# **ASSIGNMENT-1**

### 1. Define Company:

A company is the organizational unit in SAP FI for which you can draw individual financial statements, according to the legal requirements of the country where it's incorporated. A company includes one or more company codes. If a company consists of more than one company code, all company codes need to be assigned with the same operative chart of accounts and fiscal year variant (FYV) even though they can have different local currencies for the day-to-day transactions.

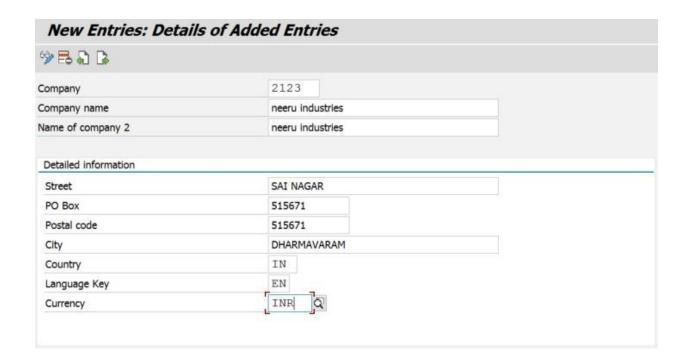
#### T-Code OX15

It can also be created by using the following path:

SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Enterprise Structure > Definition > Financial Accounting > Define company.



After going to OX15 click on new entries. Then fill the required details and save it as shown below



#### 2. COPY COMPANY CODE:

SAP recommends EC01 to copy an existing company code to a new one. This has the advantage that we can also copy the existing company code specific parameters. If necessary, we can then change certain data in the relevant application. This is much less time-consuming than creating a new company code.

#### T-Code ECO1

SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Enterprise Structure > Definition > Financial Accounting > Edit, Copy, Delete, Check Company Code.



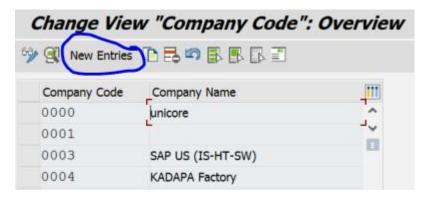
By executing the T – Code EC01 the above screen is visible, then go to the mentioned field copy



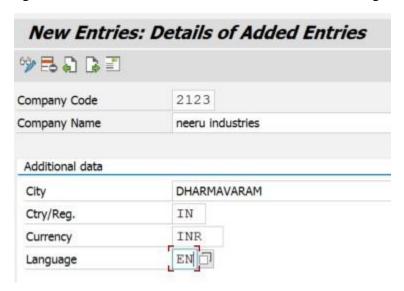
Now fill the mentioned fields shown as above and execute it then enter required fields and save it.

### 3. Edit Company Code:

By using the T – Code OX02 we can edit our company code. It can also be done by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Enterprise Structure > Definition > Financial Accounting > Edit, Copy, Delete, Check Company Code.



By executing the T - Code OX02 the above screen is visible. Now go to new entries

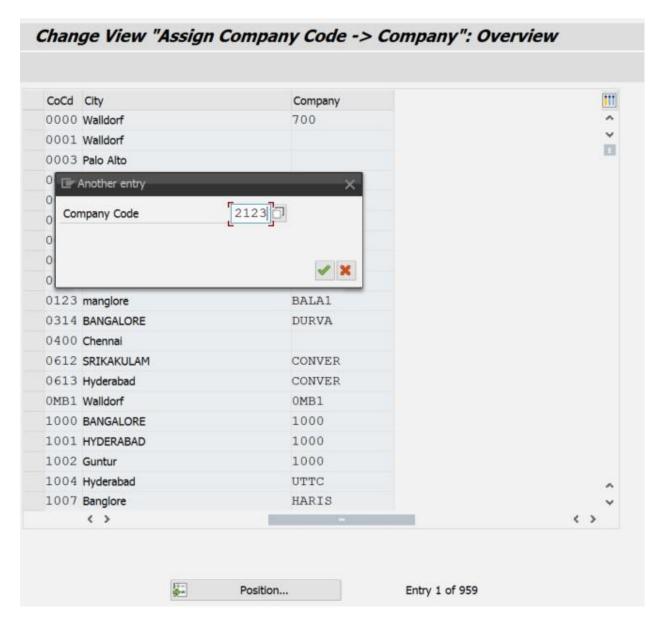


### 4. Assign company code to company:

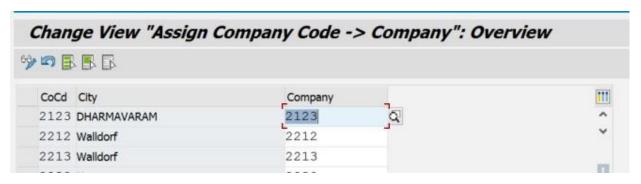
It is used to structure the business organization from a financial accounting perspective. The company code is an organizational unit used in accounting. It is used to structure the business organization from a financial accounting perspective

#### T-Code OX16

It can also be created by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Enterprise Structure > Assignment > Financial Accounting > Assign company code to company



By executing the T –Code ox16 go to position and keep the company code and execute it the assign the company code to the company and save it as shown below.



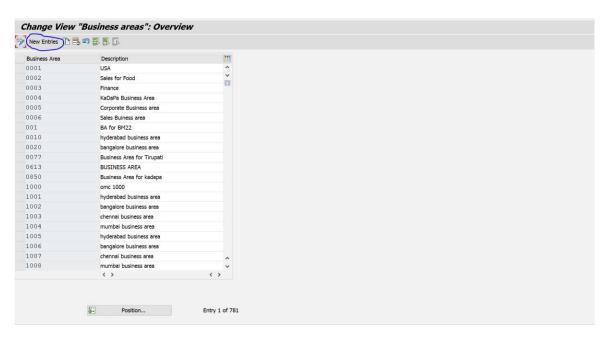
Now our company code is assigned to our company.

### 5. Define Business Area:

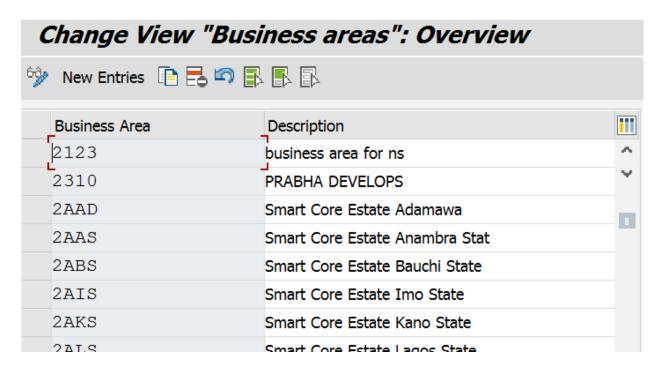
Business Area is an internal organizational unit that represents separate area of operations for internal financial statements (Balance Sheet & Profit and Loss) are produced as per company operational areas product lines, subsidiary, products, geographical areas, etc.

#### T –Code OX03

It can also be created by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Enterprise Structure > Definition > Financial Accounting > Define Business Area.



By executing the T- Code OX03 the above screen is visible. Now we must go to new entries as shown above. Now we have to give the business area and description and save it as shown as below.



# 6. Define Segment:

Division of a company for which we can create financial statements for external reporting.

Segment can be defined or created by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Enterprise Structure > Definition > Financial Accounting > Define Segment.

By following the above path, the segment creation session will open and go to new entries and give the segment and the description and save it.

Change View "Segments for Segment Reporting": Overview		
New Entries		
Segments for Segment Reporting		
Segment	Description	
10007	Landscape And Architecture	
11001	Infrastructure	
12001	Engineering	
13001	Geo Special	
14001	IT	
15001	Aero Space and Defense	
123456789	SEGMENT FOR AGAS	
1000_A	Segment A	

Change View "Segments for Segment Reporting": Overview		
New Entries   □  □  □  □  □  □  □  □  □  □  □  □  □		
Segments for Segment Reporting		
Segment	Description	
NS123	industries of 2123	
NS15		
NSP1	NSPL SEGMENT 1 MAIN	
NSP2	NSPL SEGMENT 2	
NSP3	NSPL SEGMENT 3	
PETE	Maintainance FOR PETER ENGLAND	

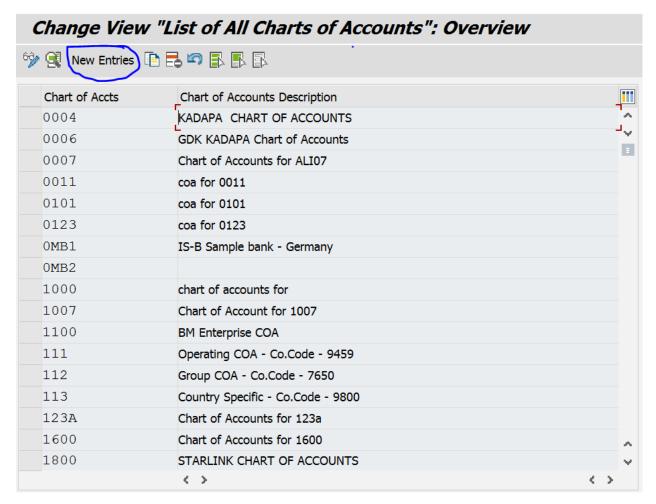
### 7. Edit Chart of Accounts List:

A chart of accounts (COA) is a list of financial accounts set up, usually by an accountant, for an organization, and available for use by the bookkeeper for recording transactions in the organization's general ledger. Accounts may be added to the chart of accounts as needed; they would not generally be removed, especially if any transaction had been posted to the account or if there is a non-zero balance. Accounts are usually grouped into categories, such as assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses. Each account in the chart of accounts is typically assigned a name. Accounts may also be assigned a unique account number by which the account can be identified. Account numbers may be structured to suit the needs of an organization, such as digit/s representing a division of the company, a department, the type of account, etc. The first digit might, for example, signify the type of account (asset, liability, etc.). In accounting software, using the account number may be a more rapid way to post to an account, and allows accounts to be presented in numeric order rather than alphabetic order.

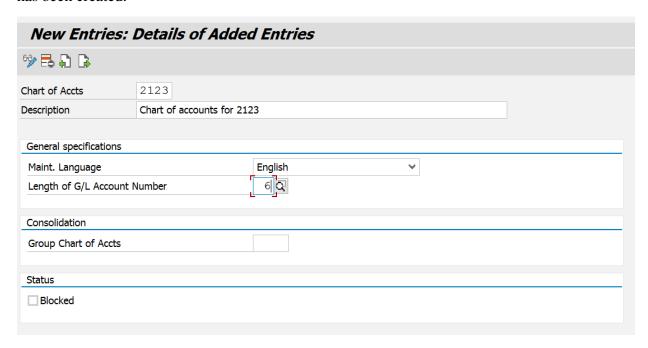
#### T-Code OB13

It can also be created by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting > General Ledger Accounting > Master Data > G/L Accounts > Preparations > Edit Chart of Accounts List.

By using the above path, we can go to the below screen then go to new entries as shown below.



After going to the new entries fill the mentioned details and save it. Now the chart of accounts has been created.



# 8. Assign Company Code to Chart of Accounts:

Chart of Account has great significance in SAP FICO. One needs to prepare and the assign chart of accounts to company code properly in order to maintain the general ledgers in SAP.

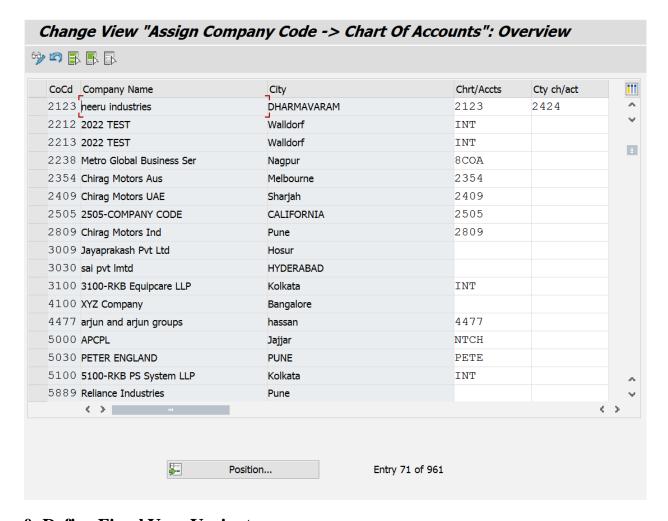
#### T-Code OB62

It can also be created by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting > General Ledger Accounting > Master Data > G/L Accounts > Preparations > Assign Company Code to Chart of Accounts.

Enter T-code OB62 and execute it. Now the below screen is visible.



Now go to position and enter the company code and press enter. Now we can see our company code at the top. Now enter our chart of accounts and save it. So that our company code has been successfully assigned to the chart of accounts. This can be seen as below



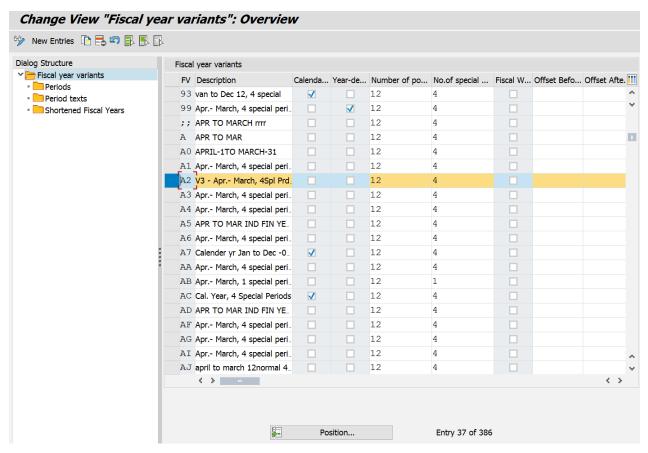
### 9. Define Fiscal Year Variant:

The fiscal year variant contains the number of posting periods in the fiscal year and the number of special periods. We can define a maximum of 16 posting periods for each fiscal year in the Controlling component (CO).

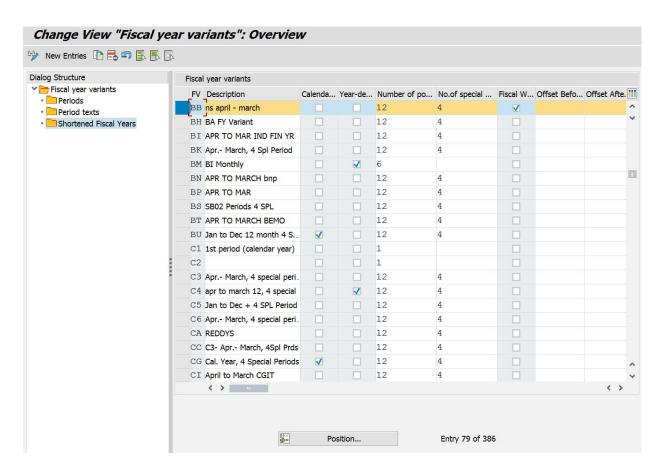
#### T-Code OB29

It can also be defined by using the following path. SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Ledgers > Fiscal Year and Posting Periods > Maintain Fiscal Year Variant.

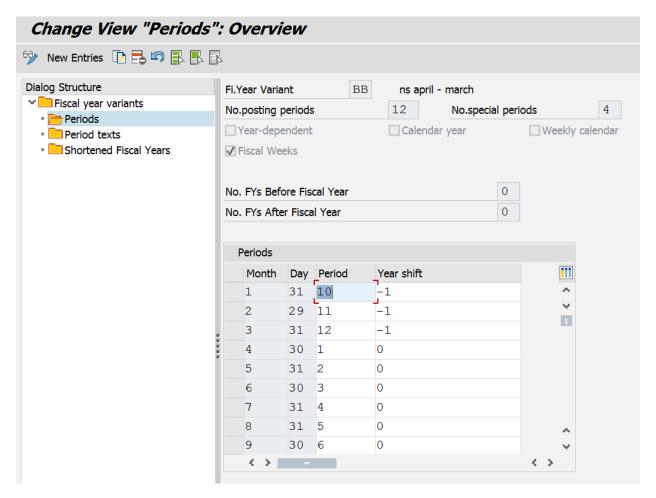
Now by following the given path go to change view fiscal year variant. Now go to new entries and create new fiscal year



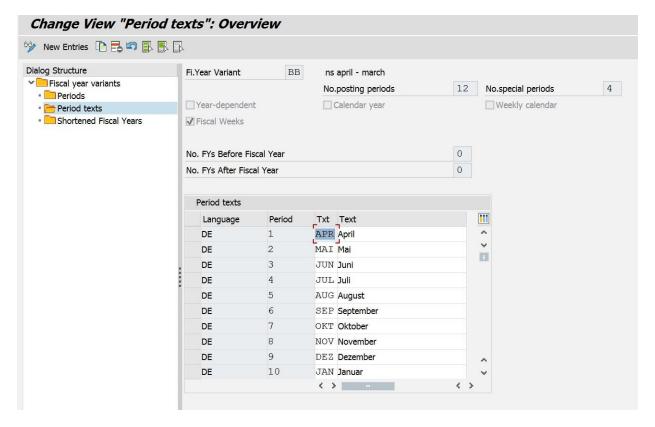
After creating the new fiscal year then save it.



Now by selecting the created fiscal year variant go to periods and fill the mentioned below data and save it.



Now go back and again select the fiscal year variant then go to period texts. Now mention the required data in the period text and save it.



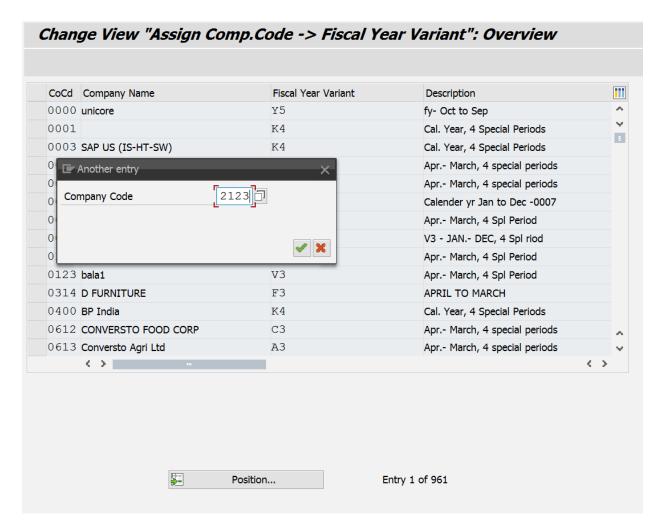
Now the fiscal year variant is successfully created.

# 10. Assign Company Code to a Fiscal Year Variant:

T-Code OB37

It can also be assigned by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Ledgers > Fiscal Year and Posting Periods > Assign Company Code to a Fiscal Year Variant.

By following the above path, the below screen will open. Then go to position and enter our company code and select it.



Now we have to enter our fiscal year variant and save it. So our company code is successfully assigned to fiscal year variant.



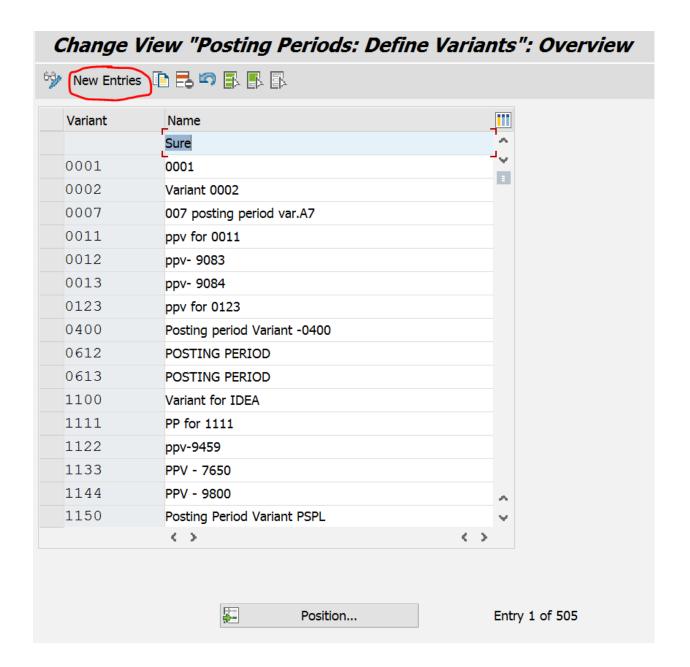
# 11. Define Variants for Open Posting Periods:

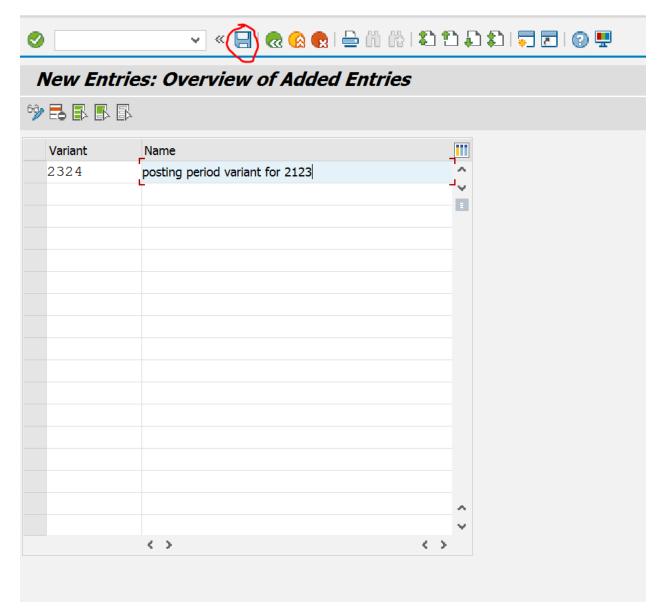
Posting period variant is used to control which accounting period is open for posting. This is an important control tool for every organization which has monthly closing.

### T-Code OBBO

It can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Ledgers > Fiscal Year and Posting Periods > Posting Periods > Define Variants for Open Posting Periods.

By using the T- Code OBBO we can open the below screen. Now, click on new entries



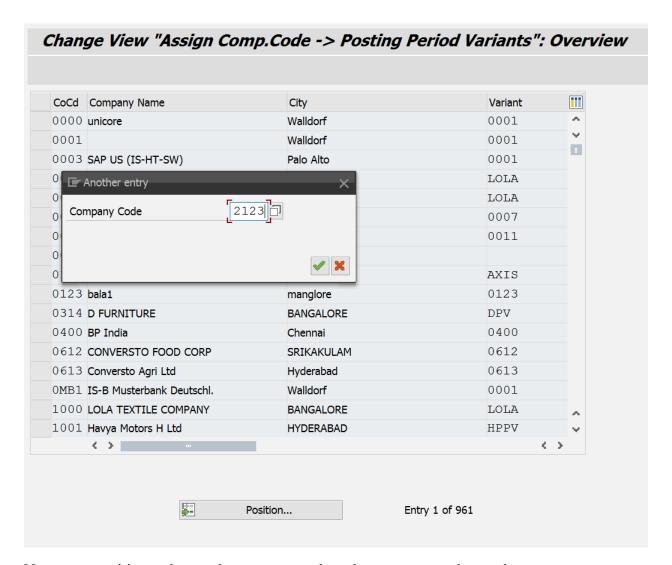


# 12. Assign Variants to Company Code:

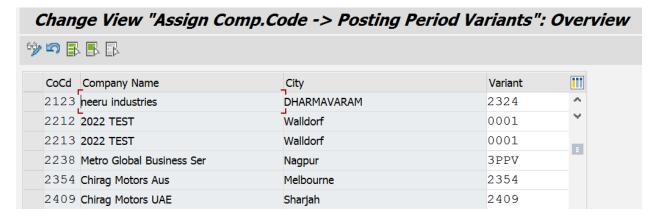
Usually, every posting period is assigned to one company code, but you could assign one posting variant to many company codes.

### T-Code OBBP

This can also be assigned by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Ledgers > Fiscal Year and Posting Periods > Posting Periods > Assign Variants to Company Code.



Now go to position and enter the company code and press enter as shown above.



Now enter the variant and save it. Now it is successfully assigned to the company code.

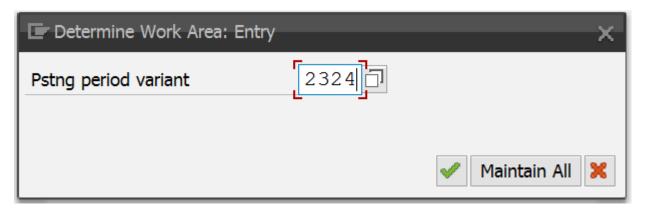
# 13. Open and Close Posting Periods:

Open and close posting periods variant enables to open the current posting periods and other posting periods remains in closed. It controls what are the posting periods to open and close for entries. Through posting period variant, we can determine which company codes are open for posting period.

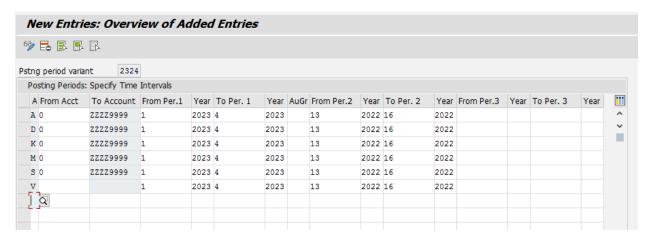
#### T-Code OB52

It can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Ledgers > Fiscal Year and Posting Periods > Posting Periods > Open and Close Posting Periods.

By using the T- Code OB52 the below screen will open, now enter the Posting period variant and enter.



Now go to new entries and fill the required fields and save it.



### 14. Define Field Status Variants:

In SAP FICO, a field status variant is a predefined set of filed statuses that control the status of fields is a screen for a particular transaction or master record in SAP.

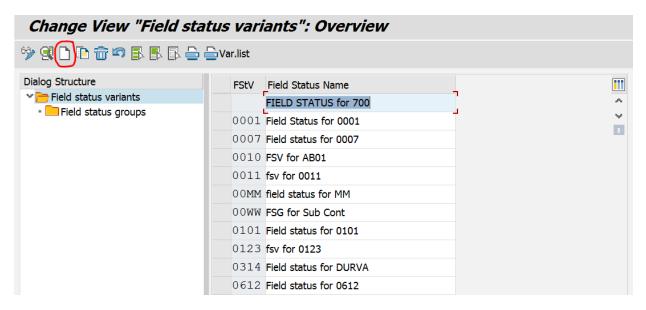
A field has one of the three statuses:

• Suppressed: The field status is hidden from display

- Required Entry: Status is also known as mandatory
- Optional Entry: It is up to you to make entry, if you don't enter anything you can keep blank.

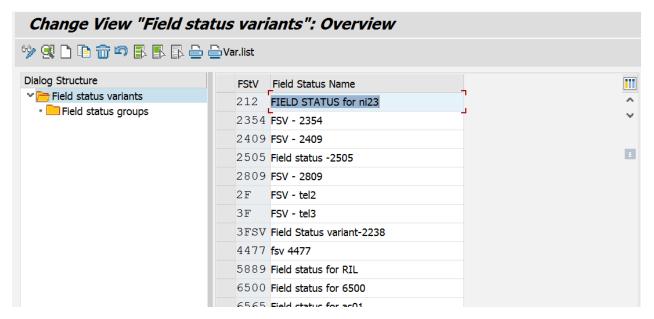
#### T-Code OBC4

It can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Ledgers > Fields > Define Field Status Variants.

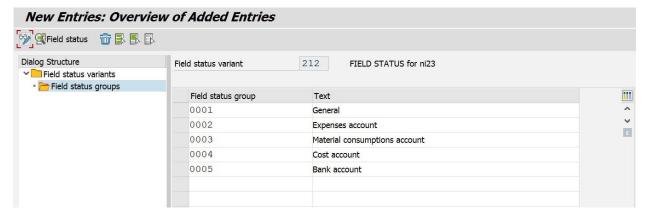


T-Code OBC4

Click on new entries as shown above. Now give the field status variant and field status name. Now save it.



Now selecting the fiscal year variant go to field status group and complete by saving it.



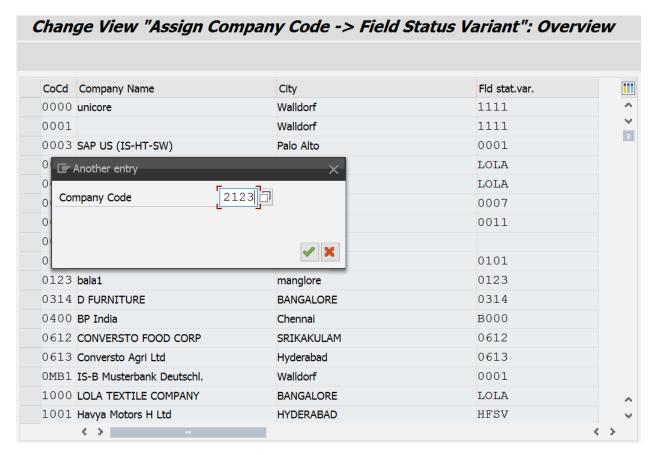
# 15. Assign Company Code to Field Status Variants:

After creating field status variant, it needs to be assigned to company code. The link between the field status variant and company code is established through assignment.

The field status variant is taken from the company code when company code assigned to field status variant. Either one or more company codes can be assigned to field status variant.

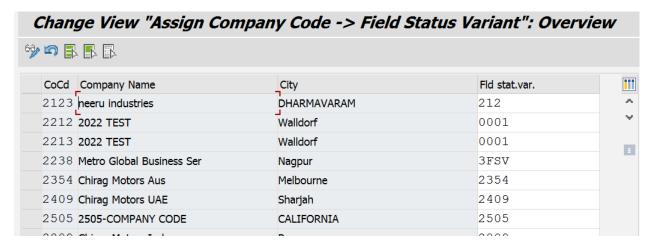
### T-Code OBC5

It can also be assigned by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Ledgers > Fields > Assign Company Code to Field Status Variants.



T-Code OBC5

Enter the company code and press enter. Now enter the field status variant near our company code and save it as shown below. Now our company code is assigned to the field status variant as it is shown below.



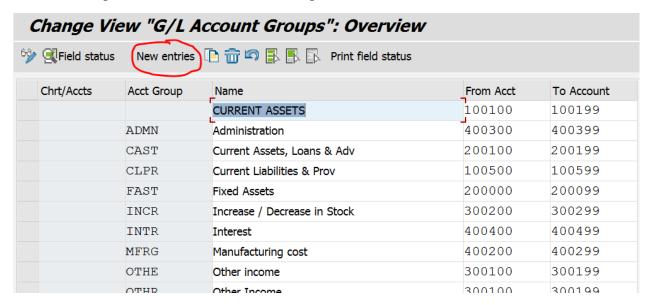
# 16. Define Account Group:

The account group is a summary of accounts based on criteria that effects how master records are created. The account group determines:

- ♣ The number interval from which the account number is selected when a G/L account is created.
- ♣ The screen layout for creating G/L accounts in the company code-specific area

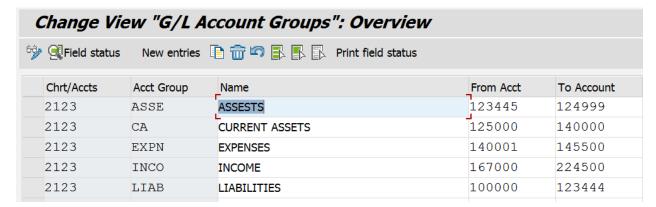
#### T- Code OBD4

It can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide >Financial Accounting>General Ledger Accounting>Master Data>G/L Accounts>Preparations>Define Account Group.



T-Code OBD4

Now click on new entries. Now enter the chart of Accounts, Account group, Name, From Account and To Account details and save it as shown below.



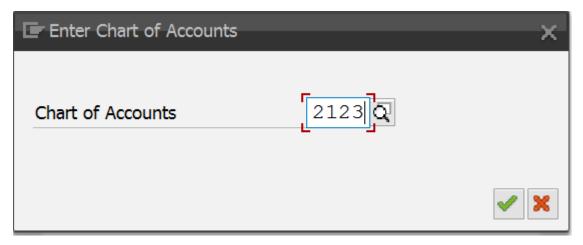
# 17. Define Retained Earnings Account:

Retained earnings are the amount of profit a company has left over after paying all its direct costs, indirect costs, income taxes and its dividends to shareholders. This represents the portion

of the company's equity that can be used, for instance, to invest in new equipment, R&D, and marketing.

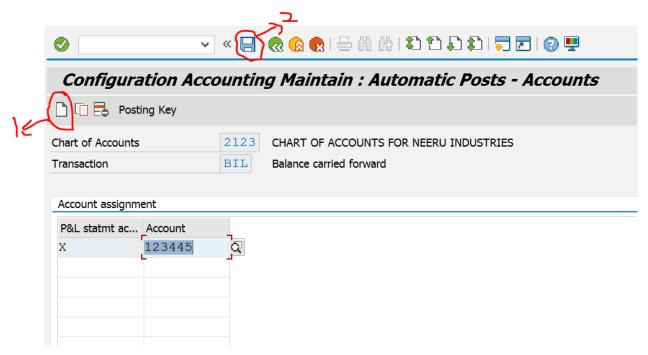
#### T-Code OB53

It can also be defined by using the following path: SPRO > Financial Accounting > General Ledger Accounting > Master Data > G/L Accounts > Preparations > Define Retained Earnings Account.



T-Code OB53

Enter the chart of accounts and press enter.



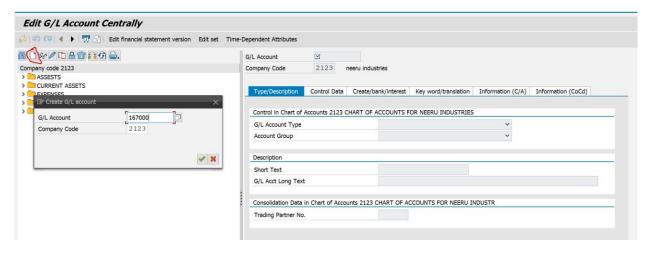
Now go to new entries which was marked as 1. Then, enter X in the P&L statement and in the Account go to drop down button and click on Retained earnings i.e., 123445 and save it.

# 18. Create G/L Account – Centrally:

General Ledger (G/L) accounts are used to provide a picture of external accounting and accounts and to record all the business transactions and will get posted with the base of master data. Master data will be used as reference for all the reporting and the transactional figures will get stored under respective master data.

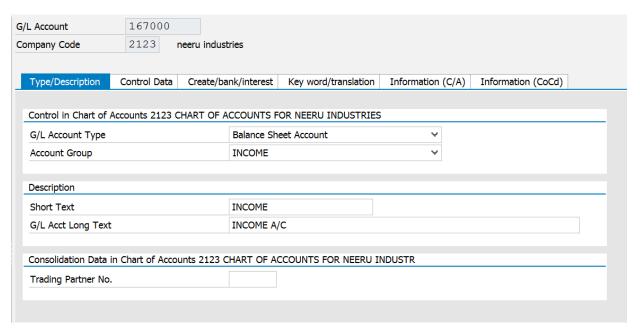
#### T-Code FS00

It can also be created by using the following path: SAP Menu > Accounting > Financial Accounting > General Ledger > Master Records > G/L Accounts > Individual Processing > Centrally.

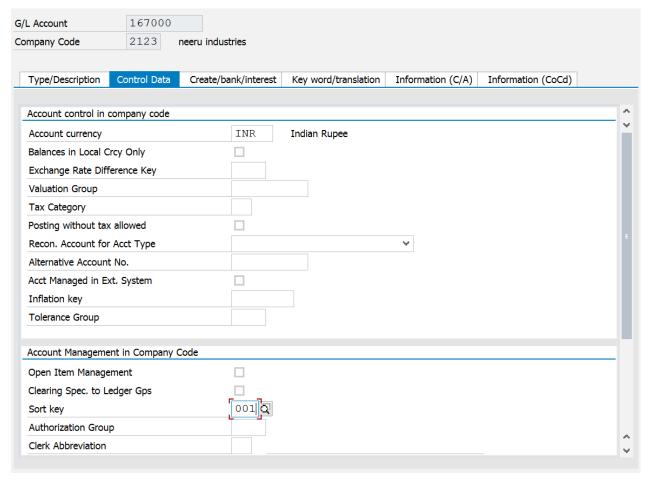


T-Code fs00

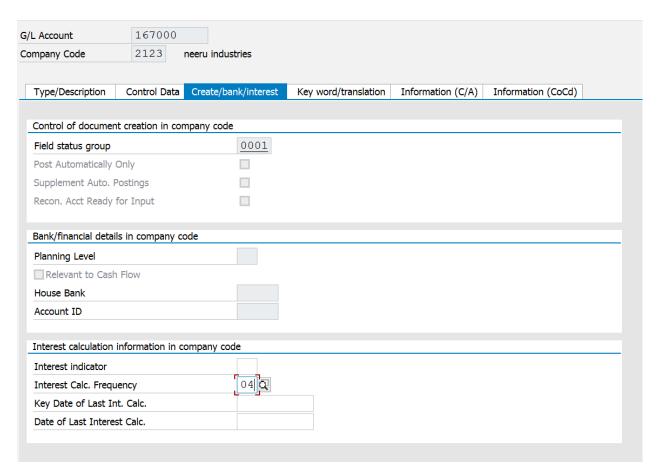
Click on create and enter the GL account and execute it. In the Type /Description fill the required details as shown below.



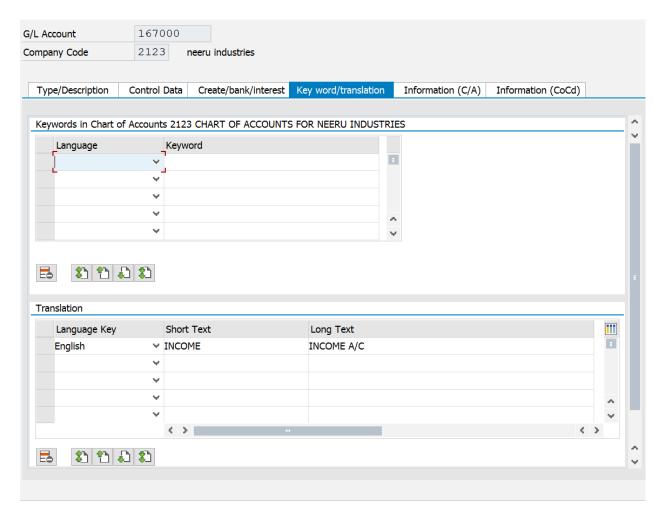
Now in the control data add currency and sort key



In the bank/interest details give the field status group.



Check the translation and save it. GL A/c has been created successfully.

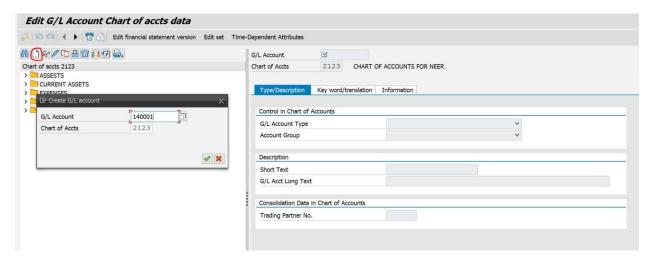


## 19. Create G/L Account - in COA:

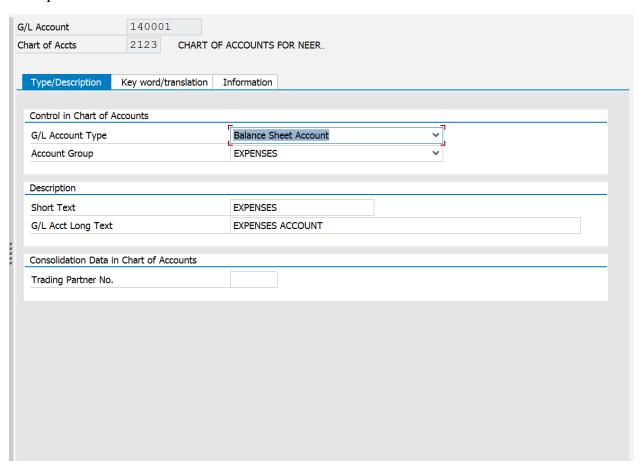
### T-Code FSP0

It can also be created by using the following path: SAP Menu > Accounting > Financial Accounting > General Ledger > Master Records > G/L Accounts > Individual Processing > in Chart of Account.

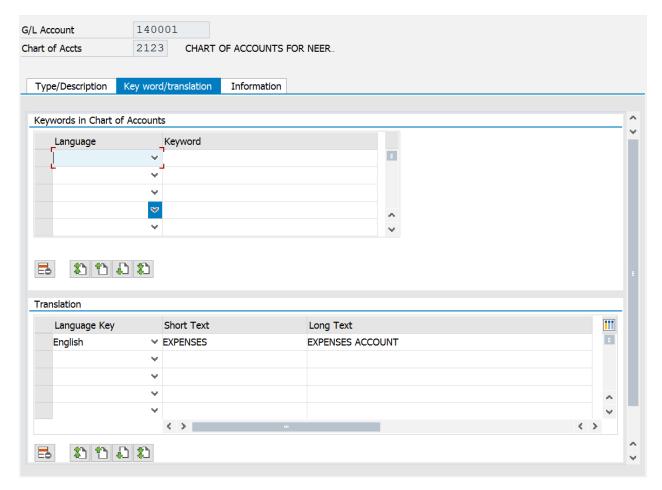
By executing the T-Code FSP0 the below screen is visible. To create the GL in the chart of accounts go to create and enter the GL Account and press enter.



Now in the type/description fill the required fields means G/L Account type, Account group and description as shown below.



Now go to translation and check the information and then save it.



Now our GL in the chart of accounts has been created successfully.

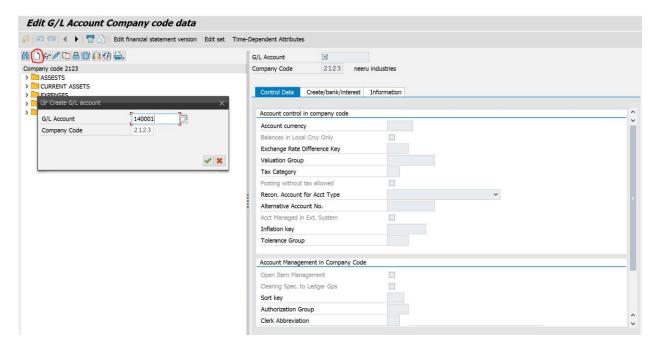
### 20. Create G/L Account - in CoCd:

The company-code-specific area of a G/L account contains data that is only valid for one company code, such as the currency in which the account may be posted.

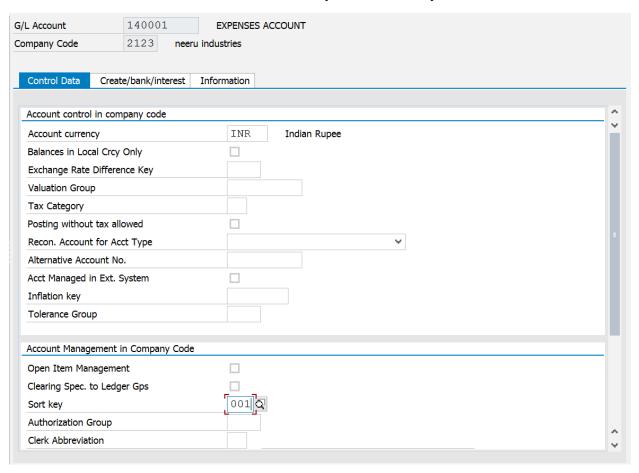
### T- Code FSS0

It can also be created by using the following path: SAP Menu > Accounting > Financial Accounting > General Ledger > Master Records > G/L Accounts > Individual Processing > In Company Code.

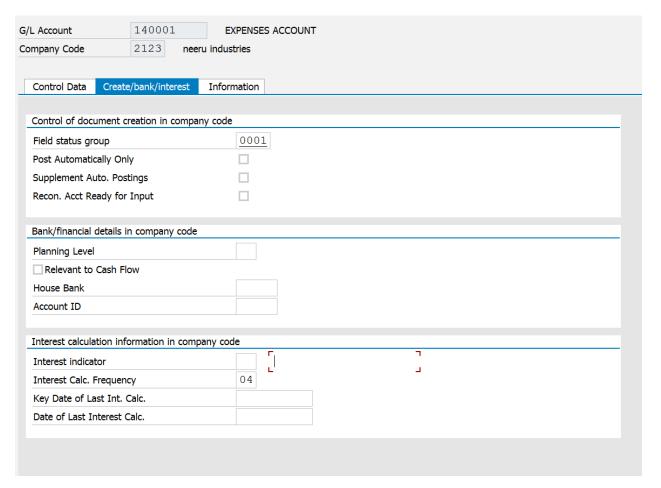
Now by executing the T-Code FSS0 which is used to create G/L Account in the company code we can able to see the below screen. Simply click on new entries and enter the GL account and press enter.



Now in the control data enter the account currency and the sort key.



In the next step go to bank/interest and enter field status group and save it as mentioned below.



# 21. Define Document Types:

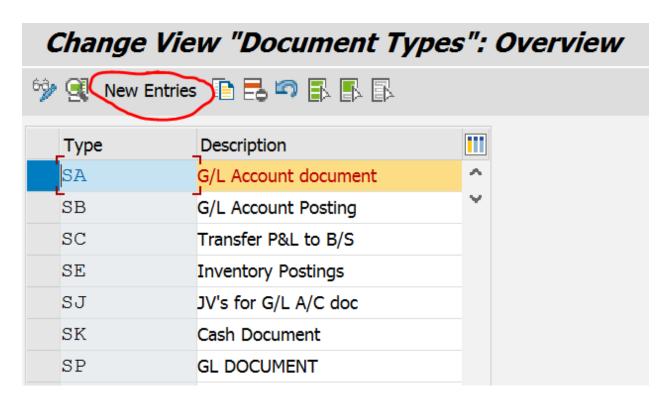
Document type is a key used for classifying accounting documents & differentiate between trade transactions to be posted. Purpose of document type is:

- Distinguish between business activities: Document types differentiate business transactions and control document filing.
- Control the posting of account types (for vendors, customers, or G/L accounts): Document type decides which account types a particular document can post to.
- Assigning document numbers: Document type also helps to determine the assignment of document number to every document type. It should store the original documents from one number range together.

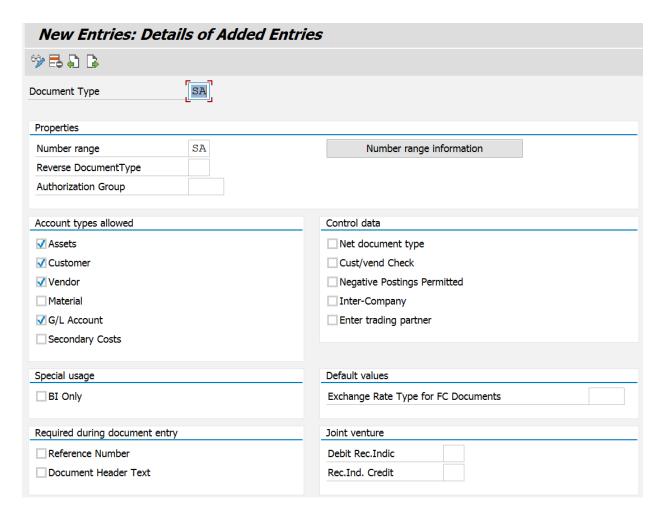
#### T-Code OBA7

It can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Document > Document Types > Define Document Types

After executing the T-Code OBA7 the below screen is visible. Go to new entries



Now enter the required fields and save it. Now add description for the document type.



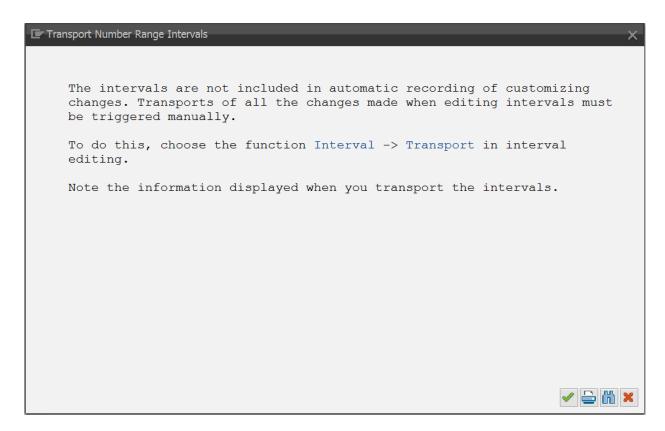
So the document type is defined successfully.

# 22. Copy Number Ranges:

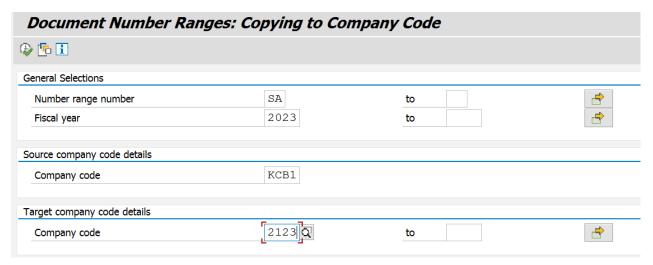
Here we have to copy number ranges from one company code to another company code.

### T- Code OBH1

After executing the T- Code OBH1 the below screen is visible. Then execute it.



After executing it, the below screen is visible. Enter number range, fiscal year, source company code and the target company code. After entering the mentioned details save it.

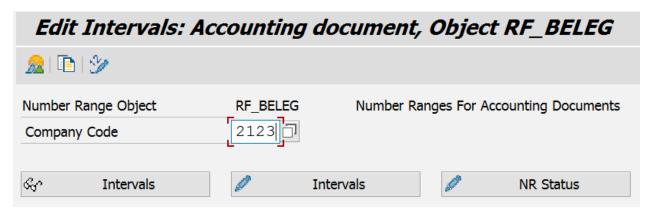


# 23. Define Document Number Ranges:

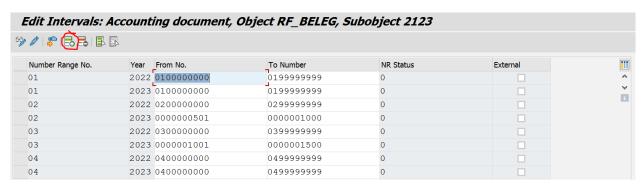
Document number ranges are defined at the specific interval within which documents should be created in SAP. Document number ranges depend upon company code and are valid for the defined year. We can assign one or more document types to each number range. The number range becomes effective by the document type specified in document entry and posting.

T-Code FBN1

It can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Document > Document Number Ranges > Define Document Number Ranges. By entering the T- Code FBN1 the below screen is visible. Now enter the company code and press intervals.



After that the below screen is visible. By clicking on the below mentioned field, enter the number range number, year, from no. to no. now save the number ranges that has been created.



By following the above steps number ranges has been successfully created.

## 24. Define Posting Keys:

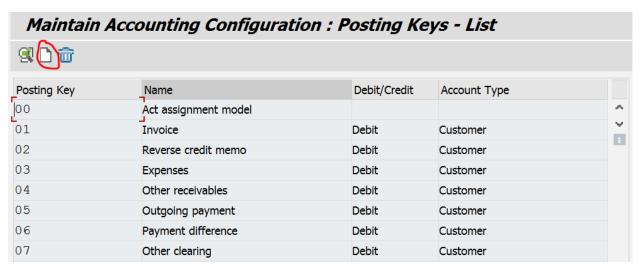
Posting Keys in SAP FI are used to determine Account types (A, D, K, M, and S) and also the type of posting. It is 2-digit numerical key.

Different Account Types in SAP FI –

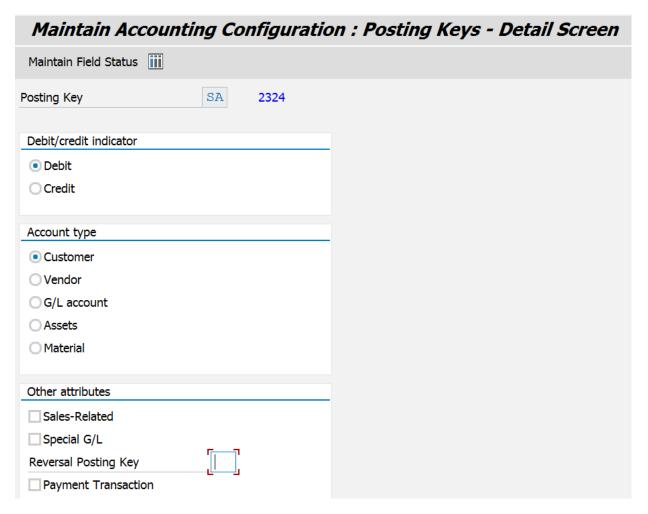
- $\bullet$  A = Assets
- D = Customers
- K = Vendors
- M = Materials
- S = General Ledger Account

T- Code OB41

This can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Document > Define Posting Keys.



After executing the T-Code OB41 the above screen is visible. Go to new entries by clicking on the mentioned field. Now enter the mentioned details as mentioned below and save it.

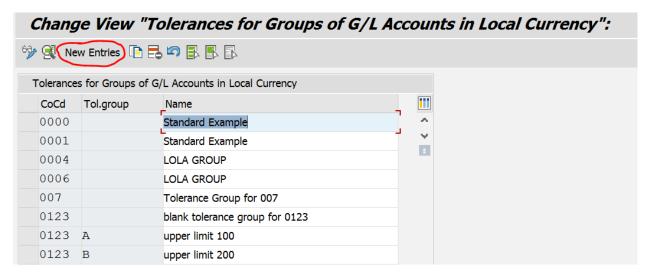


## 25. Define Tolerance Groups for GL:

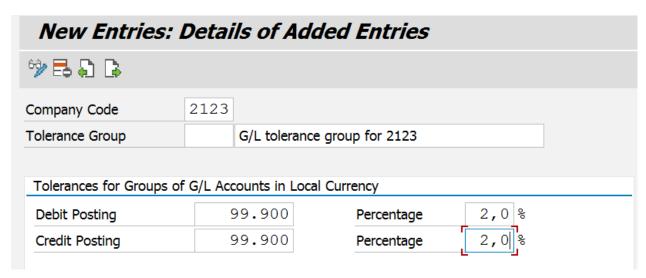
GL tolerance group is assigned to individual GL account master data. Tolerance groups for G/L accounts define the limits within which credit and debit differences in local currencies are considered acceptable.

#### T-Code OBA0

It can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide >Financial Accounting > General Ledger Accounting > Business Transactions > Open Item Clearing > Clearing Differences > Define Tolerance Groups for G/L Accounts.



By executing the T- Code OBA0 the below screen is visible. Then go to new entries. Now enter the company code, tolerance groups of GL in the local currency details as shown below, and save it.



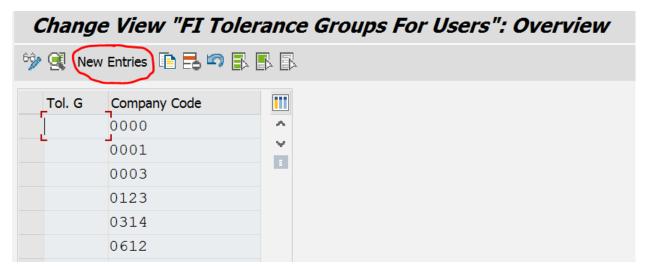
# 26. Define Tolerance Groups for Employees:

The tolerance group for Employees determines the maximum document amount the employees are authorized to post. The maximum amount can enter as a line item in a Vendor account or customer account.

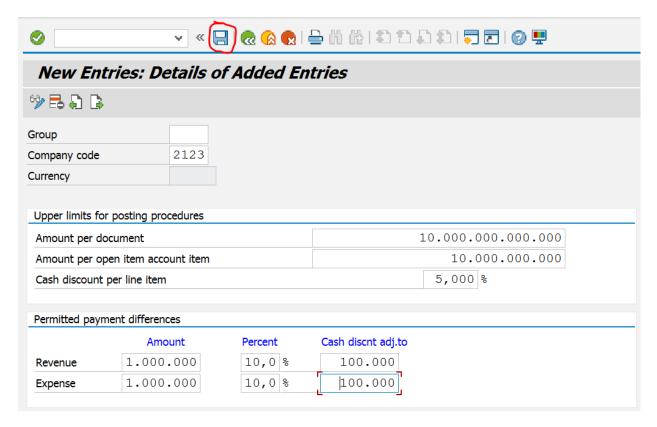
#### T-Code OBA4

It can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide >Financial Accounting Global Settings>Document >Tolerance Groups > Define Tolerance Groups for Employees.

By executing the T- Code OBA4 the below screen is visible, go to new entries.



Now enter the required details and save it.



The tolerance limit for employees has been successfully created by following the above steps.

# 27. Define Tolerances for Customers and Suppliers:

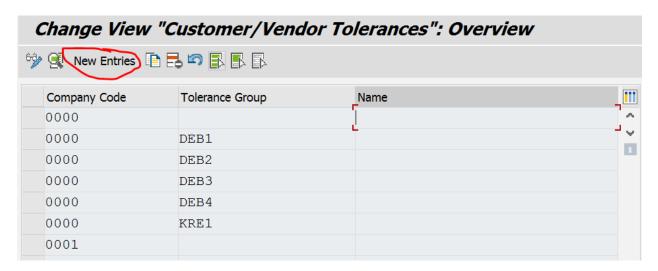
Tolerances referred as payment differences. Tolerance groups deals with adequate, allowable differences and authorizations given to the user of the organization to post a document easily.

Tolerance group allows the users to process the transaction with the gain or loss payment difference for customers or vendors in SAP. The payment differences are defined by tolerance group.

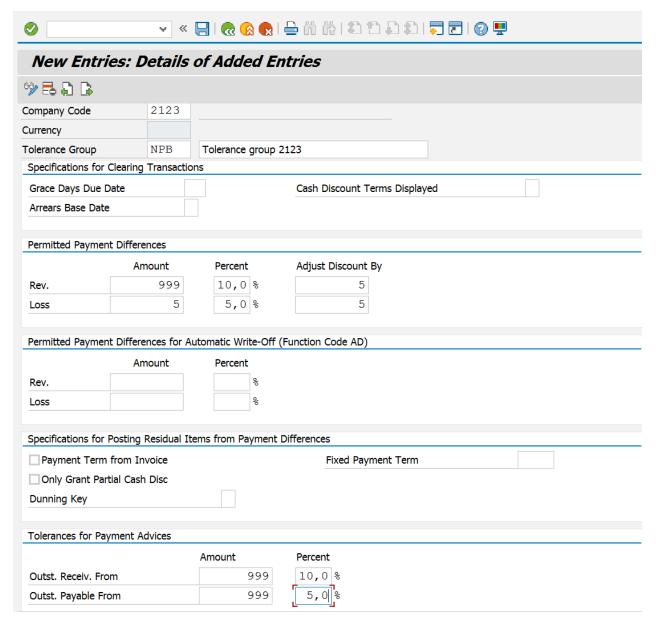
When an incoming invoice is processed, the system checks for each item whether the invoice differs in any way from the purchase order or goods receipt.

#### T-Code OBA3

It can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting > Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable > Business Transactions > Incoming Payments > Manual Incoming Payments > Clearing Differences > Define Tolerances for Customers and Suppliers.



By executing the T- Code OBA3 the above screen is visible. Now click on new entries. Now enter the company code, currency, tolerance group, payment differences, tolerances for payment advices details as shown below and save it.



# 28. Define Ledgers and Accounting principles:

Ledgers are used to generate different financial statements as per accounting principles.

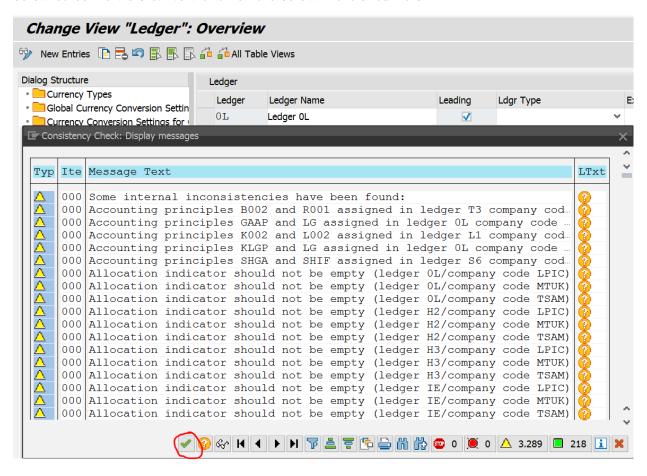
Accounting principles are rules for legal accounting and financial statements and govern how companies record and report their financial data. Accounting standards are collections of accounting principles, for example, the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Leading Ledger: We have to define one ledger as the leading ledger and in the standard system leading ledger is 0L. The leading ledger is assigned to all the company codes. A Leading ledger contains the same setting like currencies, fiscal year variant, and posting period variant that apply to the company code.

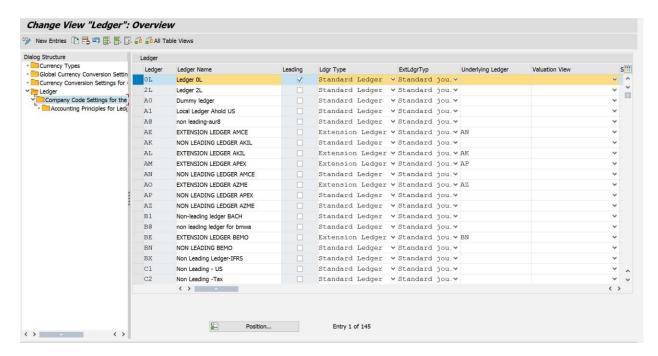
Non-Leading Ledger: Non-Leading ledgers are also called extension ledgers. Non-Leading ledgers are based on local accounting principles.

#### T- Code Finsc\_ledger

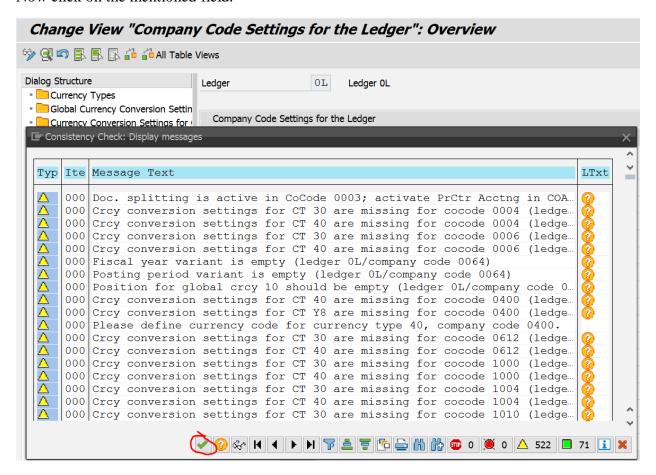
It can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide>Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Ledgers > Ledger > Define Settings for Ledgers and Currency Types. By following the above-mentioned path, the below screen is visible. Now click on the below mentioned field



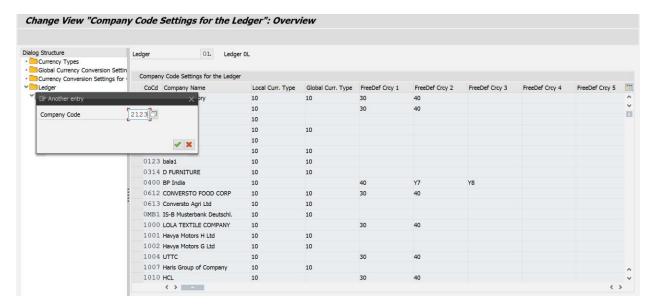
Now the below screen is visible. By selecting the leading ledger OL go to company code settings as shown below.



Now click on the mentioned field.



After that by enter our company code and execute it as shown below.

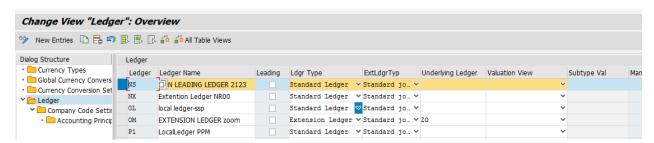


By selecting the company code go to accounting principles and enter the accounting principles and save it.

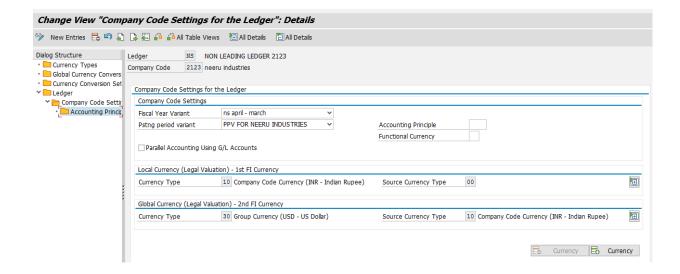


Now go to new entries and create non leading ledger. Here non leading ledger NS has been created.

By selecting the non leading ledger go to company code settings as shown below.



Now enter the mentioned details as shown below and save it.

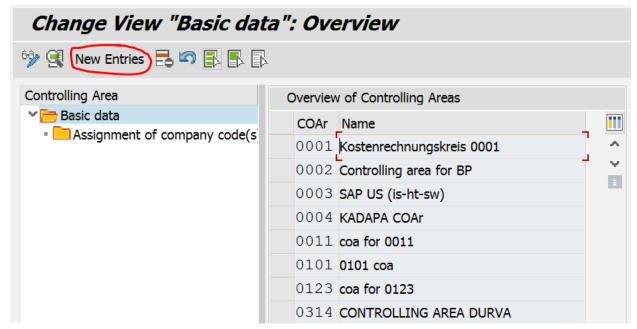


# 29. Maintain Controlling Area:

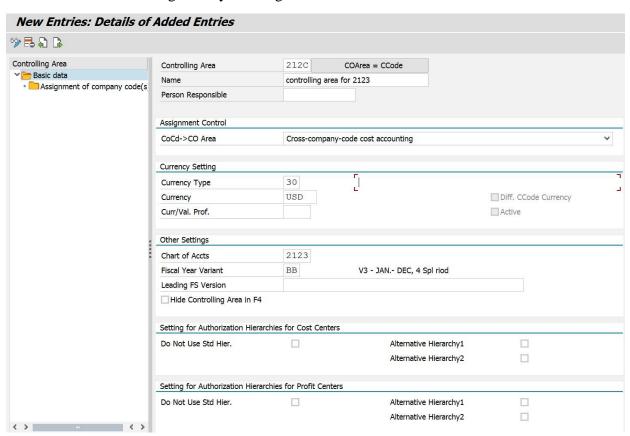
The controlling area is the central organizational unit within the CO module. It is representative of a contained cost accounting environment where costs and revenues can be managed. The Controlling module is designed to enable organizations to collate, manipulate, and coordinate huge financial data accumulated from business operations into concise and meaningful management reports.

#### T-Code OX06/OKKP

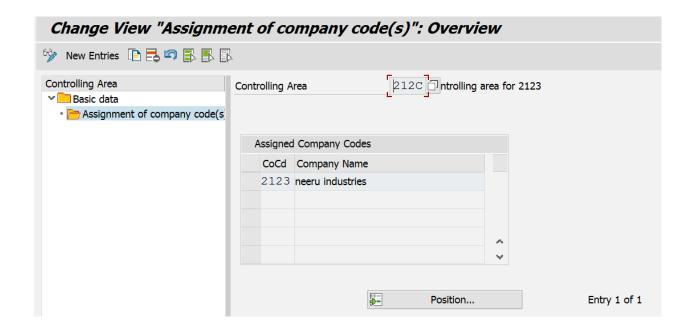
It can also be maintained by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling>General Controlling>Organization>Maintain Controlling Area.



Now create the controlling area by entering the mentioned fields shown below and save it.



Go to assignment of company code and enter the company code and company name save it.



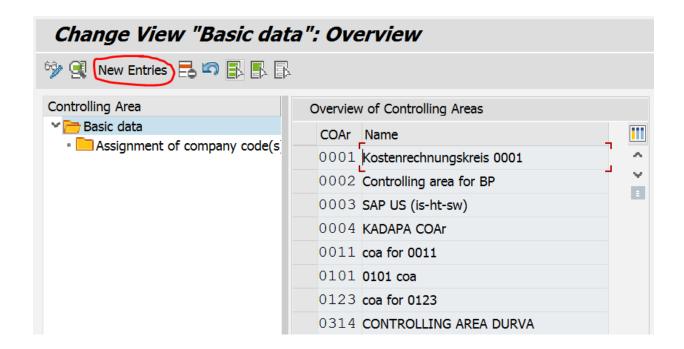
# 30. Assign company code to controlling area:

T-Code OX19

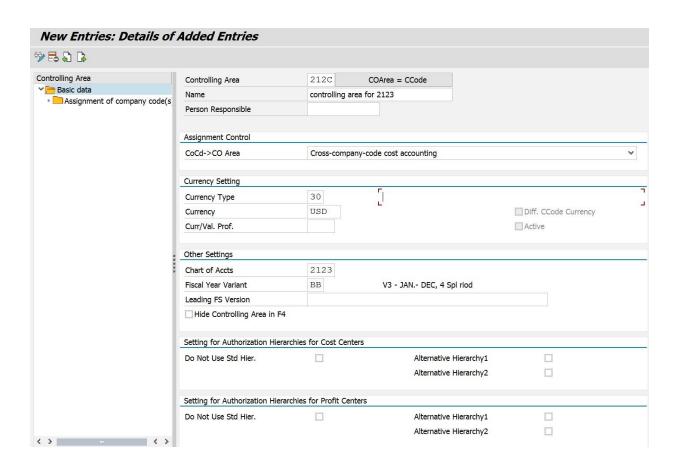
SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling>General cControlling>Organization>Maintain Controlling Area > Assign company code to controlling area.

By executing the T- Code OX19 the below screen is visible and click on the below mentioned screen.

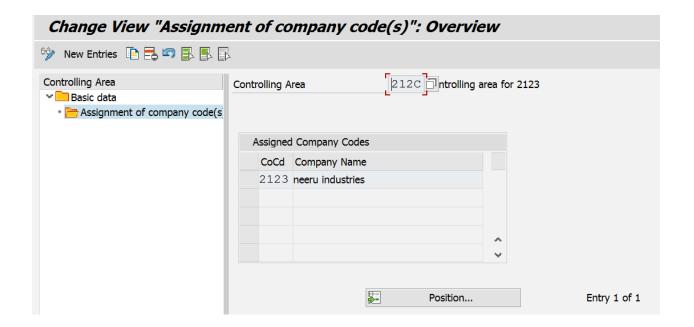
By executing the T- Code OX19 the below screen is visible and click on the below mentioned screen.



Enter the required fields as mentioned below and save it.



After saving this assignment of company code and company name and save it.

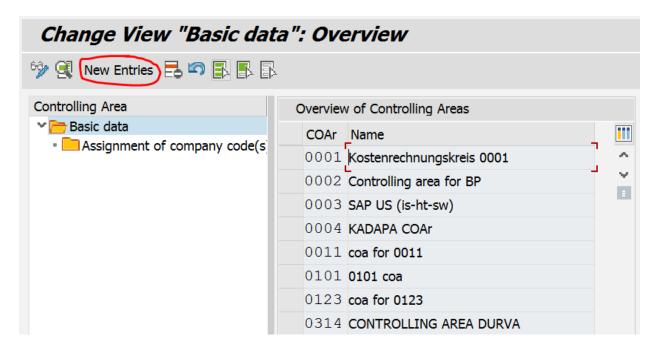


## 31. Activate components/control indicators in Controlling Area:

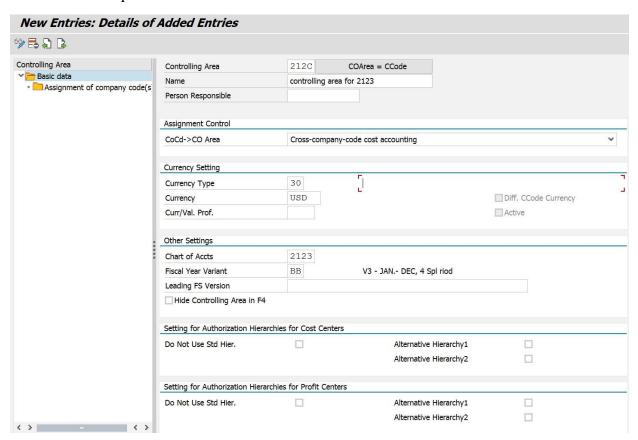
T-Code OX06

SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling>General Controlling>Organization>Maintain Controlling Area > Activate compenonents.

By executing the T- Code OX06 the below screen is visible and click on it as shown below.



Now enter the required fields and save it.

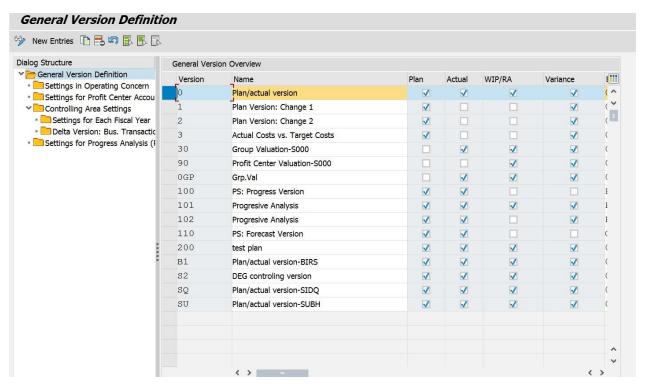


# 32. Version's in controlling Area configuration:

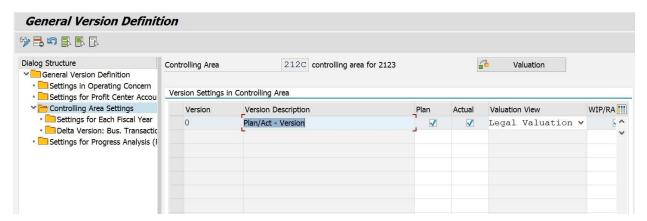
A version is a comprehensive set of planning data. A user may create as many versions as desired (alpha-numeric possible). Versions are comprehensive for all types of CO planning.

#### T – Code OKEQ

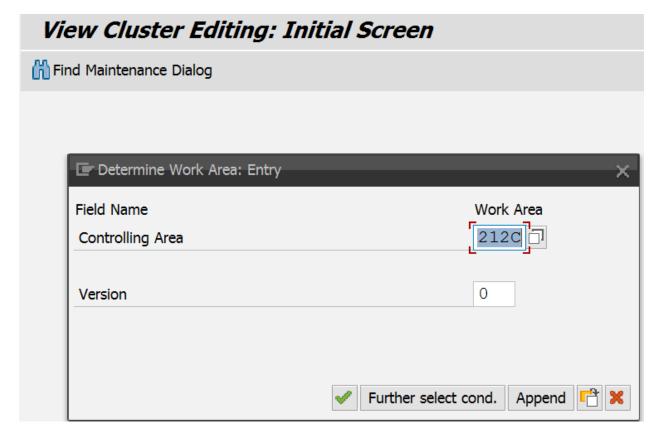
It can also be configured by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling>General Controlling>Organization>Maintain Versions. Now by entering the T – Code OKEQ the below screen is visible. Select the version 0 as shown below.



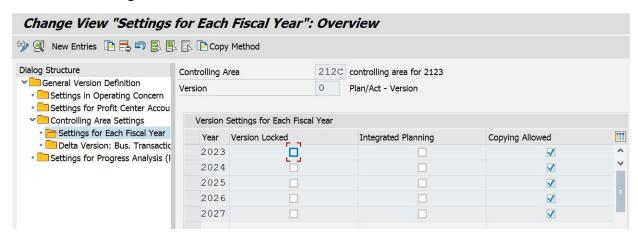
Now go to controlling area settings and save it.



By selecting the settings for each fiscal year the below screen will be open and enter the controlling area and execute it.



Enter the following data shown below and save it.



Versions in controlling area has configured successfully by following the above steps.

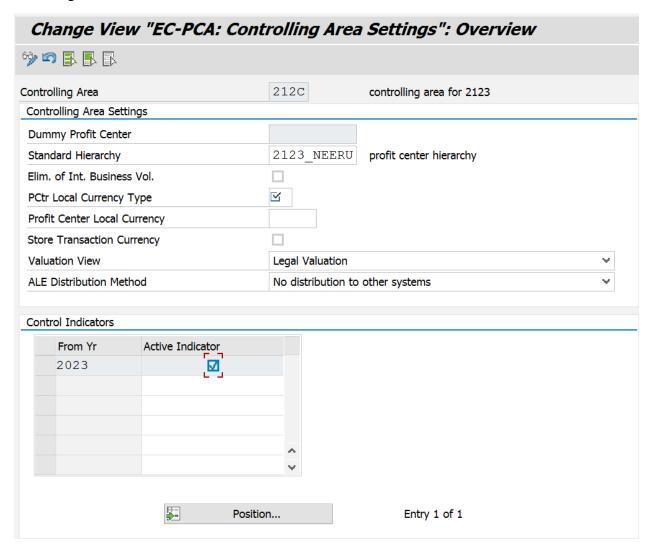
# 33. Maintain Controlling Area for Profit Center Accounting:

The controlling area settings enables the configuration of standard hierarchy, profit center reporting currency type, Valuation views ALE distribution method and controlling indicators.

T - Code 0KE5

This can also be done by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling > Profit Center Accounting > Basic Settings > Controlling Area Settings > Maintain Controlling Area Settings.

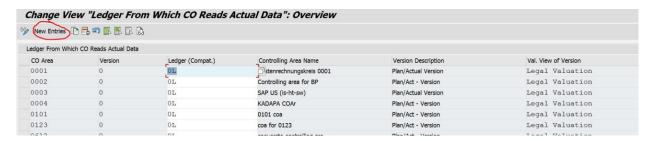
By executing the T – Code 0KE5 the above screen is visible, then press enter. Now enter the following details in the below screen and save it



# 34. Define Ledgers and Accounting principles (Controlling):

The following path is used to define ledgers and accounting principles (controlling):

SAP Customizing Implementation Guide>Controlling > General Controlling > Organization > Define Ledger for CO Version



Now by going to the new entries create the ledgers and accounting principles for controlling.



Here it has been successfully created and saved.

### 35. Define profit centre group:

A profit center group is a hierarchical structure of profit centers. You can use profit center groups to group profit centers together according to company-specific criteria.

Profit center groups are used for reporting, allocations or in various planning functions.

#### T- Code KCH1

It can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling > Profit Center Accounting > Master Data > Profit Center > Define Profit Center Groups.

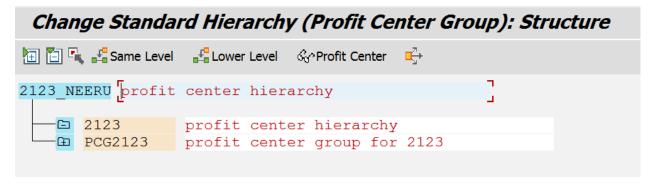
Create Profit Center Group: Initial Screen	
Controlling Area	212C
Profit Center Group	2123_NEERU
Reference	
Profit Center Group	
Controlling Area	

## 36. Define standard hierarchy for profit center group:

The standard hierarchy is a special form of a profit center group. It has to contain all profit centers belonging to the controlling area and reflect the organizational structure of Profit Center Accounting.

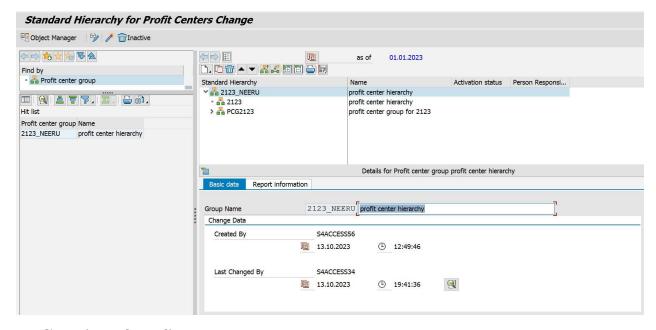
#### T-Code KCH1

It can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling > Profit Center Accounting > Master Data > Profit Center > Define Standard Hierarchy.



From the above screen we can able to see the standard hierarchy for the profit center group.

#### T-Code KCH5N



# 37. Creation of profit center:

A profit center is an organizational unit in accounting that reflects the structure of the organization for the purpose of internal control. You can analyze operating results for profit centers using either the cost-ofsales or the period accounting approach.

By calculating the fixed capital as well, we can use your profit centers as investment centers.

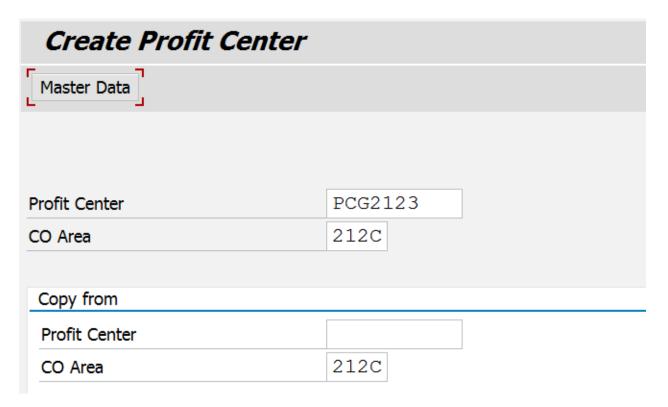
The main aim of creating a Profit Center in SAP CO is to analyze the cost of a product line or a business unit.

We can also generate P&L accounts according to a Profit Center and also generate balance sheets, however a Profit Center should only be used for internal reporting purpose.

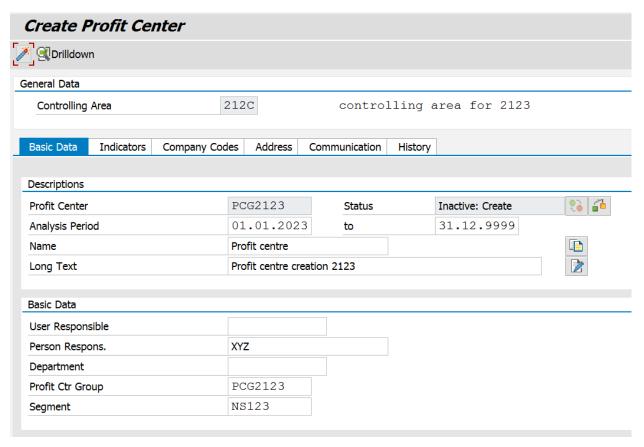
The key components of a profit center include – name of the profit center, the controlling area under which it is assigned, time period, person responsible for the profit center, standard hierarchy, etc.

#### T – Code KE51

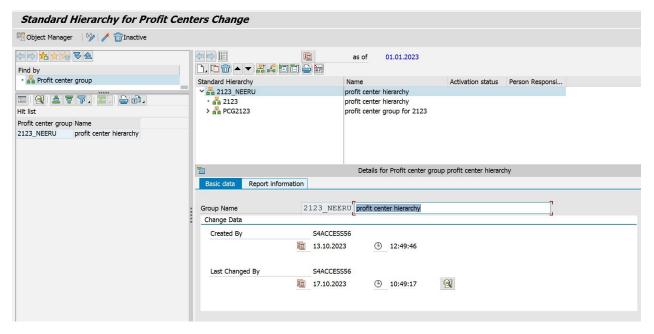
This can also be defined by using the following path: SAP Easy Access > Accounting > Controlling > Profit Center Accounting > Master Data > Profit Center > Individual Processing. Now enter the T- Code KE51 and execute it, the below screen is visible. Enter the profit center and press enter.



Enter the required fields like name, long text, person responsible, profit center group, segment and go to status and click on the mentione field i.e., activate it and save it as shown below.



By executing the T-Code KCH5N we can check whether our profit center is created or not. From the below we can see that our profit center PCG2123 has been created successfully.

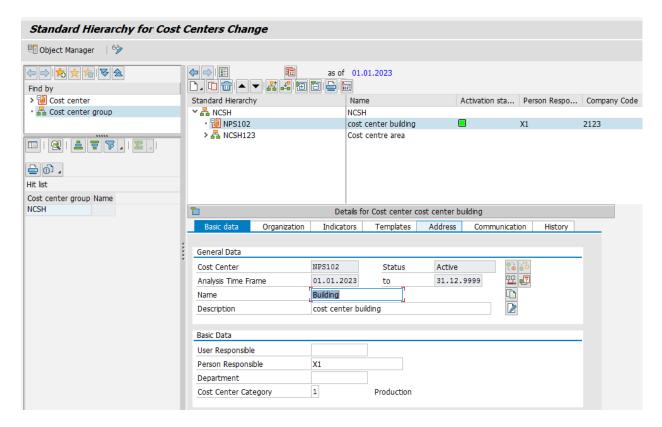


# 38. Change standard hierarchy for Cost center:

A cost center hierarchy consists of nodes and sub-nodes that cost centers are attached to. A cost center hierarchy comprises all cost centers for a given period and therefore, represents the entire enterprise. This hierarchy is known as the standard hierarchy.

#### T-Code OKEON

This can also be done by using the following path: Accounting > Controlling > Cost Center Accounting > Master Data > Standard Hierarchy > Change.



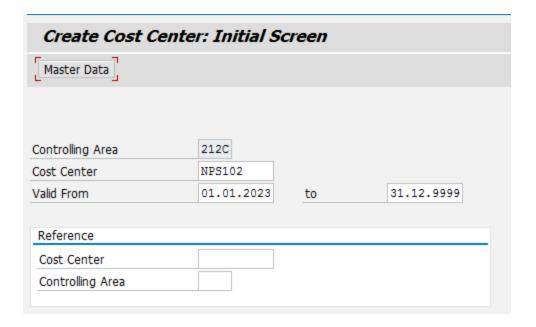
After executing the T-Code OKEON the above screen is visible.

#### 39. Create Cost Center:

A cost center is an organizational unit or department (sales, services, IT, finance, marketing, engineering, and so on) that is used to allocate the cost of a business activity to an existing budget. Cost centers are usually described in a hierarchy or grouping so that a management structure may own multiple cost centers. Cost centers are used for spend analysis in all sourcing documents. You can generate reports to show the activity in your cost center. SAP Sourcing can support a hierarchy of cost centers. Typically, cost centers are imported from the financial or ERP system of record. You can also create and edit cost centers manually. Cost centers are custom optional data.

#### T-Code KS01

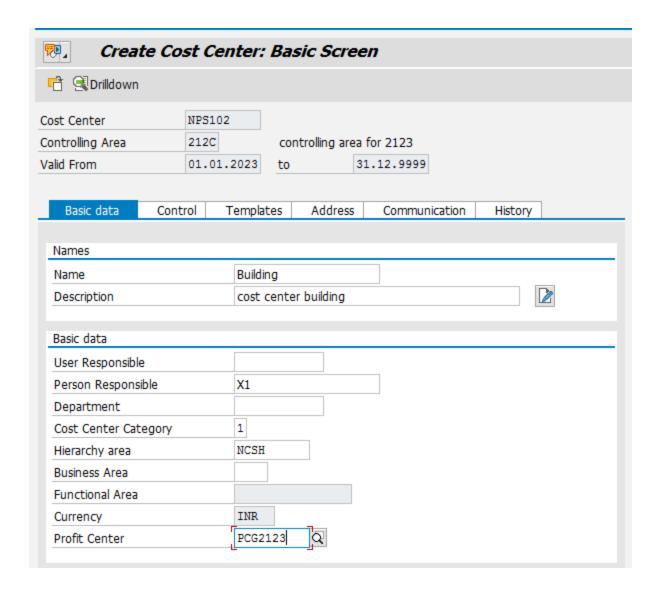
This can also be created by using the following path: SAP Menu > Accounting > Controlling > Profit Center Accounting > Master Records > Cost Center > Individual Processing > Create.



Now by executing the T- Code KS01 the above screen is visible, now press enter. By pressing enter we can able to see the below screen. Enter the required details like

- ¬ Name
- $\neg$  Description
- ¬ Person responsible
- ¬ Cost center category
- ¬ Hierarchy area
- ¬ Business area
- ¬ Currency
- ¬ Profit center

Now save it after entering all the details as mentioned above. Now our cost center has been created successfully. It is shown below.



# 40. Creation of cost element group:

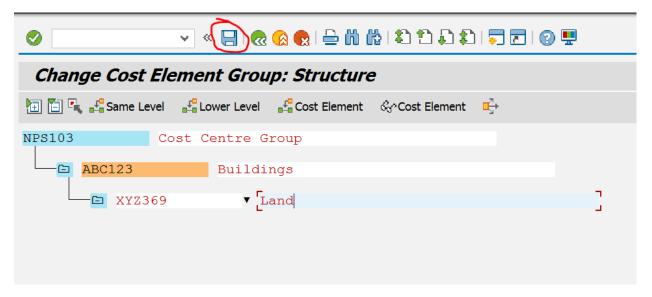
We can use the cost element group structure to define the row structure of our reports. Totals are calculated in the report for each node. We can also use cost element groups whenever we want to process several cost elements in one transaction. For example, in cost center planning, distribution or assessment.

Cost element group can be created by using the T- Code KAH1. This can also be created by using the following path:

SAP Menu > Accounting > Controlling > Cost Center Accounting > Master Data>Cost Element Group > KAH1 – Create.

# Create Cost Element Group: Initial Screen Cost Element Group Reference Cost Element Group Chart of Accounts

By entering the T-Code KAH1 the above screen is visible. Enter cost element group and press enter.



Now go to lower level and add the cost centers, then save it. Our cost element group has been created successfully as shown above.

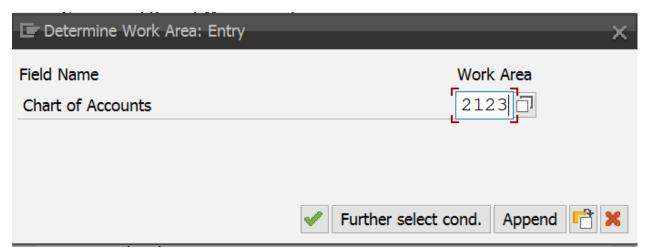
# 41. Classify G/L Accounts for Document Splitting:

Document splitting allows you to display documents using a differentiated representation. In the representation, line items are split according to selected dimensions. In this way, you can draw up complete financial statements for the selected dimensions at any time.

You can use the document splitting procedure to split up line items for selected dimensions (such as receivable lines by profit center) or to effect a zero balance setting in the document for selected dimensions (such as segment). This generates additional clearing lines in the document.

For classifying G/L Accounts for document splitting the following path is used:

SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Financial Accounting > General Ledger Accounting > Business Transactions > Document Splitting > Classify G/L Accounts for Document Splitting.



After executing the path the above screen is visible. Put the chart of accounts. Go to new entries.

