|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Customizing Documentation | Customer access permitted for |
| Project ApolloProject Apollo | EXXM SystemsEXXM Systems |

Customizing Documentation

Project Apollo

YOUR COMPANY/PROJECT LOGO

Document History

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Version | Date | Company | Author/Editor | Status | Change |
| 0.1 |  |  |  |  |  |

Start the numbering of the versions with 0.1 for the first Draft version and increment it for every further version, means 0.2, 0.3 and so on

Example:

0.1 for the first version of a document is

0.2 Draft

0.3 Draft / Internal Review

0.9 Sent for CMA CGM Approval

1.0 When Approved for the first time

1.1, 1.2,… for Following modifications (internal or external) - until a new approbation

2.0 When the document is approved for the second time

2.1, 2.2,… For the next updates

Status of the Documents could be:

Draft

Sent for CMA CGM Approval

Approved

Table of Contents

View V\_TFKB: Functional areas 4

Table TFKB: Functional areas 5

Table TFKBT: Name of the functional areas 6

View V\_T001: Company Code 7

Table T882: Company Code/Ledger Assignment 10

Table T001: Company Codes 11

View V\_TGSB: Business areas 12

Table TGSB: Business Areas 13

Table TGSBT: Business Area Names 14

View ADDRESS: 15

Table ADRV: Address Where-Used List (Business Address Services) 17

Table ADRV: Address Where-Used List (Business Address Services) 18

View ADDRESS\_4.6: 19

View V\_T001W: Plants 21

Table T001W: Plants/Branches 23

View V\_T880: Internal trading partners 24

Table T880: Global Company Data (for KONS Ledger) 25

# View V\_TFKB: Functional areas

**Define Functional Area**

In this activity you create your functional areas .

**Example**

Typical functional areas are Sales, Production, Marketing, Administration and Research & Development.

**Activities**

Create the functional areas you require.

## Table TFKB: Functional areas

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MANDT Client | FKBER Functional Area | AUTHGRP FM: Authorization Group of Functional Area | STR\_ID Master Data Subdivision ID | FNSUB1 Substring 1 of Functional Area | FNSUB2 Substring 2 of Functional Area | FNSUB3 Substring 3 of Functional Area | CREATED\_BY FIFM: Created By |
| 100 | 0004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | Z100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | Z300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | Z400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | Z500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | Z980 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Table TFKBT: Name of the functional areas

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MANDT Client | SPRAS Language Key | FKBER Functional Area | FKBTX Name of the functional area |
| 100 | EN | 0004 | Functional area 0004 |
| 100 | EN | Z100 | Production |
| 100 | EN | Z300 | Sales and Distribution |
| 100 | EN | Z400 | Administration |
| 100 | EN | Z500 | Research & Development |
| 100 | EN | Z980 | Accrued costs |

# View V\_T001: Company Code

**Edit, Copy, Delete, Check Company Code**

In this activity you create your company codes. The company code is an organizational unit used in accounting. It is used to structure the business organization from a financial accounting perspective.

We recommend that you copy a company code from an existing company code. This has the advantage that you also copy the existing company code-specific parameters. If necessary, you can then change certain data in the relevant application. This is much less time-consuming than creating a new company code. See "Recommendations" for more details about copying a company code.

If you do not wish to copy an existing company code, you can create a new company code and make all the settings yourself. You define your company codes by specifying the following information:

-Company code key

You can select a four-character alpha-numeric key as the company code key. This key identifies the company code and must be entered when posting business transactions or creating company code-specific master data, for example.

-Company code name

-Address data

The address data is necessary for correspondence and is printed on reports, such as the advance return for tax on sales/purchases.

-Country currency

Your accounts must be managed in the national currency. This currency is also known as the local currency or the company code currency. Amounts that are posted in foreign currency are translated into local currency.

-Country key

The country key specifies which country is to be seen as the home country; all other countries are interpreted as "abroad". This is significant for business and payment transactions because different forms are used for foreign payment transactions. This setting also enables you to use different address formatting for foreign correspondence.

-Language key

The system uses the language key to determine text automatically in the language of the relevant country. This is necessary when creating checks, for example.

You do not specify the functional characteristic of the company code until configuring the relevant application.

You can set up several company codes per client to manage the accounts of independent organizations simultaneously. At least one company code must be set up in each client.

To take full advantage of SAP system integration, you must link company codes to the organizational units of other applications. If, for example, you specify a CO account assignment (for example, cost center or internal order ) when entering a document in FI, then the system must determine a controlling area to transfer this data to CO. You must specify how the system is to determine the appropriate controlling area.

The system derives the controlling area from the company code if you assign it directly to a company code. You can also assign several company codes to one controlling area.

**Standard settings**

Company code 0001 has already been created in clients 000 and 001 for the country DE (Germany). All country-specific information ("parameters") is preset in this company code, such as the payment methods, tax calculation procedures, and chart of accounts typical for this country.

If you want to create a company code for the USA and its legal requirements, you must first of all run the country installation program in client 001 . The country of company code 0001 is then set to "US" and all country-specific parameters related to it are set to the USA. For more information, see the Set Up Clients activity under "Basic Functions" in the Customizing menu.

**Recommendation**

You should keep the preset company code number 0001 if you only require one company code. This keeps to a minimum the number of tables you need to set up.

You can copy a company code using a special Customizing function. Company code-specific specifications are copied to your new company code. The target company code must not yet be defined, it is defined automatically during the copying procedure.

SAP recommends the following procedure when creating company codes:

1. Create the company code using the function "Copy Company Code".

2. Enter special company code data with the function "Edit Company Code Data".

You can also use the function "Edit Company Code Data" to create a company code. However, in this instance, the company code "global data" is not copied. If you create a company code using the "Copy" function, most of the "global data" is also copied.

**Further notes**

You should create a company code according to tax law, commercial law, and other financial accounting criteria. As a rule, a company code in the SAP system represents a legally independent company. The company code can also represent a legally dependent operating unit based abroad if there are external reporting requirements for this operating unit, which can also be in the relevant local currency.

For segment reporting according to Anglo-American accounting practices, you need to represent the regions in which the company has significant dealings. This reporting data can be generated entirely on the basis of company codes.

For processing company codes, there are extended functions that you can access with the function call "administer" or "Copy, delete, check company code". The entry in the company code table is processed in these functions as well as all dependent Customizing and system tables in which the plant is a key.

For more information on the extended functions, see Copy/Delete/Check/Process Project IMG .

In addition to these functions, there is also the "Replace" function. You use this function if you want to change a company code key. This is only possible if no postings have been made in the company code that is to be replaced. You should therefore only use this function for newly-created company codes.

**Activities**

1. Create your company codes based on the reference (company code 0001) delivered with the standard system. SAP recommends using the function "Copy Company Code" to create your company codes.

2. Go to the activity "Edit Company Code Data" and change the name, description, address, and currency. Maintain the company code data that has not been copied.

3. Use the project IMG view to postprocess data that is changed automatically. You can also carry out postprocessing at a later stage since the system keeps the generated project view.

## Table T882: Company Code/Ledger Assignment

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MANDT Client | BUKRS Company Code | RLDNR Ledger | BUKZ Blocking indicator | PRKZ Indicator: Ledger is always checked | PERIV Fiscal Year Variant | GLSIP Write line items | VTRHJ Balance carried forward to fiscal year | CURR1 Currency key of currency 2 | CURR2 Currency key of currency 3 |
| 100 | PL01 | 0 | 1 | X | K4 |  |  | PLN |  |
| 100 | UA01 | 0 | 1 | X | K4 |  |  | UAH |  |
| 100 | US01 | 0 | 1 | X | K4 |  |  | USD |  |
| 100 | VE01 | 0 | 1 | X | K4 |  |  | VEB |  |
| 100 | ZA01 | 0 | 1 | X | K4 |  |  | ZAR | EUR |

## Table T001: Company Codes

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MANDT Client | BUKRS Company Code | BUTXT Name of Company Code or Company | ORT01 City | LAND1 Country Key | WAERS Currency Key | SPRAS Language Key | KTOPL Chart of Accounts | WAABW Maximum exchange rate deviation in percent | PERIV Fiscal Year Variant |
| 100 | PL01 | Country Template PL | Poland | PL | PLN | PL | CAPL | 00 | K4 |
| 100 | UA01 | Country Template UA | Ukraine | UA | UAH | UK | CAUA | 00 | K4 |
| 100 | US01 | Country Template US | U.S.A. | US | USD | EN | CANA | 10 | K4 |
| 100 | VE01 | Country Template VE | Venezuela | VE | VEB | ES | INT | 10 | K4 |
| 100 | ZA01 | Country Template ZA | South Africa | ZA | ZAR | EN | INT | 10 | K4 |

# View V\_TGSB: Business areas

**Define Business Area**

**Use**

In this section you create business areas. A business area is an organizational unit within accounting that represents a separate area of operations or responsibilities in a business organization .

When defining a business area, you enter a four-character alphanumeric key and the name of the business area.

In a client , you can set up several business areas to which the system can assign the postings made in all company codes defined in this client. To ensure consistency in document entry, you should give business areas the same name in all company codes.

You make all other specifications for your business areas in the Financial Accounting Implementation Guide.

**Activities**

If necessary, create business areas.

**Further notes**

For more information about business areas, see the SAP Library under Financial Accounting -> General Ledger Accounting -> Business Area .

## Table TGSB: Business Areas

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MANDT Client | GSBER Business Area | GSBER\_KONS Consolidation business area | GSBER\_GLOB Globally unique business area |
| 100 | 0001 |  |  |
| 100 | 0002 |  |  |
| 100 | 0003 |  |  |
| 100 | 0004 |  |  |
| 100 | 0005 |  |  |

## Table TGSBT: Business Area Names

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MANDT Client | SPRAS Language Key | GSBER Business Area | GTEXT Business area description |
| 100 | DE | 0002 | Geschäftsbereich 0001 |
| 100 | DE | 0003 | Geschäftsbereich 0001 |
| 100 | DE | 0004 | Geschäftsbereich 0001 |
| 100 | DE | 0005 | Geschäftsbereich 0001 |
| 100 | EN | 0001 | Business area 0001 |
| 100 | EN | 0002 | Business area 0002 |
| 100 | EN | 0003 | Business area 0003 |
| 100 | EN | 0004 | Business area 0004 |
| 100 | EN | 0005 | Business area 0005 |
| 100 | RU | 0002 | Бизнес-сфера 0001 |
| 100 | RU | 0003 | Бизнес-сфера 0001 |
| 100 | RU | 0004 | Бизнес-сфера 0001 |
| 100 | RU | 0005 | Бизнес-сфера 0001 |

# View ADDRESS:

**Define, copy, delete, check plant**

The plant is an operating area or branch within a company.

The plant is embedded in the organizational structure as follows:

-The plant is assigned to a single company code . A company code can have several plants.

-Several storage locations in which material stocks are managed can belong to a plant.

-A single business area is assigned to a plant and to a division .

-A plant can be assigned to several combinations of sales organization and distribution channel .

-A plant can have several shipping points. A shipping point can be assigned to several plants.

-A plant can be defined as a maintenance planning plant .

A plant has the following attributes:

-A plant has an address.

-A plant has a language.

-A plant belongs to a country.

-A plant has its own material master data. You can maintain data at plant level for the following views on a material master record in particular: MRP, Purchasing, Storage, Work scheduling, Production resources/tools, Forecasting, Quality management, Sales, Costing.

The plant plays an important role in the following areas:

-material valuation

If the valuation level is the plant, the material stocks are valuated at plant level. If the valuation level is the plant, you can define the material prices for each plant. Each plant can have its own account determination .

-inventory management

The material stocks are managed within a plant.

-MRP

Material requirements are planned for each plant. Each plant has its own MRP data. Analyses for materials planning can be made across plants.

-production

-costing

In costing, valuation prices are defined only within a plant.

-plant maintenance

If a plant performs plant maintenance planning tasks, it is defined as a maintenance planning plant. A maintenance planning plant can also carry out planning tasks for other plants (maintenance plants).

**Further notes**

Choose "Administer" or "Copy, delete, check plant" to work on a plant. The system changes the plant table and all dependent Customizing and system tables where the plant occurs as a key. For more, see Copy/Delete/Check / Edit Project IMG .

**Recommendation**

Plant 0001 is already preset in all dependent tables. SAP recommends that you change only the attributes and not this number. For further settings, this enables you to access the sample entries, considerably reducing the time required for maintenance. To create new plants, use the Extended Copyer to make copies of Plant 0001.

**Activities**

1. Create your plants and their respective local data, referring closely to the reference (plant 0001) provided by SAP.

2. You can also copy, delete or check environment data.

3. You the Project IMG view to work on the data the system has changed. The generated project view is retained so you can do this work later.

## Table ADRV: Address Where-Used List (Business Address Services)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CLIENT Client | ADDRNUMBER Address number | CONSNUMBER Where-used list serial number | APPL\_TABLE Application table logical name (address management) | APPL\_FIELD Application table address where-used list logical field name | APPL\_KEY Application table key (incl. client) | ADDR\_GROUP Address Group (Key) (Business Address Services) | OWNER Flag: Reference of Owner Object of Address | \_DATAAGING Data Filter Value for Data Aging |
| 100 | 23692 | 0000000001 | T001W | ADRNR | 100Z002 | CA01 | X | 00000000 |
| 100 | 23693 | 0000000001 | T001W | ADRNR | 100Z003 | CA01 | X | 00000000 |
| 100 | 23694 | 0000000001 | T001W | ADRNR | 100Z004 | CA01 | X | 00000000 |
| 100 | 23695 | 0000000001 | T001W | ADRNR | 100Z005 | CA01 | X | 00000000 |

## Table ADRV: Address Where-Used List (Business Address Services)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CLIENT Client | ADDRNUMBER Address number | CONSNUMBER Where-used list serial number | APPL\_TABLE Application table logical name (address management) | APPL\_FIELD Application table address where-used list logical field name | APPL\_KEY Application table key (incl. client) | ADDR\_GROUP Address Group (Key) (Business Address Services) | OWNER Flag: Reference of Owner Object of Address | \_DATAAGING Data Filter Value for Data Aging |
| 100 | 23693 | 0000000001 | T001W | ADRNR | 100Z003 | CA01 | X | 00000000 |
| 100 | 23694 | 0000000001 | T001W | ADRNR | 100Z004 | CA01 | X | 00000000 |
| 100 | 23695 | 0000000001 | T001W | ADRNR | 100Z005 | CA01 | X | 00000000 |

# View ADDRESS\_4.6:

**Define, copy, delete, check plant**

The plant is an operating area or branch within a company.

The plant is embedded in the organizational structure as follows:

-The plant is assigned to a single company code . A company code can have several plants.

-Several storage locations in which material stocks are managed can belong to a plant.

-A single business area is assigned to a plant and to a division .

-A plant can be assigned to several combinations of sales organization and distribution channel .

-A plant can have several shipping points. A shipping point can be assigned to several plants.

-A plant can be defined as a maintenance planning plant .

A plant has the following attributes:

-A plant has an address.

-A plant has a language.

-A plant belongs to a country.

-A plant has its own material master data. You can maintain data at plant level for the following views on a material master record in particular: MRP, Purchasing, Storage, Work scheduling, Production resources/tools, Forecasting, Quality management, Sales, Costing.

The plant plays an important role in the following areas:

-material valuation

If the valuation level is the plant, the material stocks are valuated at plant level. If the valuation level is the plant, you can define the material prices for each plant. Each plant can have its own account determination .

-inventory management

The material stocks are managed within a plant.

-MRP

Material requirements are planned for each plant. Each plant has its own MRP data. Analyses for materials planning can be made across plants.

-production

-costing

In costing, valuation prices are defined only within a plant.

-plant maintenance

If a plant performs plant maintenance planning tasks, it is defined as a maintenance planning plant. A maintenance planning plant can also carry out planning tasks for other plants (maintenance plants).

**Further notes**

Choose "Administer" or "Copy, delete, check plant" to work on a plant. The system changes the plant table and all dependent Customizing and system tables where the plant occurs as a key. For more, see Copy/Delete/Check / Edit Project IMG .

**Recommendation**

Plant 0001 is already preset in all dependent tables. SAP recommends that you change only the attributes and not this number. For further settings, this enables you to access the sample entries, considerably reducing the time required for maintenance. To create new plants, use the Extended Copyer to make copies of Plant 0001.

**Activities**

1. Create your plants and their respective local data, referring closely to the reference (plant 0001) provided by SAP.

2. You can also copy, delete or check environment data.

3. You the Project IMG view to work on the data the system has changed. The generated project view is retained so you can do this work later.

# View V\_T001W: Plants

**Define, copy, delete, check plant**

The plant is an operating area or branch within a company.

The plant is embedded in the organizational structure as follows:

-The plant is assigned to a single company code . A company code can have several plants.

-Several storage locations in which material stocks are managed can belong to a plant.

-A single business area is assigned to a plant and to a division .

-A plant can be assigned to several combinations of sales organization and distribution channel .

-A plant can have several shipping points. A shipping point can be assigned to several plants.

-A plant can be defined as a maintenance planning plant .

A plant has the following attributes:

-A plant has an address.

-A plant has a language.

-A plant belongs to a country.

-A plant has its own material master data. You can maintain data at plant level for the following views on a material master record in particular: MRP, Purchasing, Storage, Work scheduling, Production resources/tools, Forecasting, Quality management, Sales, Costing.

The plant plays an important role in the following areas:

-material valuation

If the valuation level is the plant, the material stocks are valuated at plant level. If the valuation level is the plant, you can define the material prices for each plant. Each plant can have its own account determination .

-inventory management

The material stocks are managed within a plant.

-MRP

Material requirements are planned for each plant. Each plant has its own MRP data. Analyses for materials planning can be made across plants.

-production

-costing

In costing, valuation prices are defined only within a plant.

-plant maintenance

If a plant performs plant maintenance planning tasks, it is defined as a maintenance planning plant. A maintenance planning plant can also carry out planning tasks for other plants (maintenance plants).

**Further notes**

Choose "Administer" or "Copy, delete, check plant" to work on a plant. The system changes the plant table and all dependent Customizing and system tables where the plant occurs as a key. For more, see Copy/Delete/Check / Edit Project IMG .

**Recommendation**

Plant 0001 is already preset in all dependent tables. SAP recommends that you change only the attributes and not this number. For further settings, this enables you to access the sample entries, considerably reducing the time required for maintenance. To create new plants, use the Extended Copyer to make copies of Plant 0001.

**Activities**

1. Create your plants and their respective local data, referring closely to the reference (plant 0001) provided by SAP.

2. You can also copy, delete or check environment data.

3. You the Project IMG view to work on the data the system has changed. The generated project view is retained so you can do this work later.

## Table T001W: Plants/Branches

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MANDT Client | WERKS Plant | NAME1 Name | BWKEY Valuation area | KUNNR Customer Number of Plant | LIFNR Supplier Number of Plant | FABKL Factory calendar key | NAME2 Name 2 | STRAS Street and House Number |
| 100 | Z001 | Minsk Office |  |  |  | 01 |  | Berliner Alle 103 |
| 100 | Z002 | Homel Office |  |  |  | 01 |  |  |
| 100 | Z003 | Brest Office |  |  |  | 01 |  |  |
| 100 | Z004 | Vitebsk Office |  |  |  | 01 |  |  |
| 100 | Z005 | Grodno Office |  |  |  | 01 |  |  |

# View V\_T880: Internal trading partners

**Define company**

In this step you can create companies. A company is an organizational unit in Accounting which represents a business organization according to the requirements of commercial law in a particular country.

You store basic data for each company in company definition. You only specify particular functions when you customize in Financial Accounting. Company G0000 is preset in all foreign key tables.

In the SAP system, consolidation functions in financial accounting are based on companies. A company can comprise one or more company codes.

When you create a company you should bear in mind the following points relating to group accounting:

-If your organization uses several clients , the companies which only appear as group-internal business partners, and are not operational in each system, must be maintained in each client. This is a precondition for the account assignment of a group-internal trading partner.

-Companies must be cataloged in a list of company IDs which is consistent across the group. The parent company usually provides this list of company IDs.

-It is also acceptable to designate legally dependent branches 'companies' and join them together as a legal unit by consolidation.

**Recommendation**

SAP recommends that you keep the preset company ID G00000 if you only require one company. In this way you reduce the number of tables which you need to adjust.

**Activities**

Create your companies.

**Further notes**

All company codes for a company must work with the same operational chart of accounts and fiscal year . The currencies used can be different.

## Table T880: Global Company Data (for KONS Ledger)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MANDT Client | RCOMP Company | NAME1 Company name | CNTRY Country of Company | NAME2 Name of company 2 | LANGU Language Key | STRET Street address of the company | POBOX Post office box of the company | PSTLC Global company zip code |
| 100 | ZE001 | EXXM Systems | DE |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | ZE002 | EXXM Systems Germany | DE |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | ZE003 | EXXM Systems Austria | DE |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | ZE004 | EXXM Systems Belgium | DE |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | ZE005 | EXXM Systems Canada | DE |  |  |  |  |  |