBJ**
Interface Version	**1**

Result

You are finished with the configuration in the *Central Finance* system. The ongoing replication of project data is now enabled for the *Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario* with ALE/IDoc including custom fields for projects.

1.5.5.3.4 Check Settings for Replication of Projects

To ensure that the configuration settings for the replication of project data are complete, you can use the *Central Finance: Check Settings for Replication of Projects* report in the *Central Finance* system.

The report checks, for example, the following configuration settings:

* Is the AIF deployment scenario SAP_AIF_0045 activated?
* Is the BC set FINS_CFIN_ALE_PS activated?
* Is the correct process code **/FINS_CFIN_PS_PROJECT** assigned to message type PROJECT in the *Application Link Enabling* (ALE) inbound partner profile for the source system selected?
* Are the mapping actions for the project ID and work breakdown structure (WBS) element ID set to **Mapping obligatory** for the selected systems?
* Is **no** coding mask for projects defined?
* Does an interface determination in SAP AIF exist for IDoc message type PROJECT and basic type PROJECT02?

How-To

1. Call transaction **SA38** - ABAP Program Execution.
2. Enter **FINS_CFIN_PS_CHECK** as the program and choose *Execute* (F8) .
3. Enter the <logical system of the source system>, for example **E10CLNT300**, and choose *Execute* (F8).

Result

The report displays a log of the success, warning and error messages for the configuration settings determined during the check. This allows you to easily find out, which settings are not yet correct and leads you to the respective configuration settings where you can make corrections.

For more information, please display the report documentation in the system by choosing *Program Documentation* (the [i] icon), or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with ▶ *More* ▶ *Documentation* ▶.

Next Step

If the check report does not display any errors, you can start the initial data transfer of projects from the source system using transaction **CJAL** in the source system.

1.5.6 Central Tax Reporting

When FI and CO documents are replicated from source systems to a Central Finance system, tax-relevant data is also replicated.

When Central Payment is activated, which is done on a company code basis, it becomes necessary for some tax-relevant postings to be made in the Central Finance system. As a result, tax reporting must also be carried out in the Central Finance system, based on the documents in the Central Finance system, whether they have been replicated to the system from a source system or posted there directly.

This document describes both the checks that are available to ensure that the tax-relevant data posted in the Central Finance system is accurate for the purposes of reporting tax and the tax-relevant reports that can be run in a Central Finance system and the restrictions that apply to these reports.

> i Note
>
> Calculation of taxes from your SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system and any reporting based on this calculation covers a certain scope and may not meet all of the requirements in your jurisdiction.
>
> You must check with your accounting or tax experts in order to make sure that the results generated by Central Tax Reporting are fully compliant with your relevant jurisdictions' specific tax reporting requirements.
>
> For information on which tax reports are supported in Central Tax Reporting, see Overview of Supported Reports [page 313].

1.5.6.1 Central Tax Reporting: Prerequisites

1.5.6.1.1 Before You Start

If you already have an active Central Finance system, your tax-relevant data may not be correct. Therefore, before implementing Central Payment, it will either be necessary to reload all of your data with the tax checks activated or to carry out certain clean-up activities. In order to do this we recommend that you engage a consultant.

SAP Notes

See SAP Note 2509047 *Central Finance: Required SAP Notes to support Tax Reporting out of the Central Finance System* for details about other SAP Notes that you need to take into account.

General Prerequisites

You must enable the enhanced tax checks (tax configuration consistency check and tax recalculation check) far enough in advance so that payment-relevant open items that are transferred as part of ongoing replication are posted with accurate tax data.

1.5.6.1.2 Tax Reporting in Source System

Before you start tax reporting out of a Central Finance system, you must have completed tax reporting from your source system for periods for which only open items and balances are included in the initial load. For more information, see Tax Reporting Based on Postings from the Initial Load [page 312].

1.5.6.1.3 Rounding of Tax Values

When tax is posted, the posted values must not be rounded. Therefore, the currencies involved in the transaction must not have fewer decimal places in the Central Finance system than they do in the source system.

In the IMG activity *Define Decimal Places for Currencies in Source Systems* you can identify currencies that have different numbers of decimals in the source system and the target system. You must then ensure that each currency in your Central Finance system has at least as many decimals as in the connected source systems.

If you are already working with an active Central Finance system and then decide to activate Central Payment and your decimal settings for currencies do not fulfill this requirement, it will be necessary to start your Central Finance implementation again from the beginning.

.

1.5.6.2　Configuration Consistency Checks

To ensure that postings that are replicated to Central Finance are consistent for the purposes of reporting tax, it is necessary to make sure that the tax-related configuration settings of the source systems match the configuration settings in the Central Finance system.

For example, a tax code in the source system has the tax category "input tax". In the Central Finance system, the corresponding tax code (which may have been mapped) has the tax category "output tax".

If this inconsistency were not detected, it would lead to errors in tax reporting from the Central Finance system.

In the IMG activity *Activate Tax Consistency Check for Company Codes*, you can activate or deactivate the tax configuration consistency checks and tax recalculation checks for combinations of individual source company codes and source systems.

1.5.6.2.1　Tax Configuration Consistency Checks

If customizing entities for which configuration does not match in the source and target system are involved in a replicated FI/CO posting, the Central Finance system stops the posting.

The system issues an error message describing the error and telling you where you can correct it. To make the correction, it may be necessary to introduce new customizing entities or add mappings.

Once the incorrect configuration has been corrected the AIF messages can be restarted so that the documents are posted.

1.5.6.2.2　Customizing Entities Involved in the Checks

The following Customizing tables are involved in the checks:

- **T001** (Company Code)
- **T005** (Countries)
- **T007A** (Tax Keys)
- **T007B** (Tax Processing in Accounting)
- **T000F** (Client-Specific FI Settings)
- **TVAT001** (Customizing of Tax on Sales/Purchases - Control of Screen)
- **TTXD** (Description of Tax Jurisdiction Code Structure)

For the complete list, see SAP Note 2494127.

During the replication of FI documents with withholding taxes to the *Central Finance* system, automatic checks of the withholding tax configuration are executed.

The following Customizing tables are compared in the source and the *Central Finance* system for withholding taxes:

- T059P (Withholding Tax Types)
- T059Z (Withholding Tax Codes)
- T001WT (Company Code Spec. Information per WHT Type)
- T001RWT (Rounding Rules for Company Code and WHT Type)
- T059MINMAX (Minimum and Maximum Amounts for WHT)
- T030 (Standard Accounts Table)

1.5.6.2.3 Install SAP System Landscape Transformation Server Content

To enable the checks during posting, the source system configuration data is replicated via SLT into dedicated target system configuration tables.

This required content is described in SAP Note 2494127.

Additionally for withholding tax, you need to implement the required content in SLT as described in the SAP note 2668261.

1.5.6.2.4 VAT Recalculation Check

When postings are replicated to Central Finance, the system recalculates tax values based on the configuration of the Central Finance system and compares the expected outcome with the replicated values to be posted and issues an error if a significant difference is detected.

Prerequisites for this check:

- The tax code must be configured with the indicator *Error Message for Invalid Tax Amount* (field label *Check-ID*) set (T007A-PRUEF = 'X').
- In addition, an appropriate tolerance must be configured for the *Tolerance Percentage Rate for Tax Calculation*. This tolerance percentage rate defines, for the tax code, the percentage rate which is accepted as tolerance between a calculated value and a value which was replicated. This setting also applies to the values which are entered for documents posted directly in the Central Finance system.
The *Tolerance Percentage Rate for Tax Calculation* must be set to check the value strictly, that is, as close to zero as possible.

> **i Note**
>
> The tolerance amount arises from the application of percentage rates to the amount determined by the system. If the difference between the tax value replicated and the value calculated by the system is lower than the tolerance amount, the document is posted by the system and no warning or error message is issued.

The following cases are excluded from tax recalculation:

Description	Logical Constraint
Postings that originate from contract accounting	BKPF-awtyp = 'FKKSU'
Postings that originate from sales and distribution	BKPF-awtyp = 'VBRK'
Postings that originate from CRM-billing	BKPF-awtyp = 'BEBD'
Postings with special G/L transaction type down payment request and with tax code	BSEG-umsks = 'A' and BSEG-mwskz NE space
Cross-company posting	BSEG-ktosl = 'BUV'
Summarization over tax jurisdiction code	Structure of jurisdiction code specified for the schema of the country and BSEG-TAXPS is initial
Posting with origin HR that have been split due to technical reasons	BKPF-awtyp = 'HRPAY' and BSEG-ktosl = 'HRA'
Postings that have been split with classical split logic	BKPF-awtyp not in ('MKPF', 'RMRP', 'VBRK', 'WBRK', 'BEBD') and BKPF-xsplit = 'X'
Initial load	Transaction type = 'O'

1.5.6.3 Tax Reporting Based on Postings from the Initial Load

Initial Load of Open Items

Open items are transferred without any tax information and without the other line items (income and expense).

Therefore, you should note the following:

- Central Finance does **not** support tax reporting for those periods of the initial load for which only balances and open items are transferred.
  For these periods, tax reporting must be done out of the source system and must be completed before you start reporting taxes out of the Central Finance system.
  Central Payment must **not** be activated until this task has been completed.
- If tax reporting is carried out based on selection via posting date (BUDAT) or tax reporting date (BKPF-VATDATE) then, once you have transitioned to central tax reporting, you should not make retrospective postings into the periods which were covered by the initial load of open items and balances only.

1.5.6.4 Overview of Supported Reports

This section describes the reports that are supported while also describing any relevant limitations.

For any reports that are not mentioned in this section, you should assume that they are **not** currently supported.

For country/region-specific tax reports which are supported in Central Finance, see Statutory Reporting: Country/Region-Specific Reports in Central Finance.

1.5.6.4.1 Country-Specific Requirements

> **i Note**
>
> This document does not cover country-specific tax reporting capabilities.

Official Document Numbering (ODN)

Central Finance does not currently support the concept of official document numbering. Consequently, tax reporting for countries where official document numbering is a legal requirement is not supported.

1.5.6.4.2 Core Tax Reports

Technical Name	Description	Remarks
RFUMSV00	Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases	Restrictions apply
RFUVDE00	Print Program: Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases (Germany)	Same restrictions apply as for RFUMSV00
RFUMSV10	Additional List for Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases	Restrictions apply
RFID_PTVPRADPRC00	Pro-Rata adjustments due to PR calculation	Must be tested in the project
RFID_PTVPRADPRV00	Pro-Rata adjustments due to PR variation	Must be tested in the project
RFUMSRVG00	VAT Refund	Must be tested in the project
RFUMSV35	Tax Adjustment	Must be tested in the project

Technical Name	Description	Remarks
RFASLM00	EC Sales List	Restrictions apply
RFASLD20	EC Sales List in Data Medium Exchange Format	Restrictions apply
RFUMSV50	Deferred Tax Transfer (New)	Restrictions apply

Restrictions Applying to these Reports

- **RFUMSV00** - Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases
  If the posting in question was triggered by a gift invoice from SD, business partner-related information will be missing from the report.
- **RFUVDE00** - Print Program: Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases (Germany)
  If the posting in question was triggered by a gift invoice from SD, business partner-related information will be missing from the report.
  Data from transfer posting of deferred tax will be missing.
- **RFUMSV10** - Additional List for Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases
    - To enable access to cross-company documents which are connected via BKPF-BVORG (number of the cross-company code posting transaction) for documents from the initial load you must have implemented SAP Note 2489200 before the initial load for those documents was carried out.
    - Some data related to accounts for Purchase Account Management (for example for IT and FR) may be missing from the report.
    - Some data from FI Contract Accounting (FI-CA) and HR Payroll (HRPAY) may be missing from the report.
- **RFASLM00** – EC Sales List
  Business partner-related information will be missing from the report.
  Some data from FI Contract Accounting (FI-CA) and HR Payroll (HRPAY) may be missing from the report.
- **RFASLD20** - EC Sales List in Data Medium Exchange Format
- Some data related to accounts for Purchase Account Management (for example for IT and FR) may be missing from the report.
  Some data from FI Contract Accounting (FI-CA) and HR Payroll (HRPAY) may be missing from the report.
- **RFUMSV50** - Deferred Tax Transfer (New)
  For details about the restrictions, see Deferred Taxes [page 315].

1.5.6.5 Deferred Taxes

Explains what you need to do to set up deferred taxes in the Central Finance scenario.

Use

Deferred taxes are taxes that are **not yet** recognized when an incoming or outgoing invoice is posted, but only when a payment is made. When you post an invoice, you are using special deferred tax codes and the tax amount is posted on special deferred tax accounts. After payment the tax amount is reposted with a tax transfer document to the regular tax account.

The initial load of open items includes now complete journal entries with deferred tax codes during the open item and the balance phase. You can run the deferred tax process in the Central Finance system. If you need to run the deferred tax process in the source system, you also need to carry out additional reports. For details, see SAP Note 2787790 .

You can do your tax reporting in the Central Finance system and you can activate Central Payment for countries where the deferred tax process is required.

Deferred Taxes are supported in the Central Finance scenario with a few restrictions. Supported processes and current restrictions are explained below.

> **i Note**
>
> Please consider carefully which restrictions apply to your business processes and their impact in your Central Finance scenario.

The following variants of processing deferred taxes exist:

- Deferred taxes are represented by open items on related tax accounts only. You use the `RFUMSV25` report to do the tax transfer.
- A separate database (table `DEFTAX_ITEM`) stores the data of invoices, payments, down payments, tax transfer documents, and any other documents that are relevant for deferred taxes. You use the `RFUMSV50` report to do the tax transfer.

For more details about the strategy for deferred taxes concerning these different variants of processing deferred taxes, please read the SAP Note 2074813 .

We only support and extend the variant where you use the `RFUMSV50` **report in the Central Finance scenario.**

Central Finance does support deferred taxes in the initial load and during ongoing replication. Furthermore, document split is also supported. For further details, please read SAP Notes 3168320 and 3218612 .

Prerequisites

- Implement SAP Notes

- 2787790
  This SAP Note provides SAP customers with an overview of all SAP Notes which are required to use deferred taxes in a Central Finance scenario.
- 2844296
  This SAP Note activates the support of deferred taxes in the initial load of Central Finance for the source systems.

- **Customizing of Deferred Taxes (Central Finance System)**
  You have in the source system a company code, where you use deferred taxes. You need to do the following Customizing settings also in the Central Finance system. You can access the Customizing or Implementation Guide (IMG) using transaction **SPRO**:

  1. Create at least one deferred tax rule and assign it to a company code.
     IMG Path:

     Financial Accounting > *General Ledger Accounting* > *Periodic Processing* > *Report* > *Sales/ Purchases Tax Returns* > *Deferred Taxes* > *Define Deferred Tax Rules*

     Financial Accounting > *General Ledger Accounting* > *Periodic Processing* > *Report* > *Sales/ Purchases Tax Returns* > *Deferred Taxes* > *Assign Deferred Tax Rules to Company Codes*

  2. Create deferred tax codes.
     IMG Path:

     Financial Accounting > *Financial Accounting Global Settings* > *Tax on Sales/Purchases* > *Calculation* > *Define Tax Codes for Sales and Purchases*

  3. Create deferred tax accounts and assign them to the deferred tax codes.

     Financial Accounting > *General Ledger Accounting* > *Master Data* > *G/L Accounts* > *G/L Account Creation and Processing* > *Edit G/L Account (Individual Processing)* > *Edit G/L Account Centrally*

     Financial Accounting > *Financial Accounting Global Settings* > *Tax on Sales/Purchases* > *Posting* > *Define Tax Accounts*

     Please ensure that the Customizing settings in the source system and the Central Finance system are identical after mapping, since the configuration consistency check compares the settings in both systems and throws errors in case inconsistencies occur.

- **Configuration Consistency Check**
  - The Configuration Consistency Check report has been enhanced to check the Customizing settings for deferred taxes. If the system finds inconsistencies, you can correct them before doing the initial load. Since the report is **not** called during ongoing replication **no** postings are stopped.
  - The Tax Consistency Check during ongoing replication contains a check whether the used tax code is a deferred tax code. If it is **not** a deferred tax code an error message appears in the SAP AIF Monitor and the posting is stopped. You can correct the tax settings in Customizing and restart the SAP AIF message so that the posting is done.

- **Deactivate Business Add-In (BAdI) Implementation**
  If the BAdI implementation `FINS_CFIN_GS_REF_CONF` or an own implementation in the `BADI_FINS_CFIN_AC_DOC_PROC` BAdI is active in your system (see also SAP Note 2864786) you need to deactivate it (see also SAP Note 2977954). This implementation replaces the reference numbers from the source system with the reference numbers from the Central Finance system, which is now done automatically.

> **i Note**
>
> If your BAdI implementation includes additional coding please make sure to only deactivate the coding for the reference number mapping.

Initial Load

The initial load of open items has been changed for documents with deferred tax codes. Since open items are transferred without any tax information the entries in the DEFTAX_ITEM table could **not** be created correctly in the Central Finance system.

That's why invoices relevant for deferred taxes from the open items or balance phase are now transferred as **complete journal entries** instead of as open items. A correction document is additionally posted in the Central Finance system to ensure that the balances of all affected accounts are correct. You recognize these documents by the document header text DEFTAX correction doc.

> **⚠ Caution**
>
> These correction documents do **not** have any business relevance, they are only posted for correcting the balances, and you must **not** modify, reset or delete them.

After you have done the initial load you need to run the RFINS_CFIN_CORR_DEFTAX_ITEM report. You can do this by calling up the transaction **SPRO** to access the Implementation Guide (IMG), or you can call up transaction **CFINIMG** which leads you directly to the Customizing settings for Central Finance.

IMG Path: ▐ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Initial Load* ❯ *Initial Load Execution for Financial Accounting* ❯ *Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes* ❯ *Postprocess Deferred Tax Data after Initial Load* ❯

> **i Note**
>
> It is important that you run this report right **after the Initial Load** is finished successfully and before you start the ongoing replication.
>
> The report updates and adjusts the deferred tax data in the DEFTAX_ITEM table because during initial load **not** all DEFTAX_ITEM table entries are created in the Central Finance system. For more information about the report, please read the documentation of the *Postprocess Deferred Tax Data after Initial Load* IMG activity. For details about the sequence of steps you need to perform for the initial load, please see Sequence of the Initial Load.

Ongoing Replication

If the initial load has been finished successfully and the report to postprocess deferred tax data has been executed, you can switch on the ongoing replication.

During ongoing replication there are **not** all `DEFTAX_ITEM` entries correctly created in the Central Finance system. To correct this, you need to additionally run the following reports in the Central Finance system:

- Deferred tax transfer report `RFUMSV50` in test mode:
  - You start the report with the *Update Documents: Test Run* flag set and the *Call Transaction...Using...* flag **not** set. It is executed for the specified time frame, either for a complete company code or for a specific set of invoices.
  - The report will create missing reporting line entries for all clearing documents of an invoice. In contrast to the Non-test mode, it will **not** create tax transfer documents. It will also **not** fill the numbers of the existing tax transfer documents in the new entries.
- Deferred tax toolbox `RFUMSV53`:
  - You start the report with the *Check VAT Accounts*, *Check Customers*, *Check Vendors*, and *Only Inconsistencies* flags set. It is executed for the specified time frame, either for a complete company code or for a specific set of tax transfer documents.
  - The report will, among other things, find reporting line entries without assigned tax transfer documents. It will suggest correcting them by filling the numbers of the corresponding tax transfer documents into the new entries. You have to press the *Adjust* (green arrow) button to start this correction.
  - For details on how to use the correction report, see SAP Note 2379998.

You do **not** need to call the reports after each replication of a tax transfer document but only in one of these situations:

- **Before** you regularly call up the `RFUMSV50` deferred tax transfer report at the end of the fiscal period (Central Payment scenario only).
- **Before** you want to use the `DEFTAX_ITEM` table for analysis or reporting.
- **Once, after** you switched tax reporting from the source system to the Central Finance system (means, when it is clear that **no** further tax transfer documents will be replicated).

Restrictions

- We only support the deferred tax process based on the `RFUMSV50` report. Processes based on the `RFUMSV25` report or country-specific reports (for example `J_1HDTAX` for Thailand) are **not** supported in the Central Finance scenario. They may work (at least, partially) but SAP will **not** provide any consulting or corrections for it.
- Creation options for tax transfer documents other than *Per Invoice*, *With Clearing* will **not** be supported. (IMG Path: ⏵ *Financial Accounting* ⏵ *General Ledger Accounting* ⏵ *Periodic Processing* ⏵ *Report* ⏵ *Sales/ Purchases Tax Returns* ⏵ *Deferred Taxes* ⏵ *Define Deferred Tax Rules* ⏵)
- Deferred tax processes involving bills of exchange is **not** offered as out-of-the box functionality in Central Finance. For details regarding bills of exchange in Central Finance, see SAP Note 2288901.
- The *Central Reversal with Repost* functionality of Central Finance (see SAP Note 2393791) **cannot** handle documents relevant for deferred taxes.
- Reset clearing of documents from open items or from the balance phase are **not** supported in Central Finance.
- Switching to the Central Payment Scenario will **not** be supported if the Initial Load has been done **before** implementing the new deferred tax functionality.

> ⚠ Caution
>
> If you have done the initial load already and you are now in the ongoing replication state you can also implement the deferred tax solution, but you need to be aware of the fact that **documents from the open items or balance phase** were transferred without tax information into the Central Finance system and the deferred tax process will **not** be completed correctly in the Central Finance system. It will **not** be critical if you only do the reporting in the Central Finance system, but if you switch to Central Payment and continue the deferred tax process in the Central Finance system, the tax transfer won't be correctly processed. The amounts of the tax transfer will be too high.
>
> To avoid this, we recommend clearing all open items completely in the source system and also do the tax transfer in the source system. If you have done partial payments in the source system and do the remaining payment in the Central Finance system after switching to Central Payment the tax transfer in the Central Finance system will have the complete amount instead of only the amount of the remaining payment.
>
> So, you need to check those tax transfer documents thoroughly and if possible, do manual correction postings.

1.5.6.6 Withholding Taxes

Withholding taxes are supported in the Central Finance scenario with some restrictions. Supported use cases and current restrictions are explained below.

> ℹ Note
>
> Please consider carefully which restrictions apply to your business processes and their impact in your *Central Finance* scenario.

Premises

- If you have activated *Central Payment* for a certain source company code, you post documents centrally with tax impact in the *Central Finance* system that are **not** available in the source system. That is why you must also do the tax reporting in the *Central Finance* system.
  This applies to all taxes including withholding taxes.

- Central Finance supports *Extended Withholding Tax* only. In all source company codes, for which withholding taxes shall be replicated to the *Central Finance* system, *Extended Withholding Tax* must be activated in the respective source system.

- Withholding taxes **are calculated in the source system** and transferred to the *Central Finance* system exactly as they are posted in the source system. They are **not recalculated** in the *Central Finance* system. Please make sure that the withholding tax configuration in your source system(s) and the *Central Finance* system is semantically the same, even if various Customizing codes are different and require mapping.

- Certificate numbers are always generated in the *Central Finance* system. For this reason, you need to make all required settings for WHT certificate numbering in the *Central Finance* system.

- Accumulation data for withholding taxes and localization is **not** supported as part of the standard product. For more details, please read (Accumulated) Withholding Taxes and Central Payment [page 321].

- Implement the relevant SAP notes for the source system. You can find a list of relevant SAP notes in SAP note 2623514 .

See Also

1.5.6.6.1 Use Cases for Replication of Withholding Taxes to Central Finance

In the following, the supported use cases for replicating withholding taxes to Central Finance are described. To check exactly which fields are considered in the replication, you can refer to the `ACCIT_WT` structure.

- Withholding taxes posted at the time of invoice (ongoing replication)
  Withholding taxes posted at the time of invoicing, are calculated in the source system and replicated to the *Central Finance* system in real time as part of the FI document.
- Withholding taxes posted at the time of payment (ongoing replication)
  - Withholding taxes posted at the time of payment, are calculated in the source system and replicated to the *Central Finance* system in real time as part of the FI document. The relevant withholding tax data are replicated to the *Central Finance* system when an invoice is posted as well as when a payment is posted. Additionally, the payment transaction updates the withholding tax data referring to the invoice paid and the updated data are also transferred to Central Finance. If you have activated *Central Payment*, withholding taxes at the time of payment are calculated and posted in the *Central Finance* system only.
  - If you have activated *Central Payment*, withholding taxes at the time of payment are calculated and posted in the *Central Finance* system only.
- Withholding taxes in reversal documents
  When you reverse an invoice or a payment including withholding taxes in the source system, the respective withholding tax data are reset both in the source system and the *Central Finance* system.
- Withholding taxes in the initial load of documents and open items
  When you perform an initial load for documents or open items, withholding tax information is transferred to the *Central Finance* system.
- Withholding taxes within document changes
  When one of the withholding tax relevant fields in the FI document is changed in the source system, this change is transferred to the *Central Finance* system. This might occur, for example, for the *Withholding Tax Base Amount* field.

1.5.6.6.2 Configuration Consistency Checks for Withholding Taxes (Ongoing Replication)

During the replication of FI documents with withholding taxes to the Central Finance system, the system checks the withholding tax configuration.

For the list of Customizing tables that are compared in the source and the Central Finance system, see Customizing Entities Involved in the Checks [page 310].

If the configuration of Customizing entities, like for example withholding tax types and withholding tax codes does **not** match in the source and the *Central Finance* system, the posting is stopped. The system issues an error message in SAP AIF, which describes the error and how to correct it. Once, you have corrected the configuration, the SAP AIF message can be restarted and the document is posted in the *Central Finance* system.

- Withholding tax checks are activated in the *Central Finance* system together with the VAT checks in the IMG activity (Implementation Guide (IMG) Path: ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Settings for Accounting Document Replication* ▶ *Activate Tax Consistency Check for Company Codes* ▶).
  See also, Configuration Consistency Checks [page 310].
- Additionally, you need to implement the required content in SLT as described in the SAP note 2668261. See also, Install SAP System Landscape Transformation Server Content [page 311].

1.5.6.6.3 (Accumulated) Withholding Taxes and Central Payment

- If you use only withholding taxes (WHT) **without** accumulation, you can activate *Central Payment* and start preparing your WHT reporting in the *Central Finance* system.
- If you use withholding taxes **with** accumulation and want to activate *Central Payment*, you should first analyze your business processes and decide carefully, whether and when the *Central Payment* function shall be activated.
  Accumulation data are **not** replicated to the *Central Finance* system. It depends on the tax types used, on the point in time at which the accumulation is done, on whether *Central Payment* is active or **not**, whether the accumulated withholding taxes are available in the *Central Finance* system. Below the scenarios possible are listed.

Scenarios

- *Central Payment* is **not** active for the company code.
  - You can always perform withholding tax reporting in the source system.
  - Accumulation for WHT at the time of invoicing:
    WHT is calculated and accumulated in the source system when the invoice is posted. Accumulated withholding tax information for WHT at the time of invoicing is **not** available in the *Central Finance*

system. If the accumulated values for WHT are required for the WHT reporting, it will **not** be complete in the *Central Finance* system.

- Accumulation for WHT at the time of payment:
  WHT is calculated and accumulated in the source system when the payment is posted. Accumulated withholding tax information for WHT at the time of payment is **not** available in the *Central Finance* system. If the accumulated values for WHT are required for the WHT reporting, it will **not** be complete in the *Central Finance* system.

- *Central Payment* is active for the company code.
  - You shall perform withholding tax reporting in the *Central Finance* system, starting with the month at which you activate *Central Payment*.
  - Accumulation for WHT at the time of invoicing:
    WHT is calculated and accumulated in the source system when the invoice is posted. Accumulated withholding tax information for WHT at the time of invoicing is **not** available in the *Central Finance* system. If the accumulated values for WHT are required for the WHT reporting, it will **not** be complete in the *Central Finance* system.
  - Accumulation for WHT at the time of payment:
    WHT is calculated and accumulated in the *Central Finance* system when the payment is posted. Accumulated withholding tax information for WHT at the time of payment is available in the *Central Finance* system. All WHT information at the time of payment including information about accumulated WHT is in the *Central Finance* system, starting with the month (for monthly accumulation) or the year (for yearly accumulation) at which you activated *Central Payment*.
  - If you activate Central Payment in the middle of the month or the middle of the year and you use monthly or yearly accumulation, **no** information about accumulated WHT for the past part of the month or year are available in the *Central Finance* system. Therefore, it is important that you activate *Central Payment* at the beginning of a month or year, if you use monthly or yearly accumulated WHT to be posted at the time of payment.

> **i Note**
>
> If you use accumulated WHT, you must make sure that you activate *Central Payment* before the next accumulation period starts, being this a month, a calendar year or a 12-month period starting on a specific month. That way all information for calculating accumulated WTH is available in the *Central Finance* system.

1.5.6.7 External Tax Calculation

If you use an external tax calculation system that is called in your source system, you must use the same external tax calculation system in your Central Finance system.

External tax calculation out of SD invoicing is not currently supported.

1.5.6.8 Input Tax from Parked Documents

Central Finance does not replicate parked documents.

However, you can choose to run report RFPUMS00 in the source systems in which the parked documents were originally posted. The generated GL postings, including taxes, will then be replicated to Central Finance.

1.5.6.9 Support of Tax Reports in Mode "Update of Documents"

Some tax reports can be run in the mode *Update of Documents*.

In this mode, only those tax items in which no date or time of an earlier run is noted are selected.

The date and time of the current run are then marked in the selected tax items, which prevents individual items being reported twice in cases of organizational difficulties.

Once the tax reporting process has transitioned from source to target system, the status of date field (`BSET-STMDT` – the date on which the tax return was made) in the source system will not be reflected in the Central Finance system. Therefore, when making selections you must take into account that the value of this date field may not be accurate for periods for which reporting has been done from the source system.

If you want to use the *Update of Documents* mode, you should initialize the *Date of Tax Return* and *Time of Tax Return* fields (`BSET-STMDT` and `BSET-STMTI`) with a dummy date for the periods in question.

1.6 Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL): Overview

You use the Accounting View of Logistics Information to replicate logistics data from your source systems to the Central Finance system. This data is required in order to carry out operations and reporting in the Central Finance system.

A defined subset of logistics information is replicated from a source system to the Central Finance system for:

- Sales documents (including pricing documents)
- Customer invoices (including pricing documents)
- Purchasing documents
- Supplier invoices

If you use the CO-PA functionality during SD implementation, please note that:

- CO-PA master data is part of the defined subset for sales documents and is available in the AVL.
- CO-PA data for the customer invoice is replicated via the corresponding journal entry and is not available in the AVL.

AVL uses separate tables to store a subset of logistics data in Central Finance.

> **i Note**
>
> If you are using AVL Information to replicate data from an SAP source system, you can find the list of fields available for each logistics object in SAP Note 3220450 .

Historical logistics data in the source systems can be transferred to Central Finance with the generic initial load functionality of SLT. SLT content includes sample filters that allow you to restrict the transfer, for example, to a specific time period or company code.

Prerequisites

- You have maintained initial load objects and replication objects in SAP SLT for the Accounting View of Logistics Information.
- You have configured the mapping entities needed for key mapping, value mapping, cost object mapping, or CO-PA mapping. See more information in Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 52].
- You have applied SAP Note 2679506, 2647022 and 2735582 for source systems.

Restrictions

- The AVL is only supported for source systems of SAP ERP 6.0 EhP3 and higher, including SAP S/4HANA systems. (Replication of purchasing document is only supported for source systems of SAP ERP 6.0 EhP4 and higher.)
- Only one client per source system is supported in one SLT configuration.
- Data in the AVL (except purchasing documents and data for which a mapping relationship has been maintained, for example CO-PA or WBS data) is not validated against the Customizing nor the master data in the Central Finance system, which is different from General Ledger entries in the Central Finance processing.

> **i Note**
>
> You can activate validation for purchasing documents in table `CFIN_AV_IMP_CLS`. Open the table in transaction `SE16` and set parameters as follows:
>
> | INTERFACE | IFNAME | CLASS |
> |---|---|---|
> | IF_FINS_CFIN_AV_PO_V_ACC | AV_PO | CL_FINS_CFIN_AV_PO_V_ACC |

Recommendation

You can choose whether to maintain business mapping or not. If you have maintained business mapping, use the report `FINS_CFIN_MAPPING` to validate the consistency of mapping results.

> **i Note**
>
> (You can access this report using SAP Menu under ▏▶ *Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Mapping* ◣ or using transaction `FINS_CFIN_MAP_MANAGE`.)

1.6.1 Configure AVL Scenario

Make sure you carry out the following configurations as needed before using Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL).

To configure the AVL scenario in your landscape, carry out the following steps in the stated sequence:

1. Configuration in the Source Systems
2. Configuration in the Central Finance System
3. Configuration in SAP SLT

Configuration in the Source Systems

To use AVL, you need to make following configurations in the source systems:

- In order to enable the transfer of changes to sales documents, you must activate the business function `LOG_ESOA_OPS_2` in your source systems. You can check, whether the business function is activated using transaction `SFW5`, and activate the business function using transaction `SFW2`.
- You have installed SAP Note 2647022 .
- If you use *Project-ID* as a CO-PA characteristic, you need to implement SAP Note 2679506 .
- If you are replicating purchase orders, you need to implement SAP Note 2735582 .

Configuration in the Central Finance System

To use AVL, you need to make configurations for SAP AIF and Business Mapping in the Central Finance system.

Configuration for SAP AIF

You can monitor the initial load and replication processing of logistics data using the SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF). In SAP AIF, error messages are displayed if data could not be replicated to the Central Finance system. You can correct errors in SAP AIF and then restart the processing of the data in the Central Finance system.

Before using SAP AIF for logistics data, run transaction `/AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT` in the Central Finance system for the scenarios `FINCF_AV_SO`, `FINCF_AV_CI`, `FINCF_AV_SI`, `FINCF _AV_PO`. Use Monitoring and Error Handling (transaction `/AIF/ERR`), and select Namespace /FINCF and Interface AV_SO, AV_CI, AV_SI and AV_PO.

To use the SAP AIF Error Handling for Accounting Views, you need to implement the latest SAP AIF content. Please notice that SAP AIF content is only delivered via support packages rather than notes.

For details on using SAP AIF in error handling, see Error Handling [page 36].

Business Mapping

In the AVL scenario, when you work with the mapping of master data, see details in Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 52].

For other kinds of business mapping, you should note that:

- For the mapping of order number AUFNR, you should have defined cost object mapping in your Central Finance system.

  You do this in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction SPRO) under ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Cost Object Replication* ❯ *Cost Object Mapping* ❯ *Define Cost Object Mapping* ▌.

- If you are working with central projects, you should map WBS element PS_PSP_PNR.
- For the mapping of profitability segment, only characteristics are mapped.

  You do this in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction SPRO) under ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Mapping* ❯ *Define CO-PA Mapping* ▌.

Configuration in SAP SLT

In Central Finance, you use SAP SLT for the initial load and ongoing replication of logistics data from your source systems to your Central Finance system. So you need to make SLT relevant configurations before using AVL.

You must download the latest SLT content of version SAP S/4HANA 1909 FPS1 before you start to configure SLT.

(This SLT content is available with SAP Note 3013315 .)

> ! Restriction
>
> The RFC connections to the source systems are maintained with logon data to the relevant client.
>
> See general restrictions for AVL in Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL): Overview [page 323].

1.6.2 Reconciliation Reports

You have used Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL) to replicate logistics data from source systems to the Central Finance system. Now you can use the reconciliation reports to make sure that logistics data in source systems and the Central Finance system are consistent.

Deletion Report

You use the deletion report to clean up the deleted/archived AVL data. Logistics data in the source system which is deleted or archived is marked with a status indicator D (deleted) or A (archived) in Central Finance. If you want to clean up and physically delete the data in the Central Finance system, you can use this report by selecting operation D (for deleted data) or A (for archived data). However, you should note that the legal archiving of the documents must be executed in the original source system.

To access the deletion report, call transaction FINS_CFIN_AVL_DEL or execute the report FINS_CFIN_AV_DOC_DELETE in the Central Finance system. For the details on the usage of this report, display the report documentation by clicking the 🛈 button.

Comparison Reports

You use the comparison reports to compare the AVL data in the Central Finance system with the data in the source system. You can trace the number and detailed data (relating to all fields) of replicated logistics transaction documents that should have been replicated to the Central Finance system and check whether they have been transferred correctly.

To access the comparison reports, call transaction:

`FINS_CFIN_DFV_AV_CI` for AVL Customer Invoice

`FINS_CFIN_DFV_AV_SO` for AVL Sales Document

`FINS_CFIN_DFV_AV_SI` for AVL Supplier Invoice

`FINS_CFIN_DFV_AV_PO` for AVL Purchasing Document

Please note that you have to apply SAP Note 2799798 in the source system before using the comparison reports.

1.6.3 Display Accounting View of Purchase Order

You can display a specific purchase order which has been replicated from the source system to the Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL) in the Central Finance system.

Use on SAP GUI

If you are working in SAP GUI, you can check details of replicated purchase orders via transaction `FINS_CFIN_DIS_PO`.

You can also access the function on the SAP Easy Access menu under ▶ *Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Accounting View of Logistics Information* ▶ *Display AVL Purchase Order* ▶.

Use on SAP Fiori Launchpad

If you are working on SAP Fiori launchpad, you can access the function using app **Display Accounting View of Purchase Order** (Fiori App ID: `F4700`).

To access the app, you need to have the authorization for business role **General Ledger Accountant**.

Feature Comparison Documentation

For a comparison of the features offered by GUI transaction and the Fiori app, see Feature Comparison for Displaying Accounting View of Purchase Order [page 328].

1.6.3.1 Feature Comparison for Displaying Accounting View of Purchase Order

The following table compares the features offered by different apps that you can use to display accounting view of a purchase order. The column headings contain links to the app documentation and the app's entry in the SAP Fiori apps reference library.

App Name	Display AVL Purchase Order	Display Accounting View of Purchase Order [page 327]
App ID	GUI Transaction: FINS_CFIN_DIS_PO	F4700
General		
Query a purchase order with basic data	Yes	Yes
Extensibility	Yes	Yes
Key user adaptation, including placement of fields in all supported screen areas in the app	No	Yes
Seamless navigation to other apps	No	Yes
Seamless navigation to source system	Yes	No
Header Level		
Basic status	Yes	Yes
Item Level		
Item details	Yes	Yes
Schedule line details	Yes	Yes
Basic status	Yes	Yes
Purchasing history	Yes	Yes
Account assignment	Yes	Yes

1.6.4 Central Accruals Management

Accounting view of logistics information (AVL) replicates purchase orders from source systems to the Central Finance system, to support special processes with Central Finance. On the basis of the purchase orders

replicated by AVL, the Accrual Engine on the Central Finance system calculates and posts the accruals or deferrals automatically.

Prerequisites

- Accruals: Your Central Finance system release is SAP S/4HANA 1909 or higher.
- Deferrals: Your Central Finance system release is SAP S/4HANA 2022 or higher.
- If you are on release SAP S/4HANA 1909 or higher, you need to apply SAP Note 2882950 before executing the program.
- You have executed an initialization program (transaction: FINS_CFIN_INI_POSYS) in the Central Finance system to process your historical data.

> **i Note**
>
> If you want to perform an accrual run for a purchase order with sales order as account assignment, you need to first implement BAdl BADI_FINS_CFIN_ACCTASGT_MAP in the Central Finance system. With this BAdl, the account assignment for the replicated purchase orders can be changed from sales order in the source system to internal order in the Central Finance system. You can access this BAdl in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction: CFINIMG) in the Central Finance system under
> *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *BAdls: Central Finance* > *BAdl: Enhance Mapping Process for Account Assignment Object* .

Feature

Below you can see the functional architecture for the Purchase Order Accruals and Deferrals Integration with AVL scenario:
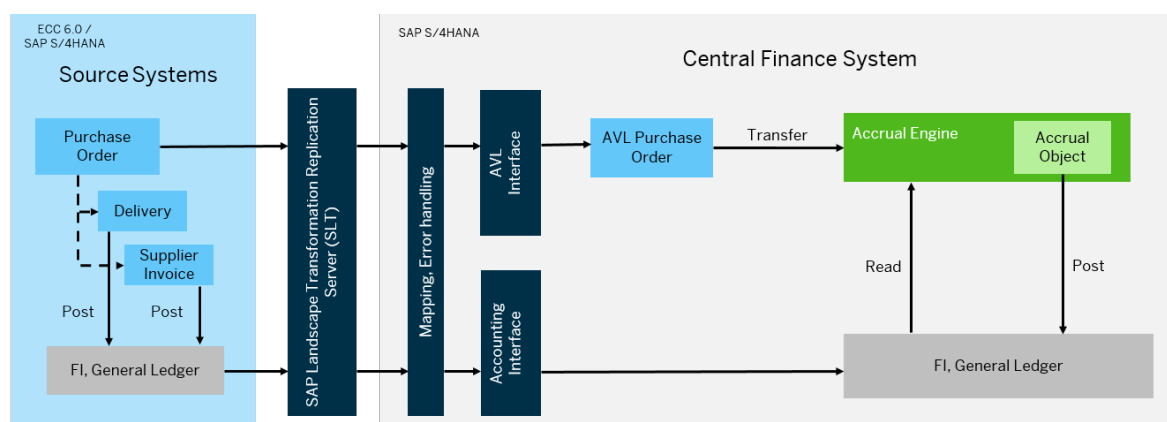
After AVL replicates purchase orders, you need to perform the following activities:

- Transfer Purchase Orders to Accrual Engine

> **→ Tip**
>
> You can use one of the two transfer ways:
>
> • Manual Mode: Run transaction `POAC_MM2ACE_TRANSFER` to transfer purchase orders manually.
> • Automatic Mode: Automate the transfer by activating the *Online Integ. Active* indicator for specific company code in Customizing *Define Accrual Item Types and Methods for MM Purchase Order Items* under ▶ *Applications of the Accrual Engine* ▶ *Purchase Order Accruals* ▶ *Transfer of Purchase Orders from MM to the Accrual Engine* ▶.
>
> You can then monitor the transfer results in SAP AIF. For details, see Error Handling [page 36].

• Propose Periodic Amounts
• Review Manually Adjusted Periodic Amounts
• Approve Periodic Amounts
• Perform Periodic Posting Runs

Related Information

Purchase Order Accruals
Purchase Order Deferrals

1.6.5 Central Statutory Reporting

Central Finance and statutory reporting provide an end-to-end process of tax reporting by delivering options to centralize tax reporting.

In the Central Finance system, Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL) is used to replicate the operational (logistics) data from the source systems, which, together with the replicated finance data, enables centralized statutory reporting on the Central Finance system. Within this integration,

• AVL provides operational data from source systems to the Central Finance system.
• Scope of data provisioning (replication) is use-case-driven, based on tax requirements. A subset of data from purchasing documents, sales documents, customer invoices and supplier invoices is currently covered.
• Initial load, ongoing replication, error handling, key/value mapping, and data provisioning for the tax reports via CDS views are supported.
  Coverage for countries/regions and supported tax reports will be extended following a localization roadmap. As of today, selected countries/regions and tax reports are already supported. See details in Statutory Reporting: Country/Region-Specific Reports in Central Finance.

1.6.6 Data Volume in AVL

Different tables and field sets are needed for the replication of logistics data in different Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL) scenarios.

You can calculate and estimate the data volume needed for your use case using the following table and therefore decide on the size of your hardware.

For Central Statutory Reporting [page 330] scenario, you can see the specific business objects needed for each report in Statutory Reporting: Country/Region-Specific Reports in Central Finance.

If you want to further decrease the data volume and minimize your hardware size, you can use SLT filters to control which data can be replicated to the Central Finance system. For details, see SAP Note 3013315 and Configuration in SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server [page 27].

Supporting Scenario	Replicated Business Object	Central Finance Table	Source System Table	Field Sets
Central Accruals Management	AVL Purchasing Document	CFIN_AV_PO_ACC	EKKN	N/A
		CFIN_AV_PO_ITEM	EKPO	N/A
		CFIN_AV_PO_RO	EKBE	VGABE in ('1', '2', '3', '8', 'P') i Note • '1': *Goods Receipt* • '2': *Invoice Receipt* • '3': *Subseq. Debit/Credit* • '8': *Delivery (Stock Transfer)* • 'P': *Invoice Parking*

Supporting Scenario	Replicated Business Object	Central Finance Table	Source System Table	Field Sets
		CFIN_AV_PO_ROACC	EKBE_MA	VGABE in ('1', '2', '3', '8', 'P')
				i Note • '1': *Goods Receipt* • '2': *Invoice Receipt* • '3': *Subseq. Debit/Credit* • '8': *Delivery (Stock Transfer)* • 'P': *Invoice Parking*
		CFIN_AV_PO_ROOT	EKKO	N/A
		CFIN_AV_PO_SCH	EKET	N/A
Central Statutory Reporting (Local Taxing)	AVL Sales Document	CFIN_AV_SO_ADRMP	ADRC	One-time customer's address VBPA-XCPDK = 'X'
		CFIN_AV_SO_BIZ	VBKD	N/A
		CFIN_AV_SO_CTR	VEDA	N/A
		CFIN_AV_SO_ITEM	VBAP	N/A
		CFIN_AV_SO_PART	VBPA	N/A

Supporting Scenario	Replicated Business Object	Central Finance Table	Source System Table	Field Sets
		CFIN_AV_SO_ROOT	VBAK	VBTYP in (':', 'C', 'H', 'I', 'K', 'L')
				i Note • ':': *Service Order* • 'C': *Order* • 'H': *Returns* • 'I': *Order Without Charge* • 'K': *Credit Memo Request* • 'L': *Debit Memo Request*
		CFIN_AV_SO_SLN	VBEP	N/A
		CFIN_AV_PRC_ELEM	KONV/ PRCD_ELEMENTS	N/A
	AVL Customer Invoice	CFIN_AV_CI_ADRMP	ADRC	One-time customer's address VBPA-XCPDK = 'X'
		CFIN_AV_CI_ITEM	VBRP	N/A
		CFIN_AV_CI_PART	VBPA	N/A
		CFIN_AV_CI_ROOT	VBRK	N/A
		CFIN_AV_PRC_ELEM	KONV/ PRCD_ELEMENTS	N/A
	AVL Supplier Invoice	CFIN_AV_SI_ACCAS	RBCO	KOART = ' '
		CFIN_AV_SI_GLACC	RBCO	KOART = 'S' (G/L accounts)
		CFIN_AV_SI_ITEM	RSEG	N/A
		CFIN_AV_SI_ROOT	RBKP	N/A

1.6.7 Add Existing Fields to AVL Data Scope

You can transfer an existing field (standard field or custom field) in the source system that is not included in the standard AVL data scope.

General Steps

1. Add a custom field to the Central Finance structure
2. Map the source field to the target custom field
3. Regenerate SLT runtime objects
4. Maintain key mapping and value mapping (optional)

Below you can see the four steps running in the source system, the SLT system and the Central Finance system.
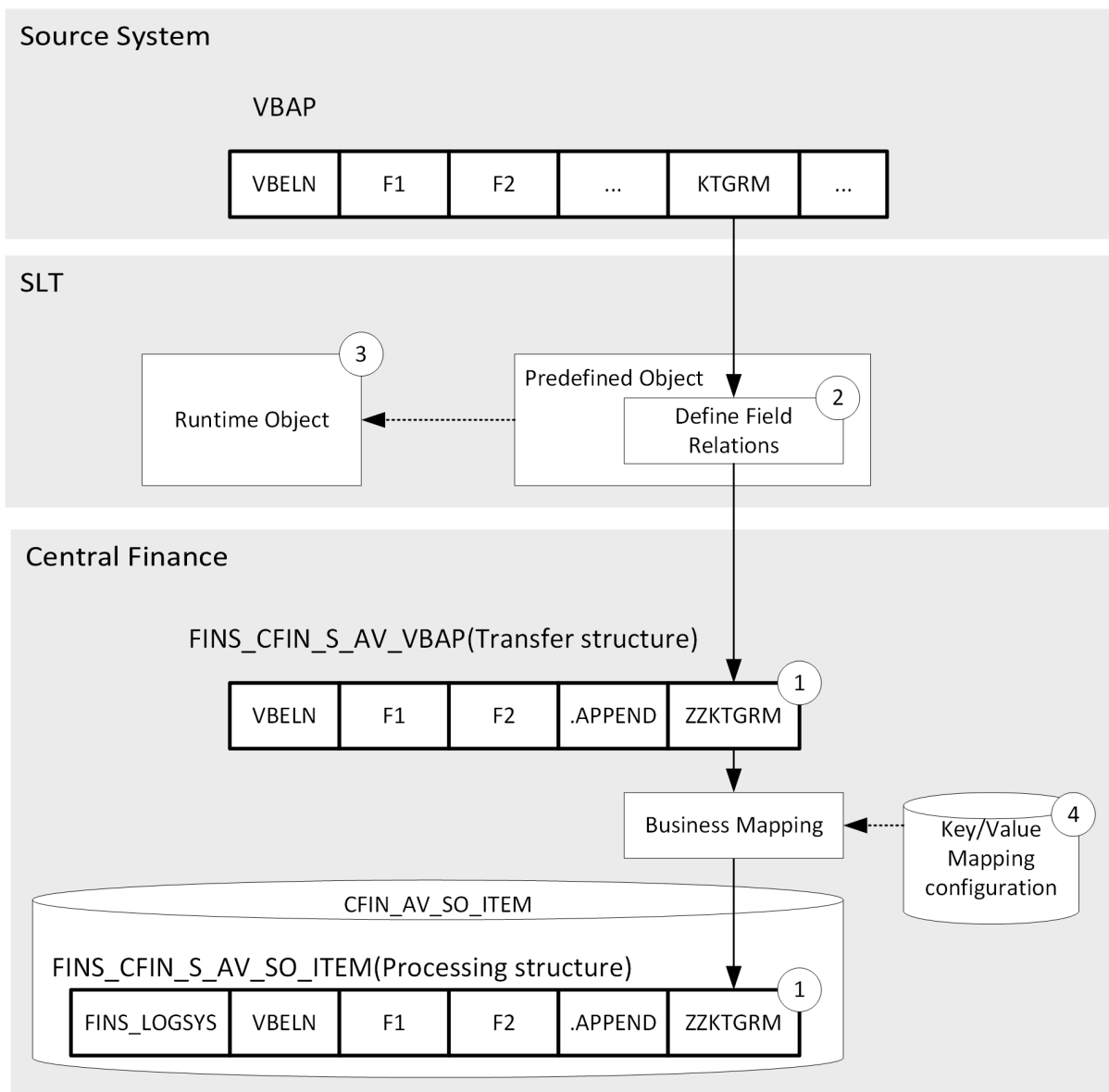
Add a custom field to the Central Finance structure

Given that you want to transfer `VBAP-KTGRM` (account assignment group for material) from a source system to the AVL table in the Central Finance system, you need to first add a custom field to both transfer structure and processing structure in the Central Finance system. The transfer structure is mainly used for AIF data transfer and the processing structure is mainly used for data processing and storage in the Central Finance system. For details on how to add a custom field, see Adding an Append Structure.

For the transfer of `VBAP-KTGRM`, you need to add a custom field to the transfer structure `FINS_CFIN_S_AV_VBAP` and the processing structure `FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ITEM` in the Central Finance system. To check which transfer structure and processing structure to use for another field, check the following table.

> **→ Tip**
>
> It is recommended to define custom fields in one include structure which can be inserted to the append structure of transfer and processing structure.

Business Object	Source Table	Transfer Structure	Processing Structure	UI Structure
Sales Document	VBAK (Header)	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_VBAK	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ROOT	N/A
Sales Document	VBAP	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_VBAP	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ITEM	N/A
Sales Document	VBEP	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_VBEP	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_SLN	N/A
Sales Document	VBPA	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_VBPA FINS_CFIN_S_AV_VBPA_ALL	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_PART	N/A
Sales Document	VBKD	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_VBKD	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_BIZ	N/A
Sales Document	VEDA	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_VEDA	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_CTR	N/A
Customer Invoice	VBRK (Header)	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_VBRK	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_CI_ROOT	N/A
Customer Invoice	VBRP	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_VBRP	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_CI_ITEM	N/A
Sales Document/Customer Invoice	KONV (ECC) PRCD_ELEMENTS (S/4HANA)	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_KONV	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PRC_ELEM	N/A
Supplier Invoice	RBKP (Header)	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_RBKP	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SI_ROOT	N/A
Supplier Invoice	RSEG	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_RSEG	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SI_ITEM	N/A
Supplier Invoice	RBCO	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_RBCO	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SI_ACCAS	N/A
Purchasing Document	EKKO (Header)	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_EKKO	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ROOT	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ROOT_GUI
Purchasing Document	EKPO	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_EKPO	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ITEM	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ITEM_GUI
Purchasing Document	EKET	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_EKET	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_SCH	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_SCH_GUI
Purchasing Document	EKKN	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_EKKN	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ACC	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ACC_GUI

Business Object	Source Table	Transfer Structure	Processing Structure	UI Structure
Purchasing Document	EKBE	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_EKBE	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_RO	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_RO_GUI
Purchasing Document	EKBE_MA	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_EKBE_MA	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ROACC	N/A
Purchasing Document	ESKN	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_ESKN	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ACC_S	N/A

> **i Note**
>
> If you are using app Display Accounting View of Purchase Order [page 327], you can extend the fields shown in the app by appending custom fields to the corresponding UI structures.

Map the source field to the target custom field

Take the following steps to map the source field to the target custom field in the SLT system.

1. In transaction LTRC, select a SLT configuration and go to ▶ *Processing Steps* ❯ *Create Predefined Load and Replication Objects* ❯ *Edit Migration Object* ◣.
2. Execute step *Generate Runtime Object*.
3. Click the *Perform DDIC Synchronization* button on the menu bar of the screen.
4. Return to the previous screen and execute the step *Define Field Relations*.
5. Move the source field to the target custom field.
   Select the source field on the left side, then drag it to the same position of target field on the right side. Then you would see the relationship behind the target custom field as below.

Regenerate SLT runtime objects

Take the following steps to deactivate and reactivate the SLT configuration in the SLT system.

1. In transaction LTRC, select the SLT configuration to deactivate it.
2. Select the configuration, go to the ▶ *Processing Steps* ❯ *Delete Load / Replication Objects* ◣.
3. Enter the header table names of the affected objects. For example, you need to use VBAK for VBAP-KTGRM.
4. Return to the previous screen and check the *Data Transfer Monitor* tab. Then you should see that the table disappears.
5. Activate the SLT configuration again.
   SLT will redefine the migration object so that it is updated with the information about the target system.

Maintain key mapping and value mapping (optional)

In some cases, the fields in the append structure cannot be taken over 1:1 from the source system to the target system but have to be mapped with key mapping or value mapping. This especially applies to foreign key fields if the source and target systems are set up differently.

Correspondingly, you need to maintain the mapping relationship for certain fields in the Central Finance system. For details on mapping, run transaction CFINIMG and go to ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Mapping* ❯ *Advanced Settings -> Define Mapping Entities (Enhanced Configuration)* ◣.

For more details, see Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 52].

Restriction

- For the amount field, the reference currency key must exist in the processing structure you have appended.
- Custom fields are out of the scope of AVL comparison reports.

More Information

As of S/4HANA 2021, key user extensibility has been enabled for AVL with third-party system scenario. In addition to the extensibility method above, you can use the key user extensibility to add custom fields to the processing structure and transfer structure of third-party interface. For details, see Extensibility [page 350].

1.6.8 AVL with Third-Party Source System

You can replicate the Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL), including AVL sales documents (service orders, orders, returns, orders without charge, credit memo requests, debit memo requests), customer invoices, purchase orders, and supplier invoices from a third-party source system to the Central Finance system in two ways:

- SAP SLT Solution
  With this solution, AVL data and changes from third-party source systems can be continuously replicated to the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system. For details, see Replicating Accounting View of Logistics Information Using SAP SLT [page 339].
- OData Services V4 (APIs)
  With this solution, AVL data from third-party source systems can be created, updated or deleted in the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system as required through API calls. Logistics data including its header, item, and other entities, can be available in the Central Finance system. You can send specific entity or the entire document from the third-party source system to update the corresponding business data in the Central Finance system, to be consumed for reporting purposes. For details, see Replicating Accounting View of Logistics Information Using OData Services V4 (APIs) [page 343].

> ⚠ Caution
>
> - Sales documents, customer invoices, and supplier invoices are replicated from third-party source systems to the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system for use in Central Statutory Reporting [page 330]. Therefore, only the field values relevant for this scenario are replicated.
> - Purchase orders are replicated from third-party source systems to the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system for use in Central Accruals Management [page 328]. Therefore, only the field values relevant for this scenario are replicated.

More Information

For information about replication of financial documents from third-party source systems to the Central Finance system, see Third-Party System Interfaces for FI Data [page 354].

1.6.8.1 Replicating Accounting View of Logistics Information Using SAP SLT

You can replicate Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL) from a third-party source system to the Central Finance system with the SAP SLT solution.

Prerequisites

- You have installed AVL data structures on SAP SLT. For details, see Installing the AVL Data Structures in SAP SLT [page 340].
- If you want to upgrade your Central Finance system after you have enabled the SAP SLT transfer of AVL data, you need to update the AVL data structures on SAP SLT. For details, see Updating the AVL Data Structures in SAP SLT [page 341].
- You have configured your Central Finance system. For details, see Configuring SAP Central Finance [page 343].
- If you do the mapping in Central Finance using SAP MDG, you need to set up MDG data mapping. For details, see MDG Data Mapping [page 344].
- You have installed and configured SAP AIF. For details, see Error Handling in SAP AIF [page 349].
- If you want to transfer custom fields to the Central Finance system, see Extensibility [page 350].

Process Flow

After data replication, the SAP AIF is used to control data processing within the Central Finance system. Data processing includes key mapping and value mapping provided by SAP MDG and, finally, the update of the database tables for AVL. The monitoring of the replication procedure is done using SAP AIF. In SAP AIF, documents are displayed that have been replicated to the Central Finance system, and respectively error messages are also displayed, if documents cannot be successfully processed in the Central Finance system. After correcting relevant errors in mapping or configuration, you can restart the processing of the documents.

Central Finance Staging Tables

Sales Document:	Header Data
Sales Document:	Item Data
Sales Document:	Schedule Line Data
Sales Document:	Partner
Customer Invoice:	Header Data
Customer Invoice:	Item Data
Purchase Order:	Header Data
Purchase Order:	Item Data
Purchase Order:	Account Assignment Data
Purchase Order:	Schedule Line Data
Purchase Order:	Related Material Document Data
Purchase Order:	Related Supplier Invoice Data
Supplier Invoice:	Header Data
Supplier Invoice	Item Data
Supplier Invoice:	Accounting Assignment Data
Supplier Invoice:	G/L Account Data

> **i Note**
>
> If the number of decimals for the used currency keys are set up differently in the source system and the Central Finance system, for example one or more decimals in the source system, there will be commercial rounding to match the currency set-up in the Central Finance system.

1.6.8.1.1   Installing the AVL Data Structures in SAP SLT

You use your own extraction report to extract data from third-party source systems and then fill the staging tables in the SAP SLT system. Any changes in the staging tables will be tracked and automatically trigger replication of data to the Central Finance system. This means that, logistics data and changes to the data can be continuously replicated from third-party source systems to the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system.

> **i Note**
>
> The extraction report for extracting data from third-party source systems is not part of this documentation nor is delivered by SAP. Customers are responsible for extracting data from a third-party source system and filling the staging tables in SAP SLT.

To install logistics data-relevant staging tables in SAP SLT, download the latest SLT content in the SAP Note 3079411 and upload it to your system before SLT configuration to make the staging tables and fields for logistics data (sales document, customer invoice, purchase order and supplier invoice) available in SAP SLT. You can also find attached to the SAP Note 3079411 a spreadsheet that contains the structure of the staging tables with all fields, field names and explanations.

Below is the list of staging tables:

Logistics Data	Staging Table	Description
Sales Document	/1LT/CF_E_SODOC	Sales Document: Header Data
	/1LT/CF_E_SOITEM	Sales Document: Item Data
	/1LT/CF_E_SOSLN	Sales Document: Schedule Line Data
	/1LT/CF_E_SOPART	Sales Document: Partner
Customer Invoice	/1LT/CF_E_CIDOC	Customer Invoice: Header Data
	/1LT/CF_E_CIITEM	Customer Invoice: Item Data
Purchase Order	/1LT/CF_E_PODOC	Purchase Order: Header Data
	/1LT/CF_E_POITEM	Purchase Order: Item Data
	/1LT/CF_E_POACC	Purchase Order: Account Assignment Data
	/1LT/CF_E_POSCH	Purchase Order: Schedule Line Data
	/1LT/CF_E_PORMD	Purchase Order: Related Material Document Data
	/1LT/CF_E_PORSI	Purchase Order: Related Supplier Invoice Data
Supplier Invoice	/1LT/CF_E_SIDOC	Supplier Invoice: Header Data
	/1LT/CF_E_SIITEM	Supplier Invoice: Item Data
	/1LT/CF_E_SIACC	Supplier Invoice: Account Assignment Data
	/1LT/CF_E_SIGLAC	Supplier Invoice: G/L Account Data

1.6.8.1.2 Updating the AVL Data Structures in SAP SLT

You need to perform certain steps for upgrading the AVL data structures on SAP SLT when upgrading the Central Finance system.

Use

You are using the SAP SLT for replicating AVL data from a third-party source system to the Central Finance system.

Your Central Finance system is running on SAP S/4HANA and you need to upgrade your Central Finance system to a higher release, for example from SAP S/4HANA 2020 to SAP S/4HANA 2021, or you are implementing a new support package which contains new functions.

Deactivate SAP SLT and the Replication of AVL Data

Before upgrading the SAP SLT content, please perform the steps listed below:

1. Deactivate the replication of the AVL data from the third-party source system to the SAP SLT staging tables.
2. Deactivate the SAP SLT replication after all AVL data from SAP SLT staging tables are replicated to Central Finance. You can stop the run time objects in SAP SLT.

Upgrade Systems - SAP SLT, SAP AIF and Central Finance

Upgrading SAP SLT and upgrading Central Finance can run in parallel, if required.

- Upgrade SAP SLT Content - Implement New Content in SAP SLT
   1. Start generation report to enhance the SLT staging tables (only new fields will be appended; old data are still in the tables but incorrect old data will be removed).
      For details on the procedure, refer to the latest SAP Note for the release or support package for the scenario. For example, in release SAP S/4HANA 2021, please refer to the SAP Note 3079411.
   2. Apply the new SAP SLT content.
      For details on the procedure, refer to the latest SAP Note for the release or support package for the the scenario. For example, in release SAP S/4HANA 2021, please refer to the SAP Note 3079411.
   3. If needed, adjust your coding which is used to map data from a third-party source system to SAP SLT staging tables.
      The report for extracting data from a third-party source system is provided by SAP partners or customers. For legal reasons, SAP does not provide programs for third-party source systems. You might need to adjust the coding of the report that extracts data from the third-party source system, and you might need to adapt the mapping between the third-party source system and the staging tables.
- Upgrade Central Finance
  You upgrade your Central Finance system running on SAP S/4HANA to the release or support package with the newest function. For details, see the *Upgrade Guide* under tab *Implementation* of Product Documentation for SAP S/4HANA at https://help.sap.com/s4hana.
- Upgrade SAP AIF - Implement New Content in SAP AIF
  You must also install new SAP AIF content for the scenario. For details on how to do that, please see Error Handling in SAP AIF [page 349].

Activate SAP SLT and the Replication of AVL Data

1. Activate SLT replication.
   You can start the run time objects in SAP SLT. For example, in release SAP S/4HANA 2021, please refer to the SAP Note 3079411.
2. Activate the replication from a third-party source system to SAP SLT.
   You need to activate the replication of AVL data in the third-party source system.

See Also

For more information on SAP SLT, see Configuration in SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server [page 27].

1.6.8.2 Replicating Accounting View of Logistics Information Using OData Services V4 (APIs)

You can replicate different kinds of Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL) and its changes directly from third-party source systems to the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system using different OData services V4 (APIs). With API calls, you can send specific entity or the entire document from the third-party source system to create, update or delete the corresponding business data in the Central Finance system, to be consumed for reporting purposes.

For details on how to use specific API, see the APIs for Central Finance.

Before using the APIs, ensure that you have made required settings for your Central Finance system, MDG mapping and SAP AIF.

- Configuring SAP Central Finance [page 343]
- MDG Data Mapping [page 344]
- Error Handling in SAP AIF [page 349]

If you want to transfer custom fields from a third-party source system to the Central Finance system, see Extensibility [page 350].

1.6.8.3 Configuring SAP Central Finance

The following activities are carried out in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction **SPRO**) under ▐▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❯ *Set Up Systems* ▐ : For detailed information about each activity, see the system documentation.

1. Activate Central Finance business function.
   The business function Central Finance (FINS_CFIN) must be activated. If the business function has not been activated, activate it in the Switch Framework (transaction **SFW5**).
2. Define logical system for source and Central Finance systems.
   In this activity, you define one logical system for each connected source system client and one logical system for the receiving *Central Finance* client. A logical system identifies the client of the connected source systems in the accounting documents. Also for each third-party system you define a logical system.
3. Check logical system assignment for Central Finance client.
   In this activity, you check the logical system assignment for the *Central Finance* system client.

> **i Note**
>
> These settings cannot be transported. When a new system is being set up, these settings must be made after the system installation has been completed.

1.6.8.4   MDG Data Mapping

This chapter is relevant only if you do the mapping in Central Finance by using the mapping functions of `SAP Master Data Governance (SAP MDG)`.

For some master data entities, it is possible to use SAP MDG for key and value mapping.

Prerequisites

- You have defined a business system for each third-party source system. You do this in Customizing (transaction **SPRO**) under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Mapping* ▶ *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems* ▶.
- You have defined mapping actions per mapping entity. You do this in Customizing (transaction **SPRO**) under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Mapping* ▶ *Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities* ▶.
- You have entered key and value mapping in your *Central Finance* system. You do this in Customizing (transaction **SPRO**) under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Mapping* ▶ *Define Key Mapping (* ▶ or ▶ *Define Value Mapping* ▶. Alternatively, you can use the *Central Finance: Manage Mappings* report (transaction **FINS_CFIN_MAP_MANAGE**).

Mapping Entities Supported by the Third-Party Source System Interface

The third-party source logistics document does not provide all mapping-relevant context information to do a correct mapping. The missing content is derived from the Central Finance system. This leads to a mixture of source and target mapping meta data.

The AVL replication with third-party source systems supports the following mapping entities and the context fields in regard to the replication of logistics data. The context fields, such as company code, are part of the third-party source logistics document. Other context fields are derived by the Central Finance system as shown in the table below.

area. You enter the value of the target controlling area for both, the source controlling area and the target controlling area:

Wrong Mapping

Source System	Source: Controlling Area	Source: Cost Center	Target: Controlling Area	Target: Cost Center
<business system for third-party source system>	<value of the source controlling area>	<value of the source cost center>	<value of the target controlling area>	<value of the target cost center>

Correct Mapping

Source System	Source: Controlling Area	Source: Cost Center	Target: Controlling Area	Target: Cost Center
<business system for third-party source system>	<value of the target controlling area>	<value of the source cost center>	<value of the target controlling area>	<value of the target cost center>

Mapping Entities Supported by AVL Third-Party Source System Interfaces to Central Finance:

Business Object	Mapping Entity	Structure	Field	Context Field	Context Field Derived from (Field (Table))	Short Description
Sales Document	SALES_FUNCTIONAL_UNIT_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ROOT	VKORG			SalesOrganization
Sales Document	MDGCO_DISTRIBUTION_CHANNEL_CD	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ROOT	VTWEG			DistributionChannel
Sales Document	BUKRS	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ROOT	BUKRS_VF			BillingCompanyCode
Sales Document	AUART	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ROOT	AUART			SalesOrderType
Sales Document	COST_CENTRE_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ROOT	KOSTL	KOKRS (Controlling Area)	BUKRS_VF (FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ROOT)	CostCenter
Sales Document	VKGRP	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ROOT	VKGRP			SalesGroup
Sales Document	VKBUR	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ROOT	VKBUR			SalesOffice
Sales Document	CUSTOMER_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ROOT	KUNNR			SoldToParty
Sales Document	MDGCO_DIVISION_CODE	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ROOT	SPART			OrganizationDivision

Business Object	Mapping Entity	Structure	Field	Context Field	Context Field Derived from (Field (Table))	Short Description
Sales Document	GSBER	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_ITEM	GSBER			BusinessArea
Sales Document	MATERIAL_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_ITEM	MATNR			Material
Sales Document	PSTYV	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_ITEM	PSTYV			SalesOrderItemCategory
Sales Document	MDGCO_DIVISION_CODE	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_ITEM	SPART			OrganizationDivision
Sales Document	PLANT_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_ITEM	WERKS			Plant
Sales Document	MATKL	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_ITEM	MATKL			MaterialGroup
Sales Document	STORAGE_LOCATION_KEY	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_ITEM	LGORT	WERKS (Plant)		StorageLocation
Sales Document	PROFIT_CENTRE_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_ITEM	PRCTR	KOKRS (Controlling Area)	BUKRS_VF (FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SO_ROOT)	ProfitCenter
Sales Document	ABGRU_VA	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_ITEM	ABGRU			SalesDocumentRjcnReason
Sales Document	MDGF_MEASURE_UNIT_CODE	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_ITEM	ZIEME			TargetQuantityUnit
Sales Document	WBS_ELEMENT	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_ITEM	PS_PSP_PNR_EXT			WBSElementExternalID
Sales Document	PARVW	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_PART	PARVW			PartnerFunction
Sales Document	MDGF_MEASURE_UNIT_CODE	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_SLN	VRKME			SoldToParty
Sales Document	CUSTOMER_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SO_PART	KUNNR			OrderQuantityUnit
Customer Invoice	CUSTOMER_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_CI_ROOT	KUNAG			SoldToParty
Customer Invoice	BUKRS	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_CI_ROOT	BUKRS			CompanyCode
Customer Invoice	CUSTOMER_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_CI_ROOT	KUNRG			PayerParty

Business Object	Mapping Entity	Structure	Field	Context Field	Context Field Derived from (Field (Table))	Short Description
Customer Invoice	MATERIAL_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_CI_ITEM	MATNR			Material
Customer Invoice	PLANT_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_CI_ITEM	WERKS			Plant
Customer Invoice	J_1ARFZVAT	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_CI_ITEM	J_1ARFZ			ZeroVATRsn
Customer Invoice	PROFIT_CENTRE_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_CI_ITEM	PRCTR	KOKRS	Company Code (TKA02)	ProfitCenter
Purchase Order	BUKRS	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ROOT	BUKRS			CompanyCode
Purchase Order	BSART	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ROOT	BSART	BSTYP	Derived as "F": Purchase Order	PurchasingDocumentType
Purchase Order	SUPPLIER_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ROOT	LIFNR			InvoicingParty
Purchase Order	EKGRP	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ROOT	EKGRP			PurchasingGroup
Purchase Order	SUPPLIER_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ROOT	LLIEF			SupplyingSupplier
Purchase Order	PLANT_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ROOT	RESWK			SupplyingPlant
Purchase Order	MDGCO_COUNTRY_CODE	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ROOT	LANDS			TaxReturnCountry
Purchase Order	EKORG_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ROOT	EKORG			PurchasingOrganization
Purchase Order	MATERIAL_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ITEM	MATNR			Material
Purchase Order	BUKRS	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ITEM	BUKRS			CompanyCode
Purchase Order	PLANT_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ITEM	WERKS			Plant
Purchase Order	MDGCO_INV_VALUATION_TYPE_CD_V1	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ITEM	BWTAR			ValuationType
Purchase Order	MDGF_MEASURE_UNIT_CODE	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ITEM	MEINS			OrderQuantityUnit
Purchase Order	MDGF_MEASURE_UNIT_CODE	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ITEM	BPRME			OrderPriceUnit

Business Object	Mapping Entity	Structure	Field	Context Field	Context Field Derived from (Field (Table))	Short Description
Purchase Order	MDGF_MEASURE_UNIT_CODE	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ITEM	MWSKZ	TAX_KALSM (Costing Sheet)	Country (T005)	TaxCode
Purchase Order	MDGF_MEASURE_UNIT_CODE	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ITEM	LMEIN			BaseUnit
Purchase Order	TXJCD	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ITEM	TXJCD	TAX_KALSM (Costing Sheet)	Country (T005)	TaxJurisdiction
Purchase Order	FKBER	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ITEM	FKBER			FunctionalArea
Purchase Order	GENERAL_LEDGER_ACC_MASTER_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ACC	SAKTO	KTOPL (Chart of Accounts); BUKRS	Company Code (T001); Company Code Not Derived	G/LAccount
Purchase Order	COST_CENTRE_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ACC	KOSTL	KOKRS (Controlling Area)	Company Code (TKA02)	CostCenter
Purchase Order	WBS_ELEMENT	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ACC	PS_PSP_PNR (PS_PSP_PNR_EXT)			WBSElementExternalID
Purchase Order	FKBER	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_ACC	FKBER			FunctionalArea
Purchase Order	MATERIAL_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_PO_RO	MATNR		S	Material
Supplier Invoice	BUKRS	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SI_ROOT	BUKRS			CompanyCode
Supplier Invoice	SUPPLIER_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SI_ROOT	LIFNR			InvoicingParty
Supplier Invoice	MWSKZ	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SI_ITEM	MWSKZ	TAX_KALSM	BUKRS (FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SI_ROOT)	TaxCode
Supplier Invoice	MATERIAL_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SI_ITEM	MATNR			Material
Supplier Invoice	PLANT_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SI_ITEM	WERKS			Plant
Supplier Invoice	MDGF_MEASURE_UNIT_CODE	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SI_ITEM	MEINS			OrderQuantityUnit
Supplier Invoice	MDGF_MEASURE_UNIT_CODE	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SI_ITEM	MEINS			PurchaseOrderQuantityUnit
Supplier Invoice	SUPPLIER_ID	FINS_CFIN_S_AV_SI_ITEM	LIFNR			InvoicingParty

Business Ob- ject	Mapping Entity	Structure	Field	Context Field	Context Field Derived from (Field (Table))	Short Descrip- tion
Supplier Invoice	MWSKZ	FINS_CFIN_S_ AV_SI_ACCAS	MWSKZ	TAX_KALSM	BUKRS (FINS_CFIN_S _AV_SI_ROOT)	TaxCode

1.6.8.5 Error Handling in SAP AIF

Use

You can do the monitoring of the AVL document replication and processing by using the `SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF)`. SAP AIF allows you to distribute messages to different users, use alerts, and carry out reporting. For Central Finance, details about errors are displayed in SAP AIF, in the Central Finance namespace `/FINCF`. For documents that are not replicated successfully, you can reprocess the document replication after correcting errors in mapping or configuration.

Before using SAP AIF, you need to install the SAP AIF content for the third-party interfaces:

SAP AIF Content for AVL Third-Party System Interfaces

Category of Repli- cated Data	Deployment Scenario ID	AIF Interface (name- space /FINCF)	Scenario ID Descrip- tion	Available Since
Accounting View of Sales Document (3rd Party)	SAP_AIF_0041	AV_SO_EX (Version 1)	Central Finance: Sales Document - External Interface	SAP S/4HANA 2021 FPS0
Accounting View of Customer Invoice (3rd Party)	SAP_AIF_0042	AV_CI_EX (Version 1)	Central Finance: Cus- tomer Invoice - Exter- nal Interface	SAP S/4HANA 2021 FPS0
Accounting View of Purchase Order (3rd Party)	SAP_AIF_0043	AV_PO_EX (Version 1)	Central Finance: Pur- chase Order - External Interface	SAP S/4HANA 2021 FPS0
Accounting View of Supplier Invoice (3rd Party)	SAP_AIF_0044	AV_SI_EX (Version 1)	Central Finance: Sup- plier Invoice - External Interface	SAP S/4HANA 2021 FPS0

> **i Note**
>
> - To install the SAP AIF content for the third-party interface to Central Finance, start transaction `/AIF/ CONTENT_EXTRACT` in the Customizing client of your SAP S/4HANA system. Enter the `Deployment Scenario ID` and execute the transaction.
> - To transport your entries to other systems, insert the entries manually into a customizing request (choose `Add Transport`).

You can make settings for receiving notifications via email. For details, see .

1.6.8.6 Extensibility

As a key user, you can extend AVL third-party services according to your business needs.

OData Solution

If you are using solution Replicating Accounting View of Logistics Information Using OData Services V4 (APIs) [page 343], you can use *Custom Fields* app to add fields for the following business contexts:

Service Entity	Business Context
A_CFinRpldSalesDocument	*CFin AVL of Sales Document*
A_CFinRpldSalesDocumentItem	*CFin AVL of Sales Document Item*
A_CFinRpldBillingDocument	*CFin AVL of Customer Invoice*
A_CFinRpldBillingDocumentItem	*CFin AVL of Customer Invoice Item*
A_CFinRpldSupplierInvoice	*CFin AVL of Supplier Invoice*
A_CFinRpldSuplrInvcItmPORef	*CFin AVL of Supplier Invoice Item*
A_CFinRpldPurchaseOrder	*CFin AVL of Purchase Order*
A_CFinRpldPurchaseOrderItem	*CFin AVL of Purchase Order Item*

SLT Solution

SLT solution and OData solution use the same business objects, so if you are using solution Replicating Accounting View of Logistics Information Using SAP SLT [page 339], you need to take the same steps as in OData solution described above.

Additionally, after you add fields for the required business contexts in *Custom Fields* app, you need to sync the fields to the SLT staging tables. For how to sync the fields, see SAP Note 3079411 .

See Also

- Key User Extensibility
- Custom Fields App and Custom Logic App

1.7 Magnitude Products for Third-Party Systems

1.7.1 SAP Central Finance Master Data Replication by Magnitude for SAP S/4HANA

SAP Central Finance Master Data Replication by Magnitude for SAP S/4HANA simplifies the integration of certain third-party systems into the Central Finance scenario. It complements the solution SAP Central Finance Transaction Replication by Magnitude for SAP S/4HANA [page 352].

The product enables and accelerates data load, data transformation, data consolidation, and data reconciliation of several (dedicated) master data objects from third-party source systems as well as SAP source systems into the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system.

The data harmonization cockpit is a delivered web application which can be used to monitor the whole process of data extraction, analysis of duplicates, data merging, and data uploading. With the latest product version it is possible to use Master Data Replication with or without the harmonization cockpit.

Key Features

- Prebuilt extraction of master data required by Central Finance
- Data profiling function to determine what data remediation is required to successfully load master data into the Central Finance system
- Data mapping and enhancement capability to create the master data attributes needed by Central Finance
- Initial load of master data into the Central Finance system
- Ability to replicate master data on an ongoing basis for Central Finance
- Upload of master data mappings into the Master Data Governance (MDG) foundation of Central Finance
- Optional: Harmonization of master data to consolidate multiple source system records into a single master data record in the Central Finance system

You can replicate the following kind of master data objects:

- Business partners (customers and vendors)
- Cost centers
- General ledger (G/L) accounts
- Materials
- Projects (only from third-party source systems)
- Profit centers

Reconciliation

You can use master data reconciliation reports that contain information on the changes to your master data as it goes through the stages of extraction from a source system to being replicated into SAP S/4HANA using SAP Central Finance Master Data Replication by Magnitude. These reports can be accessed through SAP Fiori and help you identify the incorrect or missing data that must be reconciled for business partner, material, G/L account, and cost center entities.

> **i Note**
>
> This product does **not** use the third-party system interface to Central Finance. The master data upload and mapping upload is done to the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system.

Further Information

- For more information, please see SAP note 3283098. In this SAP note, you can also access a link to the Partner Product Page for SAP Central Finance Master Data Replication by Magnitude for SAP S/4HANA where you can find the documentation, which also includes a list of the supported third-party systems.
- If you encounter problems when installing, upgrading or running *SAP Central Finance Master Data Replication by Magnitude for SAP S/4HANA*, raise an incident using component XX-PART-MAG-SDH.

1.7.2 SAP Central Finance Transaction Replication by Magnitude for SAP S/4HANA

SAP Central Finance Transaction Replication by Magnitude simplifies the integration of certain third-party systems into the Central Finance scenario.

The product enables and accelerates the data load, data transformation, and data consolidation from third-party source systems into the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system. Furthermore, it supports the reconciliation of data between the different servers in the Central Finance system landscape.

The product consists of the following components:

- SAP Central Finance Transaction
  With this component you can continuously transfer financial accounting transactions from third-party source systems into SAP S/4HANA Central Finance.
  With the latest product version you can also replicate sales order data, customer invoice data, purchase order data and supplier invoice data from third-party source systems into the Accounting Views of Logistics in the Central Finance system.
- SAP Central Finance Reconciliation
  Reconciliation of the replicated data is possible between all the instances of the data flow, from source system to the Central Finance system. You can access the reconciliation reports via SAP Fiori. The Reconciliation Dashboard is available in a dedicated SAP Fiori App.
- SAP Central Finance Drill-Down
  This component enables the drill-down from SAP S/4HANA Finance Fiori UIs to the original transactions in the third-party source systems.
- SAP Central Finance SyncBack
  If you have implemented Central Payment, this component makes it possible to clear the original invoice in the third-party source system for the payments that have been posted in the Central Finance system.

> **i Note**
>
> The data from third-party source systems is transferred via the component *SAP Central Finance Transaction Replication* into the *SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SAP SLT)* staging tables, which are already available in the third-party system interface.

> **i Note**
>
> Some third-party source systems can be connected via direct connect (CDC installation on source system), while other third-party source systems can only be connected by using universal flat files (UFF). In this case

> the product offers UFF templates. You can find further details in the **Product Availability Matrix** on the Partner Product Page.

> ⚠ Caution
>
> Can SAP source systems be connected to the Central Finance system via SAP Central Finance Transaction Replication by Magnitude?
>
> **No**. This is **not** supported for SAP ECC and SAP S/4HANA systems for the following reasons:
>
> - To prevent any risk of data inconsistencies, compliance and reconciliation issues
> - To avoid maintenance conflicts
> - To ensure compatibility and future-readiness for existing and future functions in SAP S/4HANA
>
> Please notr the following exceptions:
>
> - *SAP Business One* as source system is supported.
> - For SAP ECC systems that are *not* enabled via the standard SAP to SAP interface you have the following options:
>   - Use consulting note 2279674 to connect SAP R/3 4.6C, 4.7 and SAP ECC 5.0
>   - Contact Magnitude for a customer-specific project solution for SAP ECC systems with releases lower than 6.0. Magnitude offers service packs for the integration with a defined scope.

Further Information

- For more information, please see SAP note 3281943. In this SAP note, you can also access a link to the Partner Product Page for *SAP Central Finance Transaction Replication by Magnitude for SAP S/4HANA* where you can find the documentation which also includes a list of the supported third-party systems.
- If you encounter problems when installing, upgrading or running *SAP Central Finance Transaction Replication by Magnitude for SAP S/4HANA*, report an incident using component `XX-PART-MAG-STR`.

1.8 Third-Party System Interfaces to Central Finance

With Central Finance you are running on a system landscape with several systems on different SAP ERP or SAP S/4HANA releases, for example one or more source systems and the Central Finance (SAP S/4HANA) system. The relevant journal entries and logistics data are continuously replicated between the source systems and the Central Finance system.

You can also integrate third-party systems into your system landscape. The corresponding journal entries and logistics data are then replicated via the following third-party system interfaces:

- Third-party system interface for posting FI data
  Via this interface financial accounting documents and reversal documents are continuously replicated from third-party source systems into the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system. For more information, see Replicating Financial Accounting Documents [page 364].

- Third-party system interface for changing FI data
  Via this interface financial accounting document changes are continuously replicated from third-party source systems into the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system. For more information, see Replicating Document Changes via the Third-Party System Interface [page 378].
- Third-party system interface for replicating Accounting View of Logistics Information (AVL)
  Via this interface AVL data is replicated from third-party source systems into the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system. For more information, see Third-Party System Interfaces for Accounting View of Logistics Information [page 381].

1.8.1 Third-Party System Interfaces for FI Data

The listed types of interfaces are available to replicate Financial Accounting (FI) data from a third-party source system to the Central Finance system.

You can enable continuous replication of Financial Accounting data from a third-party system to the Central Finance system via SLT using these two interfaces:

- Third-party system interface for posting FI data
  Via this interface financial accounting documents and reversal documents are continuously replicated from third-party source systems into the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system. For more information, see Replicating Financial Accounting Documents [page 364].
- Third-party system interface for changing FI data
  Via this interface financial accounting document changes are continuously replicated from third-party source systems into the SAP S/4HANA Central Finance system. For more information, see Replicating Document Changes via the Third-Party System Interface [page 378].

> ⚠ Caution
>
> Can SAP source systems be connected to the Central Finance system via the Third-Party System Interface?
>
> **No**. This is **not** supported for SAP ECC and SAP S/4HANA systems for the following reasons:
>
> - To prevent any risk of data inconsistencies, compliance and reconciliation issues
> - To avoid maintenance conflicts
> - To ensure compatibility and future-readiness for existing and future functions in SAP S/4HANA
>
> Please note the following exceptions:
>
> - *SAP Business One* as the source system is supported.
> - For SAP R/3 or ECC systems that are *not* enabled via the standard SAP to SAP interface refer to consulting note 2279674 to connect SAP R/3 4.6C, 4.7 and SAP ECC 5.0.

More Information

- Installing Financial Data Structures on SAP LT Replication Server [page 355]
- Upgrading Third-Party System Interfaces to Central Finance [page 357]

1.8.1.1 Setting Up the Third-Party System Interfaces

The following chapters contain information on how to install the staging tables for the third-party system interface on the *SAP LT Replication Server*, on how to upgrade the third-party system interfaces and on how to configure each of the mentioned building blocks or components, as the *SAP LT Replication Server*, the *SAP AIF*, *SAP S/4HANA Central Finance*, *SAP MDG* to enable the usage of the third-party system interfaces.

> **i Note**
>
> The extraction report as such is **not** part of this documentation nor is it delivered by SAP. Customers are responsible for extracting data from a third-party system and filling the staging tables in SLT.

1.8.1.1.1 Installing Financial Data Structures on SAP LT Replication Server

This chapter includes information about how to make the staging tables available on the SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SAP LT Replication Server). The staging tables represent structures (tables and fields) for financial accounting data.

Implement the SAP Note 3169099 to make the staging tables and fields for financial accounting data available on the *SAP LT Replication Server* for both the interface for posting data and the interface for changing data. Attached to the SAP Note 3169099 is an Excel file that contains the structure of the staging tables with all fields, field names and explanations for both interfaces.

> **⚠ Caution**
>
> The replication of journal entries from a third-party source system to the Central Finance system via the third-party system interface is initiated as standard when records of SAP LT Replication Server staging table /1LT/CF_E_HEADER are inserted, updated or deleted. But, updated or deleted records are **not** meant to processed.
>
> At present, for each updated and to be deleted record, you would get a message which gets stuck in SAP AIF and which you would need to cancel.
>
> To prevent updated or deleted records from being processed, you can disable the replication of those kind of records in the SAP LT Replication Server. For the description of the steps you need to perform, please read the documentation attached to SAP Note 2664332.

- The table structure for the third-party system interface for replicating financial accounting documents and reversal documents looks like this:
    - Staging Table: Document Header (`/1LT/CF_E_HEADER`)

Contains the fields for the header data of the accounting document to be replicated

- Staging Table: Accounting Items (`/1LT/CF_E_ACCT`)
  Contains the fields for the item data of the accounting document to be replicated
- Staging Table: Debitor Item (`/1LT/CF_E_DEBIT`)
  Contains the fields for the item data of the customer document to be replicated
- Staging Table: Creditor Item (`/1LT/CF_E_CREDIT`)
  Contains the fields for the item data of the supplier document to be replicated
- Staging Table: Product Tax Items (`/1LT/CF_E_PRDTAX`)
  Contains the fields of product tax data to be replicated
- Staging Table: Withholding Tax Items (`/1LT/CF_E_WHTAX`)
  Contains the fields of withholding tax data to be replicated
- Staging Table: CO-PA Characteristics (`/1LT/CF_E_COPA`)
  Contains fields for characteristics in profitability analysis (CO-PA) to be replicated
- Staging Table: Clearing Items (`/1LT/CF_E_CLRITM`)
  Contains fields for clearing information to be replicated
- Staging Table: Withholding Tax Items Within Clearing (`/1LT/CF_E_CLRWHT`)
  Contains fields for withholding tax information within clearing to be replicated
- Staging Table: Customer Extensibility Header (`/1LT/CF_E_EXTENT`)
  Contains the fields to include additional customer-specific data for the journal entry header
- Staging Table: Customer Extensibility Item (`/1LT/CF_E_EXT_IT`)
  Contains the fields to include additional customer-specific data for the journal entry item
- The table structure for the third-party system interface for replicating document changes looks like this:
  - Staging Table: Document Header (`/1LT/CF_E_HEADER`)
    Contains the fields for the header data of the accounting document to be replicated
  - Staging Table: Accounting Items (`/1LT/CF_E_ACCT`)
    Contains the fields for the item data of the accounting document to be replicated
  - Staging Table: Debitor Item (`/1LT/CF_E_DEBIT`)
    Contains the fields for the item data of the customer document to be replicated
  - Staging Table: Creditor Item (`/1LT/CF_E_CREDIT`)
    Contains the fields for the item data of the supplier document to be replicated
  - Staging Table: Withholding Tax Items (`/1LT/CF_E_WHTAX`)
    Contains the fields of withholding tax data to be replicated
  - Staging Table: Changed Fields (`/1LT/CF_E_DOCCHG`)
    Contains the changed fields to be replicated
  - Staging Table: Changed Customer-Specific Fields (`/1LT/CF_E_EXTCHG`)
    Contains the changed fields which are customer-specific to be replicated

See Also

For more information, see the guides for the SAP LT Replication Server on the SAP Help Portal at https://help.sap.com and search for *SAP HANA Real-Time Replication*.
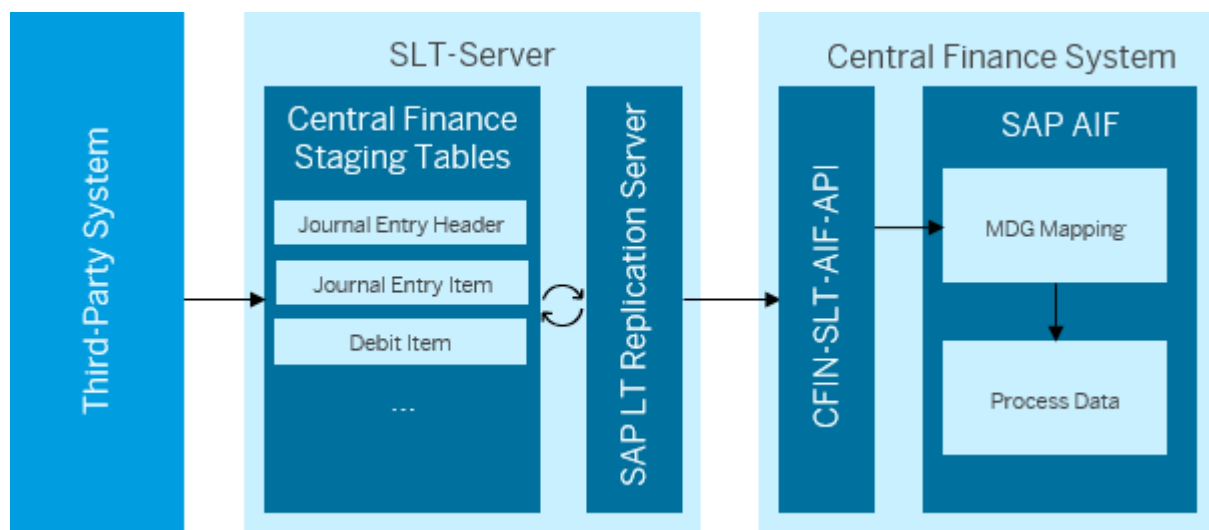
1.8.1.1.2 Upgrading Third-Party System Interfaces to Central Finance

Steps you need to perform for upgrading the *Third-Party System Interfaces to Central Finance* when upgrading the *Central Finance* system to the highest SAP S/4HANA release or to the most recent support package.

Use

You are using the third-party system interfaces to Central Finance for replicating financial accounting data or changed data from a third-party source system to the *Central Finance* system.

Your *Central Finance* system is running on SAP S/4HANA and you need to upgrade your *Central Finance* system to a higher release, for example from SAP S/4HANA 1709 to SAP S/4HANA 1809, or you are implementing a new support package which contains new functions for the third-party interfaces.

Deactivate SAP SLT and the Replication of Accounting Data

For the upgrade of the SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SLT) content of the third-party interfaces to Central Finance, please perform the steps listed below:

1. **Deactivate the replication of the data from the third-party system to the SLT staging tables**
   The third-party system needs to stop replicating accounting data or changed data to the third-party system interface. For this step you might want to refer to the documentation of the third-party system.
2. **Deactivate the SLT replication after all documents from SLT staging tables are replicated to Central Finance**
   SLT needs to stop replicating accounting documents or document changes to Central Finance. After all accounting documents have been replicated from SLT to Central Finance, you need to deactivate the SLT replication. You can stop the run time objects in SAP SLT.

Upgrade Systems - SAP SLT, SAP AIF and Central Finance

Upgrading SAP SLT and upgrading Central Finance can run in parallel, if required.

Upgrading SAP SLT Content - Implement new content in SAP SLT

1. **Start generation report to enhance the SLT staging tables (only new fields will be appended; old data are still in the tables)**
   For details on the procedure, refer to the latest SAP note for the release or support package for the third-party system interface. For example, in release SAP S/4HANA 2021, please refer to 3067156, in release SAP S/4HANA 2020, please refer to the SAP note 2922300, in release SAP S/4HANA 1909, please refer to the SAP note 2713300 or for SAP S/4HANA 1809 and SAP S/4HANA 1709, FPS2, please refer to the SAP note 2610660 or for SAP S/4HANA 1709, FPS1, please refer to the SAP note 2527831.

2. **Apply the new SLT content**
   For details on the procedure, refer to the latest SAP note for the release or support package for the third-party system interface. For example, in release SAP S/4HANA 2021, please refer to 3067156, in release SAP S/4HANA 2020, please refer to the SAP note 2922300, in release SAP S/4HANA 1909, please refer to the SAP note 2713300 or for SAP S/4HANA 1809 and SAP S/4HANA 1709, FPS2, please refer to the SAP note 2610660 or for SAP S/4HANA 1709, FPS1, please refer to the SAP note 2527831.

3. **If needed, adjust your coding which is used to map data from a third-party system to SLT staging tables**
   The report for extracting data from a third-party system is provided by SAP partners. For legal reasons, SAP does **not** provide programs for third-party systems. As a partner, you might need to adjust the coding of the report that extracts data from the third-party system, and you might need to adapt the mapping between the third-party system and the staging tables.

Upgrading SAP AIF - Implement new content in SAP AIF

1. You must also install new SAP AIF content for the third-party system interfaces. For details on how to do that, please see Error Handling in SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF) [page 362].

Upgrading Central Finance

1. You upgrade your *Central Finance* system running on SAP S/4HANA to the release or support package with the newest version of the third-party interfaces. For details, see the *Upgrade Guide* for SAP S/4HANA at https://help.sap.com/s4hana and then choose the *Implement* tab.

Activate SAP SLT and the Replication of Accounting Data

1. **Activate SLT replication**
   You can start the run time objects in SAP SLT. For example, in release SAP S/4HANA 2021, please refer to 3067156, in release SAP S/4HANA 2020, please refer to the SAP note 2922300, in release SAP S/4HANA 1909, please refer to the SAP note 2713300 or for SAP S/4HANA 1809 and SAP S/4HANA 1709, FPS2, please refer to the SAP note 2610660 or for SAP S/4HANA 1709, FPS1, please refer to the SAP note 2527831.

2. **Activate the replication from a third-party system to SLT**
   You need to activate the replication of accounting data in the third-party system. For details, you might want to refer to the documentation of the third-party system.

See Also

For more information on SAP SLT, see the guides for the SAP LT Replication Server on the SAP Help Portal at https://help.sap.com and search for *SAP HANA Real-Time Replication*.

1.8.1.1.3 Configuring SAP Central Finance

The following activities are carried out in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction **SPRO**) under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❭: For detailed information about each activity, see the system documentation.

1. Activate Central Finance Business Function

    (▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❭ *Basic Settings* ❭ *Activate Business Function* ❭)

    The business function Central Finance (`FINS_CFIN`) must be activated. If the business function has not been activated, activate it in the Switch Framework (transaction **SFW5**).

2. Define Logical System for Source and Central Finance Systems

    (▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❭ *Set Up Systems* ❭)

    In this activity, you define one logical system for each connected source system client and one logical system for the receiving *Central Finance* client. A logical system identifies the client of the connected source systems in the accounting documents. Also for each third-party system you define a logical system.

3. Check Logical System Assignment for Central Finance Client

    (▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ❭ *Set Up Systems* ❭)

    In this activity, you check the logical system assignment for the *Central Finance* system client.

> **i Note**
>
> These settings cannot be transported. When a new system is being set up, these settings must be made after the system installation has been completed.

> **i Note**
>
> If you want to replicate journal entries with withholding taxes, you need to set up the **Extended Withholding Tax**. You do this in Customizing (IMG:transaction SPRO) under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Financial Accounting Global Settings* ❭ *Withholding Tax* ❭ *Extended Withholding Tax* ❭. The old Withholding Tax function is **not** supported.

1.8.1.1.4 MDG Data Mapping

This chapter is relevant only if you do the mapping in *Central Finance* by using the mapping functions of *SAP Master Data Governance (SAP MDG)*.

For some master data entities, it is possible to use SAP MDG for key and value mapping. The mapping is called by SAP AIF.

Prerequisites

- You have defined a business system for each third-party system. You do this in Customizing (transaction **SPRO**) under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems* .
- You have defined mapping actions per mapping entity. You do this in Customizing (transaction **SPRO**) under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities* .
- You have entered key and value mapping in your *Central Finance* system. You do this in Customizing (transaction **SPRO**) under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *Define Key Mapping (* or *Define Value Mapping* . Alternatively, you can use the *Central Finance: Manage Mappings* report (transaction **FINS_CFIN_MAP_MANAGE**).

Mapping Entities Supported by the Third-Party System Interface

The external representation of an accounting document does not provide all mapping-relevant context information to do a correct mapping. The missing content is derived from the *Central Finance* system. This leads to a mixture of source and target mapping meta data.

The third-party system interface supports the following mapping entities and the context fields. The context fields company code and withholding tax type are part of the source journal entries. Other context fields are derived from the Central Finance system as shown in the table below.

> **i Note**
>
> For mapping of context fields, that are derived from the Central Finance system, enter the value of the context field in Central Finance. For example, for mapping of cost centers, the context field is the controlling area. You enter the value of the target controlling area for both, the source controlling area and the target controlling area:
>
> Wrong Mapping
>
> | Source System | Source: Controlling Area | Source: Cost Center | Target: Controlling Area | Target: Cost Center |
> | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
> | \<business system for third-party system> | \<value of the source controlling area> | \<value of the source cost center> | \<value of the target controlling area> | \<value of the target cost center> |

	Source System	Source: Controlling Area	Source: Cost Center	Target: Controlling Area	Target: Cost Center
Correct Mapping					
	\<business system for third-party system>	\<value of the target controlling area>	\<value of the source cost center>	\<value of the target controlling area>	\<value of the target cost center>

Mapping Entities Supported by Third-Party System Interfaces to Central Finance

Mapping Entity	Structure (FINS_CFIN_EX...)	Field	Context Field	Context Field Derived by (Field (Table))
ACTIVITY_TYPE_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	COST_CENTER_ACTIVITY_TYPE	KOKRS (Controlling Area)	Company Code (TKA02)
BLART	DOCHEADER_AIF	DOCUMENT_TYP		
BUKRS	ACCTITM_AIF	COMP_CODE		
BUKRS	DOCHEADER_AIF	COMP_CODE		
CUSTOMER_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	CUSTOMER		
CUSTOMER_ID	DEBITM_AIF	CUSTOMER_ID		
COST_CENTRE_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	COST_CENTER	KOKRS (Controlling Area)	Company Code (TKA02)
DZLSCH	CREDITM_AIF	PAYMENT_METHOD	COUNTRY	Company Code (T001)
DZLSCH	DEBITM_AIF	PAYMENT_METHOD	COUNTRY	Company Code (T001)
GENERAL_LEDGER_ACC_MASTER_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	GL_ACCOUNT	KTOPL (Chart of Accounts, COMP_CODE	Company Code (T001) COMP_CODE is not derived
MATERIAL_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	MATERIAL_NO		
MDGCO_COUNTRY_CODE	ACCTITM_AIF	CUSTOMER_COUNTRY		
MDGCO_DISTRIBUTION_CHANNEL_CD	ACCTITM_AIF	DISTRIBUTION_CHANNEL		
MDGCO_DIVISION_CODE	ACCTITM_AIF	DIVISION		
MWSKZ	ACCTITM_AIF	PRDTAX_CODE	TAX_KALSM (Costing Sheet)	Country (T005)

Mapping Entity	Structure (FINS_CFIN_EX...)	Field	Context Field	Context Field Derived by (Field (Table))
MWSKZ		PRDTAX_CODE	TAX_KALSM (Costing Sheet)	Country (T005)
PLANT_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	PLANT		
PROFIT_CENTRE_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	PROFIT_CENTER	KOKRS (Controlling Area)	Company Code (TKA02)
SUPPLIER_ID		VENDOR_ID		
TXJCD	ACCTITM_AIF	PRDTAX_JURISDICTION_CODE	TAX_KALSM (Costing Sheet)	Country (T005)
TXJCD	PRDTAX_AIF	PRDTAX_JURISDICTION_CODE	TAX_KALSM (Costing Sheet)	Country (T005)
WITHT	WITHTAX_AIF	WITHHOLDING_TAX_CODE	COUNTRY	Company Code (T001)
WT_WITHCD	WITHTAX_AIF	WITHHOLDING_TAX_CODE	COUNTRY, WITHHOLDING_TAX_TYPE	Company Code (T001) WITHHOLDING_TAX_TYPE is not derived

1.8.1.1.5 Error Handling in SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF)

Error Correction with SAP AIF

SAP AIF allows you to distribute messages to different users, use alerts, and carry out reporting. For Central Finance, details about errors are displayed in SAP AIF, in the Central Finance namespace **/FINCF**.

You can do the monitoring of the FI document replication and processing by using the SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF). In SAP AIF, documents are displayed which have been replicated and posted in the Central Finance system, and there are also error messages displayed, if documents could not be posted in the Central Finance system. This allows you to correct errors and restart the posting of the corrected documents again.

Prerequisites

- You have installed the SAP AIF content for the third-party interfaces:

SAP AIF Content for Third-Party System Interfaces

Category of Replicated Data	Deployment Scenario ID	AIF Interface namespace /FINCF	Scenario ID Description
Accounting Documents and Reversal Documents (via Third-Party System Interface for Posting Data)	SAP_AIF_0026	AC_DOC_EX 2	Central Finance: Accounting Document - External Interface
Document Changes (via Third-Party System Interface for Changing Data)	SAP_AIF_0026	AC_CHG_EX 1	Central Finance: Accounting Document Changes

To install the SAP AIF content for the third-party interface to Central Finance, start transaction **/AIF/CONTENT_EXTRACT** in the Customizing client of your SAP S/4HANA system. Enter the *Deployment Scenario ID* **SAP_AIF_0026** and execute the transaction by pressing (F8).
To transport your entries to other systems, insert the entries manually into a customizing request (choose *Add Transport*).

- You have made the settings for receiving notifications via email.
  If you want to use the transactions *Interface Monitoring* (**/AIF/IFMON**) and *Monitoring and Error Handling* (Web) (**/AIFX/ERR_WEB**) and receive alerts via email, you must first make the following settings:
  1. Assign the business user who is responsible for analyzing errors in AIF a user based on the role template SAP_AIF_USER. For more information about role templates, see the Master Guide for SAP AIF on the SAP Help Portal.
  2. Register the user for the scenarios that you want to analyze the errors for. When working with the monitoring the displayed content depends on user-specific registrations to *AIF Recipients*.
     You can register for using the SAP Menu under ‖ *Cross-Application Components* ⟩ *SAP Application Interface Framework* ⟩ *Administration* ⟩ *Configuration* ⟩ *Recipients of a User* ⟩ or by using transaction **/AIF/RECIPIENTS**.
     - If you want to see messages for all interfaces related to Central Finance in the monitoring then enter the name of the user and create a new entry for the following:
       - Namespace: **/FINCF**
       - Recipient for Alert: **CFIN_RECIPIENT**
       - Message Type: **Application Error or Technical Error**
       - Select the *Include on Overview Screen* checkbox.
     - If you want to see messages for the third-party system interfaces only (this applies to both the posting interface and the changing interface) in the monitoring then enter the name of the user and create a new entry for the following:
       - Namespace: **/FINCF**
       - Recipient for Alert: **CFIN_AC_DOC_EX**
       - Message Type: **Application Error or Technical Error**

- Select the *Include on Overview Screen* checkbox.

More Information

For more information about error handling using SAP AIF, please see section *Using AIF* in Error Handling [page 36].

1.8.1.2 Interface: Posting FI Data

1.8.1.2.1 Replicating Financial Accounting Documents

This topic includes information about the process for replicating financial accounting data from a third-party source system to the SAP S/4HANA *Central Finance* system using the third-party system interface for posting data. The interface contains staging tables for business data structures which include the journal entries or reversal documents. The journal entries are replicated from the third-party source system via the *SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SAP LT Replication Server)* to the Central Finance system.

Process Flow

With this new interface, you can replicate financial accounting documents from a third-party system to a SAP S/4HANA *Central Finance* system. You can transfer the following kind of documents:

- General journal entries (including source references, segment, profit center, division and trading partner)
- Documents with business partner, like customers and suppliers (including source references, segment, profit center, division, trading partner, discount, payment information, product tax, withholding tax)

> **i** Note
>
> Please note that there are no tax consistency checks available for the third-party system interface. Make sure to replicate the correct tax amounts from your third-party source systems to ensure proper central tax reporting. Additionally, be aware that product tax is not calculated in the *Central Finance* system and must therefore be replicated from the source system (see SAP Note 2083799, point 3).

If you want to replicate journal entries with withholding taxes, you need to set up the **Extended Withholding Tax**. You do this in Customizing (IMG: transaction **SPRO**) under ▌▶ *Financial Accounting* 〉 *Financial Accounting Global Settings* 〉 *Withholding Tax* 〉 *Extended Withholding Tax* ▌. The old Withholding Tax function is **not** supported.

> ⚠ Caution
>
> Deferred tax postings are **not** supported in the third-party system interface to Central Finance.

After data replication, the *SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF)* is triggered to control data processing within the *Central Finance* system. Data processing includes key mapping and value mapping provided by the *SAP Master Data Governance (SAP MDG)* framework and finally the update of the *Central Finance* data base. Upcoming processing issues are collected. The monitoring of the FI document processing is done by using *SAP AIF*. In *SAP AIF*, documents are displayed which have been replicated and posted in the *Central Finance* system, and there are also error messages displayed, if documents could **not** be posted in the *Central Finance* system. This allows you to correct errors and restart the posting of the corrected documents.
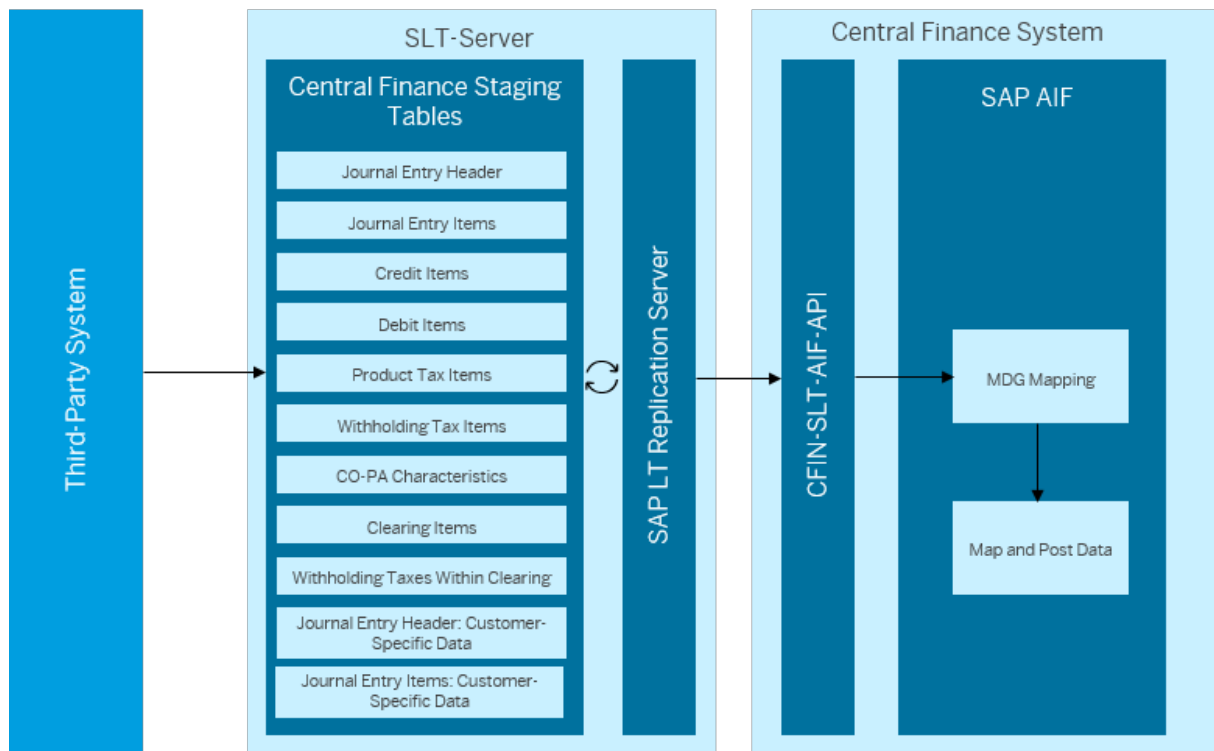
Building Blocks of the Third-Party System Interface for Posting Data to Central Finance

To check FI documents posted from a third-party system to a Central Finance system, you can use the following reports. For more information, see the report documentation in the system:

- Comparison of FI Document Headers (transaction **FINS_CFIN_DFV_FI_NUM**)
- Comparison of FI Line Items (transaction **FINS_CFIN_DFV_FI_DOC**)

> ℹ Note
>
> The data transferred using the third-party system interface for Central Finance have to use the same currency keys including the number of decimals as defined in the Central Finance system. In case they are set up differently, for example one or more decimals in the source system, there will be commercial rounding to match the currency set up in the Central Finance system.

Related Information

1.8.1.2.2 Posting Reversal Documents

The third-party interface for posting data to Central Finance allows you to transfer and post reversal documents from a third-party source system into the *Central Finance* system.

A reversal document must have a unique reference to the reversed document in the *Central Finance* system: The semantic key `BKPF-AWTYP` and `BKPF-AWKEY` must be unique. The document from the third-party source system must be recognizable as reversal document and it must contain a reversal reason.

The following table shows an example of how the reference fields in *Central Finance* have to be filled:

Example: How to Fill Reference Fields for Posting Reversal Documents from a Third-Party System to Central Finance

Source: Company Code	Source: Document Number	Source: Fiscal Year	Central Finance: Company Code	Central Finance: Document Number	Central Finance: Fiscal Year
F999	*100000000* (reversed document)	2017	FX02	100000098 (reversed document) BELNR_SENDER = *100000000* AWREF = *100000000* AWREF_REV = 9999999999	2017
F999	9999999999 (reversal document)	2017	FX02	100000099 (reversal document) BELNR_SENDER = 9999999999 AWREF = 9999999999 AWREF_REV = *100000000*	2017

The third-party interface uses the function BAPI_ACC_DOCUMENT_REV_POST to ensure that all references are filled correctly and the reversal and reversed documents are linked properly one to the other.

- If no document items are transferred, that means that only the document headers are transferred, the third-party interface reverses the documents in Central Finance by using `BAPI_ACC_DOCUMENT_REV_POST`. In the *Central Finance* system the document is reversed.
- Otherwise the interface assumes that the reversal document items are transferred and calls `BAPI_ACC_DOCUMENT_POST`. In the *Central Finance* system an inverse posting is made.

1.8.1.2.3 Settings for Replication of FI Documents with more than 999 Line Items

Settings to enable replication of FI documents with more than 999 line items from a third-party source system to a Central Finance system and the posting of those kind of documents in the *Central Finance* system.

Use

You need to replicate FI documents (journal entries) with more than 999 line items from a third-party source system to the *Central Finance* system via the third-party interface for Central Finance. Such kind of FI documents are split into several documents, so that they can be transferred and posted in the *Central Finance* system.

The document split is supported for outgoing invoices, incoming invoices, G/L account postings and material movement postings.

Prerequisites

To enable the document split for the replication of FI documents with more than 999 line items, the prerequisites mentioned in the following SAP notes apply:

- SAP Note 1353125
- SAP Note 1497092
- SAP Note 1670486
- SAP Note 2078335

> **i Note**
>
> Only certain types of business transactions and **not** all countries due to legal constraints, mostly for tax reporting, are supported. For details, please refer to the SAP notes mentioned above.

Settings

The document split can be activated by using some Business Add-Ins (BAdIs). The following table lists the Business Add-Ins (BAdIs) required to activate the document split for different business processes:

BAdIs Required to Activate Document Split

Business Process	Business Activity	BAdI
Outgoing Invoice	SD00	FI_BILL_ISSUE_SPLIT
Incoming Invoice	RMRP	FI_INVOICE_RECEIPT_SPLIT
Generic FI Posting	RFBU	FI_GL_POSTING_SPLIT
Outgoing Goods Movement	RMWA	No BAdI required
Incoming Goods Movement	RMWE	No BAdI required

The documents to be replicated and posted must fulfill the following criteria:

Allowed Document Structures During Document Split

Business Activity	Credit Items (CREDITM)	Debit Items (DEBITM)	Tax Items (PRDTAX)	Further Attributes
SD00	Not allowed	Must exist	May exist	SALES_OR-DER_ITEM_NO
RMRP	Must exist	Not allowed	May exist	SALES_OR-DER_ITEM_NO
RFBU	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	None
RMWA/RMWE	Not allowed	Not allowed	May exist	LOGICAL_TRANSAC-TION

- For outgoing invoices, the field SALES_ORDER_ITEM_NO must be filled with the line item number of the original sales order.
- For incoming invoices, the field SALES_ORDER_ITEM_NO must be filled with the line item number of the original purchase order. This is copied automatically during ongoing replication into the purchase order item number.
- For goods issues and goods receipts, the credit and debit items that belong to the same material line item **must have the same value** in the field LOGICAL_TRANSACTION. This ensures that the line items belonging together are kept together in the same FI document. Note that this field must be filled with numbers only.
- If taxes are calculated on line item level, the field PRDTAX_ITEM_GROUP must have the same value in the product lines and the corresponding tax lines. Note that this field must be filled with numbers only.

Check, Whether FI Documents are Posted Correctly in the Central Finance System

To display the document in the *Central Finance* system, you can call transaction **FB03**. You can get the document number from the SAP AIF message log. Choose the *List of Split Documents* button to navigate to the documents that result from the document split.

1.8.1.2.4 Replicating CO-PA Characteristics

Replicating journal entries with values for characteristics for *Profitability Analysis* (CO-PA) from a source system which is a third-party system to the Central Finance system using the third-party system interface for posting data.

Use

Journal entries, such as outgoing invoices or credit memos, which contain values for Characteristics for *Profitability Analysis* (CO-PA) can be replicated from a source system, which is a third-party system, to the Central Finance system via the third-party system interface for posting data to Central Finance. Fixed characteristics and their values, as well as customer-defined characteristics and their values can be replicated. The journal entries are then posted in the Central Finance system with the CO-PA assignments resulting from key and value mapping.

Prerequisites

- You are using margin analysis in the Central Finance (SAP S/4HANA) system.
- The characteristics you define are stored in a field catalog. Using the function *Maintain Operating Concern*, you can select characteristics from this field catalog to define your operating concerns. You can access this function in Customizing under ▐▶ *Controlling* ❯ *Profitability Analysis* ❯ *Structures* ❯ *Define Operating Concern* ❯ *Maintain Operating Concern* ◀▌.

Features

- For margin analysis, the characteristics are transferred as name and value pairs. The used field names must correspond to the field names defined as characteristics for the Operating Concern. The operating concern is determined from the company code.
- The values are mapped according to the maintained key and value mappings.
  For details on mapping, please see Introduction to Data Mapping [page 50].

- If a field name is **not** part of the CO-PA structure which contains the name and value pairs for characteristics that are to be replicated, an error message is issued and the journal entry is **not** posted in the Central Finance system.
  To enable posting for those kind of journal entries, you can configure the error message to an information and warning message using transaction **OBA5** in the Central Finance system.
  For details about the structures, including the CO-PA structure, that you need to install on the SAP LT Replication Server, see Installing Financial Data Structures on SAP LT Replication Server [page 355].
- If you are using the material number (18 characters) in the Central Finance (SAP S/4HANA) system, the field name to be used for material numbers is ARTNR. If you are using long material numbers (can be up to 40 characters) in the Central Finance (SAP S/4HANA) system, you must use the field MATERIAL_NO to transfer the long material number.

1.8.1.2.5 Replicating Clearing Information

Replicating clearing information from a source system which is a third-party system to the Central Finance system using the third-party system interface for posting data to Central Finance.

Business Background

In the Central Finance scenario, where the source system is a third-party system, journal entries, such as invoices and payments, can be replicated from the third-party system to the Central Finance system via the third-party system interface for posting data to Central Finance. The journal entries are then posted in the Central Finance system. Together with the payments, also the clearing information is transferred through ongoing replication from a third-party source system and posted in the Central Finance system.

In the third-party system interface the clearing information is stored in the CLRITM clearing item table and the CLEARING_DATE and INVOICE_REFERENCE fields. In the clearing item table you must always enter a reference, for example for a payment you enter as a reference the invoice ID that should be cleared with the respective payment. In the CLRITM clearing item table you enter by the line the relationship between items from invoices and payments. The clearing item table must contain all open items that will be used for clearing in the current journal entry and the reference to the open items to be cleared from other journal entries.

- If a payment is used for more than one invoice, you must enter all open items which are cleared by this payment in the CLRITM clearing item table.
- The clearing function is only triggered when both the CLRITM clearing item table and the CLEARING_DATE field on header level are filled.
- For partial payments, the INVOICE_REFERENCE and INVOICE_REFERENCE_ITEM fields must be filled with the document number and the line item number of the invoice for which partial payments were made. The fields are available on the CREDITM structure for supplier invoices or payments and the DEBITM structure for customer invoices or payments.
- Internally, a clearing document is created for each clearing process. When a payment is reversed, the clearing document is also reversed, and the invoice is no longer cleared.
- It is **not** possible to send only clearing information without a payment, for example for payments that were already posted. Existing open items posted previously can be cleared using the automatic clearing program (**SAPF124**, transactions **F.13**, **F13E** and **F13L**).

Prerequisites

You have implemented SAP note 2922300 :

- For details about how the structures look like, including the `CLRITM` clearing item table which you need to install on the *SAP LT Replication Server*, see Installing Financial Data Structures on SAP LT Replication Server [page 355] and the Excel file attached to this SAP note.
- For details and examples on how to fill the clearing item table and fields for the different clearing scenarios, please read the PDF document attached to this SAP note.

Use Cases for Replicating Clearing Information Using the Third-Party System Interface

The following use cases are supported for replicating clearing information via the third-party system interface:

- Complete clearing of one invoice with one payment
- Clearing of one invoice by down payment
  For down payments the invoice reference is empty.
- Clearing of one invoice by partial payment
  Partial payments themselves do **not** carry clearing information. They are cleared together with the final payment of the corresponding invoice. The final payment is entered as clearing document for both the invoice and the partial payment. Posting these documents via the third-party system interface and clearing them after that results in an additional clearing document. The partial payment item itself is created in the third-party system and transferred via the third-party system interface.
  The invoice reference must be filled for partial payments.
- Clearing several invoices by payment with discount
- Replicating and updating clearing information for residual items
  A payment with residual items clears the full amount of the original invoice and creates a new open item with the remaining amount. This remaining amount is then cleared with the final payment.
- Clearing by credit memo
  For clearing one invoice by a credit memo a separate clearing document is created which clears the invoice by the credit memo.
- Clearing of several invoices by one payment
  If a payment is used for more than one invoice, all open items which are cleared by this payment must be entered in the `CLRITM` clearing item table.
- Update of withholding tax from original invoice
  When a payment is made for an invoice which is relevant for withholding tax at payment time, the withholding tax data of the invoice is updated after the clearing document is posted. In case of missing withholding tax information, an error is issued before the payment is posted.
  Since the Central Finance system does **not** recalculate the withholding tax, this information must also be part of the incoming message.
- Reverse payment and reset clearing
  The payment can be reversed by sending the reversal document where all amounts have a different sign than in the reversed document. In addition the object key of the document to be reversed and the reversal reason must be entered. It is **not** necessary to list the clearing items, as the system will reset the clearing automatically.

Constraints

- If you are using the posting interface with clearing information you cannot use Central Payment at the same time for the same company code.

1.8.1.2.6   Replicating Withholding Tax Information

Replicating withholding tax information from a source system which is a third-party system to the Central Finance system using the third-party system interface for posting data to Central Finance.

Business Background

In the Central Finance scenario, where the source system is a third-party system, journal entries, such as invoices and payments, can be replicated from the third-party system to the Central Finance system via the third-party system interface for posting data to Central Finance. The journal entries are then posted in the Central Finance system. Together with the journal entries, also the withholding tax information is transferred through ongoing replication from a third-party source system and posted in the Central Finance system. Both withholding tax at the time of invoice and at the time of payment are supported.

In the third-party system interface, the withholding tax information of a journal entry is stored in the *SAP LT Replication Server* (SLT) staging table `/1LT/CF_E_WHTAX`. If a journal entry, such as a payment, clears another journal entry, the withholding tax information of the cleared journal entry is stored in SLT staging table `/1LT/CF_E_CLRWHT`.

Prerequisites

- The third-party system interface supports *Extended Withholding Tax* only. In all company codes for which withholding tax shall be replicated to the Central Finance system, you must activate *Extended Withholding Tax* in the Central Finance system.
- Make sure that the withholding tax configuration in your source system(s) and the Central Finance system is semantically the same, even if various Customizing codes are different and require mapping. This applies in particular to the withholding tax types, withholding tax codes, and withholding tax accounts used.
- If you have activated Central Payment for a source company code and you replicate information for withholding tax at payment to the Central Finance system, you must perform the withholding tax reporting in the Central Finance system.
  For more information about the Central Payment scenario with a third-party source system, see Central Payment with Third-Party Source System [page 272].

Constraints

- The third-party system interface does **not** support simple/classic withholding taxes. For information on how to switch to Extended Withholding Tax, see SAP Note 337267 .
- Accumulation data for withholding taxes and localization is **not** supported as part of the standard product. For more details, please read (Accumulated) Withholding Taxes and Central Payment [page 321].
- For the very rare case that in a document with several withholding tax items the withholding tax codes have the same withholding tax account assigned and the amount is identical the system **cannot** derive values for the withholding tax type (BSEG-QSSKZ) and transaction key (BSEG-KTOSL). These fields will be empty in the journal entry posted in the Central Finance system which could lead to incorrect/erroneous results when doing the tax reporting in the Central Finance system. To avoid this, you can define unique tax accounts for each withholding code in the *Accounts for Withholding Tax* Customizing activity.
  This applies only to withholding taxes at time of payment.
- You can only replicate credit and debit memos liable for withholding tax at payment via the third-party system interface if they use the standard document types KG and DG, respectively, that are delivered by SAP.

Withholding Taxes at the Time of Invoice

For withholding tax types at the time of invoice, withholding tax amounts are calculated when an invoice or credit memo is posted. A document item for the withholding tax is added to the journal entry and the amount of the document item representing the business partner is reduced accordingly.

The third-party system interface supports withholding taxes at the time of invoice. When you replicate invoices or credit memos using the third-party system interface, it expects the withholding tax information in the following form:

- Document Items (*SAP LT Replication Server* staging table /1LT/CF_E_ACCT)
  You must **not** pass document items for withholding tax at the time of invoice to the third-party system interface. These document items will be generated automatically in the Central Finance system when the journal entry is posted. If you would already pass these document items, the journal entry would be posted in the Central Finance system with duplicate items and erroneous amounts.
  In the document items of the respective business partner (creditor or debitor), you must pass the original amounts, before they were reduced by the withholding tax amounts.

> i Note
>
> The third-party system interface will display a warning message in the error monitor of the SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF) if it detects that you pass a document item for the withholding tax at the time of invoice.

Example

Document Items in the Source System:

Item Number	Account	Desciption	Amount	Currency
1	ACME_CORP	ACME Corporation	90,00-	EUR

Item Number	Account	Desciption	Amount	Currency
2	416000	Raw material	84,03	EUR
3	154000	Input tax (19%)	15,97	EUR
4	177000	Withholding tax (10%)	10,00-	EUR

Document Items Passed to the Third-Party Interface:

Item Number	Account	Desciption	Amount	Currency
1	ACME_CORP	ACME Corporation	100,00-	EUR
2	416000	Raw material	84,03	EUR
3	154000	Input tax (19%)	15,97	EUR

- Withholding Tax Lines (*SAP LT Replication Server* staging table /1LT/CF_E_WHTAX)
  You must pass a withholding tax line for each relevant withholding tax type assigned to the business partner of the corresponding document item. In these lines, you must at least enter the withholding tax type (field WITHHOLDING_TAX_TYPE) and the withholding tax code (field WITHHOLDING_TAX_CODE). You do **not** need to enter the withholding tax base amount (fields AMT_BASE_*) and withholding tax amount (fields AMT_TAX_*) unless you have changed the amounts calculated in the source system manually. If **not** entered, the amounts will be calculated in the Central Finance system when posting the journal entry.

  > ! Restriction
  >
  > If you have entered the withholding tax amounts, the Central Finance system will **not** perform any exemption or certificate functionality when posting the journal entry.

For more details on how to fill the *SAP LT Replication Server* staging tables, see the Excel file attached to SAP Note 3067156 .

Withholding Taxes at the Time of Payment

For withholding tax types at the time of payment, withholding tax amounts are calculated when a journal entry is posted that represents a payment transaction, such as partial payment, down payment, residual item, or payment. A document item for the withholding tax is added to the journal entry and the amount of the document item representing the business partner is reduced accordingly. If the journal entry also clears an invoice or credit memo, the withholding tax amount is also propagated to the cleared journal entry.

The third-party system interface supports withholding taxes at the time of payment. When you replicate partial payments, residual items, or payments, it expects the withholding tax information in the following form:

- Document Items (*SAP LT Replication Server* staging table /1LT/CF_E_ACCT)
  You must pass document items for withholding tax at the time of payment to the third-party system interface. Otherwise, these document items would be missing in the posted journal entry since the Central Finance system does **not** generate them automatically.

> **i Note**
>
> The third-party system interface will display a warning message in the error monitor of the *SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF)* if it detects that you did **not** pass a document item for the withholding tax at the time of payment.

In document items for withholding tax, it is **not** possible to pass the withholding tax type (BSEG-QSSKZ) and the transaction key (BSEG-KTOSL) to the third-party system interface. The interface tries to derive the values of these fields from other information passed. If this is **not** possible, for example if the same withholding tax account is used for multiple withholding tax types, these fields will be empty in the journal entry posted in the Central Finance system.

- Withholding Tax Lines (*SAP LT Replication Server* staging table /1LT/CF_E_WHTAX)
  You must pass a withholding tax line for each relevant withholding tax type assigned to the business partner of the corresponding document item. In these lines, you must at least enter the withholding tax type (field WITHHOLDING_TAX_TYPE), the withholding tax code (field WITHHOLDING_TAX_CODE) and the withholding tax amount (fields AMT_TAX_*). You do not need to enter the withholding tax base amount (fields AMT_BASE_*) unless you have changed the amount calculated in the source system manually. If **not** entered, the amount will be calculated in the Central Finance system when posting the journal entry.

> **! Restriction**
>
> The Central Finance system will **not** perform any exemption or certificate functionality when posting the journal entry.

- Withholding Tax Lines of Cleared Journal Entries (*SAP LT Replication Server* staging table /1LT/CF_E_CLRWHT)
  If the journal entry clears an invoice, credit memo, or residual item, you must pass a withholding tax line for each relevant withholding tax type assigned to the business partner of the corresponding document item of the cleared journal entry. In these lines, you must at least enter the withholding tax type (field WITHHOLDING_TAX_TYPE), the withholding tax code (field WITHHOLDING_TAX_CODE) and the withholding tax amount (fields AMT_TAX_*). You do **not** need to enter the withholding tax base amount (fields AMT_BASE_*) since this amount already exists in the journal entry to be cleared in the Central Finance system.

When you replicate down payments, the third-party system interface expects the withholding tax information in the following form:

- Document Items (*SAP LT Replication Server* staging table /1LT/CF_E_ACCT)
  You must **not** pass document items for withholding tax at the time of payment to the third-party system interface. These document items will be generated automatically in the Central Finance system when the journal entry is posted. If you would already pass these document items, the journal entry would be posted in the Central Finance system with duplicate items and erroneous amounts.
  The withholding tax amounts of the document items for withholding tax at the time of payment have to be added to the amounts of the corresponding banking document items.

> **i Note**
>
> The third-party system interface will display a warning message in the error monitor of the *SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF)* if it detects that you pass a document item for the withholding tax at the time of payment.

Example

Document Items in the Source System:

Item Number	Account	Desciption	Amount	Currency
1	113000	Bank	90,00-	EUR
2	ACME_CORP	ACME Corporation	100,00	EUR
3	154000	Input tax (19%)	15,97	EUR
4	159000	Input tax clearing	15,97-	EUR
5	177000	Withholding tax (10%)	10,00-	EUR

Document Items Passed to the Third-Party Interface:

Item Number	Account	Desciption	Amount	Currency
1	113000	Bank	100,00-	EUR
2	ACME_CORP	ACME Corporation	100,00	EUR
3	154000	Input tax (19%)	15,97	EUR
4	159000	Input tax clearing	15,97-	EUR

- Withholding Tax Lines (*SAP LT Replication Server* staging table /1LT/CF_E_WHTAX)
  You must pass a withholding tax line for each relevant withholding tax type assigned to the business partner of the corresponding document item. In these lines, you must at least enter the withholding tax type (field WITHHOLDING_TAX_TYPE) and the withholding tax code (field WITHHOLDING_TAX_CODE). You do**not** need to enter the withholding tax base amount (fields AMT_BASE_*) and withholding tax amount (fields AMT_TAX_*) unless you have changed the amounts calculated in the source system manually. If **not** entered, the amounts will be calculated in the Central Finance system when posting the journal entry.

  > ! Restriction
  >
  > If you have entered the withholding tax amounts, the Central Finance system will not perform any exemption or certificate functionality when posting the journal entry.

When you replicate down payment clearings, the third-party system interface expects the withholding tax information in the following form:

- Document Items (*SAP LT Replication Server* staging table /1LT/CF_E_ACCT)
  Not applicable since **no** document items for withholding tax at the time of payment exist for these journal entries.
- Withholding Tax Lines (*SAP LT Replication Server* staging table /1LT/CF_E_WHTAX)
  You must pass a withholding tax line for each relevant withholding tax type assigned to the business partner of the corresponding document item. In these lines, you must at least enter the withholding tax type (field WITHHOLDING_TAX_TYPE) and the withholding tax code (field WITHHOLDING_TAX_CODE). You do **not** need to enter the withholding tax base amount (fields AMT_BASE_*) and withholding tax amount (fields AMT_TAX_*) unless you have changed the amounts calculated in the source system manually. If **not** entered, the amounts will be calculated in the Central Finance system when posting the journal entry.

When you replicate invoices or credit memos, the third-party system interface expects the withholding tax information in the following form:

- Document Items (*SAP LT Replication Server* staging table /1LT/CF_E_ACCT)

Not applicable since **no** document items for withholding tax at the time of payment exist for these journal entries.

- Withholding Tax Lines (*SAP LT Replication Server* staging table `/1LT/CF_E_WHTAX`)
  You must pass a withholding tax line for each relevant withholding tax type assigned to the business partner of the corresponding document item. In these lines, you must at least enter the withholding tax type (field `WITHHOLDING_TAX_TYPE`) and the withholding tax code (field `WITHHOLDING_TAX_CODE`). You do not need to enter the withholding tax base amount (fields `AMT_BASE_*`) unless you have changed the amount calculated in the source system manually. If **not** entered, the amount will be calculated in the Central Finance system when posting the journal entry.

For more details on how to fill the SAP LT Replication Server staging tables, see the Excel file attached to SAP Note 3067156 .

1.8.1.2.7 Replicating FI Documents into Multiple Ledgers

Business Background

Journal entries are posted into ledgers in SAP S/4HANA. You can assign the accounting principles to ledgers or combinations of ledgers and company codes. Ledgers can be assigned to ledger groups in the configuration of SAP S/4HANA. For the purpose of parallel accounting you can assign accounting principles directly to ledger groups. If a document is posted into a ledger group, it is posted into all ledgers assigned to that ledger group. The ledger group is defined on document header level.

Features

As the third-party system interface for posting data also contains the ledger group, it is possible to replicate journal entries from the third-party source system to the Central Finance system and post the journal entries in the Central Finance system into ledger groups, which enables to post them into all assigned ledgers of that ledger group. As the replicated journal entries can be posted into ledger groups in the Central Finance system, this allows the posting of data to a specified selection of ledgers for parallel accounting.

There are several use cases when documents need to be posted into a specific set of ledgers, for example postings into a local GAAP ledger as well as into the IFRS ledger, or postings into additional tax ledgers.

1.8.1.2.8 Extensibility

The staging tables of the third-party system interface for posting data represent the journal entry that should be posted to the *Central Finance* system. If the structures and fields that the third-party system interface for posting data to Central Finance offers are **not** sufficient to post all needed information from the third-party

system for posting data to the *Central Finance* system, the following structures allow you to send additional information:

- `FINS_CFIN_EX_EXTENSION` (structure name of the SAP AIF message)
  Replication of customer-specific data for the journal entry header
- `FINS_CFIN_EX_EXTENSION_ITM` (structure name of the SAP AIF message)
  Replication of customer-specific data for the journal entry item

The extension structures contain a field of type STRING. This allows you to transfer complex structures in one string. The whole journal entry including the extension structure can be accessed with the *BAdI: Enhance Processing of Posting Data from Third-Party Systems* (`BADI_FINS_CFIN_EX_INTF`). The Business Add-In (BAdI) provides two methods which are called at different points in time during the *Map and Post Data* process:

- Method `MAP_TO_BAPI`
  You have to implement the general availability of the SAP AIF message within the BAdI. You do this by assigning the SAP AIF message to the instance attribute MS_LAST_AIF_DOC.
- Method `FILL_BAPI_MISSING_FIELDS`
  Here the implementation of extension fields is made.

You can find the BAdI in Customizing of *Central Finance* under ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ❭. You can only process journal entries from a third-party system with this BAdI.

You can access Customizing using transaction **SPRO** or you call up transaction **CFINIMG** that leads you directly to the Customizing of Central Finance.

1.8.1.3 Interface: Changing FI Data

1.8.1.3.1 Replicating Document Changes via the Third-Party System Interface

Explains how document changes are replicated from a third-party source system to the Central Finance system using the third-party system interface for document changes.

With the third-party system interface for document changes the changes that are done to already posted financial accounting documents in third-party source systems can be replicated to the corresponding already replicated financial accounting documents in the Central Finance system. The document changes are replicated from the third-party source systems via the *SAP Landscape Transfer Replication Server* to the Central Finance system.

Prerequisites

Existing financial accounting documents are only updated in the Central Finance system, if the document changes are allowed in SAP S/4HANA concerning the following aspects:

- System settings
- Installed applications
- Individual Customizing settings for fields within posted documents which can be changed

    You can access the Customizing by calling up transaction **SPRO** and then navigate to ▶ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Financial Accounting Global Settings* ❯ *Document* ❯ *Rules for Changing Documents* ◀.
    For more information on the factors preventing to change data in fields that can usually be changed, please see Change Document.

Process Flow

Values of one or more fields of a financial accounting document are changed in the third-party source system.

To start the update of the corresponding financial accounting document in the Central Finance system, customers need to take care that the extract with updated document information from the third-party source system is fed into the third-party system interface for document changes into the *SAP LT Replication Server* staging tables.

The *SAP LT Replication Server* transfers the information for document changes into the Central Finance system. You perform the Master Data Governance (MDG) mapping and the *SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF)* error handling in the Central Finance system. You do the *SAP AIF* error handling using the *SAP AIF* interface for document changes (interface name: AC_CHG_EX). If the document changes are allowed in the Central Finance (SAP S/4HANA) system the replicated document is updated.
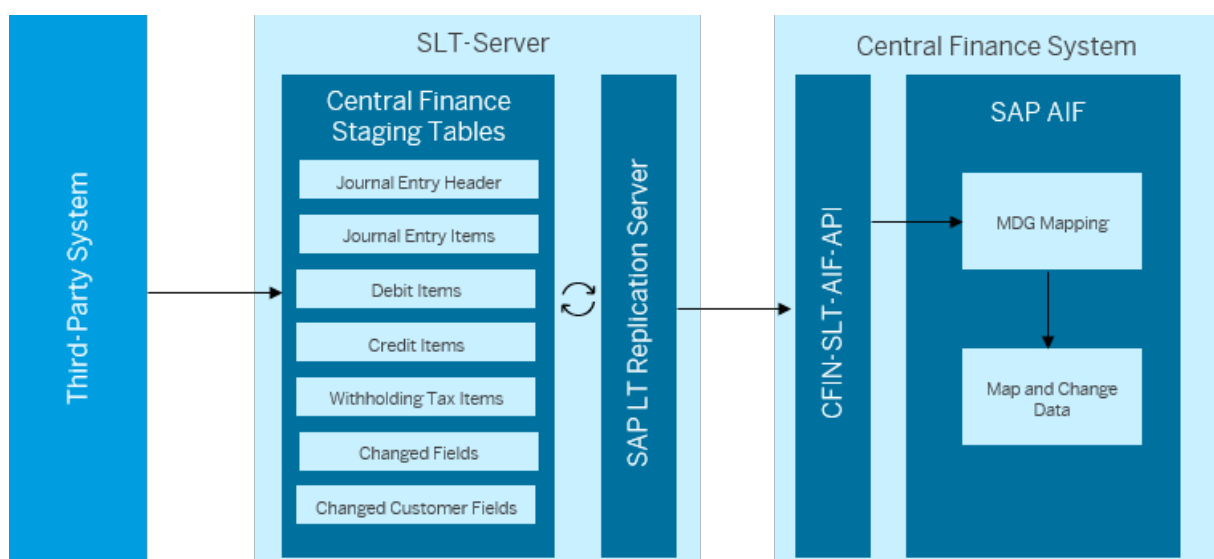
Building Blocks of the Third-Party System Interface for Changing Data to Central Finance

Features

Document changes can be replicated on document header level as well as on document item level. The following kind of document changes can be replicated:

- Changes to financial accounting documents (general ledger documents, accounts receivable and accounts payable documents)
- Changes to reversed or cleared documents
- Changes to withholding tax information

> **i** Note
>
> For withholding tax only certain combinations of field changes are supported, this depends on the withholding tax data of the already posted document.

Related Information

1.8.1.3.2   Extensibility

The staging tables of the third-party system interface for document changes represent the journal entry that should be changed in the Central Finance system. If the structures and fields that the third-party system offers are **not** sufficient to change all information needed, the following structure allows you to send additional information:

- `FINS_CFIN_EX_DOCCHG_CUST` (structure name of the SAP AIF message)
  Replication of changed customer-specific data

The specific field names can be transferred with their changed values. The structure can be accessed with the *BAdI: Enhance Processing of Changing Data from Third-Party Systems* (`BADI_FINS_CFIN_EX_INTF_CHG`):

- The BAdI method `ADJUST_DATA` is called before persisting the changed data and you can implement it to map the customer fields to the target structures represented by the changing parameters of the method.
- You can use the BAdI method `GET_AIF_EV_IMPLCLNAME` to exchange the standard implementation class `CL_FINS_CFIN_EX_CHG_AIF_EVENTS` for data mapping.
- You can use the BAdI method `GET_ACC_CHG_IMPLCLNAME` to exchange the standard implementation class `CL_FINS_CFIN_EX_INTF_DOC_CHG` for the change action.

Please note that fields which are contained in the `INCL_EEW_COBL` extension include of the `BSEG` table, can be processed as custom fields in the Business Add-In (BAdI).

You can find the BAdI in Customizing of *Central Finance* under ▶️ *Financial Accounting* ❯ *Central Finance* ❯ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ❯.

You can access Customizing using transaction **SPRO** or you call up transaction **CFINIMG** that leads you directly to the Customizing of Central Finance.

1.8.2 Third-Party System Interfaces for Accounting View of Logistics Information

Two types of interfaces are available to replicate AVL data from a third-party source system to the Central Finance system.

You can enable continuous replication of AVL data from a third-party system to the Central Finance system via SAP SLT.

Alternatively, you can call OData service V4 (APIs) to create, update or delete AVL data which comes from a third-party source system in the Central Finance system.

For more information, see AVL with Third-Party Source System [page 338].

1.9 Read Access Logging Configurations in Central Finance

In Read Access Logging (RAL), you can configure which read-access information to log and under which conditions.

SAP delivers sample configurations for applications.

The application log of the initial load may contain sensitive personal data, such as bank account information. This sample configuration logs data in order to log access to this data.

In this sample configuration, fields are logged in combination with additional fields.

Technical Name of Configuration: CFIN_INITLOAD_APPLLOG

Description: Application Log for Central Finance Initial Load

Channel: Dynpro

Fields Logged in the RAL Configuration Application Log for Central Finance Initial Load

Description	Technical Name	Value
To (Date)	BALHDR-ALDATE	
To (Time)	BALHDR-ALTIME	
From (Date)	BALHDR-ALDATE	
From (Time)	BALHDR-ALTIME	
User	BALHDR-ALUSER	
Object	BALHDR-OBJECT	FINS
Subobject	BALHDR-SUBOBJECT	FINS_CFIN_INITLOAD

Description	Technical Name	Value
OK Code	$_F_CODE	
Message	$_MESSAGE	

1.10 Joint Venture Accounting in Central Finance

Business Background

Customers in the energy industry often use a combination of current SAP S/4HANA systems and mature SAP systems or non-SAP systems to manage their ventures in the different company codes and regions at the moment. Therefore, heterogeneous system landscapes are typically used in the oil and gas industry and they often have a historical background. For example, this could be caused by earlier business decisions like acquisitions and adding the new system from the acquired affiliate companies into the enterprise IT structure. Oil and gas companies are required to consolidate finance and Joint Venture Accounting documents from their subsidiary company codes to a central organization using a proper replication solution.

Joint Venture Accounting Purpose

Companies typically form joint venture partnerships to minimize risks involved in capital intensive operations that require a long payback period. A joint venture partnership consists of an operating partner (operator) and one or more non-operating partners who combine monetary or personnel resources to share a project's expenses and revenues. The operator manages the venture, arranges venture activities, and maintains accounting records. The operator remits venture expenses, collects revenues, and distributes these to the partners, according to their ownership shares. SAP Joint Venture Accounting is a complete accounting system for joint ventures.

Source Scenarios

The following source scenarios can exist:

* **Scenario 1: SAP ECC (as of EhP6) classic G/L + classic Joint Venture Accounting**
  During the replication, the FI documents are enriched by the Joint Venture Accounting document split. The data replicated to Central Finance can be adjusted to reflect splitting in the source system. If you want to use this function, you must activate the option to take over the split from the source system.
* **Scenario 2: SAP ECC (as of EhP6) New G/L with G/L splitter + New G/L-integrated classic Joint Venture Accounting**
  During the replication, the split information is taken from the GL split data (database table FAGL_SPLINFO).

The data replicated to Central Finance can be adjusted to reflect splitting in the source system. If you want to use this function, you must activate the option to take over the split from the source system.

- **Scenario 3: S/4HANA (as of version 101) G/L splitter on + New G/L-integrated classic Joint Venture Accounting**
  During the replication, the split information is taken from the GL split data (database table FAGL_SPLINFO).
  The data replicated to Central Finance can be adjusted to reflect splitting in the source system. If you want to use this function, you must activate the option to take over the split from the source system.

Integration of Joint Venture Accounting in Central Finance

The Central Finance scenario allows you to collect accounting data from various sender systems in one central SAP S/4HANA system. The accounting data can be used for consolidated reporting and to move finance processes to the central system step by step.

With the integration of Joint Venture Accounting in Central Finance, you are able to use the Joint Venture Accounting component in the Central Finance scenario.

The integration of the Joint Venture Accounting in Central Finance consists of 5 key features:

- Integration of the Joint Venture Accounting split results in the FI document replication.
- Replication functionality for the internal Joint Venture Accounting documents posted by several Joint Venture Accounting month-end processes.
  Internal Joint Venture Accounting documents are documents that are not posted to FI or CO ledgers but posted to the classic JV ledgers 4A/4B/4C/4D or to the Universal Journal, only.
- Replication functionality for the main Joint Venture Accounting master data (joint operating agreements, ventures, equity groups, venture partners).
- Functionality for initial load of historic data (documents and master data).
- Reports for data comparison between source systems and Central Finance system (documents and master data).

Prerequisite Settings in the Source and Target Systems

The following prerequisites need to be considered regarding the configuration between the Joint Venture Accounting and the Central Finance system.

- The Joint Venture Accounting configuration is not replicated to the receiver system, but needs to be configured in the receiver system in a way that matches the Joint Venture Accounting configuration.
- Configure the master data and prepare the sender and receiver systems. For more details, see *Master Data Replication Configuration*.
- Set up the Joint Venture Accounting integration with Central Finance. For more details, see *Joint Venture Accounting Activation in Central Finance*.
- Map the Joint Venture Accounting master data, for example company code, equity group, and venture. For more details, see *Data Mapping for Joint Venture Accounting*.

- The initial load of master data and documents into the Central Finance system must be finished. For more details, see *Initial Load for Replicated Joint Venture Accounting Master Data* and *Initial Load for Replicated Documents*.
- You are authorized for authorization object J_JVA_JOA or J_JVA_VNT in the source system.
- You are authorized for authorization object F_CFIN_TRG in the target system.

Replication Processes

In order to keep accounting data at a central place for reporting reasons, the transition of this data from the Joint Venture Accounting system to the Central Finance system needs to be accurate. After setting up the connection between Joint Venture Accounting and the Central Finance system, you activate Joint Venture Accounting in the receiver system. To ensure the correct transfer of all the data from sender to receiver system for a complete and significant monitoring and reporting of the data, the following processes need to run:

The initial load process for master data is necessary for the ongoing document replication. Otherwise documents cannot be posted at all. The initial load for the document replication runs once for a defined period to transfer the already posted data to the receiver system. You run a job for the initial load selecting the required data in the sender system to reduce and aggregate the data set as needed.

Ongoing replication runs continuously. It first needs to be activated and then the postings running in the Joint Venture Accounting system are transferred to the Central Finance system directly.

With the comparison reports you verify whether all data was transferred correctly. You execute the reports in the Central Finance system for the purpose of checking whether master data or documents in the source system match the corresponding data in the Central Finance system. If the fields in the source system do not match those in the Central Finance system, the entries with differences are highlighted after drilling down to the differences screen. You start the verification when required.

For further details on the activation, the initial load, and the comparison reports, see the following chapters:

- Master Data Replication Configuration [page 386]
- Joint Venture Accounting Activation in Central Finance [page 387]
- Data Mapping for Joint Venture Accounting [page 388]
- Initial Load for Replicated Joint Venture Accounting Master Data [page 389]
- Initial Load for Replicated Documents [page 390]
- Ongoing Replication of Joint Venture Accounting Master Data and Documents [page 390]
- Comparison Reports for Replicated Joint Venture Accounting Master Data [page 391]
- Comparison Reports for Replicated Documents [page 392]

Restrictions

There are several restrictions that must be taken into account when the Central Finance scenario is used for Joint Venture Accounting companies.

Restrictions in data replication

Some Joint Venture Accounting relevant data are not replicated from the source systems to the Central Finance system:

- The network cost object is not supported in Central Finance systems. Therefore, any FI or CO documents with networks require special handling in the Central Finance system (mapping to other cost objects via MDG mapping or through enhancements).
- Only the currencies defined in Financial Accounting are supported. If an extra currency is defined for the Joint Venture Accounting ledger that is not defined in FI for the affected company code, the amounts in this currency are not transferred to the Central Finance system.

Restrictions due to centralized processing

If processes are supposed to be executed centrally in the Central Finance system (especially open-item clearing), this needs to be considered thoroughly as there is no channel for replicating any original Central Finance data or documents from the Central Finance system to the relevant source systems. This has severe consequences for the source systems regarding reporting and follow-up processing, especially month-end processing.

Issues due to centralized clearing

If the open-item clearing is executed centrally in the Central Finance system and when the clearing documents are not replicated to the source systems, the following special restrictions for the Joint Venture Accounting functionality apply:

- If the cash-based billing is active in a company code and if the clearing documents posted in the Central Finance system have billable amounts (expenses, exchange rate differences, etc.), these are not available in the source system. Therefore, the billable amounts in the source system are incorrect which eventually leads to wrong cutback results and wrong partner bills. So, if cash-based billing is on in a company code, central clearing in the Central Finance system is no option.
- The venture partner clearing documents are not available in the source systems. Therefore, the Joint Venture Accounting partner netting processes in the source systems do not work properly.

Issues due to centralized asset accounting

If the asset accounting transactions are executed centrally in the Central Finance system and if the documents created through these processes are not replicated to the source systems, the following restriction applies:

- If the asset documents posted in the Central Finance system have billable amounts (e.g. depreciation), these are not available in the source systems. Therefore, the billable amounts in the source systems are incorrect which eventually leads to wrong cutback results and wrong partner bills.

Related Information

Central Finance [page 4]
SAP Note 2941357
SAP Note 2637168
SAP Note 3025738

1.10.1 Master Data Replication Configuration

In order to configure and prepare the Joint Venture Accounting master data for replication, the following steps need to be performed:

Sender system:

- **Activate Data Replication Framework (DRF)**
  The DRF functionality must be enabled in every source system using the switch framework. Depending on the system version you have, there are different ways to enable the switches:
  - Option 1 for SAP ECC 6.0 EhP7 or earlier: activate business funtion MDG_FOUNDATION and MDG_FOUNDATION_2 using transaction SFW5.
  - Option 2 for SAP ECC 6.0 EhP7 or earlier: create a custom business function with the following switches:
    - MDG_DATALOAD_SFWS_01
    - MDG_DRF_MAIN_05
    - MDG_DRF_MAIN_UI_05
    - MDG_DRF_SFWS_06
    - MDG_DRF_UI_SFWS_06
  - As of SAP ECC 6.0 EhP8 and S/4HANA 1709, a standard business function, DRF_FOUNDATION, is available that includes the above switches. This business function must be activated in those systems, and there is no need to create a custom business function.
- **Define DRF outbound parameters**
  Activate BC set CA_MDP_DRF_01 using transaction SCPR20 in the relevant clients of the source systems.
- **Define Remote Function Call (RFC) destination**
  Use transaction SM59 and create an RFC destination for each receiver system. The RFC destinations are used in the next step to define business systems.
- **Define business system**
  Use transaction DRFIMG and access the Customizing activity via ▶ *Define Custom Settings for Data Replication* ❯ *Define Technical Settings* ❯ *Define Technical Settings for Business Systems* ◀ and create new business systems for each receiver system. Assign the appropriate RFC destinations to those systems.
- **Define replication model**
  Each Joint Venture Accounting master data object is represented by a DRF replication model. The replication models must be defined and activated using transaction DRFIMG, Customizing path ▶ *Define Custom Settings for Data Replication* ❯ *Define Replication Models* ◀. After creating the replication model, it has to be assigned to an outbound implementation and to one or several target systems. DRF has the ability to send multiple master data instances in a bulk message. A number of messages can be defined at the same time using PACK_SIZE_BULK parameter of the replication model. Once a DRF model is completely defined, it must be activated (using the *Activate* button). With the activation the completeness of the configuration is checked. The replication will only run for activated models. Deactivating a model is a convenient way to completely disable replication, if needed.
- **Check authorizations**
  On the sender side, the DRF framework checks model-specific authorizations and no additional authorization checks are required for master data. The authorization object is DRF_ADM. It has to be added to the required roles.
- **Central Finance: general replication settings (optional)**

In transaction CFINIMG, when accessing the relevant Customizing activity via the path ▶ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ▶ *General Replication Settings* ▶ you can define company codes that are used for replication. This actually activates the ongoing replication in the sender system. After this activity is done, initial load can be executed and DRF will start pushing data to the target systems.

Receiver system:

Both the Application Interface Framework (AIF) and Central Finance have to be configured as a prerequisite. For AIF, use the transaction /n/AIF/CUST or access the corresponding Customizing activity via ▶ *Cross-Application Components* ▶ *General Application Functions* ▶ *AP Application Interface Framework* ▶. For Central Finance, use transaction CFINIMG or access the corresponding Customizing activity via ▶ *Financial Accounting New* ▶ *Central Finance* ▶ *Target System Settings* ▶.

- **AIF: define business systems**

  Use transaction /n/AIF/CUST or access the corresponding Customizing activity via ▶ *System Configuration* ▶ *Define Business Systems* ▶ in a receiver client. Assign a System Landscape Directory (SLD) system to a (previously configured) AIF system.

- **AIF: set runtime configuration group**

  A runtime configuration group has to be created in namespace /FINCF with the transaction /n/AIF/ PERS_CGR. This will define an input queue for incoming AIF messages that are related to Joint Venture Accounting.

- **Central Finance: assign runtime configuration group to replication object**

  Use transaction CFINIMG and access the corresponding Customizing activity via ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Set Up Systems* ▶ *Assign AIF Runtime Configuration Group to Replication Object* ▶. You have to assign a replication object "JVA Master Data" to the previously created runtime configuration group.

- **Central Finance: assign code lists to elements and systems (optional)**

  In transaction CFINIMG, via Customizing activity path ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Mapping* ▶ *Define Value Mapping (Code Mapping)* ▶ *Assign Code Lists to Elements and Systems* ▶ you can define systems and the fields that are mapped depending on the system you are coming from.

- **Central Finance: define value mapping (optional)**

  In transaction CFINIMG, via Customizing activity path ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Mapping* ▶ *Define Value Mapping (Code Mapping)* ▶ *Maintain Value Mapping* ▶ you can define systems and the fields that are mapped depending on the system you are coming from.

1.10.2 Joint Venture Accounting Activation in Central Finance

Before you start with the replication process, you need to activate the features that you want to integrate with the Central Finance system.

Use *SAP Note 2941357* to activate the integration between Joint Venture Accounting and Central Finance.

For information about deactivating certain features, see *SAP Note 2950974*.

Related Information

SAP Note 2941357
SAP Note 2950974

1.10.3 Data Mapping for Joint Venture Accounting

For Joint Venture Accounting, the following master data needs to be mapped:

- company code
- equity group
- joint operating agreement
- venture
- WBS elements
- cost center

Maintain the mapping in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction CFINIMG). You can find the details for Customizing and the paths for the corresponding activities in *Data Mapping*. The following list contains specific aspects for the mapping of Joint Venture Accounting with Central Finance:

- In Joint Venture Accounting, both value mapping and key mapping are used.
- The assignment of the fields to the corresponding entities is performed using transaction SM34. Call view cluster VC_FINS_CFIN_MPS and enter the object IDs in the *Mapping Entity* fields. Maintain the new structure and press Enter.
- The following dependencies exist between Joint Venture Accounting master data:
  - cost center depends on the controlling area
  - venture depends on company code
  - equity group depends on company code and venture

> **i Note**
>
> A separate code list must be created for every "context" or "key". The reason is that in different company codes, the ventures are different and so they must be mapped differently depending on company code. To separate such context-dependent code lists from one another, an "internal list ID" must be maintained. It must be a concatenation of already mapped key fields.

In the activity "Maintain Value Mapping" you actually map the entities of Joint Venture Accounting with Central Finance. Click the maintenance button in front of the mapping entity that you want to map.

Then you create a code list or "mapping container". Use the concatenation of already mapped key fields as a nomenclature. Select the code list and go to the view "Define value mapping" on the left-hand side of the screen. There you can enter the value pairs for mapping. You enter the source system value in column "External Code Value". The "mapped" value in the target system goes into the "Internal Code Value" column. Map all necessary values in the same way.

It might be that the target system objects don't exist yet. The "Internal code value" field has a value help that may help you select existing values. However, the program does not allow saving non-existent values. It means that if the value you enter is not contained in this F4 help list, you can't save it.

There is a workaround that allows maintaining non-existent values. The F4 help for Joint Venture Accounting entities is implemented in class CL_JVA_MDR_CODELIST_PROV. This class is entered in the view "Maintain Value Mapping" for all Joint Venture Accounting mapping entities to provide value help. If no class is provided, no values come up in value help and saving non-existent values in this case is possible. This means that deleting the value help class in the view "Maintain Value Mapping" for any entity allows entering arbitrary values for this entity.

Key Mapping

Use the activity "Create and Edit key mapping". Maintain the mandatory fields *Business Object Type* (an aggregation of different mapping entities, e.g. an WBS element can have internal and external IDs that must be mapped differently), *Business System*, and *Object ID Type/Object ID*.

Like in value mapping, the entities depend on the context. Use the value help and enter the context and the ID. Be aware of dependencies when you map entities: a company code belonging to a certain controlling area means that also all cost centers must be from this controlling area.

Related Information

[Data Mapping [page 50]](#)

1.10.4 Initial Load for Replicated Joint Venture Accounting Master Data

To ensure accurate document replication and correct reporting of your postings, it is necessary to carry out an initial load of master data.

Start the initial load after the integration between sender and receiver system and after the configuration of the receiver system.

The initial load in Central Finance needs to be performed before you can take the relevant steps for Joint Venture Accounting. Refer to the details for initial load in Central Finance provided in *Initial Load*. Use the transaction DRFOUT to run the process. Due to certain dependencies regarding configuration, master data, and cost objects, initial load needs to be performed in a certain order. For more details on the sequencing requirements, see *SAP Note 2926518*.

Related Information

[SAP Note 2926518](#)
[Initial Load [page 69]](#)

1.10.5 Initial Load for Replicated Documents

For the integration of Joint Venture Accounting with Central Finance, the initial load and replication of documents refers to internal documents of Joint Venture Accounting.

Internal documents for Joint Venture Accounting, such as equity change, equity adjustment, suspense, unsuspense, farm in/out, and cutback documents are replicated during the initial load.

To perform the initial load, follow those steps:

- Run transaction `GJCFIL`.
- Enter the *Source System*.
- Select *Initial Load*.
- Enter the *Company Code in Source System*.
- Enter a year in *Initial Load Start Fiscal Year*. A full document transfer is performed from the entered year until the activation date when Joint Venture Accounting was integrated with Central Finance.

  > **i Note**
  >
  > The balances transfer from sender systems is not yet supported for the initial load.

- After the initial load, you can refresh the screen to start a recalculation of the results with the same input parameters. Furthermore, you can drill down the results in the *Source: Company Code* column.
  After the transfer of the documents to the Central Finance system, the corresponding replicated document details are visible in the columns *Target: Company Code* and *Target: Document Number*.

If you want to redo the initial load due to detected errors, delete the documents you replicated via initial load.

1.10.6 Ongoing Replication of Joint Venture Accounting Master Data and Documents

You use the ongoing replication to continuously replicate master data and documents from the Joint Venture Accounting source system(s) to the Central Finance system.

Prerequisites

You have performed the previously described steps:

- The master data replication has been configured.
- You activated Joint Venture Accounting in Central Finance.
- The data mapping has taken place.
- The initial load of master data and documents is finished.

Now activate the ongoing replication. This happens by defining company codes that are used for replication.

Perform those steps in transaction CFINIMG using the relevant Customizing activity via this path: ▌ *Central Finance: Source System Settings* ❯ *General Replication Settings* ▌.

After these activities are done, initial load can be executed and Joint Venture Accounting master data and documents are replicated to the target systems.

1.10.7 Comparison Reports for Replicated Joint Venture Accounting Master Data

To ensure the correctness of the data that you have replicated from your source systems to your Central Finance system, a number of comparison reports are available.

Use

The comparison reports evaluate if all master data have been replicated correctly from the source system to the *Central Finance* system. If there are issues, the reports help you to analyze the differences between master data fields. You can see how many differences there are and you receive information about mapping of data. You might need to consider taking some action like replicating certain objects again.

You can access the comparison reports in the *SAP (Easy Access) Menu* under ▌▶ *Accounting* ❭ *Joint Venture Accounting* ❭ *Information System* ❭ *Central Finance* ❭ *Data Flow Verification (DFV)* ▌.

Features

The report displays an overview of differences between source system and *Central Finance*. For more information you can check any field's details. For example, some tables compare fields of the source system with those of the *Central Finance* and display the differences there. Furthermore, you can check how often a specific field is different.

You perform all comparison reports in the Central Finance system.

Central Finance: Comparison Reports List

Application Area	Report Name	Purpose	Transaction
Joint Venture Accounting (JVA)	DFV Master Data Comparison JOA	You use this report after the replication of data to display possible differences between joint operating agreement fields in both the source system and the *Central Finance* system.	GJCF_V1

Application Area	Report Name	Purpose	Transaction
Joint Venture Accounting (JVA)	DFV Master Data Comparison Partner	You use this report after the replication of data to display possible differences between partner fields in both the source system and the *Central Finance* system.	GJCF_V3
Joint Venture Accounting (JVA)	DFV Master Data Comparison Venture	You use this report after the replication of data to display possible differences between venture fields in both the source system and the *Central Finance* system.	GJCF_V2

For more information, please display the report documentation of the system by calling up the transactions listed above and click the [i] button.

1.10.8 Comparison Reports for Replicated Documents

To ensure the correctness of the documents that you have replicated from your source systems to your Central Finance system, a number of comparison reports are available.

Use

The comparison reports evaluate if all documents have been replicated correctly from the source system to the *Central Finance* system. If there are issues, the reports help you to analyze the differences between document fields. You can see how many differences there are and you receive information about mapping of data. You might need to consider taking some action like replicating certain objects again.

You can access the comparison reports with the transactions mentioned in the table below.

Features

The report displays an overview of differences between source system and *Central Finance*. For more information you can check any field's details. For example, some tables compare fields of the source system with those of the *Central Finance* and display the differences there. Furthermore, you can check how often a specific field is different.

You perform all comparison reports in the Central Finance system.

Central Finance: Comparison Reports List

Application Area	Report Name	Purpose	Transaction
Joint Venture Accounting (JVA)	Comparison of JVA Document Count (Ledger 4A)	You use this report after the replication of data to display possible differences between Joint Venture Accounting document count in both the source system and the *Central Finance* system.	GJCF_V4
Joint Venture Accounting (JVA)	Comparison of JVA Document Details (Ledger 4A)	You use this report after the replication of data to display possible differences between Joint Venture Accounting document details in both the source system and the *Central Finance* system.	GJCF_V5
Joint Venture Accounting (JVA)	Comparison of JVA Billing Count (Ledger 4B)	You use this report after the replication of data to display possible differences between Joint Venture Accounting billing count in both the source system and the *Central Finance* system.	GJCF_V6
Joint Venture Accounting (JVA)	Comparison of JVA Billing Details (Ledger 4B)	You use this report after the replication of data to display possible differences between Joint Venture Accounting billing details in both the source system and the *Central Finance* system.	GJCF_V7

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