# Financial Accounting (FI)

Curriculum: Introduction to S/4HANA using Global Bike



### **Teaching material - Information**



#### **Teaching material - Version**

- **4.1** (April 2022)
- Software used
  - S/4HANA 2020
  - Fiori 3.0
- Model
  - Global Bike
- Prerequisites
  - No Prerequisites needed

### **Module Information**



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#### **Target Audience**

Beginner

#### **Module Information**



#### **Learning Objectives**

You are able to

- define the central organizational structures of the FI module.
- summarize the master data which is most important for the FI module.
- explain a standard financial accounting process.
- outline the basic functionalities of FI reporting.
- recognize some of integration points to other SAP modules.

# Agenda

- FI Organizational Structure
- FI Master Data
- FI Processes
- FI Reporting

### Goal of Financial Accounting (FI)

- Financial Accounting is designed to collect the transactional data that provides a foundation for preparing the standard portfolio of reports.
- In general, these reports are primarily, but not exclusively, directed at external parties.
- Standard reports include:
  - Balance Sheet
  - Income Statement
  - Statement of Cash Flows

### **Target Groups**

- Internal
  - Executives
  - Senior Management
  - Administrative Staff
  - Employees

- External
  - Legal Authorities
  - Banks
  - Auditors
  - Shareholders
  - Insurance
  - Taxing Authorities
  - Media
  - Financial Analysts

### FI Organizational Structure

- Client
  - An independent environment in the system
- Company Code
  - Represents an independent legal accounting unit
  - Balanced set of books, as required by law, are prepared at this level.
  - A client may have more than one company code
  - United States
  - Germany
  - United Kingdom
  - Australia
  - ...



### FI Organizational Structure

#### Chart of Accounts

- A classification scheme consisting of a group of general ledger (G/L) accounts
- Provides a framework for the recording of values to ensure an orderly rendering of accounting data
- The G/L accounts it contains are used by one or more company codes.

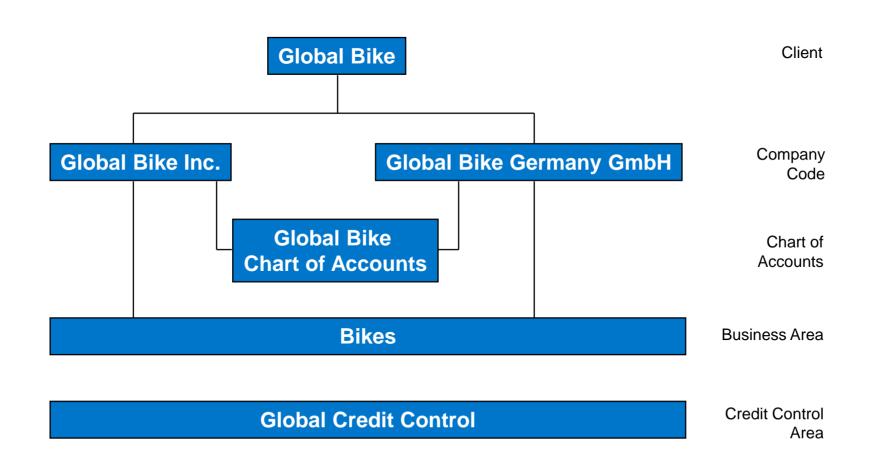
#### Credit Control Area

- An organizational entity which grants and monitors a credit limit for customers.
- It can include one or more company codes

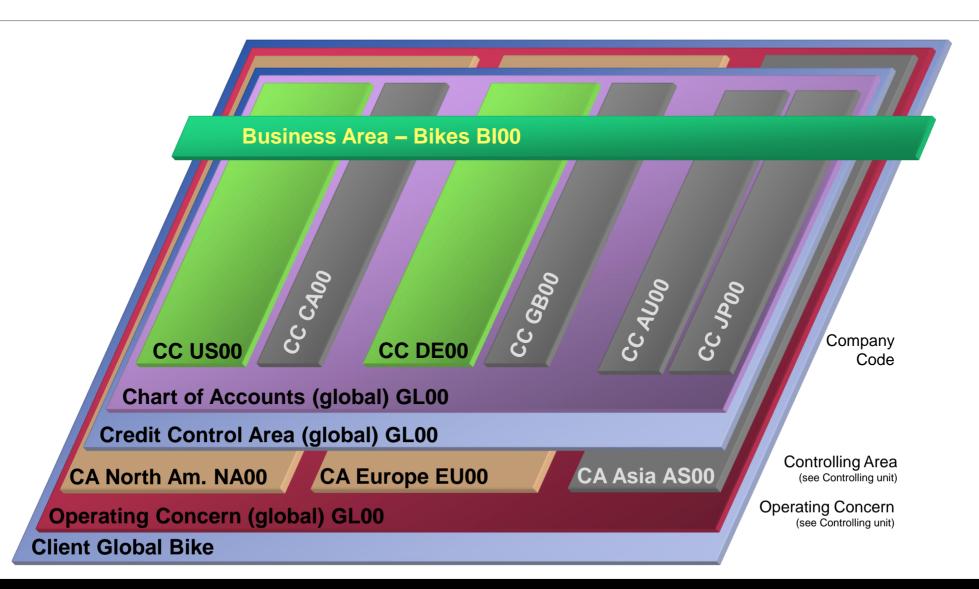
#### Business Area

- An organizational unit that represents a separate area of operations or responsibilities within an organization and to which value changes recorded in Financial Accounting can be allocated
- Financial statements can be created for business areas, and these statements can be used for various internal reporting purposes.

# **Global Bike Structure for Financial Accounting**



### Global Bike Enterprise Structure in SAP ERP (Accounting)



# Agenda

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### FI Master Data

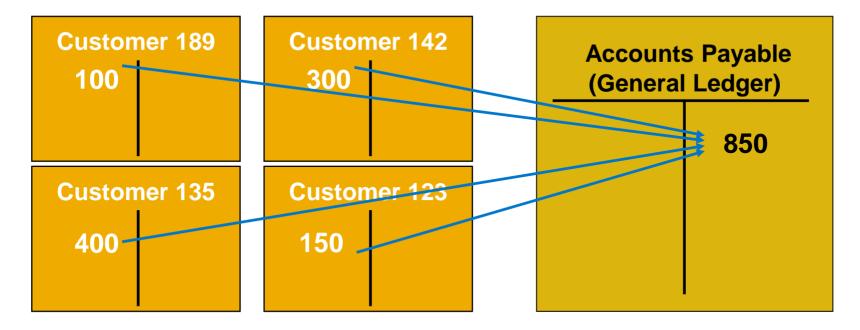
- General Ledger (G/L) Accounts
  - The unique combination of Company Code and Chart of Account creates a data storage area called a General Ledger.
  - The General Ledger contains a listing of the transactions effecting each account in the Chart of Accounts and the respective account balance.
  - It is utilized in the preparation of financial accounting statements.

#### FI Master Data

- Customer and Vendor Master Data
  - Customer and vendor account balances are maintained in FI through fully integrated accounts receivable and accounts payable sub-ledgers.
  - Financial postings for customers and vendors are made directly to their respective individual accounts and accompanied by a concurrent automatic posting to the General Ledger.

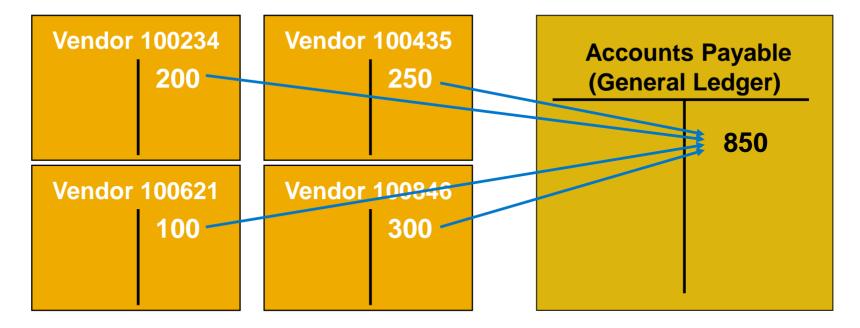
### **Customer Accounts**

- Accounts Receivable Sub-Ledger (FI-AR)
  - Information with respect to customers who purchase the enterprise's goods and services such as sales and payments made
  - Substantive and important integration between Sales and Distribution (SD) and Financial Accounting (FI)
  - Billings in SD generate FI journal entries for sales activity



#### **Vendor Accounts**

- Accounts Payable Sub-Ledger (FI-AP)
  - Information with respect to vendors from whom the enterprise purchases goods and services such as purchases and payments made
  - Substantive and important integration between Materials Management (MM) and Financial Accounting (FI)
  - Purchase and goods receipt activities in MM generate FI journal entries

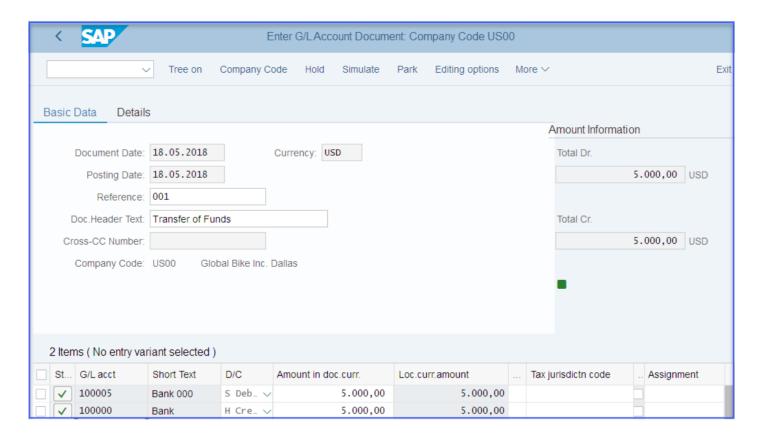


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### FI Processes

Posting a G/L Entry



Document 100000024 was posted in company code US00

# Agenda

- FI Organizational Structure
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G/L Account Summary





#### Balance Sheet

- Presentation of an organization's Assets, Liabilities, and Equity at a point in time
- Assets: What the company owns
- Liabilities: What the company owes
- Equity: The difference between Assets and Liabilities
- Assets = Liabilities + Equity

Balance Sheet Example

#### **Assets**

Cash	1,000
Accounts Receivable	3,000
Equipment	<u>500</u>
Total Assets	4,500

#### Liabilities

Accounts Payable	1750
Taxes Payable	500
Total Liabilities	2,250

#### **Equity**

Common Stock	2,000
Retained Earnings	250
Total Equity	2,250

Total Liabilities and Equity 4,500

#### Income Statement

- Presentation of an organization's revenues and expenses for a given period of time (e.g. monthly, quarterly, or yearly)
- Revenues, in a simple sense, are inflows of cash as a result of selling activities or the disposal of company assets.
- Expenses, in a simple sense, are outflows of cash or the creation of liabilities to support company operations.
- Revenues Expenses = Net Income

Income Statement Example

Revenue	
Sales	11,000
Deductions	<u>750</u>
Total Revenue	10,250
Operating Expenses	
Cost of Goods Sold	4,500
Operating Expenses	3,750
Total Expenses	8,250
Net Income Before Taxes	2,000
Taxes	750
Net Income	1,250

- Statement of Cash Flows
  - Considers the associated changes, both inflows and outflows, that have occurred in cash arguably the most important of all assets over a given period of time (e.g. monthly, quarterly, or annually)



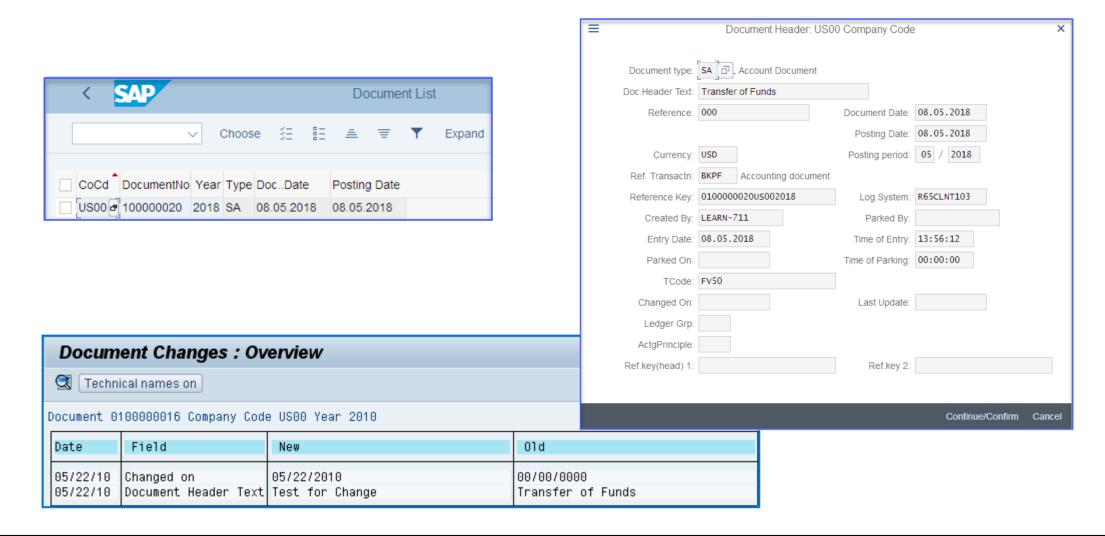
### **Accountants and Audit Trails**

- Audit trails allow an auditor to begin with an account balance on a financial statement and trace through the
  accounting records to the transactions that support the account balance.
- Audit trails enable an auditor to trace individual transactions to the effected account balance(s) on a financial statement.

### **SAP Document Principle**

- Each business transaction impacting FI writes data to the SAP database creating a uniquely numbered electronic document.
- The document number can be used to recall the transaction at a later date.
- It contains, for example, such critical and necessary information as:
  - Responsible person
  - Date and time of the transaction
  - Commercial content
- Once written to the SAP database, a financial document (one impacting the financial position of the company)
  can not be deleted from the database.
- It can be changed to some degree.
- The SAP document principle provides a solid and important framework for a strong internal control system a
  requirement of law for companies that operate in most countries in the world.

### **SAP Document Principle**



### **SAP FI Module**

- Fully integrated with other SAP modules including, but not limited to:
  - Sales and Distribution (SD)
  - Materials Management (MM)
  - Production Planning and Execution (PP)
  - Managerial Accounting (CO)



# Thank you!