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1 Introduction to Automatic Payment Program

Automatic Payment Program serves the purpose of posting accounts payable (say, payment to a vendor) based on vendor invoices automatically, shortly termed as APP.

In this process, you will complete a payment transaction automatically.

You should first enter some vendor invoices so that there are enough due payables available in the system. Secondly, you will create a payment program and enter the parameters necessary for selecting the items to be paid.

Next, you will execute a payment proposal list and check its log. You will find that some items are blocked for payment. You will need to update the list in order to remove the block.

Later, you will start an actual run. Then you will set the print program so that the payment forms and accompanying payment advice notes and payment summaries are correctly assigned to the payment run. Finally, you will print the payment forms.

2 Important definitions

Paying Company code:

The company code that makes payment

Sending Company code:

The company code for which payment is to be made

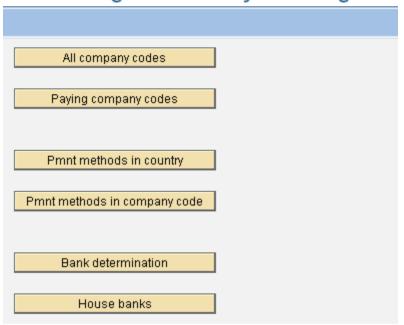
House Bank:

The bank with which we operate an account for making payments.

3 APP Configuration

| Via Menus | Financial Accounting (New) → Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable → Business transactions → Outgoing payments → Automatic outgoing payments → Payment method/bank selection for payment program → Set up all company codes for payment transactions |
|----------------------|---|
| Via Transaction Code | FBZP |

Customizing: Maintain Payment Program



3.1 All Company codes

Click on New Entries and provide below details:

New Entries: Details of Added Entries 🦅 🖳 🚨 🗟 1009 Company Code Paying company code Control data / Sending company code H 1009 Paying company code Separate payment per business area Pyt meth suppl. Cash discount and tolerances Tolerance days for payable 8 Outgoing pmnt with cash disc.from ✓ Max.cash discount Vendors / 3 Sp. G/L transactions to be paid AF Sp. G/L trans, for exception list Customers / Sp. G/L transactions to be paid Sp. G/L trans, for exception list

Click on 📙

Sending company code

The sending company code is the company code that is known to the business partner.

When making cross-company code payments, you can specify the sending company code as well as the paying company code for each company code. If the sending company code is different from the paying company code, the system notes the sending company code in the payment transfer medium or payment advice. This note is information for the business partner.

Furthermore, the sending company code affects how the system groups items from different company codes into one payment. Items are only grouped into one payment for company codes with the same paying company code and the same sending company code.

If the sending company code is not specified, the system automatically regards the paying company code as the sending company code.

Procedure

Specify the sending company code if you want to pay using a cross-company code transaction but do not want to pay the items of all participating company codes together.

Examples

Example 1:

Company code 0001 pays its own items and the items of company codes 0002 and 0003. All items are grouped into one payment.

| Company code | Paying company code | Sending company code |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 0001 | 0001 | 0001 |
| 0002 | 0001 | 0001 |
| 0003 | 0001 | 0001 |

Example 2:

Company code 0001 pays its own items and the items of company codes 0002 and 0003. However, a separate payment is created for each company code.

| Company code | Paying company code | Sending company code |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 0001 | 0001 | 0001 |
| 0002 | 0001 | 0002 |
| 0003 | 0001 | 0003 |

Paying company code

In this field you find the company code which processes the payment transactions (possibly for other company codes too). Postings to the bank accounts or the bank subaccounts are made in the company code specified here during automatic payment transactions.

Separate Payments for each Business Area?

If this indicator is set, line items from different business areas are paid separately

Usage of Payment Method Supplements

Means that payments are to be separated in the document according to a preset characteristic.

If you select this option, a payment method supplement can be predefined in the customers and vendors of the company code. This supplement is used to group payments. Payments are separated according to payment method supplements and can be printed separately by these supplements or sorted by them for printing. The payment method supplement is defaulted during document entry and can be overwritten there.

Procedure

Select this option if you want to use payment method supplements.

Examples

Checks to be sent to trading partners are not sent by mail but by means of internal mail and from there are sent via different channels depending on the payee. This procedure can be supported by payment method supplements. That is, a payment method supplement represents an internal mail channel. In the U.S.A. and Canada, such supplements are referred to as "mail stop codes".

Tolerance Days for Payables

Specifies the number of days by which the cash discount periods and period for the **due date for net payment** may be exceeded.

When determining the due date, the system adds the number of days specified here to the dates. Payment is then sometimes made after the exact date in the terms of payment.

Minimum Percentage Rate for Payments with Cash Discount

Specifies the lower limit for payments with cash discount deduction.

Only items that have a cash discount percentage rate greater than or equal to the one specified here are paid with the **cash discount** deducted. If the percentage rate is less than the one specified here, payment is made at the **due date for net payment**.

Vendor Payments Always with Maximum Cash Discount

Means that the maximum cash discount is always to be deducted when automatically paying vendor invoices.

Cash discount is also deducted if the payment is made after the predefined period.

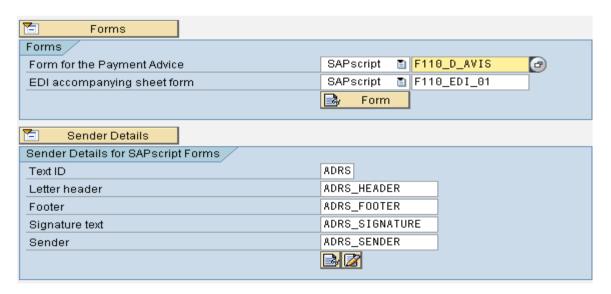
3.2 Paying company codes

Click on New Entries and provide below details:

Fill up minimum amount for incoming/outgoing payments. Ignore Bill of exchange data.

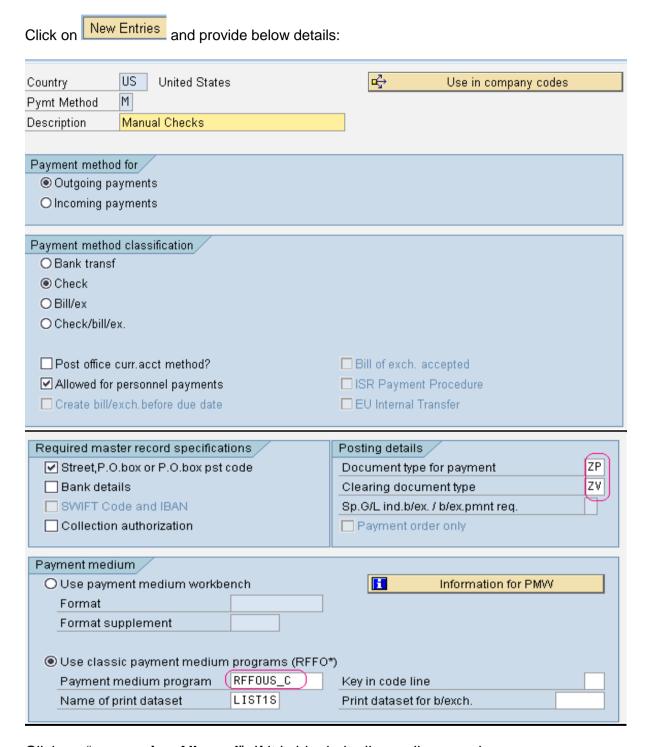


Expand forms and sender Details



Click on 📙

3.3 Payment methods in Country



Click on "currencies Allowed"- If it is blank, it allows all currencies.

Click on 📙

3.4 Payment methods in Company code

Click on 📙

We have created company code in country US. All payments methods created in US can be used by co code 1009.

Input the minimum amount and maximum amount and save.

| New Entries: Details of Added Entries | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| ♥ ■ 6 | | | | |
| Paying co. code 1009 ABC Electronics Inc Pymt Method M Manual Check | େ Pymt meth. in ctry | | | |
| Amount limits Minimum amount 500.00 USD Maximum amount 1,000,000.00 USD Distribution amnt USD | Grouping of items ☐ Single payment for marked item ☐ Payment per due day | | | |
| Foreign payments/foreign currency payments Foreign business partner allowed Foreign currency allowed Cust/vendor bank abroad allowed? | Bank selection control One optimization Optimize by bank group Optimize by postal code | | | |
| Form Data | | | | |
| Forms Form for the Payment Medium Next form | SAPscript F110_PRENUM_CHCK SAPscript Form | | | |
| Drawer on the form ABC Electronics Inc | Sorting of the Correspondence Line items | | | |

3.5 Bank Determination

Select Your 'Company code' and click on 'Ranking Order'

Display View "Bank Selection": Overview Dialog Structure Bank Selection ▽ 🔁 Bank Selection Paying company code Name Ranking Order 1009 ABC Electronics Inc. Bank Accounts 1111 abc industries Available Amounts 2000 IDES UK □ Value Date 2008 Expenses/Charges Model Company Limited 2100 IDES Portugal

Click on 📙

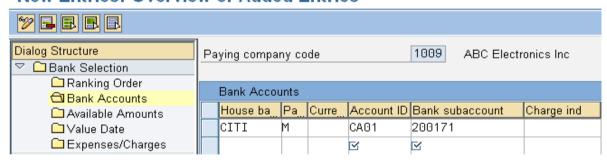
Select paying co code and click on ranking order. Click on New entries



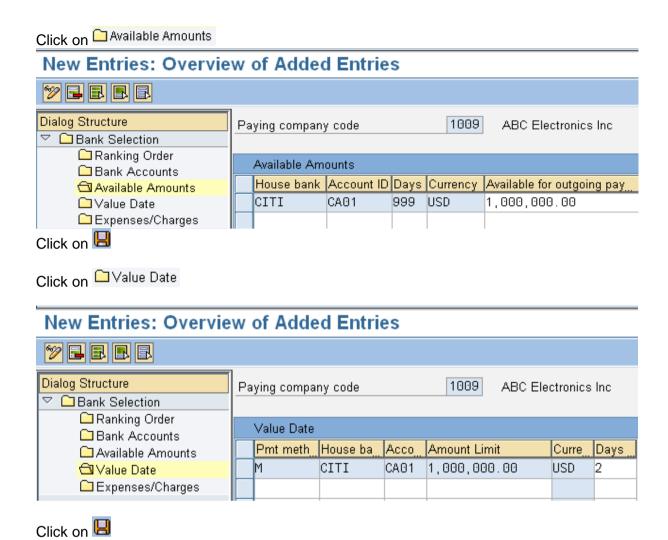
Click on 📙

Click on Bank Accounts. Delete existing data if any available. Click on New entries

New Entries: Overview of Added Entries



Click on 📙



3.6 House Bank

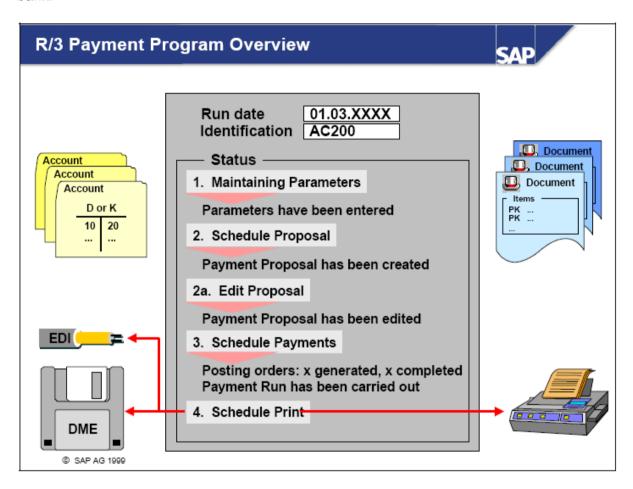
House Bank is created in Chapter 6 - Bank Accounting, click on House bank and see details:



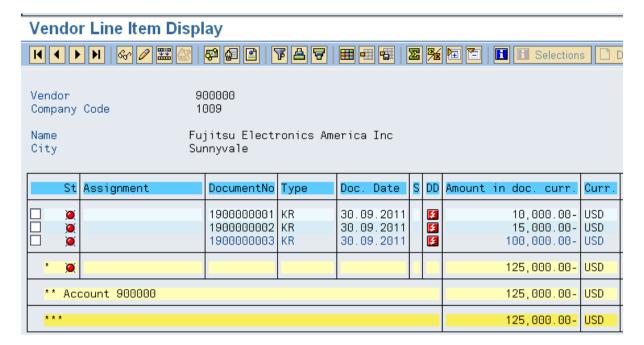
4 APP Execution - F110

| Via Menus | Accounting → Financial Accounting → Accounts Payable → Periodic Processing → Payments |
|----------------------|---|
| Via Transaction Code | F110 |

This describes the process by which vendor payment runs are made, via transaction F110. This transaction also enables the user to submit the details of the vendor payment file to the bank.



Check the vendor balances before executing Automatic Payment Program



Tips and Tricks

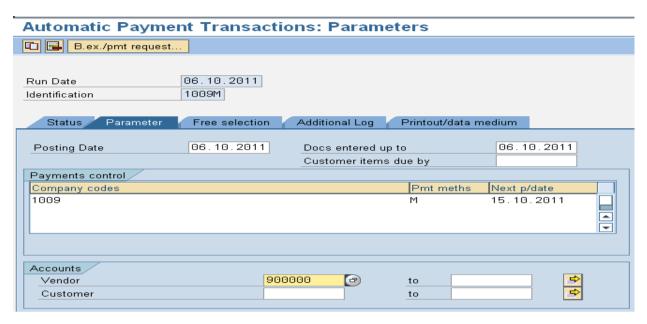
- For today's date, use the keystrokes **F4** followed by **F2** instead of using the drop-down calendar feature.
- The system, by default, shows the last successful payment run that was
 executed. Enter the information for a new payment in run including a future date
 and a unique identifier to override this default and create a new run to execute.

On screen, "Automatic Payment Transactions: Status", enter the information as specified in the fields in the table below:



4.1 Enter Parameters





On screen "Automatic Payment Transactions: Parameters screen", enter the information as specified.

Date Limit for the Open Items

This specifies the date up to which open items are taken into account during processing. The entry date is taken as a basis, not the posting date.

Posting Date of the next Payment Run

This date is needed in order to check the <u>due date</u> of payables. If an item is already overdue on the date of the next payment run, or would lose <u>cash discount</u>, the system pays the item in this payment run.

On screen " Free selection ", enter additional parameters as needed.

Items selected for payment must meet all of the criteria entered. You may select fields from the vendor master record or document. You may also include or exclude values.

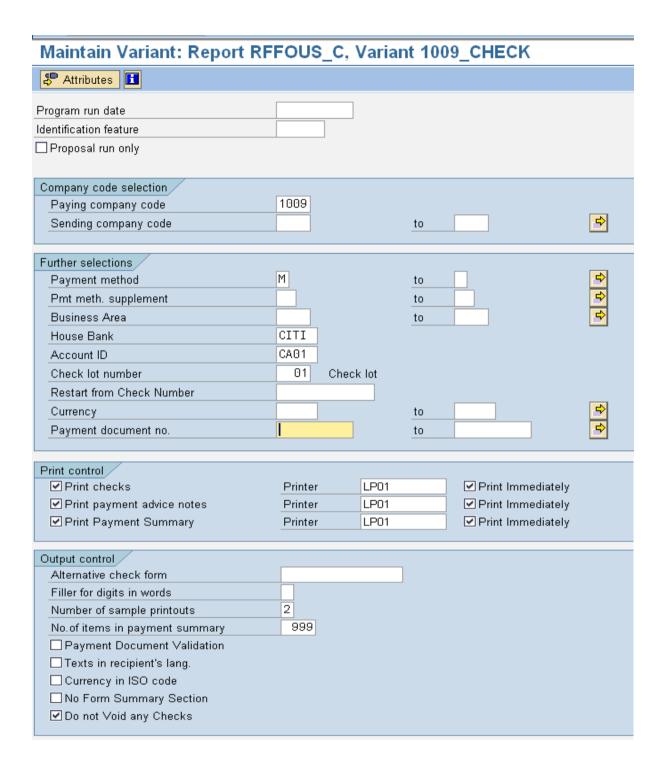


On screen "Additional Log ", this log will detail why the invoice is not eligible for payment. Enter the information as specified in the fields in the table below:



Select the Tab "Printout/data medium" and select the variant F110C against the program RFFOUS C.



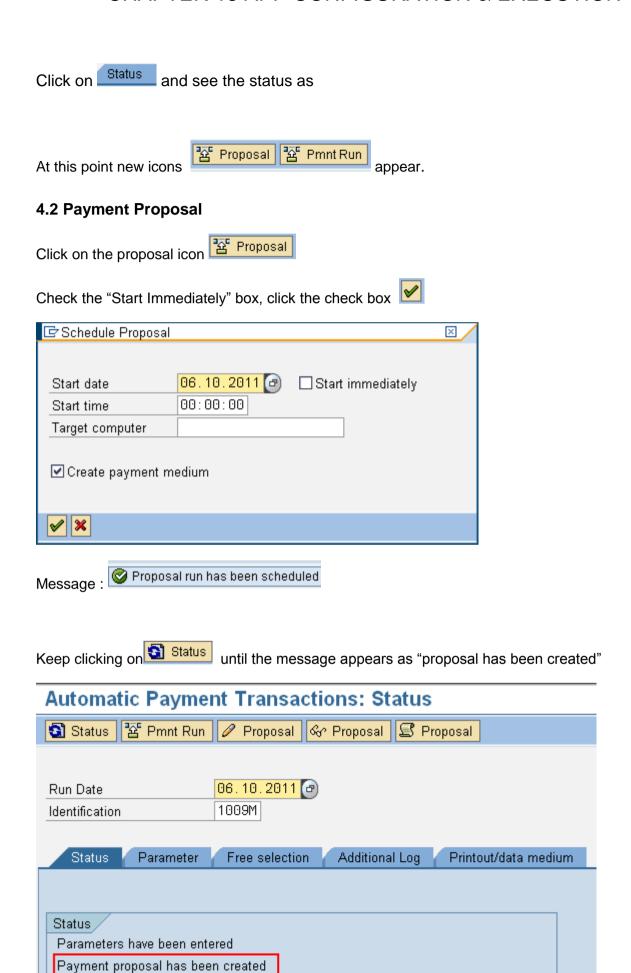


Make sure to check print checks and input Printer name

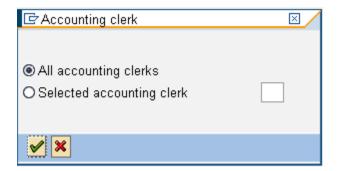
Click on , you will see the following screen

Click on and come to the main screen. Give name of the variant and click on

You will get the message: Operails have been saved for the run on 06.10.11 1009M



Click on the display / change Proposal



Edit Payment Proposal: Payments

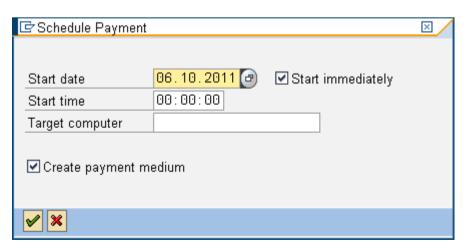


You can now see the payment proposal list like the example above. Temporary, payment document numbers on the proposal list subtotal the paid items.

Select the green arrow icon to return to the status screen.

4.4 Payment Run

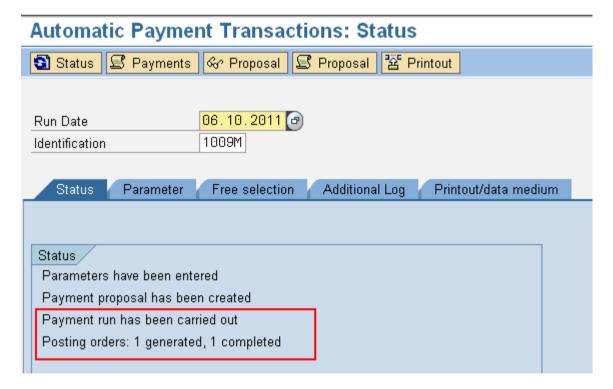
Click on the icon Pmnt Run



Press Enter



Click on Status till posting orders message comes up

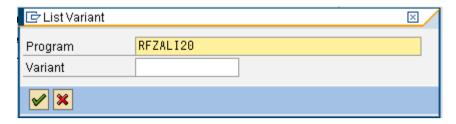


At this point in the payment process, the system has created and posted a payment document (general ledger entry) for each of the payments in the run.

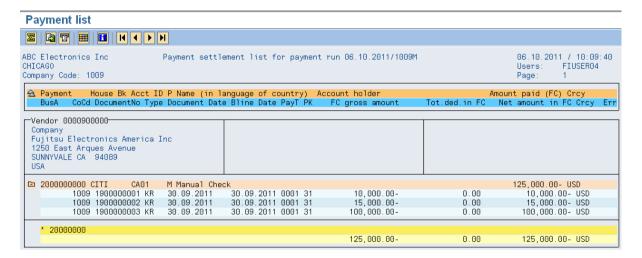
4.5 Payment Run

The output Details of the payment run may be reviewed by choosing:

EDIT → PAYMENT → PAYMENT LIST from the main status screen.

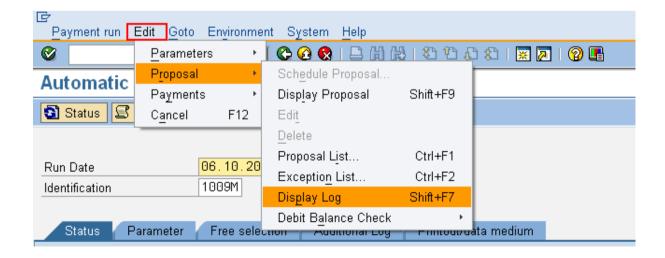


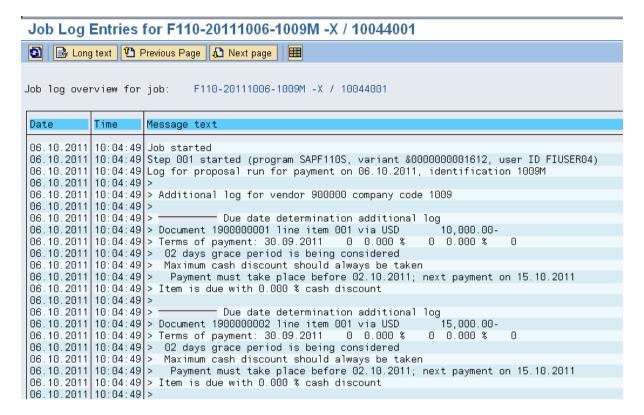
Press Enter



The report layout can be modified by clicking on iicon.

To see the Proposal log, click on Proposal

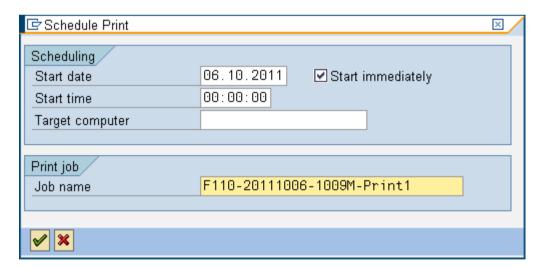




The message class and Message No is important for trouble shooting.

Printing of Payments

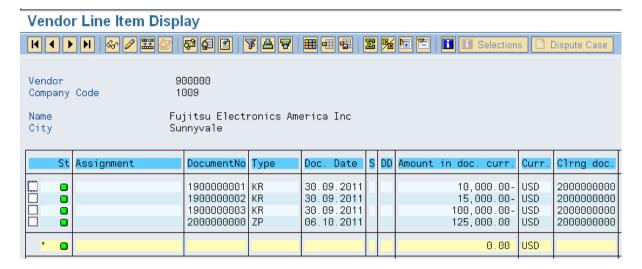




Check start immediately and enter job name. Click on

Message: Print job F110-20111006-1009M-PRINT1 has been scheduled

Go and see the vendor balance in FBL1N



4.6 Payments Spool

Display Payments in a spool request (SP01)

Alternatively Select Systems from the menu and select Own Spools



The output looks as below. There is payment summary and checks printed information

Click on to see the checks printed information and payment advices.

4.6 View Check Register

| Via Menus | Accounting → Financial Accounting → Accounts Payable → Environment → Check information→Display→Check Register |
|----------------------|---|
| Via Transaction Code | FCHN |

Check Register Paying Company Code 1009 to House Bank CITI to Account ID CA01 Payroll checks

Execute

| Check Register | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| ABC Electronics Inc Check Register CHICAGO Company code 1889 | | | | ister | | |
| Bank Key 100346999 | | 999 | tibank 2350199 | | | |
| Manual Check | Manual Check | | | | | |
| Check number from to | D | Payment | Pmnt date | Crcy | Amount paid (FC) | Recipient/void reason code |
| 100501 2000 | | 2000000006 | 06.10.2011 | USD | 125,000.00 | Fujitsu Electronics America |
| * Payment method Manual Check | | | USD | 125,000.00 | | |
| * * | | | USD | 125,000.00 | | |

5 Common Errors in APP

1) No valid payment method found

Maintain payment method in vendor master or in the invoice. Payment method has to be maintained at either in vendor master or in the vendor invoice

2) Company codes XXXX do not appear in proposal XX.XX.2011 XXXX(Run date & Identification)

Please check if you have any open items for the vendors or not for the dates you are running proposal. Check with FBL1N report for the chosen vendor.

This is telling you that F110 could not find any records that meet those criteria. As it is a generic message and the error can be because of any reasons or combination of multiple reasons.

A review of the additional log should help you to identify exact reason for not selecting a particular invoice.

3) Payment in Currency XXX, payment method X: No valid payment procedure

The payment program could not find a combination of payment method and house bank account with which the payment can be carried out.

You might have restricted the payments for a particular currency/ currencies; you may have to change currencies restrictions if required.

4) Account XXXXXX XXXX (Vendor Account number and Company code) blocked by Payment proposal XX.XX.2011 XXXX (Run Date & Id)

Once you make a proposal for a vendor, you cannot create another proposal for the same vendor unless and until first one is completed i.e. payment run is over. Unless payment run is over, vendor is locked for another proposal

Option1: complete the earlier proposal and continue the current proposal

Option2: Delete the earlier proposal and continue the current proposal

5) Minimum amount has not been reached

If your vendor due amount is less than threshold minimum amount, then your invoice will go into exception list in F110. That means that the amount less than the minimum amount specified in the configuration will not be paid.

Exception is that if the payment method is maintained in the invoice, system will not consider the minimum amounts. That means you can pay the amounts less the minimum amount by giving the payment method at invoice level.

6) Account or Invoice is blocked for payment

Item is blocked for payment means that the Invoice is blocked for payment. You need to manually unblock the invoice or wait for it to get unblocked.

Account is blocked for deletion means that the vendor is blocked for payment remove the block in XK02 transaction or see it is flagged for deletion in XK05

7) Required details are no maintained in Vendor Master

If you select the Street/PO Box Postal Code, Bank Account number as mandatory in the FBZP Configuration and those details are not maintained in the vendor master system throws an error.

6 Frequently Asked Questions on APP

Q1: What is the process of payments using the APP?

A: The process in general is as follows.

You launch transaction F110 and specify parameters for the selection of items to be paid. Then you run Proposal Run which creates Payments Proposal. This proposal is analysed by Treasury / Accountants / somebody else and then it is approved immediately or with some corrections. After that you run Productive Run. At this moment postings are done (or not done – see separately). When Productive Run is finished, you can create payment file or paper payment documents for the bank and/or payment recipients.

Q2: What should I start an APP configuration from?

A: The process begins with understanding of payment types in use. Have a look at the bank statement, talk to the people responsible for payments and statements. You will create special payment method for each of the payment types.

Basic configuration of APP is carried out in transaction FBZP. Go through all the sections in it and understand what you will configure and what you will copy from existing examples (maybe just use existing examples without copying).

- Q3: We have a special payment type when paper fax is sent to the "bank". This fax contains all the parameters for the payment processing. The "bank" is not a real bank but company within our holding. It gives us periodic statements like paper bank statements. Payments of this type are absolutely manual. Do I need to set up special payment method for this?
- A: 1) If the payment is done for the preliminary known open items, you can simply use "Manual payments" transaction F-53 without APP. No payment method is required in this case. Payment document can be printed out in external system (Word/Excel) or via Correspondence functionality.
- 2) If you want APP to choose the documents to be paid via "fax", then you have to use it. Special payment method is required. Of course, you can set up your own printing program for this payment method, as for usual payment method.

Q4: We periodically pay to the government authorities. For example, taxes. How should we process these payments?

A: I saw 3 scenarios:

- 1) Russian. You create special vendor with reconciliation account in area of "tax" GL accounts. You post "invoice" from this vendor, even though there is no actual invoice. Amount is taken from the tax return. Then you pay the amount to vendor as usual.
- 2) Western with direct debit. Very simple. Tax authorities take money from the bank account by themselves.
- 3) Western with invoice. It is like scenario 1, but actual invoice exists.

Q5: Bill of exchange. What is this? IMG has lots of settings about it, but I do not Understand if I need them.

A: It is payment with notes (bill of exchange, bill). I have never seen it in use. Simply forget about it.

Q6: Are there any recommendations as to best usage of Identification field in transaction F110? The one below the date, on the first screen. Should we put clerk's initials in there, country code, company code?

A: The approach depends on number of people processing the payments, if they have online connection to each other etc. If people are locates in several geographical locations, then it is logical to put code of the country or Company Code. If they sit next to each other, they can work out their own rules.

Q7: Why do I have Vendors and Customers on the selection screens of APP? What is relations between Customers and Payment program which is used for outgoing payments?

A: First of all, we can pay Customers too. For example, refunds or returns of down payments.

Second, APP can be also used for payments collection. For example, direct debits.

That's why customers are pretty much on their place in APP.

Q8: Are there any recommendations as to how to use "Next run date" field in APP? How often should the Payment Run be executed?

A: If you use early settlement discount functionality and automatic payment optimization, then the field "Next run date" should contain the date of next run. Frequency of them depends on company rules and varies from 1 day to 1 month. If you select open items manually using the external lists and factors, then 31.12.9999 will do.

Q9: What is the trigger for APP run? Vendor invoice? Purchase order?

A: APP processes posted invoices and down payment requests. Purchase orders have nothing to do with APP. Frankly speaking; Purchase Orders are not relevant to Finance whatsoever.

Q10: We can control outgoing payments: what and how to pay. There is different situation with incoming payments. How would we know that customer has paid us in order to process the incoming payment in APP? How shall we know which bank account it sent us the money to, if we have several bank accounts? It is also unclear how customer calculates early settlement discount.

A: APP is used for the outgoing payments initiated by our company. Incoming payments are only processed via APP if we initiate them (i.e. direct debit).

Q11: Can we specify payment method in open items? Is it done in invoice?

A: Payment method is specified in several places in SAP system:

- 1) Vendor master record. You can specify several payment methods in there, and APP will automatically select the best one.
- 2) Directly in the invoice.
- 3) In the payment terms, and then this value will be inherited into the invoice.

Payment method in the invoice has a priority over the payment method in vendor master record.

Q12: I have specified payment method in the vendor master record. But it is not automatically copied into the posted invoice. Why? What should I do?

A: You can specify several payment methods in vendor master record. How should system decide which one you want to copy into the document, what do you think? That is why there is no such functionality in SAP.

As an alternative solution, you can specify payment method in the payment terms and then put payment terms into the vendor master record. Payment terms will be inherited into the document and will bring the payment method too.

Q13: Is it possible to change payment method in Payment proposal? Or we need to block the payment and change the payment method somewhere else?

A: When APP has analysed the open items and created a Payment Proposal, you can edit the Proposal: change payment methods, banks, regroup payments etc. There is a button for this on the Edit Proposal screen.

Q14: Do I need to make any developments for the APP?

A: You will need development only for the output forms, and only if:

- 1) extraordinary requirement from the bank in regards of output file. For example, development is required for the integration with Russian bank-client systems;
- 2) amend forms for cheques//Payment advice for the company/bank requirements (logo, fields location and other small details)

Q15: How will the bank know that it has to process the payment? What is the file format for the bank? Does APP process have a step for the output file generation?

A: Formats for the bank – you should as the bank yourself. SAP has lots of standard formats used worldwide and locally. You should only understand which ones to switch on.

Based on my own experience, international banks work well with formats SWIFT MT101 or MT103. They are in the standard delivery of PMW (Payment Medium Workbench).

Unfortunately, Russian banks a very self-conceited and only accept their own formats. One of the national standard (but not official) is format of "1C" system, but standard SAP does not support it. That is why file extract for the bank-client system is a development in this case.

Of course, file or printout for the bank is one of the results of APP work. You can generate them using the "Print" button on the instrument panel in APP.

Q16: Which format can we extract data from the system to send it to the bank?

A: It depends on the formats which bank accepts. SWIFT MT101 is very convenient and widespread. Some countries have their own requirements for the format. As a rule, they are already in SAP standard delivery.

If you are on the cross-road and do not know what to start with, try to give SWIFT MT101 file to the bank as look at their reaction. You can also ask Treasury which format they use at present.

Q17: What do I need to do in APP settings to enable generation of file with information about outgoing payments?

A: There are 6 buttons in transaction FBZP which you should start with. One of them (Payment method for the country) has a choice of "classical" payment program or Payment Medium Workbench.

Next we set up a variant for "classical" program or set up PMW (also known as DMEE).

You can find lots of customizing options for the extraction file in the IMG:

Financial Accounting → AP/AR → Business Transactions → Outgoing Payments → Automatic Outgoing Payments. Exact list of nodes you need to go into depends on format you have chosen.

IDOC is another option for the sending payments to the bank. Program RFFOEDI1 generates IDOCs and is always available in F110 on the "Print" tab.

Q18: I have decided to use SWIFT MT101 format. Which settings are required in the system in this case? Do I need to make settings for each individual bank?

A: Format MT101 is defined by SWIFT which is international organisation. It should not be changed. In the meantime, there are some parameters (fields) values in which can be changed because of requirements of client or bank.

Q19: Bank asks different structure of field 59 in format SWIFT MT101 for domestic and international payments. How should I set it up?

A: Separate payment method is usually used for international payment. Different payment methods can have different variants in PMW.

Q20: How can I set up instruction key which defines who pays commission for the payment, payer or payee? This instruction key is used in field 71A of format SWIFT MT10. How can I assign the key to the bank or vendor?

A: IMG Node

Financial Accounting (New) > Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable > Business Transactions > Outgoing Payments > Automatic Outgoing Payments > Payment Media > Data Medium Exchange > Define Instruction Keys.

You define instruction key for the payment method. Then, payment method is assigned to the vendor or invoice (see above).

By the way, my own experience shows that banks are usually ignore this instruction and always charge payer with the commission.

Q21: How can I activate functionality "State Central Bank indicator" (SCB indicator), which is used in the field 77B of format SWIFT MT101?

A: IMG Node:

Financial Accounting (New) > General Ledger Accounting (New) > Periodic Processing > Report > Foreign Trade Regulations > Enter Company Data for Foreign Trade Regulations

Here we put the Company Code, i.e. "activate" SCB for it.

Next IMG node allows us to create our own SCB indicators.

When "SCB indicator" functionality is activated for the Company Code, "Details" tab of Invoice entry transaction (FB60) will have relevant fields: SCB ind and Suppl.Cntry. The condition: vendor should belong to the country different from country of Company Code. Play with these fields and see which information is taken to the field 77B. The rest is just a technical question.

Q22: Where do I set up output forms?

A: Output forms are defined in the payment methods. You can assign program/form or Payment Medium Workbench (PMW) structure. There are tons of output forms ready to use. All the standard (including European) forms are supported. Print programs can be found using the RFFO* mask. List of PMW variants can be seen using the F4 key. You can create your own PMW forms in transaction DMEE. Please read PMW and DMEE documentation.

Other than payment order itself, company may require to produce Payment Advice which informs vendor about the payment details. You can configure the form for Payment Advice in the Paying Company Code section of transaction FBZP.

Q23: Do I need to configure anything for format SWIFT MT101 in transaction DMEE? I do not see anything like this in PAYM tree. If I need to create my own format, which

option to choose: flat file or XML message? How can I assign / activate my own new format?

A: Format SWIFT MT101 exists in standard PMW delivery. DMEE covers only few PMW formats. Fortunately, SWIFT MT101 requires only minimal configuration, and it is not done in DMEE. Have a look at:

Financial Accounting (New) > General Ledger Accounting (New) > Business Transactions > Outgoing Payments > Automatic Outgoing Payment Media > Make Settings for Payment Medium Formats from Payment Medium Workbench > (Adjust Payment Medium Format).

And also Create/Assign Selection Variants (OBPM4) in the same IMG node.

If you need to create something very new, you can use DMEE for configuration and then assign newly created format to payment method in the same IMG node which I already mentioned.

Type of the tree (xml / flat file) depends on the bank's preferences and requirement.

Q24: I have run the Payment Program, posted the documents and planned the print phase. Where should I see the file in the format SWIFT MT101?

A: F110 - Environment - Payment Media

Q25: I need to print a document for vendor which informs him about payment details. Where can I configure it?

A: You can do this in transaction FBZP, section "Paying Company Code". This is called "Payment Advice". It is usual form. SAP has delivered form for IDES which can be adjusted with a little ABAP.

Q26: Company uses bank chains. What is this? Does APP support them?

A: Bank chains are usually used in international payments, and very rare in domestic payments. Generally speaking, banks can usually determine how to transfer money from payer to payee themselves. But if company wants to help the bank and speed up the process, bank chains can help.

In short, here is the purpose of bank chains. If you want to transfer money from one bank to another, these banks should have accounts for each other (correspondence accounts). It means that banks put money into these accounts. When client of bank A pays client of bank B, then bank B increases the balance of the correspondence account and bank A reduces the balance. There is no physical money transfer unless the balances are negative. As soon as there are too many banks in the world, it is impossible to have correspondence accounts for each pair of the banks. There are some historical banks which carry out functions of intermediate banks. For example, Bank of New York (BONY). In this case banks A and B open correspondence accounts with BONY, but not with each other. When client of bank A transfers money to client of bank B, there are only movements on the correspondence accounts which link banks (A and BONY) and (BONY and B). Again, there is no physical money movement. BONY has no impact on its balance, but it gets commissions from the transaction. If payer wants to specify bank chain, it has to let its own bank know that BONY is an intermediate bank, and sometimes correspondence accounts of bank A in BONY.

There can be 2 intermediate banks in the worst scenario.

SAP has very simple customising of bank chains.

IMG Node: Financial Accounting (New) → Bank Accounting → Bank Chains.

SAP Easy Access Node: Accounting → Financial Accounting → Banks → Master Data→ Bank Chains.

If bank chains are active, system will automatically find the necessary chain and put it into internal table of APP. These data will get into payment order.

Q27: What are the possible options to display Payment Proposal and list of items in Proposal?

A: Payment Proposal and list of items in it can be viewed in 2 variants: classical and ALV-grid. You can customize classical display in IMG. If you want to switch display to ALV-grid, you have to put parameter in user master record (transaction SU3). Parameter code is F110OALV.

It may not work in new versions (6.0 and higher) where ALV-grid is set up as default.