

Expert Tips for Setting Up a Payment Factory in SAP

Searching for an optimal solution

A Global Chemical Company

Agenda



- 1. Company Profile
- 2. Treasury challenges
- 3. Designing a Treasury Centre
- 4. Implementation of a Payment Factory
- 5. Lessons Learned
- 6. Q&A

Hanse Orga Group



FinanceSuite

Financial Optimisation in SAP



SAP standard

Treasury Consulting and implementations



Multi ERP

Finance solutions

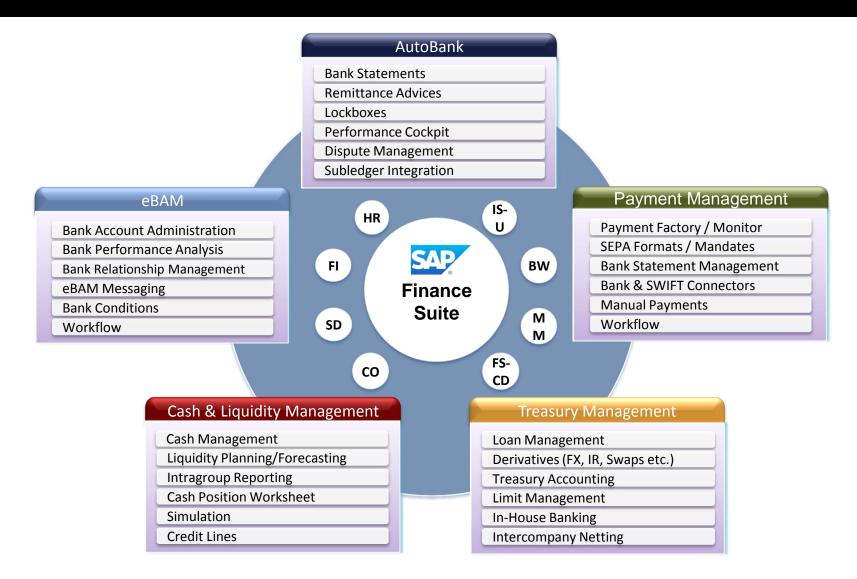


Offices: Germany (HQ), Netherlands, France, USA

Key figures: 1000+ clients, 200+ staff, 93% projects on time/budget

FinanceSuite





Company Profile (Client)



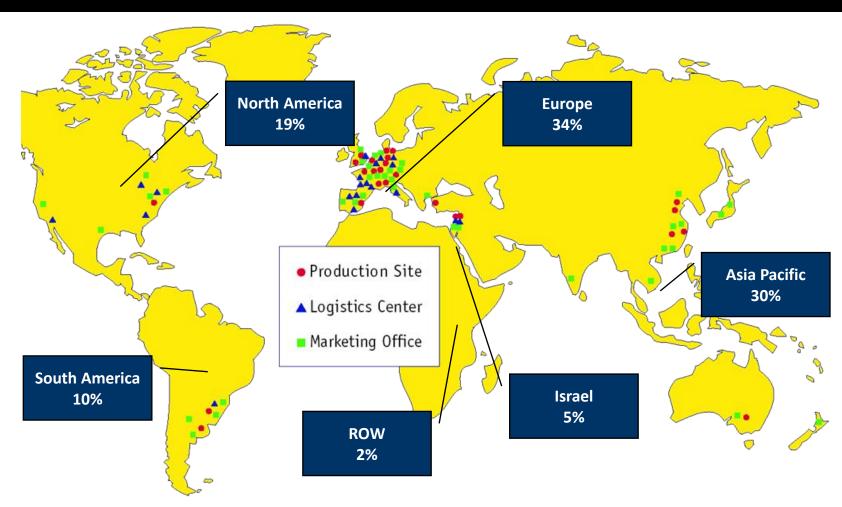
A Global stock listed manufacturer and supplier of chemicals

Total revenues of 7,5 Bln. USD

- 12,000 employees
- Worldwide operation > 200 entities

Global Production, Marketing and Logistics





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Treasury Organization & Development



- From "decentralized" to "centralized" organization, keeping local involvement
- Necessary tool to implement Shared Financial Service
- Central control and consolidated information of cash position, cash flow and potential cash leakage.
- Establishment of In House Bank and Payment Factory
- Platform to use professional capabilities for the benefit of all companies
- "Best business practice" of multi national companies
- Not solely to rely on a proprietary banking system

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Activities In The Treasury Center



Cash Management services

Payment services

Transaction services

Reporting services

Implementation Steps



- European pilot phases 4 companies
 - Visibility of Cash Positions
 - Automated Bank Reconciliation
 - In House Bank & Payment factory
 - Treasury management (loan/deposits & foreign exchange deals)
- Worldwide bank connectivity (SWIFT) directly after successful implementation in the Pilot
- Full European implementation of all other phases directly after successful implementation in the Pilot
- Rollout to USA

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Many people may define a payment factory differently:

- A hub to centrally manage communication to and from the banks.
- A Shared Service Center for payables.
- A group responsible for optimizing the company's disbursements on behalf of its affiliates.
- A payment management solution that enables organizations to streamline payment processing and control costs centrally.

Types of Payment Factories



- Focus on centralizing and standardizing payment flows enterprise-wide
 - All company-wide payment flows (batch and manual) are routed through the payment factory
 - All bank communication and payment formats are managed centrally
- Focus on consolidation and optimization of payment processing
 - Business rules are utilized to route the payment through optimal channels (e.g. transformation of cross-border payments into domestic payments)
 - Smart (re)grouping and/or aggregation of payments (might require In-House Bank set up)
- Decentralized operated payment factory
 - Roles and responsibilities are still retained at the level of the subsidiary
 - Entire organization uses one central system for managing payments and bank connectivity



Why do I Need a Payment Factory (1)?

- With the credit crunch, treasury departments must focus on better management of cash
 - Require improved working capital
 - Need to reduce costs
 - Need to optimize efficiencies
 - Require better control and visibility into cash forecast
- To meet audit and compliance requirements, treasury organizations are being asked to tighten controls in the financial supply chain
- To achieve future growth goals, treasury departments must be able to quickly react to business conditions
 - Ability to quickly integrate acquisitions
 - Ability to compete in new international markets and handle new payment types
 - Ability to quickly react to issues with counterparty risk

A payment factory is one of the necessary components in achieving these strategic requirements.



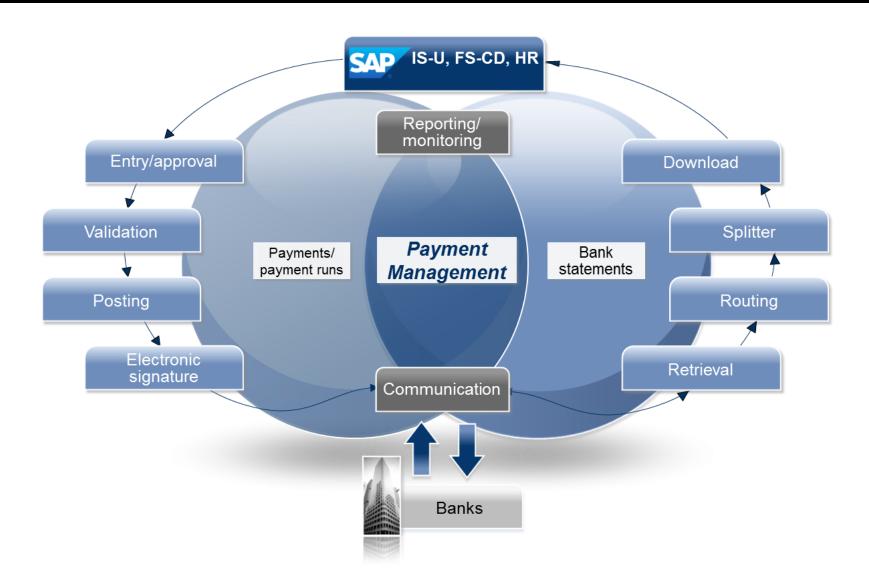
Why do I Need a Payment Factory (2)?

- Many organizations utilize a variety of decentralized e-banking solutions
 - Carries risk and is error prone
 - Lacks integration with the ERP
 - Carries high costs and high maintenance
- The decentralized processes lack control and standardization
 - No group-wide overview of all cash flows
 - No standardized approval processes and workflows
- The decentralized process increases inefficient manual efforts
 - Time-consuming effort to manage multiple bank connections
 - Manual effort to determine cash positions and create cash forecast

A payment factory is one of the necessary components in improving the operational efficiency

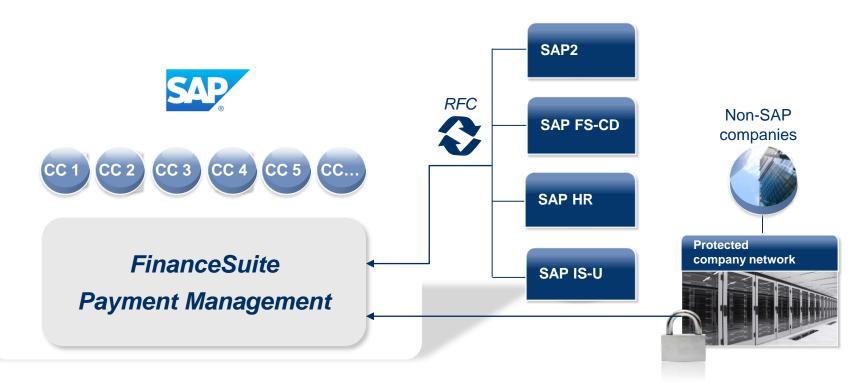
FinanceSuite – Payment Management within SAP®

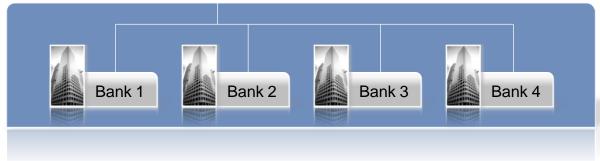




Payment Factory Structure

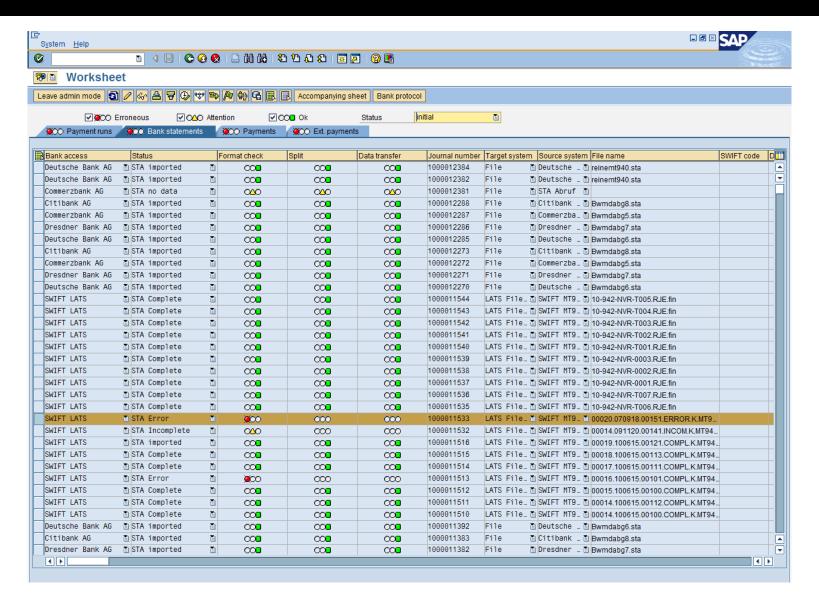






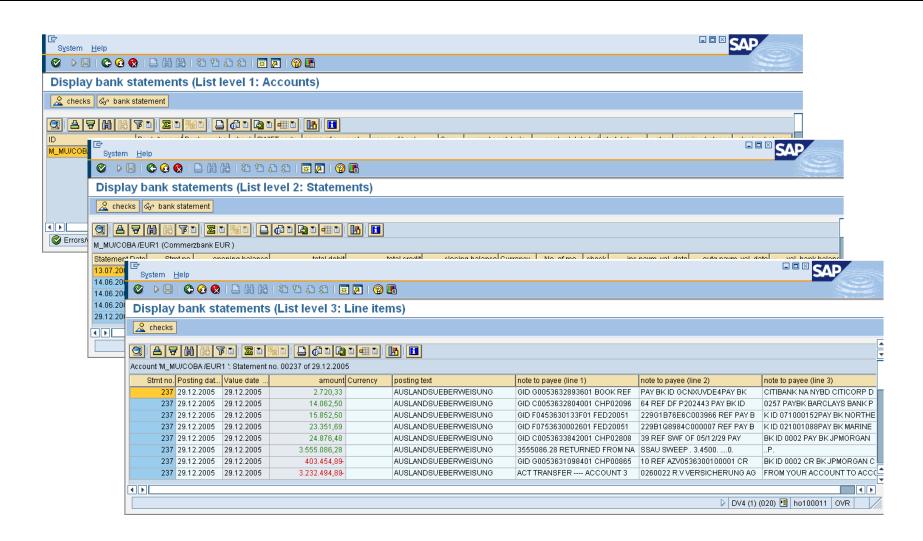
New Way of Working











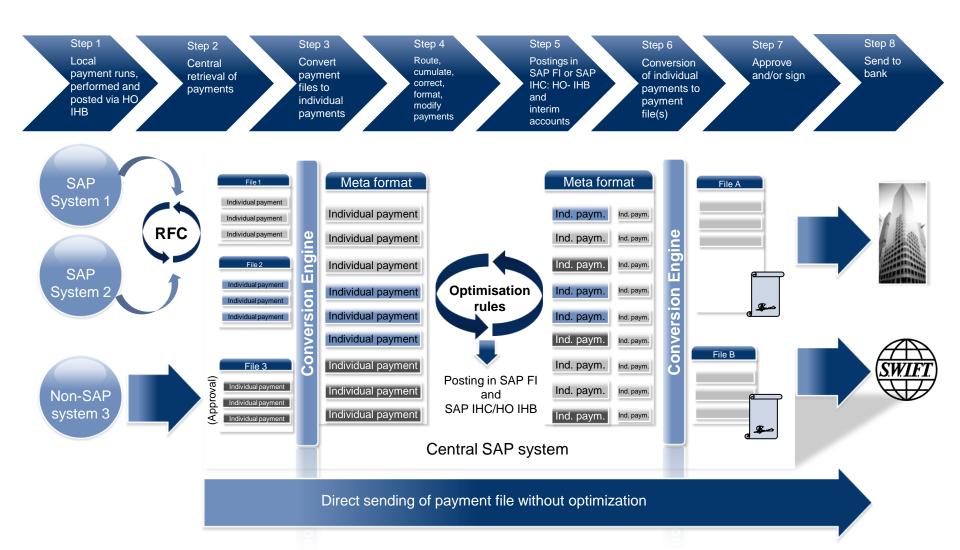
Advantages Working the New Way



- Straight Through Processing
 - No more up and download of payment files in different systems with possibilities of manipulation / errors
 - Stricter workflow , more efficient / better integration of processes, standardized processes throughout the group
 - Centralized control
- One way of connection to banks, reduction in propriety systems due to this better control on outflow of funds, increased security
- Making use of SAP user authorization table
- User has not to be trained in a new system, SAP integration is full
- Integration of Payment Factory with In House Bank, Treasury Management System, Automatic Bank Reconciliation and Forecasting / Short Term Planning
- Much faster implementation than standard SAP, with a much better predictable outcome

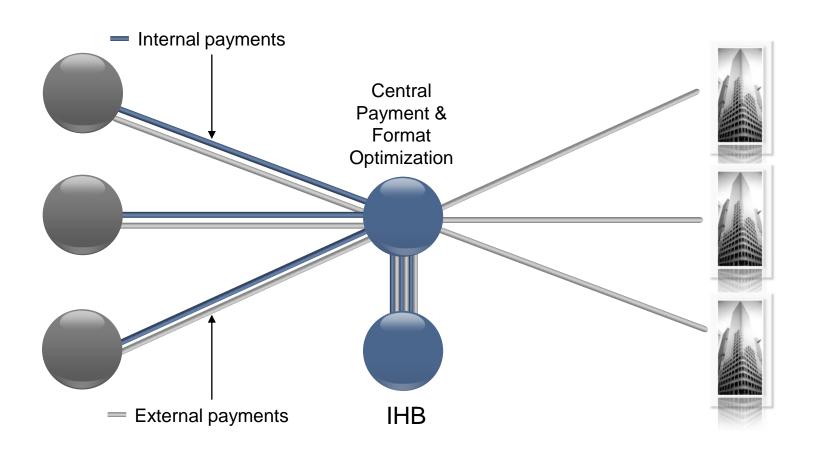
Process Payment Factory





How Does In-House Banking Relate to a Payment Factory?





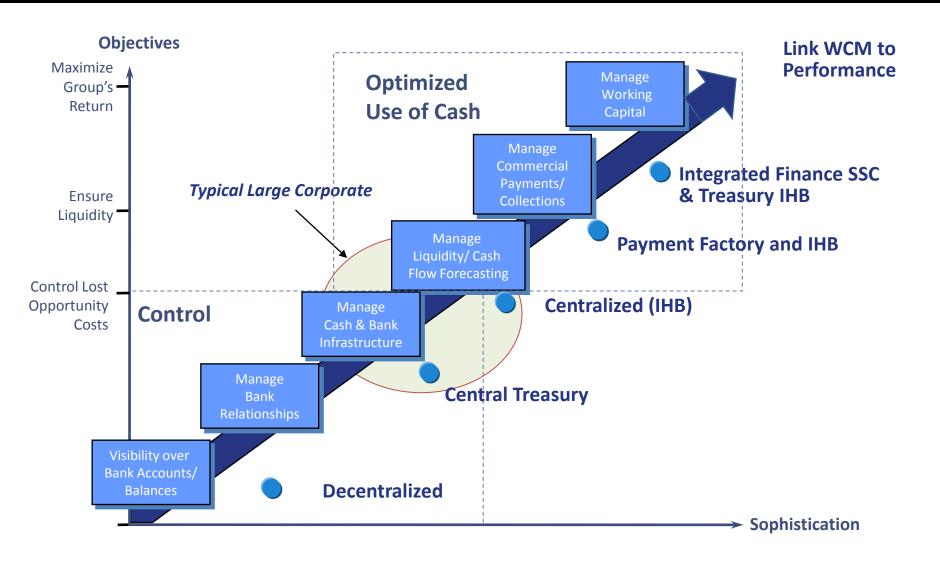
Benefits of In-House Banking (IHB)



- Management of Intracompany Payables and Receivables
- Without an IHB, intracompany payments occur through the external banking system and therefore have real transaction fees and settlement delays
- Instead, a netting process occurs which allows for the net value of the transactions to be exchanged between the In-House Bank accounts of each subsidiary
- Payment optimization allows the In-House Bank to pay on behalf of subsidiary
- Multiple payment structures are possible
- Multiple accounts & interest compensations models are supported
- In-House Bank can provide Loans and take deposits (more efficient and cost effective than with third parties)
- The In-House Bank can monitor and settle a cash pooling structures

What Strategy is Right for my Organization?





Treasury Reshaped



- Cash Management responsibility for the is moved from the local companies to the Treasury Center
- Treasury Center is responsible for In House Bank accounts and Payment Factory
- All hedging activities will be made with the Treasury Center as counterparty. The Center will perform the hedging activity with the external banks.
- Loan / Deposit management (interest payment, repayment) will be moved to the Treasury Center
- Major part of the reporting to HQ will be done from the Treasury Center
- Bank statements will first arrive in the Treasury Center, who will distribute the statements to SAP instances of local companies
- Bank reconciliation and payment authorization will remain unchanged the responsibility of each local company
- Continue to work with a large number of banks and improve the use of local knowledge

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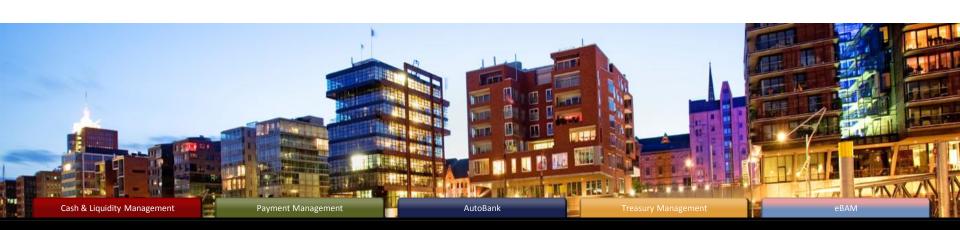
Lessons Learned



- The new system should be bank independent and not rely on a proprietary banking system
- 2. Standardization of communication between corporate and bank
- 3. Due to the items above it will become much easier to make a switch between banks
- 4. Integrate Treasury activities in one system
- 5. Market your project to local subsidiaries
- 6. Centralize activities, but keep local knowledge
- 7. Take your time to implement



Q&A



Thank you for your attention!





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