Example



This example provides an in-depth introduction to SAP S/4HANA's financial functionalities, specifically designed for those new to accounting principles. Utilizing a guided learning approach, this example emphasizes quick knowledge transfer and skill development through interactive exercises and detailed process demonstrations, using the GBI case study as a practical reference

The case study demonstrates a fundamental workflow in financial management using SAP, illustrating how different accounts interact within the system to streamline financial operations and reporting.





Key Learning Points

1. General Ledger Accounting:

Learn the structure and management of the general ledger. This includes accessing and applying the chart of accounts using the SAP Fiori Launchpad, creating new General Ledger (G/L) accounts such as Bank Account, Reconciliation Account, and Expense Account, and navigating these accounts as per case study requirements. Key tasks involve posting transactions like fund transfers and handling purchasing of office supplies, providing practical application of the system's capabilities.





2. Accounts Payable and Receivable:

Focus on transaction management with suppliers and customers through accounts payable and receivable. This section integrates the creation of invoice receipts for expenses such as rent, and the management of payments to vendors. This segment closely follows the exercises for handling vendor invoices, and setting up new G/L bank accounts related to accounts payable processes in SAP Fiori.





3. Asset and Bank Accounting:

Explore asset management and bank accounting operations, with an emphasis on the posting and management of cash flows, including fund transfers between accounts as detailed in the tutorial exercises.





4. Financial Reporting:

Learn basic financial reporting functions, including how to display journal entries and account balances. This section also includes reviewing general ledger balances and journal entries to understand the financial impacts of transactions, aligning with the structured review tasks in the exercises.





Exercises Include

- 1. Displaying and Applying the Chart of Accounts: Practice on how to access and apply the chart of accounts to the general ledger, with detailed steps using SAP Fiori.
- 2. Transaction Posting: Includes posting a transfer of funds, purchasing office supplies, and handling vendor invoices, mirroring real-world financial transactions.
- **3. Balance and Journal Entry Reviews:** Review general ledger and journal entry balances to comprehend the financial impacts of transactions, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of each entry's effect.





Conclusion

This example is designed to build foundational skills in using SAP S/4HANA for financial accounting. The exercises prepare participants for practical use of SAP systems and enhance familiarity with both the conceptual and practical aspects of financial operations in enterprise environments.





CASE STUDY

Case Study Summary:

This case study presents a detailed process of setting up accounts and handling transactions within SAP S/4HANA, focusing on accounts payable. Starting from the creation of new G/L accounts and a vendor master record, it progresses through the posting of vendor invoices, management of payments, and reviews the impact on financial statements, using the Global Bike Inc. scenario for hands-on experience with real-world financial operations.



Financial Accounting (FI)

This case study explains an integrated financial accounting process in detail and thus fosters a thorough understanding of each process step and underlying SAP functionality.

Product

S/4HANA 1809 Global Bike

Fiori 2.0

Level

Undergraduate Graduate Beginner

Focus

Financial Accounting

Authors

Michael Boldau Stefan Weidner

MOTIVATION

The data entry requirements in the financial accounting exercises (FI 1 through FI 3) were minimized because much of the data already existed in the SAP system. This stored data, known as master data, simplifies the processing of business transactions. Examples of master data are G/L accounts and customer accounts.

In this case study, we will create a G/L account, vendor master record, process an invoice and pay the invoice.

PREREQUISITES

Before you use this case study, you should be familiar with navigation in the SAP system.

In order to successfully work through this case study, it is not necessary to have finished the FI exercises (FI 1 through FI 3). However, it is recommended.

NOTES

This case study uses the Global Bike (GBI) data set, which has been created exclusively for SAP UA global curricula.





The next part provides us with a structured and thorough understanding of each task within the SAP system as outlined in the case study.





Tasks and Exercises:

1. Displaying and Applying the Chart of Accounts - Steps 1 to 3 which involve setting up and applying

various accounts

- Task Description: Practice on how to access and apply the chart of accounts to the general ledger.
- Steps:
 - 1.1 Use the SAP Fiori Launchpad to access the "Manage G/L Account Master Data" app.
 - 1.2 Create new G/L accounts (Bank Account, Reconciliation Account, Expense Account) as needed (Steps 1 to 3).
- 1.3 Navigate through the Chart of Accounts and select the appropriate accounts for each transaction as detailed in the case study steps (e.g., Step 1 for Bank Account, Step 2 for Reconciliation Account).





Importance of Chart of Accounts

The Chart of Accounts (CoA) is a structured list of all G/L accounts used by an organization. It organizes accounts in a way that reflects the specific accounting needs of the company, helping to ensure:

- **Standardization and Clarity:** Helps in categorizing financial transactions consistently across the organization.
- Regulatory Compliance: Ensures that reporting meets legal standards.
- Financial Analysis: Facilitates analysis by providing a clear view of financial data.

In SAP systems, the CoA is crucial as it directly ties into how transactions are recorded and reported in the system, impacting both operational efficiency and strategic decision-making.





- 2. Transaction Posting Steps include handling transfers of funds (Step 5), creating and settling invoices (Steps 7 and 10)
- **Task Description:** Includes posting a transfer of funds, purchasing office supplies, and handling vendor invoices.
- Steps:
- **2.1 Transfer of Funds** (Step 5 in the document): Use the "Post General Journal Entries" app to transfer funds between bank accounts.
- **2.2 Handling Vendor Invoices** (Steps 7, 10, 13): Create invoice receipts for rent expenses and post payments to landlords using the "Create Incoming Invoices" and "Post Outgoing Payments" apps respectively.
- **2.3 Purchasing Office Supplies (Optional):** This specific task isn't detailed in the case study document, but would typically involve creating a purchase order, receiving the goods, and processing the invoice.



- 3. Balance and Journal Entry Reviews Steps include reviewing account balances and individual line items in general ledgers and accounts payable (Steps 8, 11, 12).
 - **Task Description:** Review general ledger and journal entry balances to understand the financial impacts of various transactions.
 - Steps:
 - 3.1 **Review General Ledger Balances (Steps 8, 11):** Use "Display G/L Account Balances" to check balances post-transactions.
 - 3.2 **Review Journal Entries (Step 6):** Use "Manage Journal Entries" to review entries and confirm accuracy. (Step 6 involves reviewing the journal entries associated with fund transfers)





To complete the task of displaying and applying the chart of accounts to the general ledger, here are the **steps** we should follow using the SAP Fiori Launchpad:





Step 1) Create Bank Account in General Ledger

- Purpose: Establish a bank account in the General Ledger (G/L) to handle vendor payments and other transactions.
- **Significance:** Bank accounts are critical for managing liquidity. Ensuring accurate setup allows for effective tracking of cash inflows and outflows.





A) SAP Log in: https://m32z.ucc.ovgu.de/sap/bc/ui2/flp









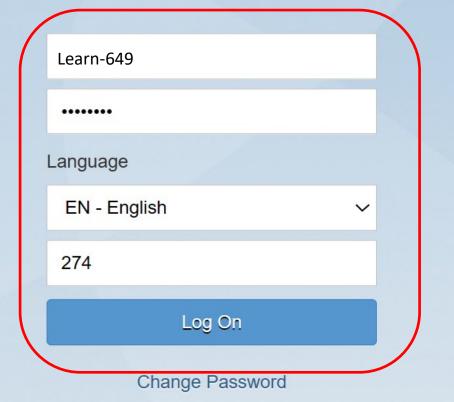






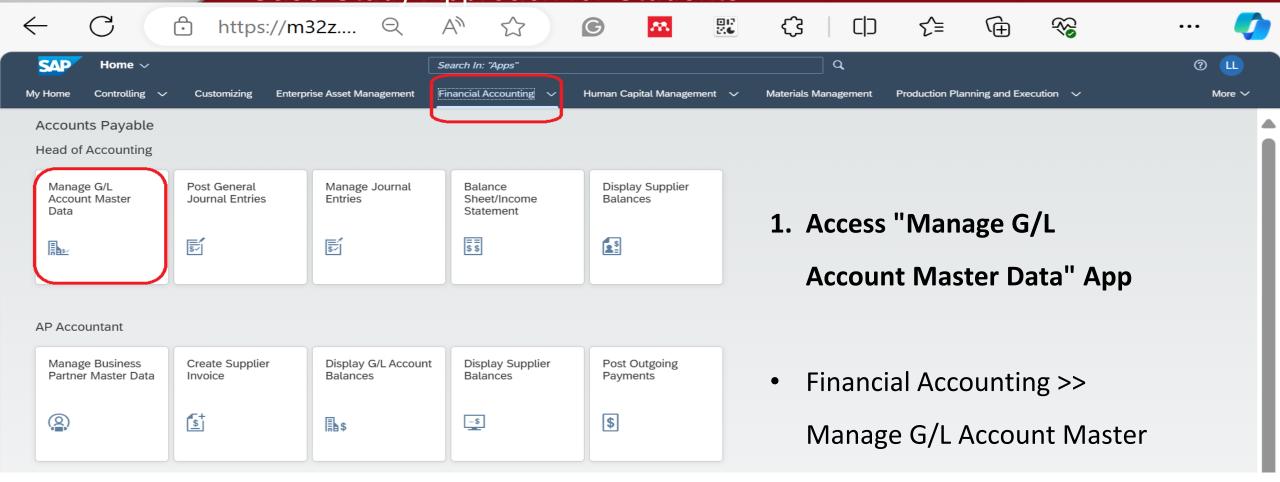
Learn-601 to Learn-650 (Sydney)

Password) learnGBI









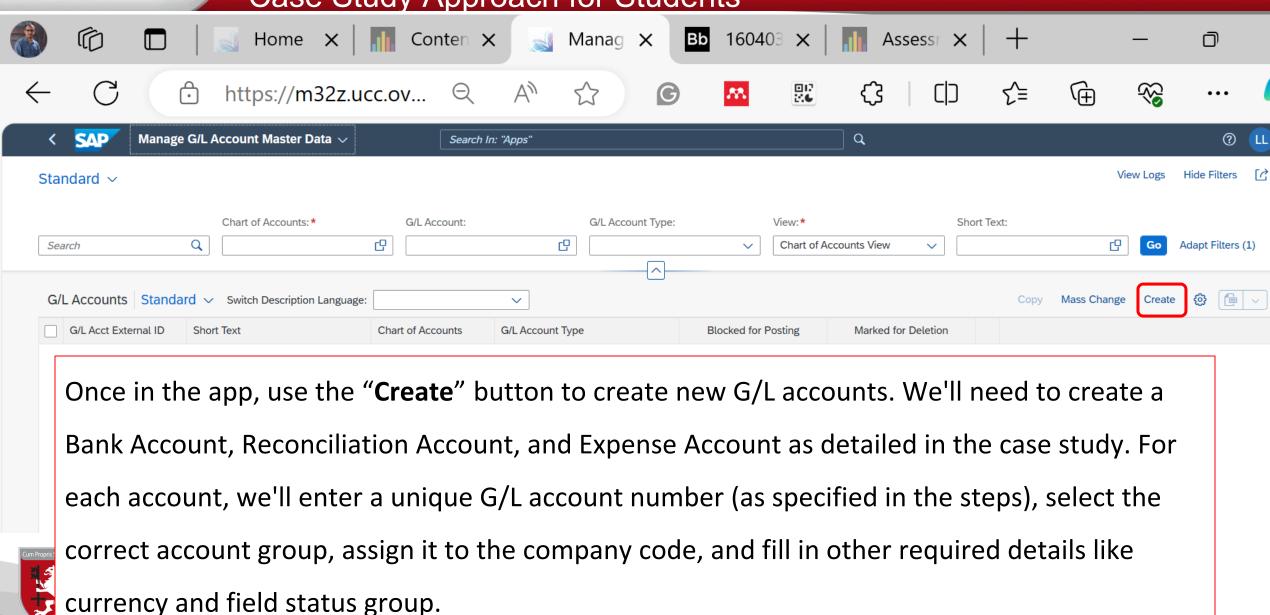
This is the starting point for creating a new G/L account within the Financial Accounting module. The app is used to define and manage all details about general ledger accounts, which are essential for the financial accounting process.



The next step involves using the "Create" button within the app to set up a new general ledger account that will be used as a bank account. This is necessary for tracking all transactions that involve cash flows through the company's bank account.









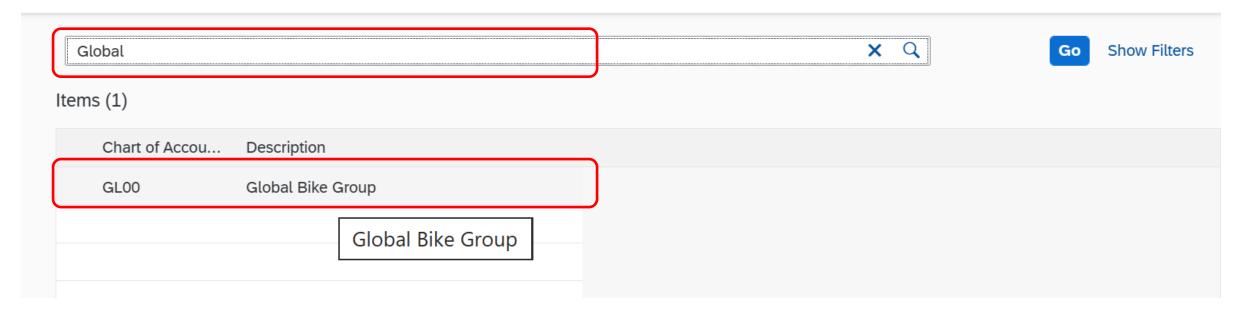
\cap	1	\cap	\cap	^		
0	Т	U	U	U	U	J

0100003		
Header Gene	eral 🗸 Company Code Data Controllin	g Data Where Used ∨
General		
Basic Informati	on	
Control	Press F4 to search for Global	Description in Maintenance Lang. (EN)
Chart Accour	_	Short Text: *
G/L Accou	unt Balance Sheet Account pe:*	G/L Account Long Text:
Account Gro		
P&L State. Ad	cct: -	
Functional Ar	rea: –	

The chart of accounts is a list of all G/L accounts used by an organization. Selecting "GL00" indicates that we're using a standardized chart of accounts for the Global Bike Group, ensuring consistency and accurate financial reporting.

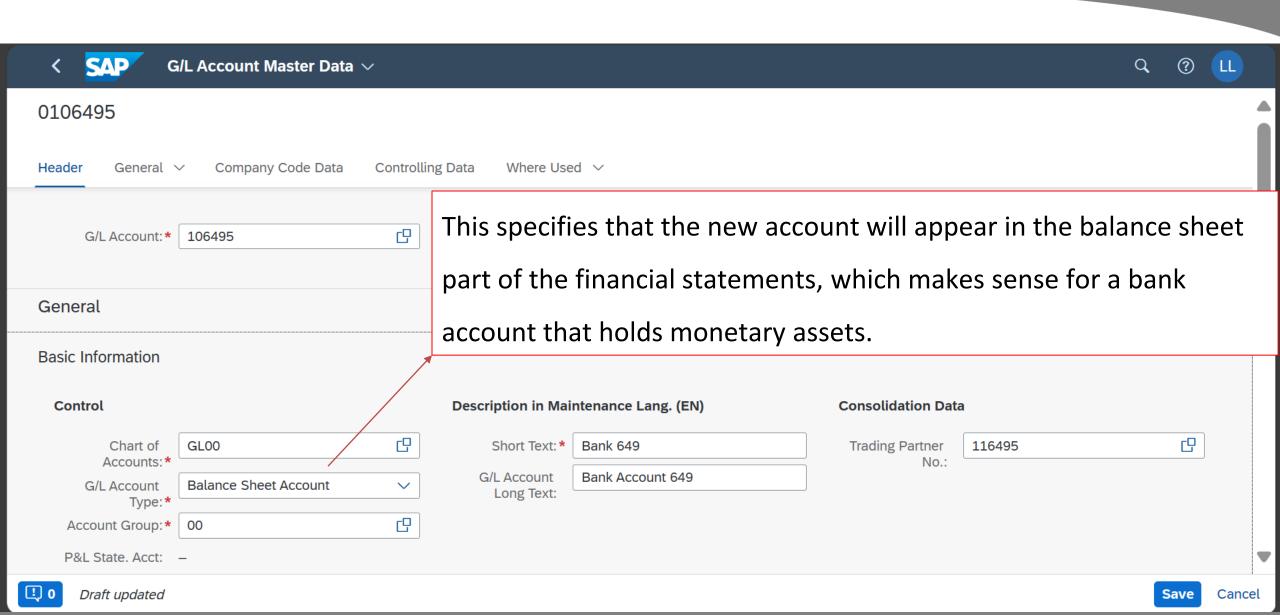


Select: Chart of Accounts

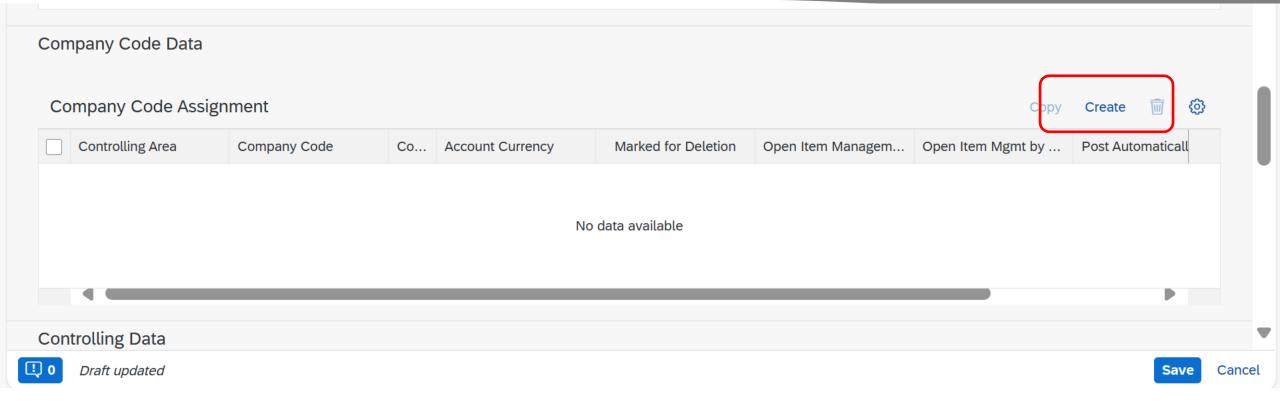








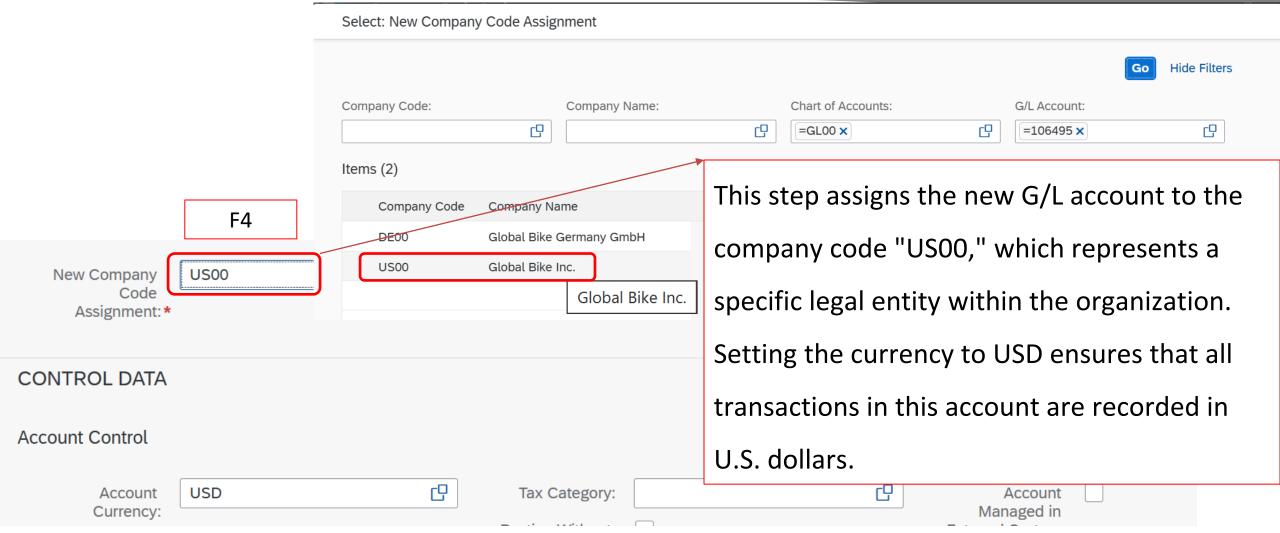




Scroll down to find Company Code Assignment and select Create







Scroll down to find Company Code Assignment and select Create.

Select **US00**



New Company Code Assignment: *	US00	G			
CONTROL DATA					
Account Control					
Account Currency:	USD	G	Tax Category:	C	Account Managed in

Scroll down to find Company Code Assignment and select Create.

Select **US00**





		This setting means that the account will only track the balance in the local currency (USD in this case), which is typical for bank accounts that don't handle transactions						
CONTROL DATA Account Control	,	in multiple cui	rrencies.					
Account Currency: Only Balance in Local Currency: Exchange Rate Difference Key: Valuation Group:	USD V		Tax Category: Posting Without Tax Allowed: Recon. Account for Account Type: Alternative G/L Account:		Account Managed in External System: Inflation Key: Tolerance Group:			

Scroll down to find Company Code Assignment and select Create.

Select **US00**

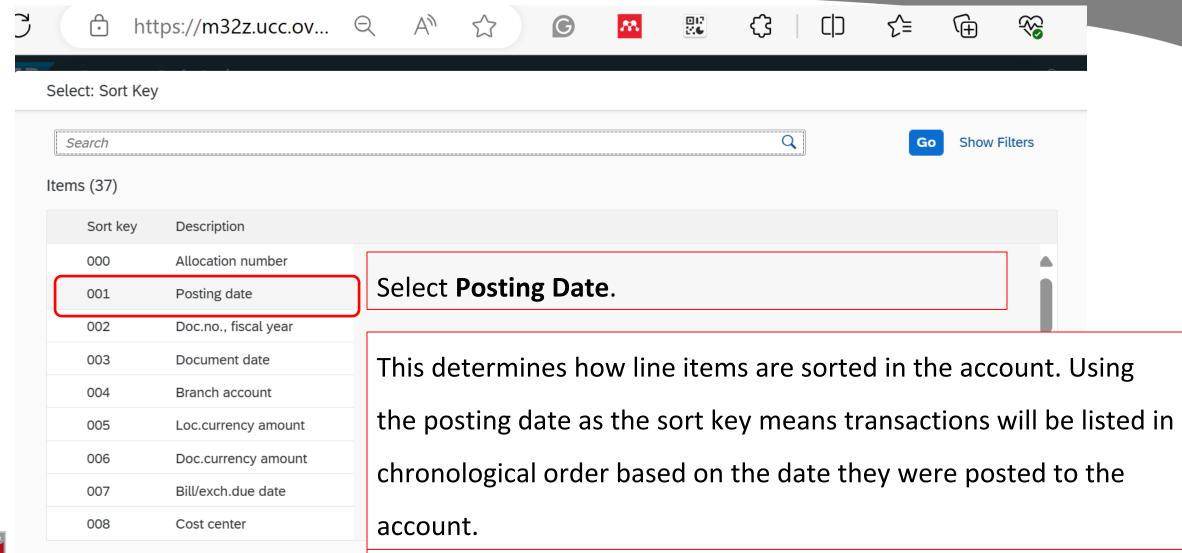




Account Managemen	nt			
Open Item Management:		Authorization Group:	Accounting Clerk:	G
Open Item Mgmt by Ledger Group:		_		
Sort Key:	Press F4	<u>G</u>		











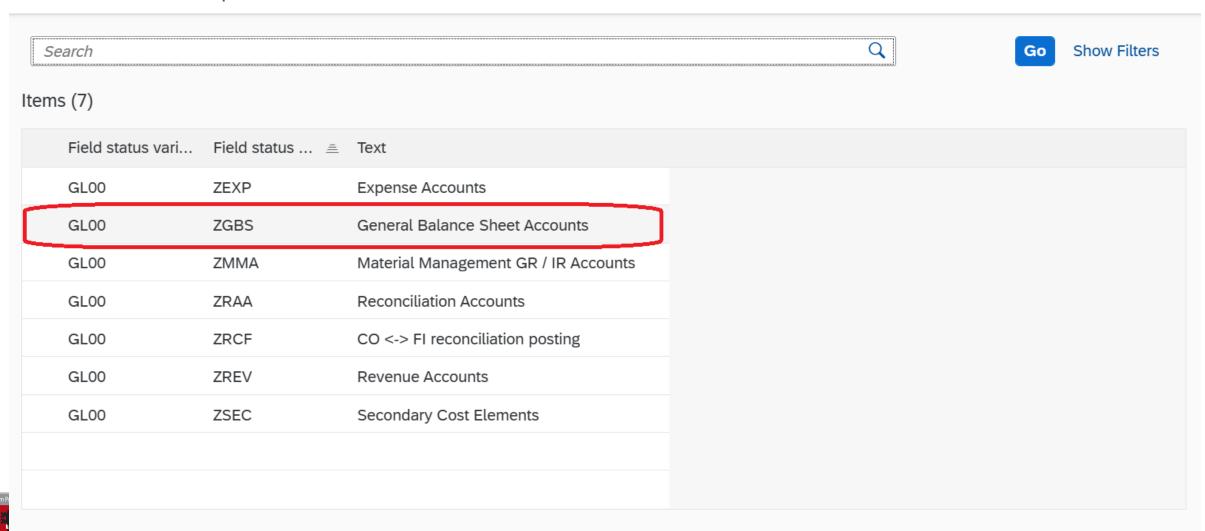
lew Compa	any Code Assi	gnment						~
EADER CO	NTROL DATA V	CREATE/BANK/INTEREST	ADMINISTRATIO	ON CHANGE HISTORY				
REATE/BAN	K/INTEREST							
Control of Do	cument Creation		Bank/Financial De	etails		Interest Calculation	n Information	
Field Stat Gro		Press F4	Planning Level:		G	Interest Indicator:		C
Po Automatica	ost		Relevant to Cash Flow: House Bank:		G	Interest Calculation Frequency:		~
Suppleme Auto. Postin	ent		House Bank Account ID:		G	Key Date of Last Interest Calculation:	MM/dd/yyyy	⊞
Rec.Act Rea	ndy:					Date of Last Interest Run:	MM/dd/yyyy	



Draft updated



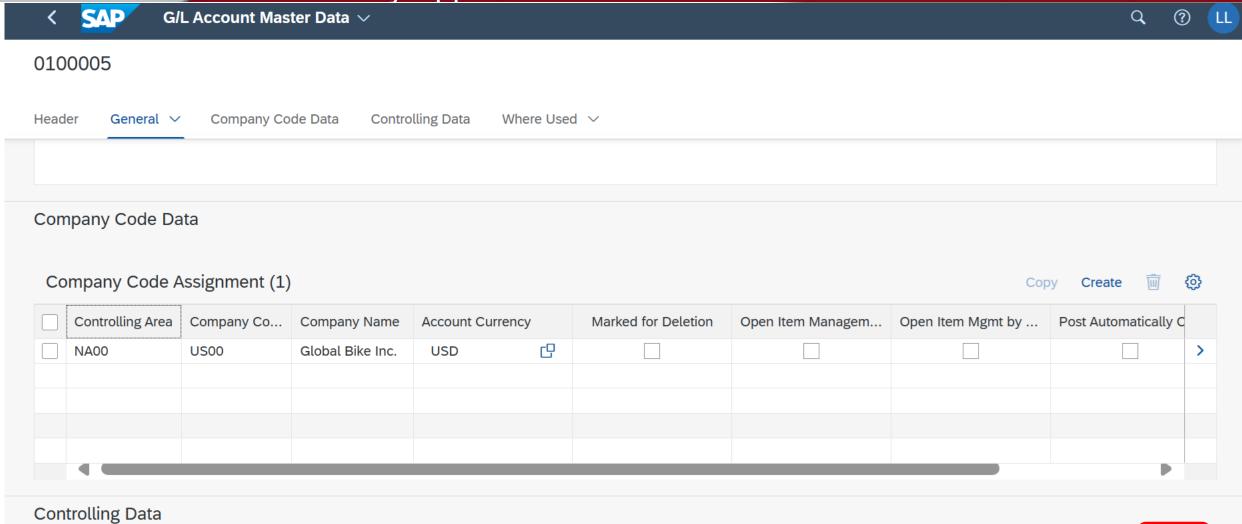
Select: Field Status Group





New Company	Code Assi	ode Assignment V gnment CREATE/BANK/INTEREST	ADMINISTRATION	CHANGE HISTORY	entry to Cas	quired or op and marking	oup controls tional during the account ures it's inclu	g docume t as "Rele	ent vant
Control of Docum	ent Creation		Bank/Financial Details	'		Interest Calculation	n Information		
Field Status Group:	ZGBS	C)	Planning Level:		G	Interest Indicator:		G	
Post Automatically			Relevant to Cash Flow:			Interest Calculation Frequency:		~	
Only: Supplement Auto. Postings:			House Bank House Bank Account ID:		<u>-</u>	Key Date of Last Interest Calculation:	MM/dd/yyyy	iii	
Rec.Act Ready:			Account 15.			Date of Last Interest Run:	MM/dd/yyyy	:	
Draft updated								ОК	Cancel





Draft updated







- The reason behind these specific selections is to accurately set up the bank account in a way that complies with the company's accounting and reporting requirements. Each choice reflects standard practices in setting up financial accounts in SAP, such as specifying the chart of accounts, account type, company code, and currency. These configurations are important for maintaining the integrity of financial data, supporting internal controls, and facilitating proper financial reporting.
- This bank account will then be used for transactions such as vendor payments, which are part of
 the accounts payable process. By establishing the bank account correctly, the company ensures
 that payments are processed efficiently and the financial position is reported accurately.



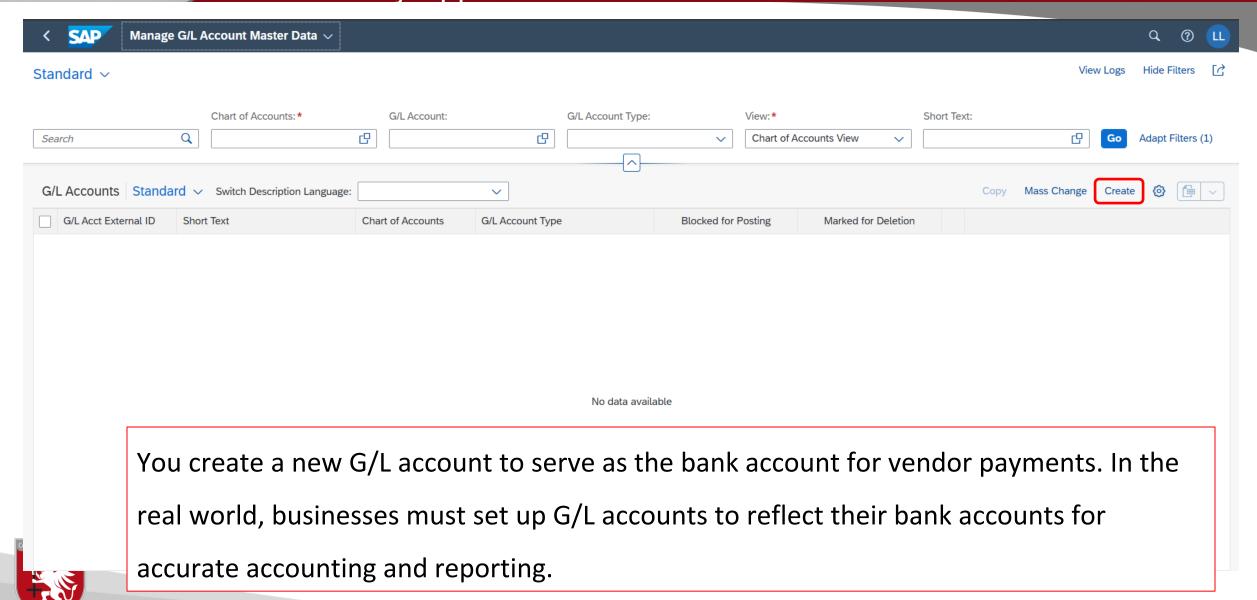


Step 2) Create Reconciliation Account in General Ledger

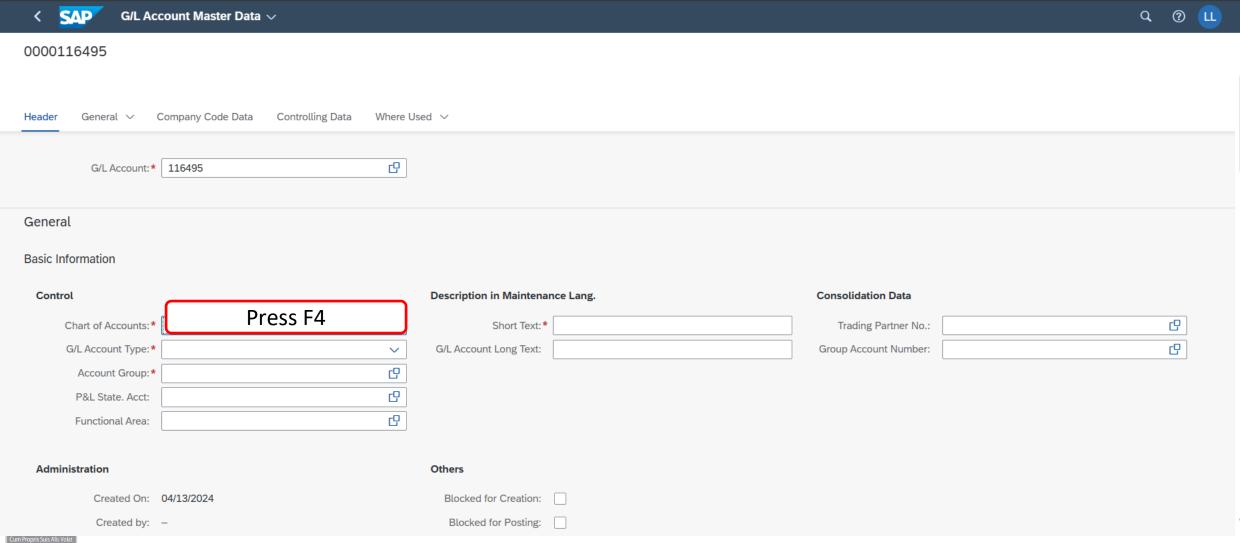
- Purpose: Set up a reconciliation account to ensure that the entries in the subsidiary ledgers (like Accounts Payable) synchronize automatically with the G/L.
- **Significance:** Reconciliation accounts are essential for maintaining the integrity between the G/L and subsidiary ledgers, facilitating accurate financial reporting and compliance.







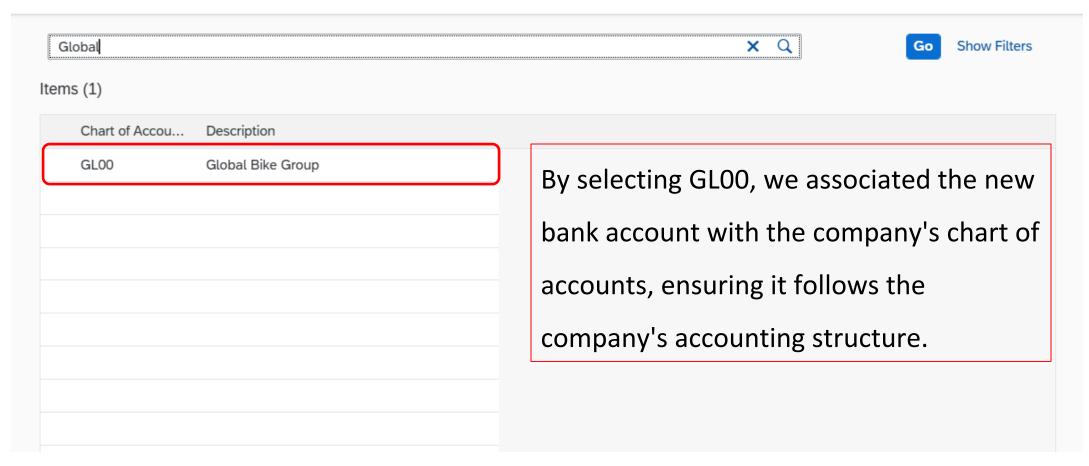






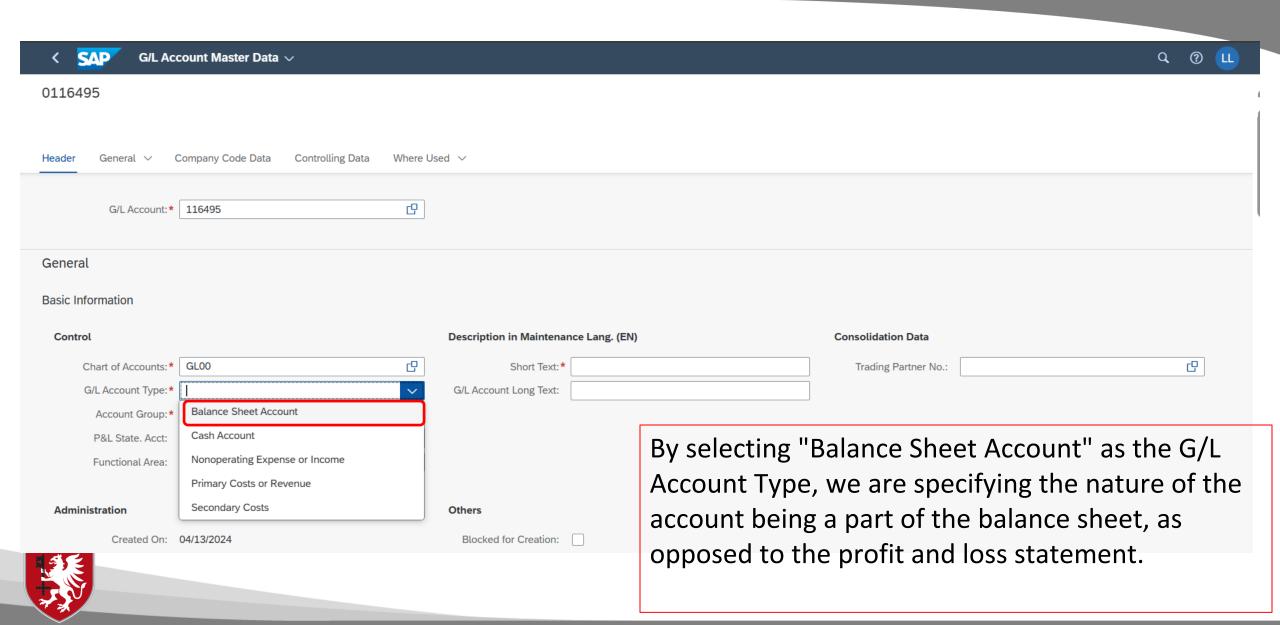


Select: Chart of Accounts











Account Group: * P&L State. Acct: Functional Area:	Press F4		
Administration	Others		
Created On: 04/13/20	024 Blocked fo	for Creation:	
Created by: -	Blocked	I for Posting:	





Sele	Select: Account Group					
S	earch					
Items (9)						
	Chart of Accou	Account Gr =	Name			
	GL00	00	Capital Asset Accounts			
	GL00	01	Current Asset Accounts			
	GL00	02	Property Capital Accounts			
	GL00	03	Outside Capital Accounts			
	GL00	04	Revenues			
	GL00	07	Other Revenue and Expenditure			
	GL00	08	Secondary Costs			
	GL00	09	Carry-Forw., Capital & Statist			
	GL00	56	Operating Expenditure			

- **1. Capital Asset Accounts (00):** This would typically be used for long-term assets, which is not ideal for a bank account that is a current asset.
- **2. Property Capital Accounts (02):** These are usually associated with property, plant, and equipment and are not appropriate for bank accounts.
- **3. Outside Capital Accounts (03):** This generally relates to accounts associated with external investors or outside sources of capital, which is not the correct classification for a bank account.
- **4. Revenues (04):** This is used to record income and is not relevant for a bank account.
- **5. Other Revenue and Expenditure (07):** This could be used for miscellaneous or non-operational revenue and expenses but isn't a typical fit for a bank account.
- **6. Secondary Costs (08):** These are generally used for internal cost allocations and are not suitable for bank accounts.
- **7.** Carry-Forward., Capital & Statist (09): This is typically for year-end carry forward accounts and statistical entries.
- **8. Operating Expenditure (56):** These are for recording operating expenses, which does not apply to a bank account.





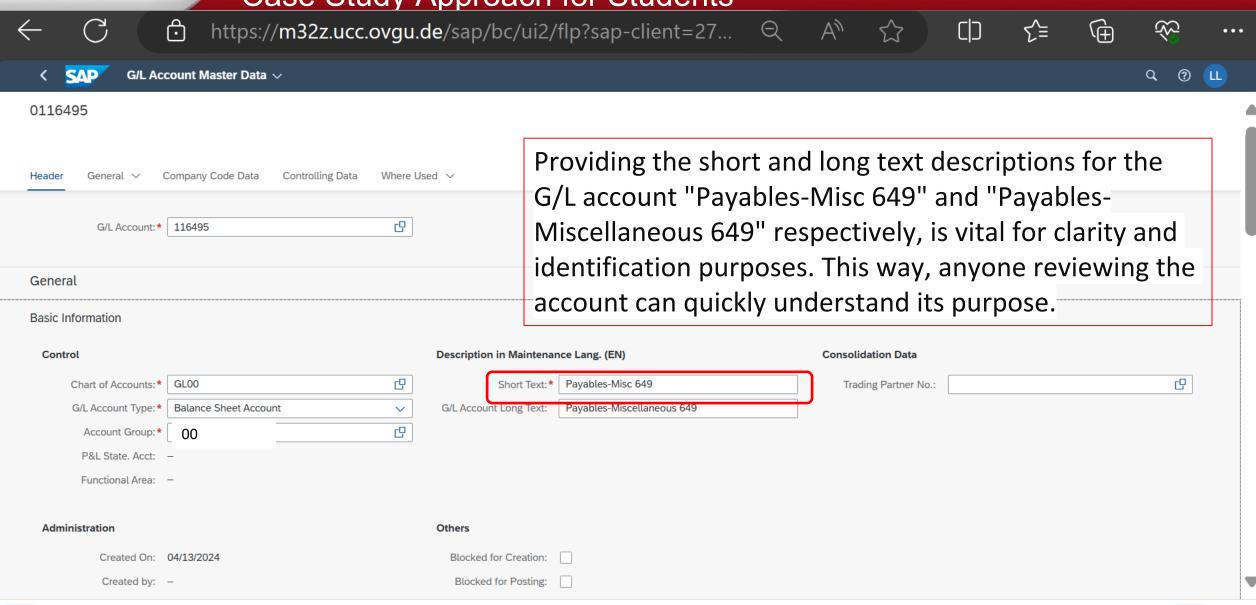
Current assets are expected to be liquidated within one year. By associating this G/L account with current assets, we're classifying it as such, and it will inherit the control features and number range from the account group.

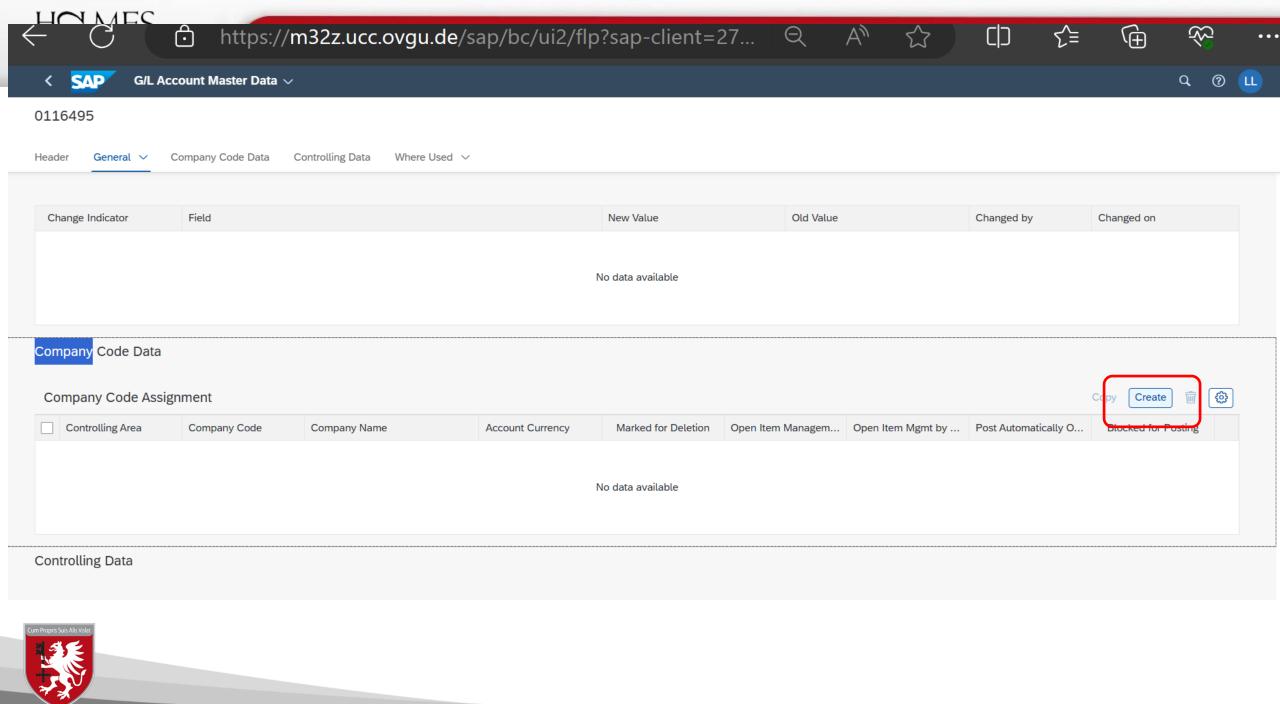
Current Asset Accounts would logically include reconciliation accounts for accounts payable. However,



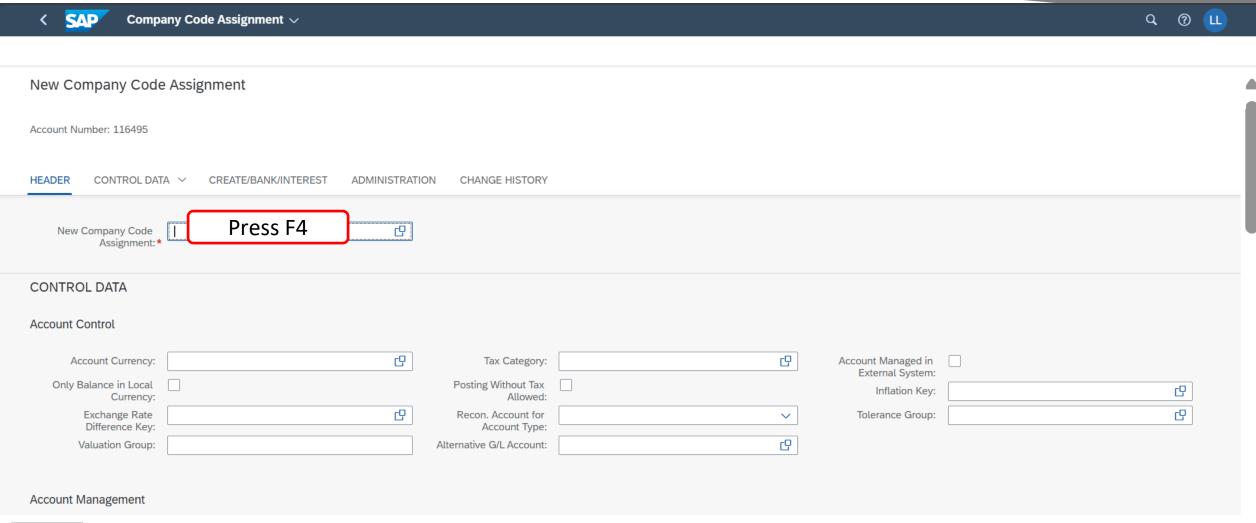


Draft updated













Select: New Company Code Assignment						
						Go Hide Filters
Company Code:	Company Name:	C	Chart of Accounts:	C	G/L Account:	<u> </u>
Company Cod	e Company Name					
DE00	Global Bike Germany GmbH					
US00	Global Bike Inc.					
	Click to Select					

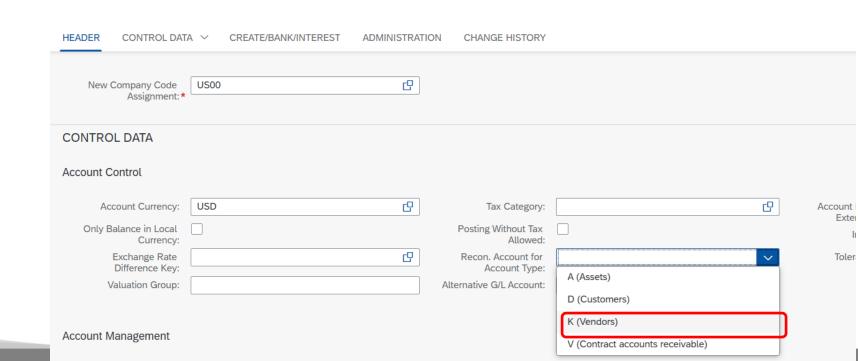
When we press F4 to create a new company code assignment, we're linking this G/L account to a specific company code within the SAP system. In this case, we select "Global Bike Inc." with the company code "US00", which means that this G/L account will be used for transactions recorded by this particular legal entity.



The selection of "Vendors" as the reconciliation account for account type indicates that this G/L account will be used to reconcile the totals of subsidiary ledger accounts for vendors. In SAP, a reconciliation account is one that is updated automatically with transactions recorded in the subsidiary ledgers, ensuring that the general ledger always reflects the aggregated, up-to-date balances of all related New Company Code Assignment

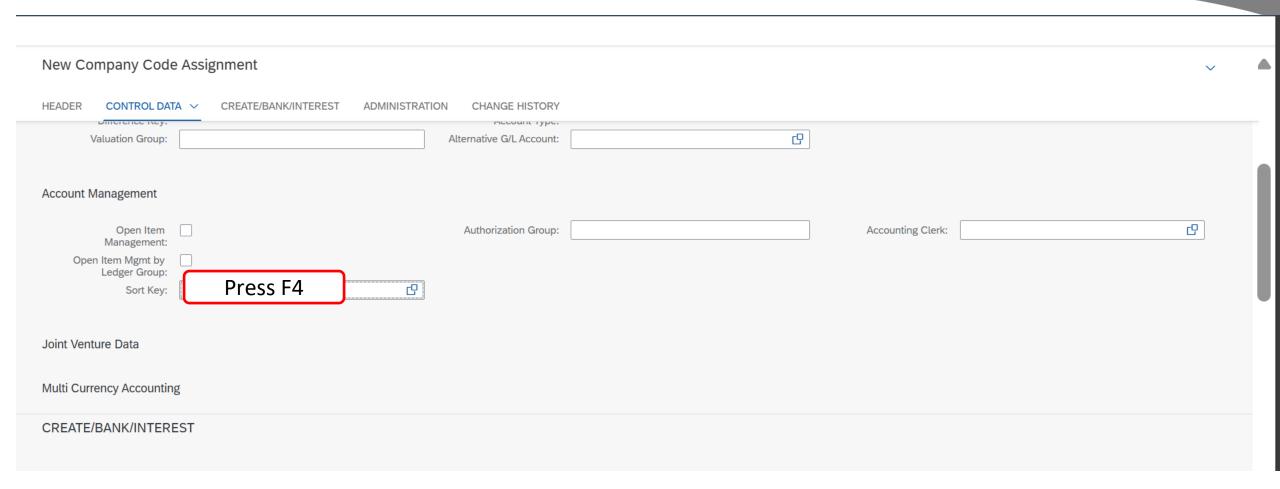
Account Number: 116495

subsidiary ledger entries.



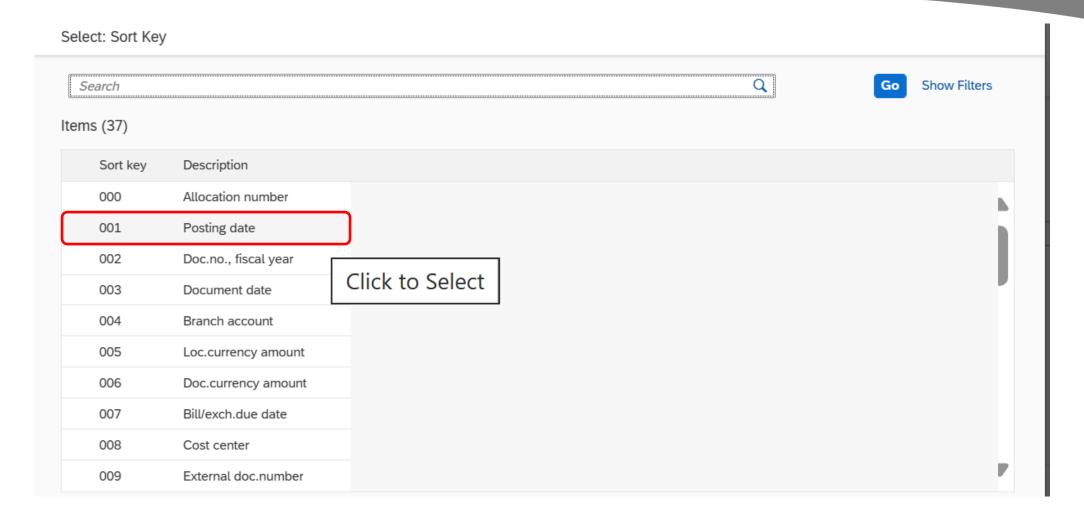






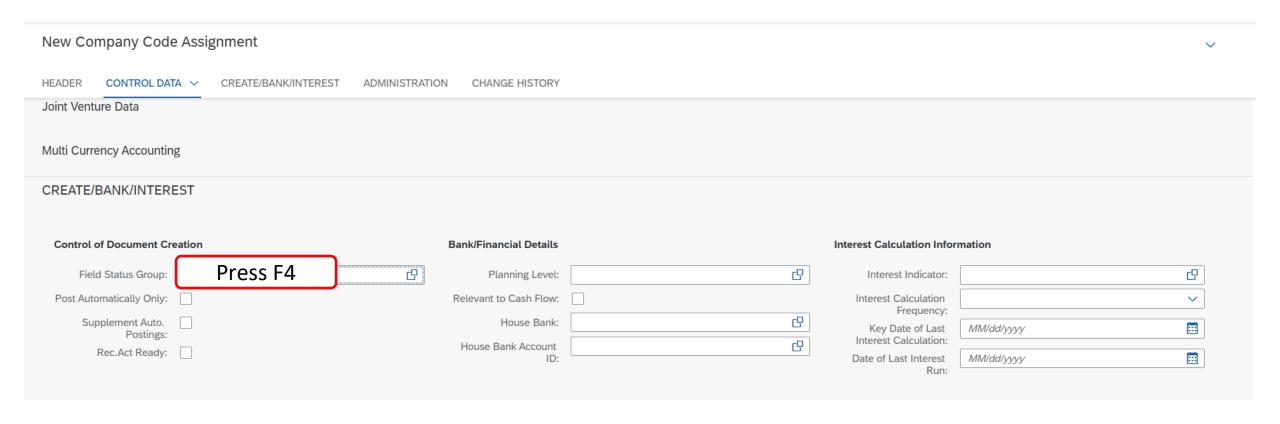








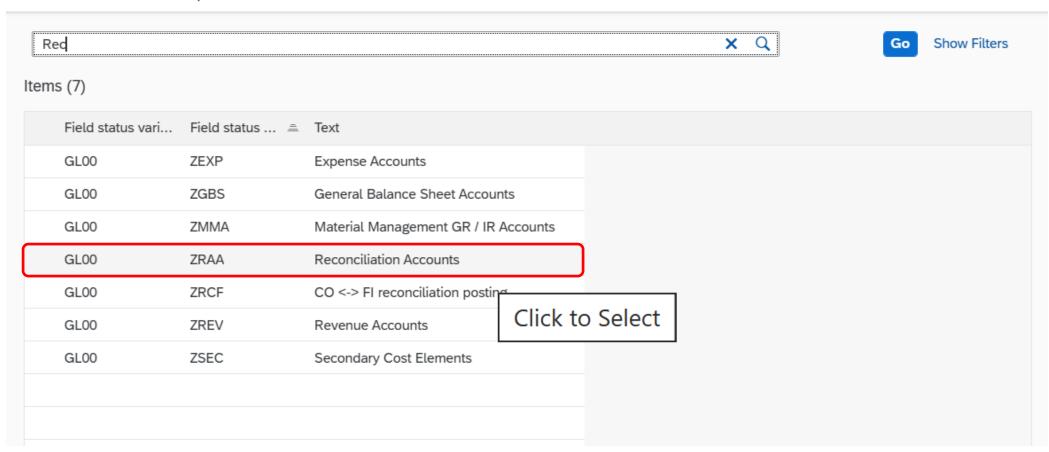






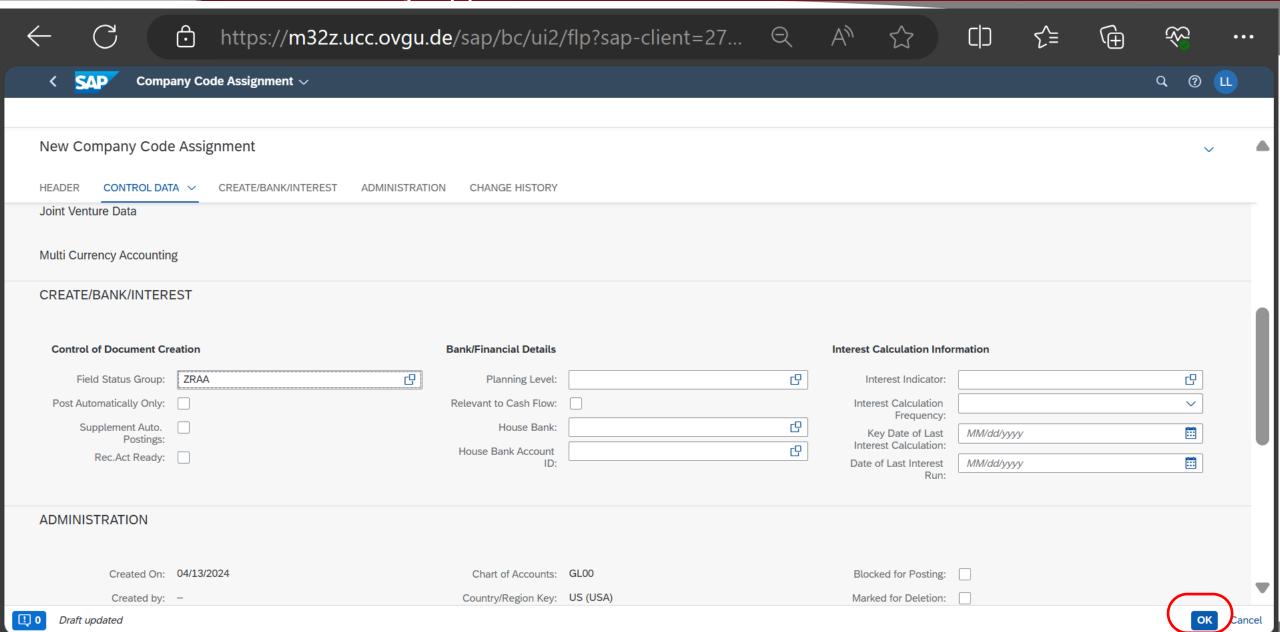


Select: Field Status Group



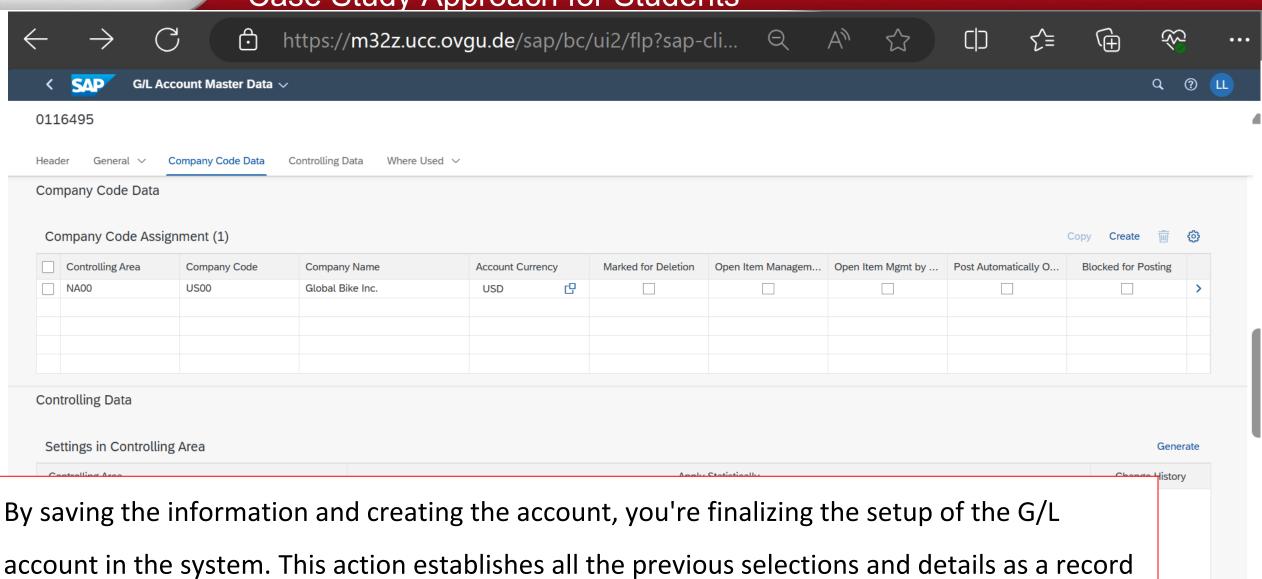








Save



in the system, which will then be used in financial transactions.



Step 3: Create Expense Account in General Ledger

- **Purpose:** Record transactions related to specific expenses, such as rent.
- Significance: Expense accounts are used to track operational costs, crucial for budget monitoring and financial analysis.

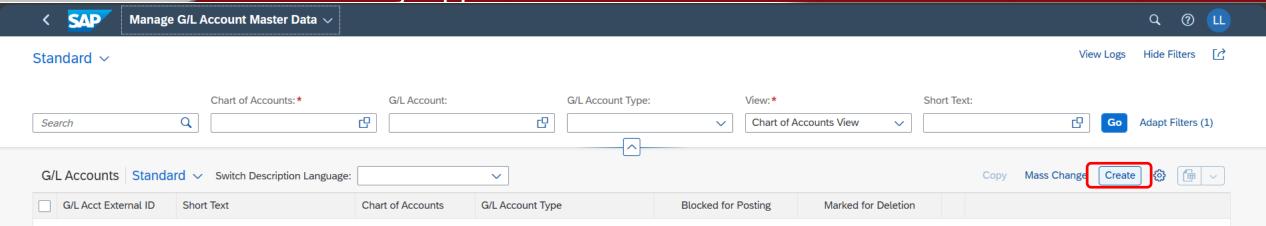




In Step 3, we're instructed to create an expense account in the General Ledger, specifically for recording rent expenses. Expense accounts are crucial for tracking costs that the company incurs during its operations. By using the account type "Primary Costs" or Revenue," we specify that the account will be used for expenses (costs) rather than income (revenue). "ZEXP" as the Field Status Group will dictate the fields required or optional during document entry, and linking the account to the cost element category "01" indicates that it's a primary cost account, which affects how the costs are analyzed and reported in controlling and profitability analysis.

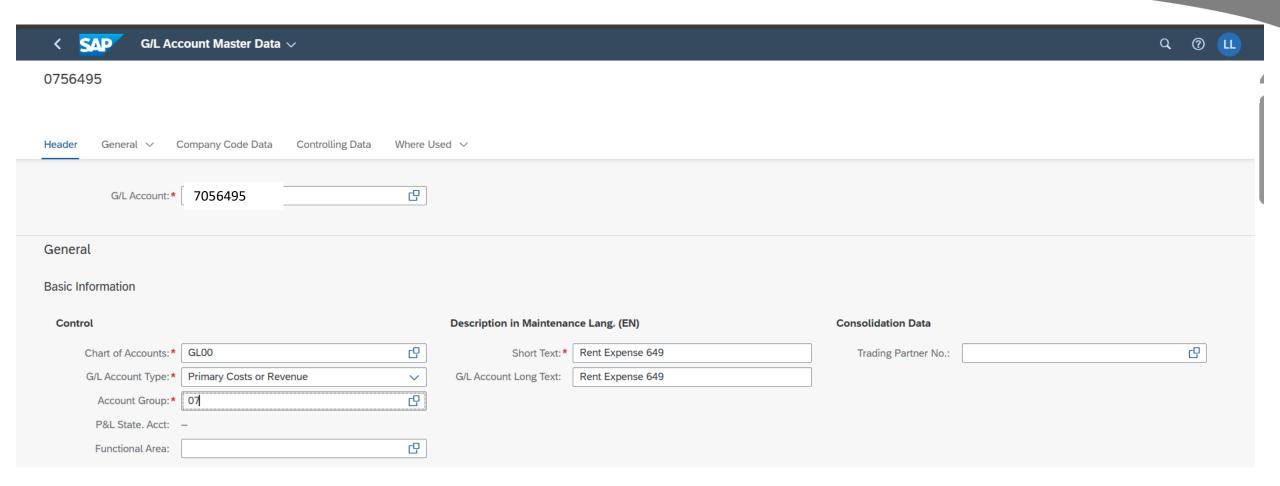






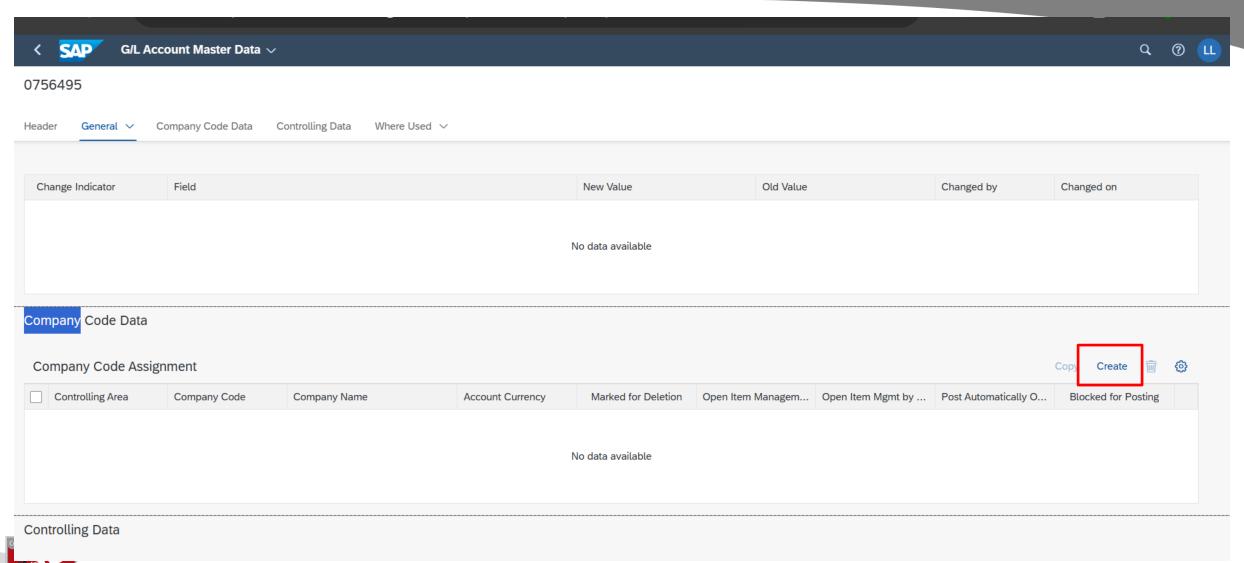




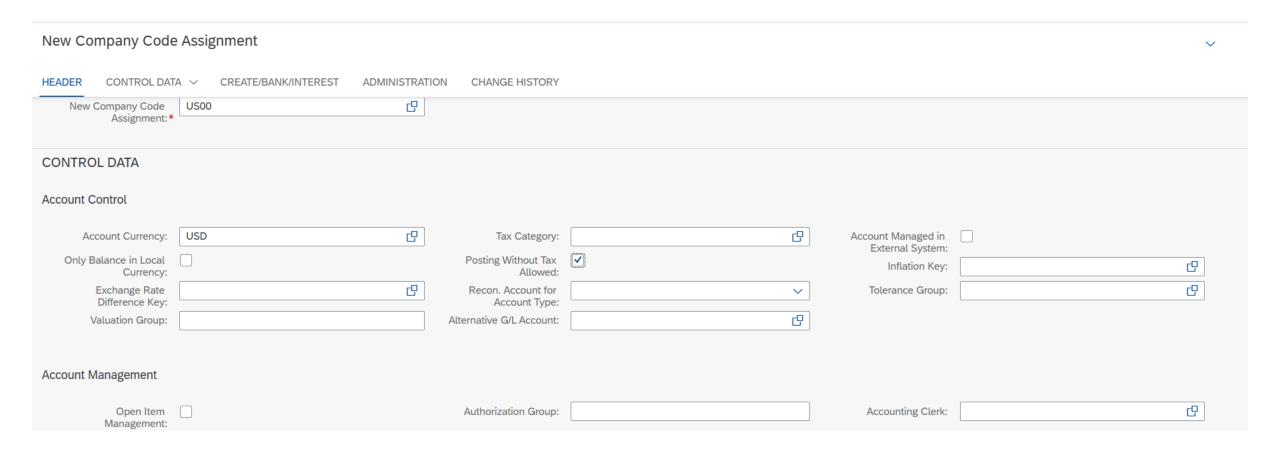












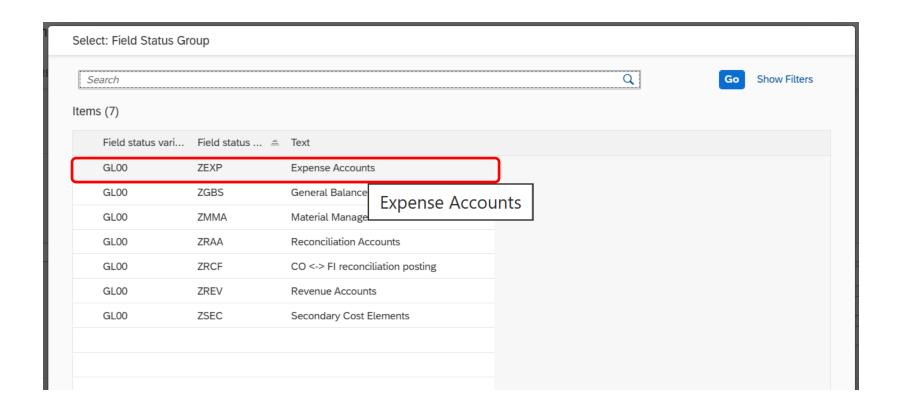




Account Management				
Open Item Management:		Authorization Group:	Accounting Clerk:	G
Open Item Mgmt by Ledger Group:				
Sort Key:	001			
Joint Venture Data				
Multi Currency Accounting	*			

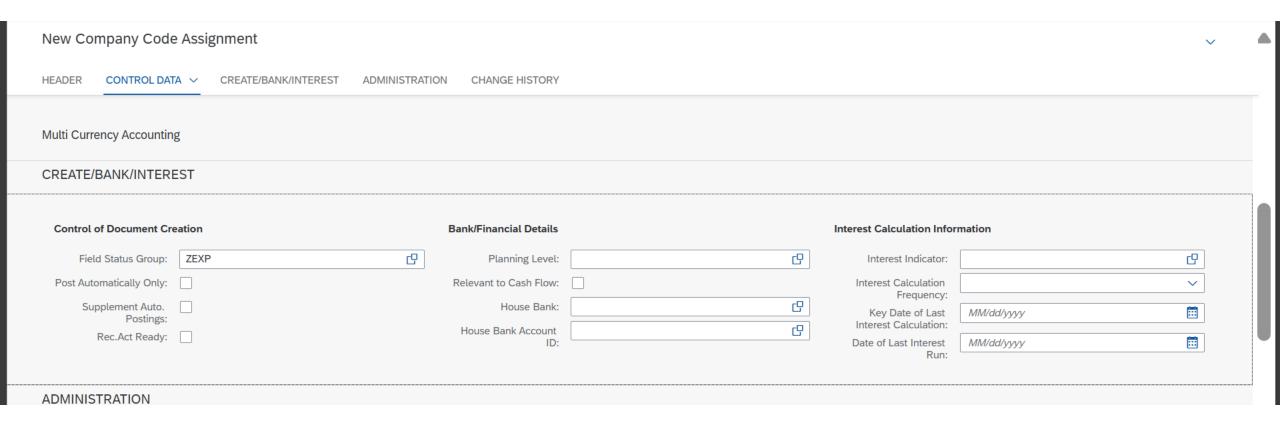






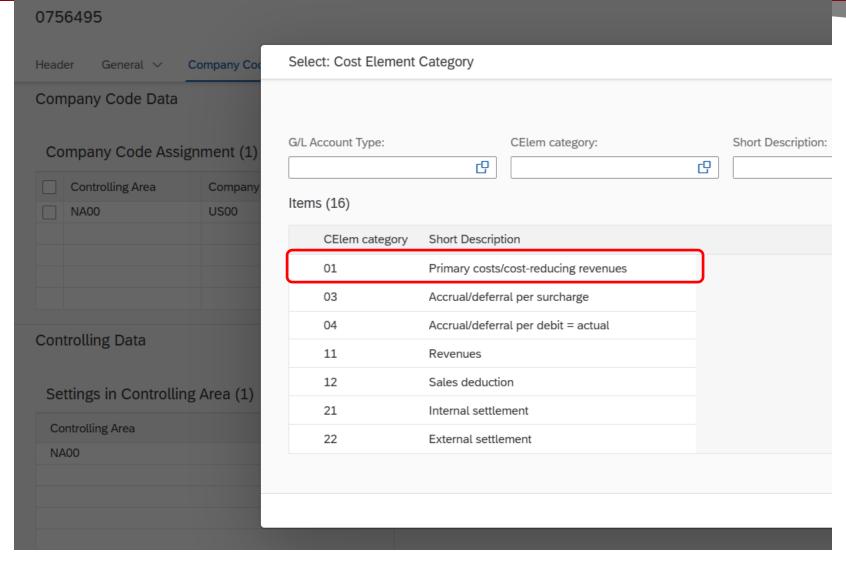
















Each of these steps ensures that the financial data is organized and processed in a manner that supports the company's reporting, planning, and analysis activities. The correct setup and categorization of these accounts allow for accurate financial statements and insights into the company's financial health.





Step 4: Create Vendor Master Record for Landlord

- Purpose: To ensure all transactions related to a specific vendor (landlord in this case) are recorded against a single entity within the system.
- Significance: Streamlines processing and monitoring of all vendor-related financial activities, such as payments and invoices.





Step 5-10: Post and Review Transactions

- Purpose: These steps involve actual financial transactions like transferring funds, posting rent expenses, and paying the landlord.
- **Significance:** Facilitates the day-to-day operational accounting tasks, ensuring all financial activities are captured accurately in real-time.





Step 11-13: Display and Review Account Balances

- Purpose: To review the transactions posted in the G/L and subledgers, ensuring they are recorded correctly.
- **Significance:** Critical for periodic checks and balances, aids in the preparation of accurate financial statements for reporting purposes.

