# **Summary of Lecture 5 – Tutorial Week 6**



- 1. Summary of Lecture 5: Business Process Re-Engineering
- 2. Tutorial Week 6

Lecturer/Tutor: Dr. Farshid Keivanian



Lecture 5 focuses on Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) in the context of procurement, particularly highlighting its application in scenarios like the Australian market. Here are the key points



## **Definition and Purpose of BPR:**

BPR is defined as the fundamental rethinking and radical redesign of core business processes to achieve dramatic improvements in critical performance measures such as quality, cost, and cycle time. The aim is to make substantial rather than incremental changes that can enhance productivity and competitive positioning.



# **Principles of BPR:**

The lecture emphasizes several principles such as organizing around outcomes instead of tasks, integrating information processing work directly into the workflow, and centralizing geographically dispersed resources. These principles are crucial for creating efficient processes that reduce redundancy and enhance performance.



# **Application in Procurement:**

In procurement, especially within Australian enterprises, BPR can streamline operations by reevaluating traditional procurement processes. For example, automating the matching of purchase orders, receiving documents, and invoices can reduce human error and improve operational efficiency. This mirrors the example of Ford's Accounts Payable process before and after BPR, where major improvements in process efficiency and accuracy were achieved.



## **Technological Integration:**

The integration of information technology is critical in reengineering business processes.

IT enables the automation of processes and facilitates the creation of more efficient workflows. In the Australian context, this can mean adopting new technologies that align with local regulatory and market conditions to optimize procurement.



## **Impact on Organizational Structure:**

BPR often leads to changes in the organizational structure. Jobs, skills, and management practices might need to be altered to support the new reengineered processes. In Australia, this might involve training and development programs to upskill employees to handle new technologies or processes introduced as part of BPR.



## **Continuous Improvement:**

BPR is not a one-time effort but involves continuous improvement and adaptation.

Australian businesses need to continually assess the effectiveness of reengineered

processes against business goals and make necessary adjustments. This iterative process

helps businesses stay competitive and responsive to changes in the business

environment.



## **Cultural and Stakeholder Considerations:**

Successful BPR requires managing change effectively and considering the cultural context of the organization. For Australian companies, this might involve understanding and integrating values that are prevalent in Australian business culture, such as fairness, innovation, and compliance with local business practices and laws.

In summary, BPR in the Australian context involves rethinking traditional procurement processes to integrate technology, improve efficiency, and adapt to local business conditions while managing organizational change and continuous improvement.

Tutorial 6 delves into the procurement functionalities within SAP S/4HANA, primarily focusing on the procure-to-pay cycle. This cycle is integral for organizations to manage their purchasing activities efficiently.

# **Key Stages of the Procurement Process**

- **1. Purchase Order Creation:** A Purchase Order (PO) is generated to initiate the procurement process. This document formalizes the intent to buy products or services from a specific vendor under agreed-upon conditions, such as price and delivery terms.
- **2. Goods Receipt:** Upon the arrival of goods, a Goods Receipt (GR) is recorded. This stage is crucial as it updates the inventory levels and affects the financial records. The GR process includes verifying the received items against the PO to ensure accuracy and completeness.

- **3. Invoice Verification:** This step involves matching the vendor's invoice with the PO and the GR. It ensures that the invoicing details are correct and that the goods or services billed correspond to what was ordered and received.
- **4. Payment Processing:** The final step in the procurement cycle involves processing the payment for the invoices that have passed the verification stage. This step is essential for maintaining healthy supplier relationships and financial accuracy.

# **Application in the Australian Context**

- **Compliance and Localization:** The SAP S/4HANA system supports adherence to local Australian standards and regulations, which are crucial for businesses operating within diverse regulatory environments. This includes compliance with safety, environmental, and labor laws.
- **Supplier Relationship Management:** Managing relationships with local suppliers is emphasized, given the geographical spread and logistic considerations in Australia. This involves selecting suppliers who can adhere to local standards and deliver goods efficiently across vast distances.

**Technology and Integration:** The integration of SAP S/4HANA with other business functions, such as finance and inventory management, helps Australian businesses streamline operations. This integrated approach is beneficial in managing complex data needs and compliance requirements across different states and territories.

# **Practical Application: Victoria University Case Study**

We describe a practical application at Victoria University, where the university handles a significant volume of invoices annually with a "No PO No Pay" policy. This policy ensures that all payments are made against pre-approved purchase orders, significantly reducing processing costs and improving efficiency. Such practices can be adopted by other Australian institutions to enhance procurement processes and ensure financial discipline.

The key points from Tutorial 6 highlight the importance of each step in the procure-to-pay cycle within SAP S/4HANA. The tutorial underscores the necessity of integrating procurement with broader business systems to achieve efficiency, compliance, and profitability in a dynamic market environment.





# Holmes Institute SAP Tutorial





## **SAP ERP: S/4HANA**

## Introduction

#### **MOTIVATION**

This tutorial is an introduction to the SAP S/4HANA enterprise system.

It can be used in the classroom or for self-study.

On completion of the course, students will be able to understand the basic navigation and functionality concepts of the enterprise systems

The material also serves as a reference for occasional users of SAP systems.

#### **LEARNING METHOD**

The learning method used is "guided learning." The benefit of this method is that knowledge is imparted quickly. Students also acquire practical skills and competencies.

Exercises, in the end, enable students to put their knowledge into practice.

#### **Product**

SAP S/4HANA

#### Level

Introductory

#### **Focus**

**ERP Systems** 

#### Author

Professor. Paul Hawking

**Version 3.2024** 







## **SAP S/4HANA Procurement**

#### **MOTIVATION**

This material is an introduction to SAP S/4HANA procurement functionality. It is aimed at students at universities and other educational institutions with limited experience with procurement

It can be used in the classroom or for self-study.

On completion of the course, students will be able to understand the procurement process

The material also serves as a reference for occasional users of SAP systems.

#### **LEARNING METHOD**

The learning method used is "guided learning." The benefit of this method is that knowledge is imparted quickly. Students also acquire practical skills and competencies. As with an exercise, this method explains a process or procedure in detail using the GBI case study

Exercises, in the end, enable students to put their knowledge into practice.

**Product** 

SAP S/4HANA

Level

Introductory

**Focus** 

Procurement

**Author** 

Dr. Paul Hawking

Version 2024







## **Procurement (procure to pay)**

The purpose of this exercise is to understand the fundamentals of the purchasing process and how SAP S/4HANA supports this function and how the accounting processes support this function. There are a number of processes and transaction involved in the Procurement process. In summary these are:



#### **Case Study Scenario**

GBI re-sells a range of bicycles. There is a request for the Deluxe Touring Bike (red). After reviewing the stock, you realise that stock is required and you are start the procurement process. The Deluxe Touring Bike (red) is purchased from the vendor; Olympic Protective Gear. This vendor is already created in the system. You create a purchase order for the Deluxe Touring Bike (red) which is forwarded to the vendor. The goods arrive and you will create a goods receipt and verify the physical receipt in stock. An invoice will arrive which will need to be entered into the system. Payments will be posted to the vendor and you will review the impact the purchase has on the General Ledger.

The two key modules involved are Material Management and Financials.



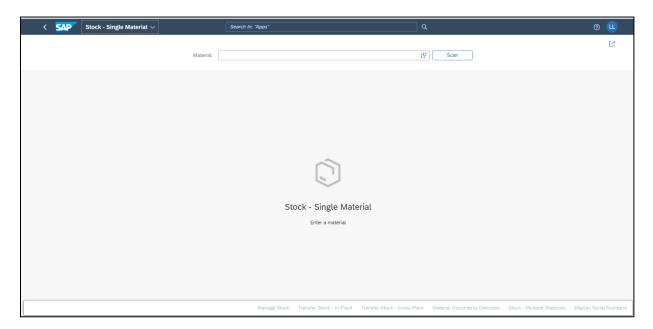


#### **Display Stock Requirements List**

You need to display and review the stock/requirements list for a Deluxe Touring Bike (red) to determine the stock available and the demand that exists for this product. The report should show that there is no stock and therefore nothing is available for use at this time. The stock/requirements list is a dynamic list and, therefore, changes whenever a transaction occurs using the given material, such as sales or damaged bikes. To display the stock/requirements:

Logon to the S/4HANA system.
 Click Materials Management to display the various functions.
 Stock
 Single Material .

The following screen appears:



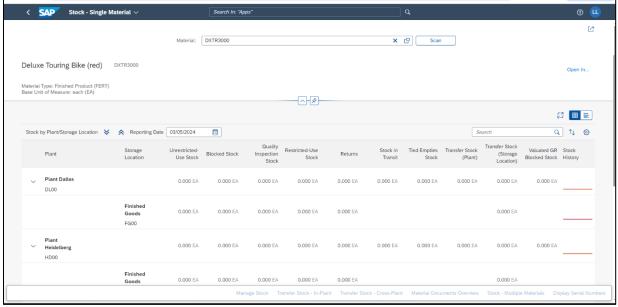
This screen enables you to enter a Material number to search for the stock levels of that Material.

- 4. Type **DXTR3###** (where ### is your logon) for the Deluxe Touring Bike (red) in the **Material** field.
- 5. Select **DXTR3###** (where ### is your logon) for the Deluxe Touring Bike (red) from the list.

The following screen appears indicating that there is no stock available:







Firstly, the screen indicates that the Deluxe Touring Bike (red) could be available from a number of different Plants within the company. Secondly, after reviewing the stock levels, you realise that there is a need to order 5 bikes for the DC Miami Plant from Olympic Protective Gear. Normally a Purchase Requisition would be created but this is an optional step in the procurement process. The Purchase Requisition contains the Material to be purchased, the quantity, the vendor from whom the Material would be purchased and the expected delivery date. Once the Purchased Requisition was approved, the details from the Purchase Requisition would be copied to the Purchase Order. The Purchase Order is a commitment to purchase the goods and is supplied to the vendor. You are going to create a Purchase Order directly.

- 6. Click on the Title Bar to display recently accessed apps.
- 7. Click Material Management to return to this screen.

#### **Create a Purchase Order**



A purchase order (PO) is a legal document a buyer sends to a supplier or vendor to authorise a purchase. Purchase Orders outline what the buyer would like to purchase and how much of it they would like to receive, the agreed costs and when the buyer would like the goods delivered. These agreements help both the buyer and seller document transactions. You create a purchase order using the Create Purchase Order app in the Purchasing Agent role in the Materials Management space.



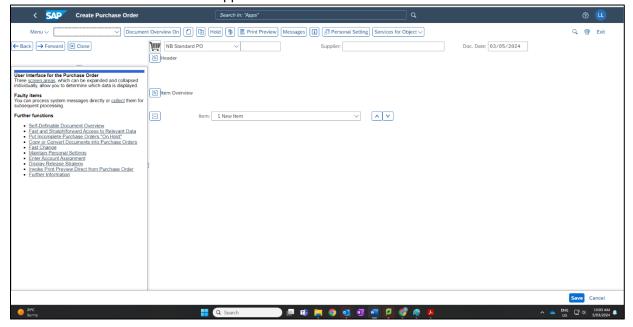
Order



8. Click

as per the tile above.

The Create Purchase Order screen appears similar to:



The screen includes Help Facility which you turn off to increase the Create Purchase Order screen. If the Help Facility is displayed:



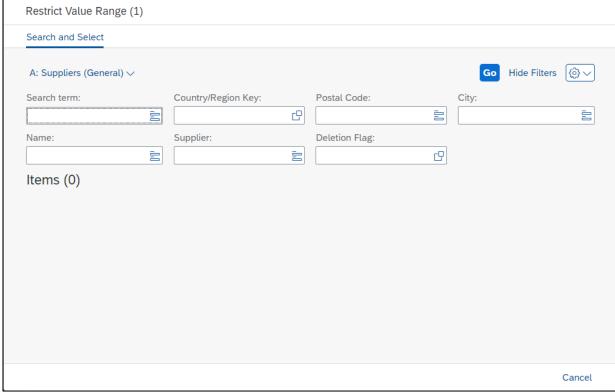
If you had purchased a Material previously the Purchase Order would be listed to facilitate future purchases. An existing Purchase Order does not exist for the Deluxe Touring Bike (red). You will need to create a new Purchase Order. The first data required is the vendor's details. As mentioned previously, you need to purchase 5 Deluxe Touring Bikes (red) (DXTR3###) from the vendor Olympic Protective Gear (101###).

10. Click in the **Supplier** field to display a search screen.

The following screen appears:







You will notice that you can search for a Supplier using a variety of methods.

- 11. Type **101###** (where ### is your logon) in the **Supplier** field.
- 12. Press **<ENTER>** or **Go**

The system searches for the supplier and automatically populates related fields with default values.

13. Click to transfer the Supplier's details to the Purchase Order.

Each company has business rules about how they purchase goods. These rules are managed by the Purchasing Organization (BI US) and Purchasing Group (North America). These organizational units need to be identified on the Purchase Order.

14. Click adjacent to **Header** to expand this section of the Purchase Order.





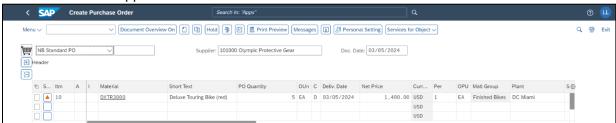


- 15. Type **US00** the code for BI US in the **Purch Org** field.
- 16. Type **NOO** the code for North America in the **Purch Group** field.
- 17. Select North America from the list
- 18. Type **US00** for Global Bike Inc in the **Company Code** field.

You have entered the Supplier (vendor) details in the Purchase Order. You now need to enter details about the items to be ordered.

- 19. Click adjacent to **Item Overiew** to expand this section of the Purchase Order.
- 20. Type **DXTR3###** (where ### is your logon) for the Deluxe Touring Bike (red) in the **Material** field.
- 21. Select the bike (red) from the list.
- 22. Type **5** in the **PO Quantity** field.
- 23. Type **1400** in the **Net Price** field.
- 24. Type **USD** in the **Currency** field if it is not identified.
- 25. Type MI00 in the Plnt field to represent the DC Miami Plant.
- 26. Press **<ENTER>** to display additional purchasing data.

Your screen should appear similar to below:



There are other fields available to define how the purchase is undertaken but for the purpose of this exercise the required data has been entered.

27. Click again to save your **Purchase Order**. If you receive a warning message, click **SAVE** 

The **Purchase Order** is saved, and a unique Purchase Order number appears on the status bar.

Record your Purchase Order number:

28. Click Cancel to return to the launchpad.

You now need to see if the stock levels have been impacted by the creation of the Purchase Order.





#### **Display Stock Requirements List**

You need to review the impact the creation of a Purchase Order has on stock levels for a material.

Stock

29. Click Single Material .

The Stock Overview screen appears. It should have the details of the material last accessed. If not:

- 30. Type **DXTR3###** (where ### is your logon) for the Deluxe Touring Bike (red) in the **Material** field.
- 31. Select **DXTR3###** (where ### is your logon) for the Deluxe Touring Bike (red) from the list.
- 32. Type **MI00** for DC Miami in the **Plant** field.
- 33. Select the **DC Miami** plant from the list.

The stock overview appears. You will notice that the stock levels for the Deluxe Touring Bike (red) in DC Miami has not changed even though you have created a Purchase Order.





After a couple of weeks, a delivery from Olympic Protective Gear (101###) occurs for the ordered bikes. These materials need to be received into inventory. A goods receipt document will be created referencing and checking your Purchase Order thereby ensuring that GBI receives the correct Materials ordered within the agreed timeframes. Goods on hand (inventory) will be increased and an accounting document will be generated recognising the value associated with these goods. In other words, the value of inventory needs to be recorded when goods are received or manufactured.

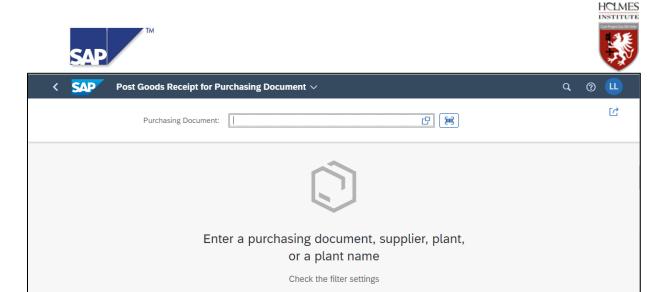
- 34. Click on the Title Bar to display recently accessed apps.
- 35. Click Material Management to return to this screen.

Post Goods Receipt

for Purchasing

36. Click Document app, in the **Goods receipt Clerk** role, to start the **Goods Receipt** process.

The following screen appears:

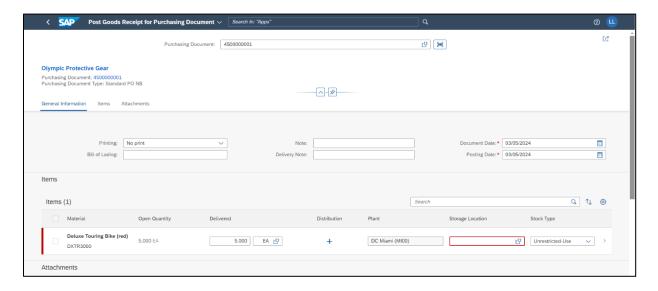


The screen is requesting a Purchase Order number to be entered. It is often difficult to remember this number and easier to remember the Material or Vendor. You can search for the Purchase Order using the material, Vendor, or Plant.

- 37. Click in the **Purchasing Document** field to display a search screen.
- 38. Type **DXTR3###** (where ### is your logon) for the Deluxe Touring Bike (red) in the **Search** field.
- 39. Click

The details of the Purchase Order is displayed. Check that the Purchasing Document number matches the number you previously recorded.

40. Click the Purchase Order details for the Purchase Order number to be transferred to the **Purchasing Document** field and display the Purchase Order details.







41. If you have misplaced the PO Number then you can use the other details of the Purchase Order to search for your Purchase Order.

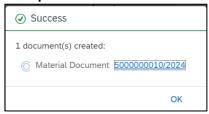
You will notice that **Storage Location** field is highlighted as you need to identify where the bikes are going to be stored after they have been recieved.

- 42. Click in the **Storage Location** field to display the available options.
- 43. Select Finished Goods to transfer this value to the Goods Receipt document.

You will notice that the **Stock Type** field has defaulted to **Unrestricted-Use**. If there was a problem with the delivered bikes, then you could change this field to indicate that the Materials need to be sent off to Quality Inspection or they are Blocked for use. As the bikes meet GBI's requirements the field will remain as **Unrestricted-Use**. The Purchase Order indicated that the Quantity of bikes to be ordered was 5 and the Delivered field has been populated automatically. If more or less bikes were received then you could change the Quantity in the Delivered field. Depending on how the company handles over or under Goods Receipt quantities this would trigger other actions.

44. Click to complete the **Goods Receipt**.

A dialog screen appears to confirm the **Goods Receipt** has been created and provides **a Material Document Number** for the **Goods Receipt**.



Record your Material Document number:

45. Press **<ENTER>** to close the dialog screen,

As mentioned previously; when a **Goods Receipt** occurs two documents are automatically generated. The **Material Document** updates the inventory levels for the materials received while the **Accounting Document** increases the value of the inventory as new goods have arrived. This is a good example of the type of integration that occurs in an ERP system. You will review the impact of these two documents.

- 46. Click on the Title Bar to display recently accessed apps.
- 47. Click Material Management to return to this screen.





#### **Verify Physical Goods Receipt**

You need to review the impact the creation of a Goods Receipt has on stock levels for a material.

Stock

48. Click Single Material .

The Stock Overview screen appears. It should have the details of the material last accessed. If not:

- 49. Type **DXTR3###** (where ### is your logon) for the Deluxe Touring Bike (red) in the **Material** field.
- 50. Select **DXTR3###** (where ### is your logon) for the Deluxe Touring Bike (red) from the list.
- 51. Scroll down to display the DC Miami stock levels.



You will notice that the inventory has been increased by 5 bikes and they have been classified for Unrestricted Use.

#### **Displaying Account Balances**

As mentioned previously a Goods Receipt also produces an Accounting Document to update the General ledger in regards to value of inventory. To check this:

- 52. Click on the Title Bar to display recently accessed apps.
- 53. Click Material Management to return to this screen.

The **Display G/L Account Balances** app is not available on this Space and need to be added. To customise the Space to add this app:

- 54. Click Profile icon to display the menu

The List Sales Orders app needs to be added to the Sales Person Section.

56. Click Add Tile in the Head of Accounting Section.

The App Finder screen appears.

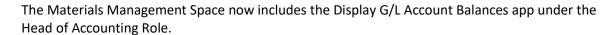
- 57. Click **GB FI** in the left pane to display apps related to Financials.
- 58. Click Display G/L Account Balances to add it to the Space.





59. Click until you return to the revised Sales and Distribution Space edit mode.

60. Click



Display G/L Account

Close

61. Click Balances to open this app.

## The following screen appears:



You will notice that there are a number of fields in the Selection area which require data.

- 1. Type **US00** in the **Company Code** field.
- 2. Click **US00** to select it and transfer the details to the **Company Code** field.

You now need to identify the Account related to Inventory Finished Goods.

3. Click in the **G/L** Account field to display the search options.

All the G/L Accounts displayed but there could be a lot to scroll through.

- 4. Type **Goods** in the **Search** field.
- 5. Click

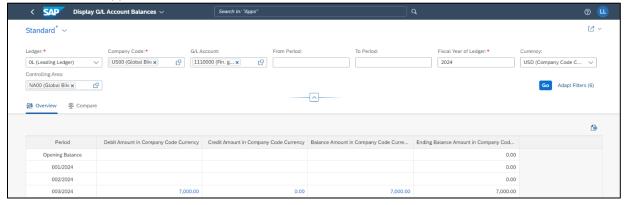
The relevant G/L Accounts are displayed.

- 6. Click associated with **1110000 Fin Goods (inv.)** to select this account.
- 7. Click to transfer the selection.
- 8. Type The <u>current year</u> in the Fiscal Year of Ledger:\*.
- 9. Click to display the balances for the identified account.





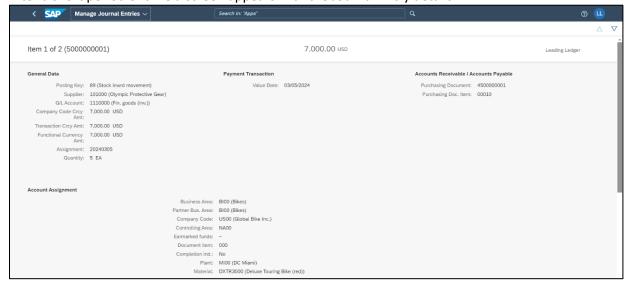
#### Your screen will appear similar to below:



The data may appear different to the screen above as this account is continually being updated with other Goods Receipts. To verify your **Goods Receipt** you will need to drill down to further data.

- 10. Click the Debit Amount of the current month to drill down to further details.
- 11. Click adjacent to Company Code: US00 Global Bike Inc. to display further Company details.
- 12. Click adjacent to G/L Account: 1110000 Finished goods (inventories) to display the Finished Goods account details.
- 13. Locate the Journal Entry for the <u>date</u> you created the Goods Receipt for the bikes (\$7000)
- 14. your Journal Entry number to display its details.
- 15. Click Manage Journal Entries

After a short period of time a screen appears with the Journal Entry details.





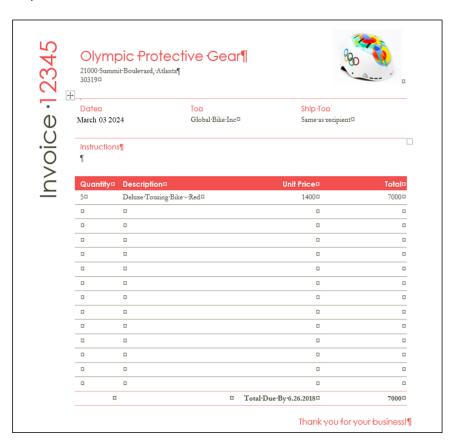


The screen identifies the details of the Journal Entry. It includes the materials purchased and Purchase Order number and these details can help auditors trace financial transactions.

16. Click to return to the launchpad.



You have completed a Goods Receipt for the bikes on their arrival. Also included with the delivery is an invoice from the supplier for payment. The invoice details need to be entered into the system, checked and then paid at a later date.





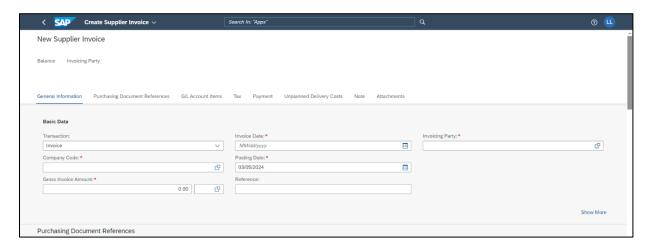


- 17. Click on the Title Bar to display recently accessed apps.
- 18. Click Material Management to return to this screen.

Create Supplier

19. Click Invoice in the app under the **AP Accountant** role to start the payment process.

#### The following screen appears:



- 20. Type **US00** for Global Bike Inc in the **Company Code\*** field.
- 21. Press **<ENTER>** to close the warning screen and continue.
- 22. Type **7000** in **the Gross Invoice Amount:\*** field.

Ensure that USD has automatically appears adjacent to this amount.

23. Type today's date in the **Invoice Date\*** field (American format MM/DD/YYYY).

The Posting date\* is automatically updated. You now need to enter the details of the **Invoicing Party** (Supplier).

- 24. Click in the **Invoicing Party** field to display the search options.
- 25. Search for your Supplier (101### where ### is your logon).
- 26. Click your Supplier to transfer the details.

At the moment, you have entered the amount to be paid but there is nowhere to indicate who this money should be paid to. However, there is a field for Purchase Order. If you remember the Purchase Order you created included the vendor's details. It also include the amount that should be paid. This enables the user to compare the Invoice amount to the amount on the Purchase Order.

- 27. Click Purchase Order/Scheduling Agreement: to display the search screen.
- 28. Type <u>your</u> Supplier number (101### where ### is your logon) in the **Supplier** field.
- 29. Click to display all Purchasing Documents for this Supplier.





- 30. Click the relevant Purchasing Document to select it.
- 31. Click to transfer these details to the **Create Invoice** screen.

Notice that the details about Material, Amount and Quantity from the Purchase Order appear of the screen. You now need to enter the Tax details.

- 32. Click in the **Tax Code** field to display the search options.
- 33. Click XI Input Tax to select it and transfer the Tax Code to the Create Supplier Invoice screen.

You now need to check that all the required data for the invoice have been completed.

34. Click

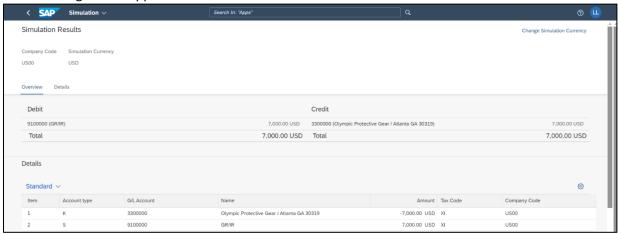
If everything is correct then the following message will appear:

- Invoice was successfully checked.

You now need to check that the details in the invoice will integrate across the system and update the data according. To do this:

36. Click Simulate to check the invoice.

The following screen appears:



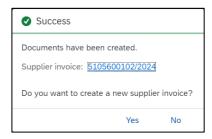
The **Simulate** screen appears indicates which G/L Accounts are impacted and the amounts debited and credited and who the payment is made to.

37. Click to save the invoice.

A screen appears similar to







Record the Supplier Invoice number.

38. Click No to close the screen and return to the Material Management space.

#### **Process Flow**

The Process Flow enables a user to examine the status of the procurement process.

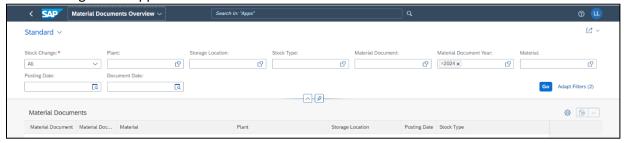
39. Click

Material Documents

Overview

in the Inventory Supervisor or Goods Receipt Clerk roles.

#### The following screen appears



This screen provides a number of ways to search for Material Documents.

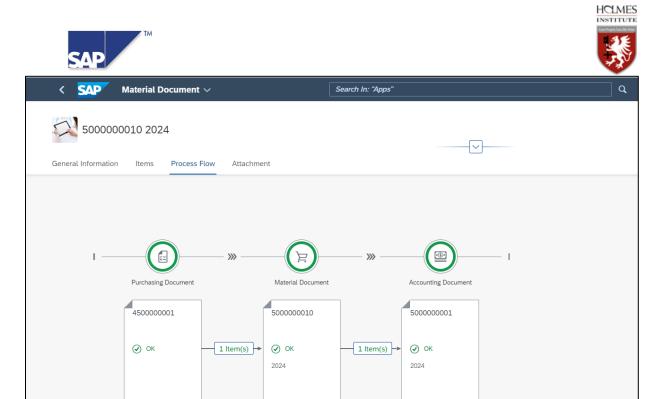
- 40. Type the date you posted the invoice in the Posting date field (MM/DD/YYYY).
- 41. Click to display the relevant documents.

A list of Material Documents which have been saved on the specified data are displayed.

42. Click <u>your</u> **Material Document** number to drill down to further details.

Details appear related to the purchase of the bikes and which user created the documents..

43. Scroll down the screen to display the **Process Flow**.



This screen identifies the stages of the procurement process so far and the **Material Documents** involved. You could drill down on any of these documents to see the actual document. If a supplier contacted GBI in regards to a payment, you could view the **Process Flow** and understand the status of the process.



Receive

materials



The invoice from Olympic Protective Gear for the 5 Deluxe Touring Bicycles (red) has been entered and checked in the ERP system. The goods have arrived and have been receipted, and is now it is time to post a payment as per the invoice. This process is often called **Accounts Payable**. To make a payment:

Send

payment

Receive

invoice

44. Click on the Title Bar to display recently accessed apps.
 45. Click Material Management to return to this screen.

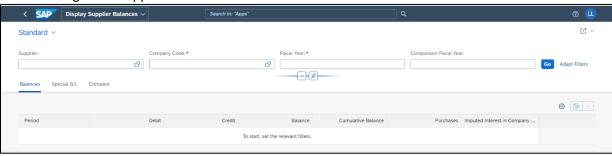
 Display Supplier
 Balances under the Heading of Accounting role.

#### The following screen appears:

Create and send

purchase

order

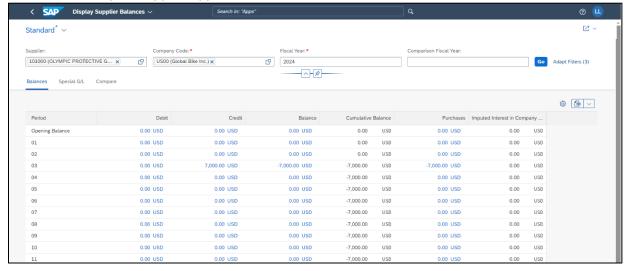


- 47. Type **101**### (where ### is your logon) in the **Supplier** field.
- 48. Click your Supplier to select it.
- 49. Type **US00** in the **Company Code\*** field.
- 50. Click your Company Code to select it.
- 51. Type the current year in the field
- 52. Click



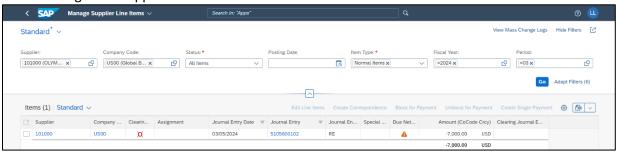


#### The balances for your Supplier appears:



53. Click the **Balance** amount (-7000 USD) to view the items that make up this balance.

#### The following screen appears:



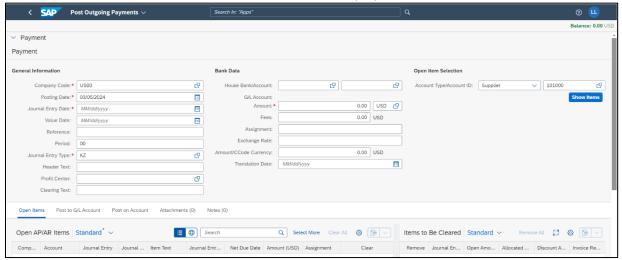
- The  $\,$   $\,$  icon indicates that the journal entry is still open. This means it needs to be paid.
  - 54. Click on the line of the open item to select this entry.
  - 55. Click the **Supplier** id to display the context menu.







56. Click Post Outgoing Payments to display this screen.

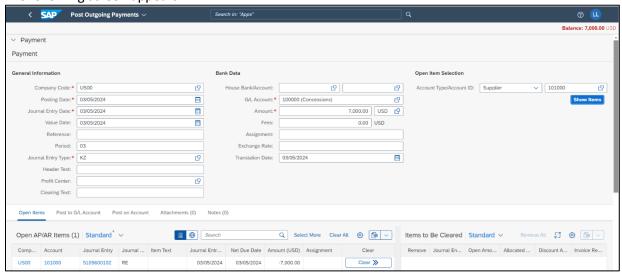


- 57. Type today's date for Posting Date, Journal Entry Date, and Value Date fields.
- 58. Type today's month (MM) in the **Period** field.
- 59. Type **100000** in the **G/L Account** field for the Concessions account.
- 60. Type **7000** in the **Amount** field representing the amount to be paid.

Ensure that USD appears in the currency field.

61. Click Show Items to open this item for the Supplier.

#### The following screen appears:

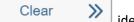


Notice the screen indicates in the top right that 7,000 is owing.





62. Click



identify this open item is ready to be paid.

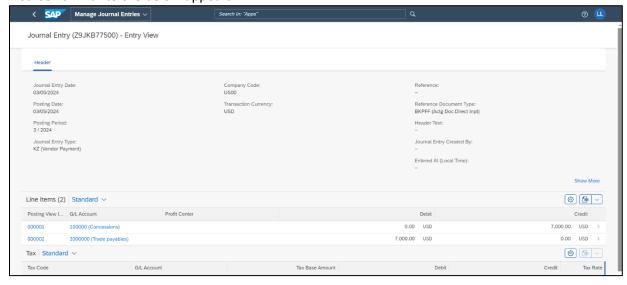
Notice the details are moved to the **Items to Be Cleared** pane. Also, a 0.00 balance appears in the top right of the screen. You can simulate the transaction to check all details are correct.

#### Simulate

63. Click

to simulate the transaction.

#### A screen similar to the below appears:



The details are correct so the Journal Entry is ready to be saved (posted).

64. Click



> Record the Journal Entry number

#### **Reviewing General Ledger.**

As mentioned previously, the General Ledger underpins all business transactions. To view the impact of this payment on the General Ledger:

- 65. Click on the Title Bar to display recently accessed apps.
- 66. Click Material Management to return to this screen.

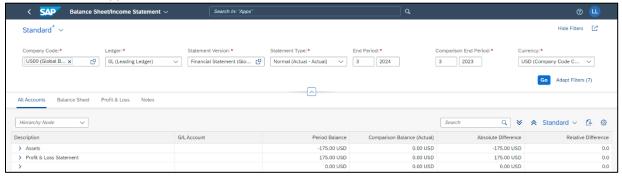
Balance Sheet/Income

- 67. Click Statement under the **Heading of Accounting** role.
- 68. Type **US00** in the **Company Code\*** field.
- 69. Type **G###** (### is your logon number) in the **Statement Version\*** field.
- 70. Click to display the balances.





#### Your screen will appear similar to below:

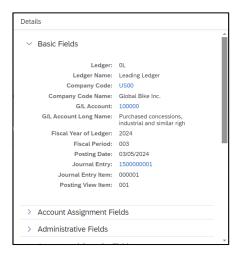


71. Click to display all accounts.

ou will notice a number of transactions. To further review the transactions for G/L Account 100000:

- 72. Click the **Period Balance** for **G/L Account** 100000 to display a context menu.
- 73. Click <u>Display Line Items in General Ledger</u>
- 74. Click adjacent to Company Code: US00 Global Bike Inc. to display further Company details.
- 75. Click adjacent to G/L Account: 100000 to display the account details.
- 76. Locate the Journal Entry for the date you created the payment for the bikes (-\$7000)
- 77. Click of the Journal Entry (-7000USD) you previously recorded.

A dialog screen appears which provides details about the Journal Entry.



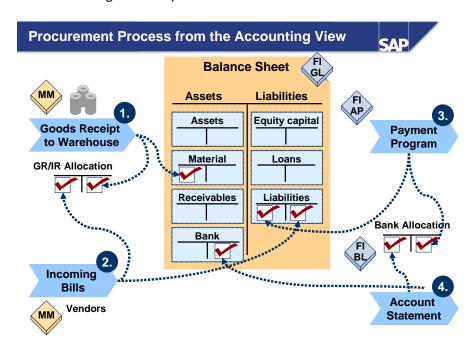
If you wanted further details you could drill down on the Journal Entry, G/L Account and or the Company Code.

106. Click the background screen for the **Journal Entry Details** to disappear.





The integrated nature of the ERP system results in different related functional areas being updated in real time. The following document summarises the procure to pay process and the accounting function is integral in this process.



#### **Summary**

The procurement process involves a number of steps as outlined below:



### Quiz

What happens when a Goods Receipt occurs? What are functional areas of the company updated?

What is the essential information entered for a purchase order to be created?