

# Payroll Taiwan (PY-TW)



**Release 4.6C**



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## Symbole

Symbol	Bedeutung
	Achtung
	Beispiel
	Empfehlung
	Hinweis
	Syntax
	Tip

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## Payroll Taiwan (PY-TW)

### Purpose

This component allows you to process the payroll for the employees of your organization in Taiwan, using data from the SAP Personnel Administration component. Additionally, there are a number of payroll reports that you can run.

### Implementation Considerations

You must take into consideration the other areas in SAP HR, in particular Personnel Administration, when implementing the Taiwan payroll.

### Integration

The payroll component is closely integrated with the other areas in SAP HR, as well as other SAP modules such as Financial Accounting and Controlling.

## Personalabrechnung mit dem SAP-System

### Einsatzmöglichkeiten

Mit Hilfe dieser Komponente können Sie das Entgelt für geleistete Arbeit pro Mitarbeiter berechnen.

Die *Personalabrechnung* umfaßt jedoch nicht nur die Berechnung des Entgelts, sondern eine Vielzahl von Arbeitsabläufen, die mit wachsender Bedeutung der Arbeitgeberfürsorgepflichten unumgänglich geworden sind. Diese Fürsorgepflichten ergeben sich aus

- Arbeitsrecht
- Steuerrecht
- Beitragsrecht
- Leistungsrecht
- Zivilrecht
- Melderecht
- Auskunftsrecht
- Statistikrecht

### Integration

Die *Personalabrechnung* kann in *Personaladministration*, *Personalzeitwirtschaft*, *Leistungslohn* und *Rechnungswesen* integriert werden:

- Die einheitliche Datenhaltung ermöglicht es Ihnen, Stammdaten und sonstige abrechnungsrelevante Daten aus der *Personaladministration* zu verwenden.
- Zeitdaten, die über die *Personalzeitwirtschaft* erfaßt werden, fließen automatisch in die *Personalabrechnung* ein und werden dort während eines Abrechnungslaufs bewertet.
- Aus der Komponente *Leistungslohn* fließen die Daten für die Berechnung von Akkord- und Prämienlöhnen direkt in die *Personalabrechnung* ein.
- Die Informationen über Aufwendungen und Verbindlichkeiten aus der *Personalabrechnung* buchen Sie direkt in die *Finanzbuchhaltung* und kontieren die Beträge auf die vorgesehenen Kostenstellen. Sie können außerdem die Finanzwirtschaftssysteme von Drittanbietern ansteuern.

### Funktionsumfang

Das System berechnet das Brutto- und das Nettoentgelt, die sich beide aus den einzelnen Be- und Abzügen zusammensetzen, die ein Mitarbeiter während einer Abrechnungsperiode angerechnet bekommt. Diese Be- und Abzüge fließen über unterschiedliche [Lohnarten \[Extern\]](#) in die Berechnung des Entgelts ein.

Im Anschluß an die Entgeltabrechnung können Sie verschiedene Folgeaktivitäten wie z.B. die Entgeltzahlung oder das Erstellen von verschiedenen Listen veranlassen und Auswertungen machen.

**PY-TW Gross Payroll Accounting**

## **PY-TW Gross Payroll Accounting**

### **Purpose**

The Gross Payroll processes an employee's data from Personnel Administration and generates wage types that are used in Net Payroll. Pre-tax deductions are included when processing Gross Payroll.

## PY-TW Bonus Payment

### Purpose

Bonuses paid to employees vary from company to company. They can be dependent on an employee's basic pay. The following options are available:

- **Calculation base**

You can determine whether the calculation of the bonus amount is based on an employee's basic pay in a given payroll period or the average basic pay over several payroll periods. Note that the latter method can only be used if values for average basic pay are created during payroll processing.

- **Bonus factor**

You can determine a factor by which the calculation base is multiplied to provide the actual amount of the bonus payment.

- **Payment method**

You can determine whether a bonus is to be paid in one period or over several periods. For each bonus payment, you can specify whether it is to be included in the regular payroll run of the respective period, or whether it is to be paid in an off-cycle payroll run. The latter lets you create flexible payment models.



You want to pay 40% of an employee's bonus immediately upon calculation. The rest is to be paid in the regular payroll run. This means that the 40% is paid outside the regular payroll intervals, thus making an off-cycle run necessary.

- **Bonus for employees who leave the company**

You can define special calculation rules for employees who leave the company during the period for which bonus calculation is run. Alternatively, you can exclude these employees from bonus.

- **Pro-ration**

If an employee has not worked for your company for the whole year, you can determine how the bonus payment is to be pro-rated, for example, according to the number of months or calendar days that the employee worked.

- **Bonus for employees who are in their probation period**

You can define special calculation rules for employees whose probation period has not ended by the time bonus is calculated, for example, no bonus or, bonus only paid on confirmation of employment.

- **Limits on the amount to be paid**

You can specify a minimum and a maximum amount for the bonus payment. Alternatively, you can decide that a fixed amount is to be paid, overruling the calculation based on an employee's basic pay.

**PY-TW Bonus Payment**

## PY-TW Processing Bonus Payment

- **Creating a bonus payment**

To calculate bonus payment for an employee, run a program that performs necessary calculations and creates the bonus payments as special wage types. These must then be stored in the *Additional Payments* infotype (0015) and *Additional Payments Off-Cycle* infotype (0267), depending on whether payment is to be effected in a regular or an off-cycle payroll run.

To import the bonus wage types to the infotypes mentioned above, a batch input folder is created during bonus calculation.

- **Payroll processing for bonus payments**

After the bonus amount has been calculated, payment is effected depending on which infotype the results are stored in.

- Bonus wage types stored in *Additional Payments* infotype (0015) are included and paid in the regular payroll run.
- Bonus wage types stored in *Additional Payments Off-Cycle* infotype (0267) are included and paid in an off-cycle payroll run.

You can split an employee's bonus into several payments that are made in different periods. This allows for a distribution of bonus among multiple regular payroll runs as well as for a separation into multiple off-cycle and regular payroll runs.



The bonus amount that an employee is to receive is NT\$1000. Bonus is calculated on December 10th, the next regular payroll run is performed on December 28th. NT\$400 is to be paid immediately, NT\$600 in the regular payroll run. This means that NT\$400 is entered in the *Additional Payments Off-Cycle* infotype (0267), and NT\$600 is entered in the *Additional Payments* infotype (0015).

When off-cycle payroll accounting is performed on December 10th, only the amount stored in *Additional Payments Off-Cycle* infotype (0267) is processed, and the appropriate payment is made. When the regular payroll run is executed on December 28th, the NT\$600 stored in *Additional Payments* infotype (0015) is processed and paid with the employee's regular salary.

## PY-TW Bonus Calculation (HTWCAWS0)

## PY-TW Bonus Calculation (HTWCAWS0)

### Use

Using this function, you can calculate bonus payments for employees, as well as ex-employees, based on basic pay or average basic pay information from the results of Taiwan payroll driver (*HTWCALCO*).

After you execute the report, it displays a list that states the number of employees for which bonus has been calculated. You can choose to display the results as well as the personnel numbers for whom bonus could not be processed correctly.

### Prerequisites

- Before running this report, you should classify all reporting-related wage types in *Wage Type Valuation* table (*T512W*) into evaluation class 10.
- In case the selection criteria is *Basic Salary* based on *Date of Basic Salary*, you need to maintain the following infotypes:
  - *Organizational Assignment* (0001)
  - *Planned Working Time* (0007)
  - *Basic Pay* (0008)
- Payment wagetype must be eligible for either one / both of the following infotypes:
  - *Additional Payments* (0015)
  - *One-Time Payments Off-Cycle* (0267)

### Features

- Information for Terminated Employees
  - For employees who terminated employment during the bonus period, you should specify a new factor. In addition, you can specify whether you would like to pay bonus for terminated employees who:
    - terminated during the probation period
    - terminated because of dismissalYou need to set up the termination event and reason(s) for dismissal in user enhancement, *XAWS0001*, using transaction *CMOD*.
  - If you do not wish to pay bonus to terminated employees in general, you can still specify whether you want to pay for employees who terminated on the last day of the bonus period. A new factor must be set up for this.
- Proration Rules
  - The general rules are:
    - Proration by number of months: additional part-month rounding rule must be specified. You can also add your own rules here.

**PY-TW Bonus Calculation (HTWCAWS0)**

- Proration by working days: you can specify absence types excluded by the working day count.
  - Proration by calendar days.
  - Rules on probation:
    - Bonus beginning from:
      - hire date
      - confirmation date
    - If probation period has not completed within bonus period:
      - no bonus calculated
      - bonus calculated, and paid as usual
      - bonus calculated, but paid only upon confirmation
- You can include your own proration rules in user enhancement XAWS0001.
- Carrying Out Adjustments on Calculated bonus
    - Specifying a high limit
    - Specifying a low limit
    - Specifying a fixed amount
  - Bonus calculation can be restricted to the race and/or religion of employees.
  - Enter the batch input folder in which the results are to be stored, so as to make them available to payroll processing. Batch input/queue will not be generated in test-mode.
  - Bonus can be paid in Multi payroll periods using both regular payroll run or Off-cycle payroll run.

**See also:**

[PY-TW Bonus Payment \[Seite 9\]](#)

[PY-TW Creating Bonus Payment \[Extern\]](#)

## PY-TW Generating Bonus Batch Input

## PY-TW Generating Bonus Batch Input

### Prerequisites

This function runs batch input for employees regular or off-cycle bonus payment.

### Procedure

1. Choose *Human Resources* → *Payroll Accounting* → *Asia Pacific* → *Taiwan* → *Off-cycle* → *Bonus Accounting* → *Generate Bonus Batch Input*. The *Bonus Calculation* screen appears.
2. Enter the personnel numbers of employees for whom bonus payment is to be calculated. To use additional or different selection criteria, for example, payroll area, choose *Further selections*, then select the criteria you want to use.
3. In the *Bonus calculation Parameters* section, define the global parameters for the calculation:
  - a. Enter the period for which bonus is to be calculated.
  - b. To calculate bonus based on an employee's basic pay in a payroll period, select the *Basic Salary* field and enter the relevant date. To calculate bonus based on an employee's average basic pay, select the *Average of Basic* field. Enter the payroll period from which the average basic pay is to be read and the corresponding average wage type.
  - c. To determine the base bonus amount, enter the factor by which the employee's basic pay or average basic pay is to be multiplied.
4. In the *Payment Information* section, enter the necessary data for payroll processing:
  - a. Enter the wage type to be used for the bonus payment.
  - b. Enter the reason for making the bonus payment.
  - c. Enter the payroll period in which payment is effected.
  - d. If the bonus payment is to be processed in the regular payroll run, select the *Reg. Payroll* field, otherwise, select the *Offcycle* field.
  - e. If the bonus payment is dependent on the employee's ethnic group or religion, enter these in the *Race / Religion* fields.
5. In the *bonus for Ex-Employees* section, you determine which special calculation rules apply to employees who leave the company during the bonus period:
  - a. If bonus is to be calculated for an ex-employee, select the *Bonus for employee terminated during Bonus period* field.
  - b. Choose *Calculation rule for Ex-employee*. The *Additional information about terminated employee* dialog window appears.
  - c. Enter the *Bonus Calculation Factor* for the ex-employee(s).
  - d. Decide whether bonus calculation is to be based on an ex-employee's basic pay at the qualifying date or at the termination date. If the former applies, enter the qualifying date.
  - e. To exclude certain groups of ex-employees from bonus, choose *No prorated bonus for Ex-employee if...*  
The *No prorated bonus for Ex-employee if...* dialog window appears.

## PY-TW Generating Bonus Batch Input

- f. Select the applicable reasons and choose *Enter*. The *Additional Information About Terminated Employee* dialog window re-appears.
  - g. Choose *Enter* to accept the data you entered and to leave the dialog window.
6. In the *General proration rule* section, you define processing rules for employees who have not worked for the complete specified bonus period.
    - a. Determine whether pro-ration is based on the number of months, working days, or calendar days.
    - b. If the pro-ration depends on the number of months and you want to apply additional calculation rules for part-month periods, choose *Multiple Selection* and select the applicable part-month rounding type.
    - c. If the pro-ration depends on the number of working days and you want to exclude certain absences from pro-ration, choose *Types of absence excluded* and select the applicable absence types.
  7. In the *Probation period* section, you define processing rules for employees whose probation period is part of the bonus period you specified above, or who are still on their probation period when bonus is calculated:
    - a. Decide whether the qualifying date for the pro-ration of bonus for these employees is the hire date or the date when employment was confirmed.
    - b. If an employee is on probation when the bonus is calculated, decide whether bonus is excluded, or calculated and paid as usual, or paid only on confirmation of the employee's employment.
  8. If the bonus is to be limited to a maximum amount, enter this amount in the *High limit of Bonus* field.
  9. If the bonus must not be below a minimum amount, enter this amount in the *Low limit of Bonus* field.
  10. If a flat amount is to be paid, enter this amount in the *Bonus paid as a fix amount* field.



If you enter a fixed amount for bonus, neither the evaluation of the employee's basic pay nor any pro-ration is performed.

11. Enter the batch input folder in which the results are to be stored, so as to make them available to payroll processing.
12. To perform a test run, select the *Test on* field.
13. Choose *Execute*. The system performs bonus calculation. On completion it displays a list that states the number of employees for whom bonus has been calculated.
14. On the list, choose *List Protocol* to display the results. Choose *List Error* to display the personnel numbers for whom bonus could not be processed correctly.

---

**PY-TW Running Batch Input for Bonus Payment**

## **PY-TW Running Batch Input for Bonus Payment**

### **Prerequisites**

After you have completed bonus calculation, you must enter the results in the *Additional Payments* infotype (0015) and, if payment is to be made outside the regular payroll intervals, also in *Additional Payments Off-Cycle* infotype (0267).

You process the batch input folder in which the results are stored. This is a prerequisite for the correct processing of bonus in the payroll run.

### **Procedure**

1. Choose System → Services → Batch input → Edit. The Batch Input: Initial screen appears.
2. In the Session name field, enter the name of the batch input folder in which you stored the results of the bonus calculation.
3. Choose Enter.  
The Batch Input: Session Overview Screen appears.
4. Choose Session → Unlock. The session concerned is highlighted.
5. Choose Session → Release.
6. Choose Session → Process Session. The Batch Input Monitoring dialog window appears.
7. Select the applicable run mode and choose Process.
8. The system processes the batch input folder. You can check the processing status by selecting the session and choosing Log.

## PY-TW Notes for System Administrators

### Bonus Payment Wage Types

- Wage types that are to be used as bonus payments must be eligible for entry in the *Additional Payments* infotype (0015) and *Additional Payments Off-Cycle* infotype (0267), otherwise they cannot be stored in these infotypes.

You can make the corresponding settings in the *Implementation Guide* (IMG) of the *Payroll Taiwan* component.

Choose *Off-cycle Activities* → *Bonus* → *Bonus calculation using reports*.

- All wage types relevant to an employee's bonus calculation base must be assigned a corresponding specification in evaluation class **10** (BS-Wage type allocation for Bonus/FAP reporting).

You can make this assignment in the *Implementation Guide* (IMG) of the *Payroll Taiwan* component.

Choose *Off-cycle Activities* → *Bonus* → *Bonus calculation using reports* → *Wage types*.

## PY-TW Advance Payments Using Report

### Purpose

This component shows the calculation of off-cycle advance payment using report.

According to Labor law, an employee's monthly salary is paid at least twice each month.

- The first payment is a fixed percentage of the sum of basic salary and other allowances. In this payroll run, no time data (overtime, absence) or deductions (tax, insurance) are considered. This payroll run performs a subset of a complete payroll run.
- The second payment performs a complete payroll run, that is, all time data and deductions are taken into account.

Run the first payment using off-cycle, that is, the *Special run* field on the report screen has the value 'A'. The second payment is a regular run, there is therefore no value in the *Special run* field.

We recommend that you use the Advance Payment (Report) if the advance payment rate varies, for example, different advance payment rates for different departments, different personnel area or personnel sub-area.



For more information, see *Implementation Guide (IMG)* of the *Payroll Taiwan* component.

## PY-TW Processing Advance Payments Using Report

### Prerequisite

- Wage type amounts must exist in *Basic Pay* infotype (0008), *Recur. Payments/Deductions* infotype (0014) or *Additional Payments* infotype (0015).
- Enter grouping in feature MODIF.
- Enter wage types and the respective rates in Rates for Multiple Payments table (V\_T7TW50).

### Process Flow

The process to create advance payment using report includes:

1. Data is read from Basic Pay infotype (0008), Recur. Payments/Deductions infotype (0014) or Additional Payments infotype (0015).
2. Advance payment is calculated according to the configuration in Rates for Multiple Payments table (V\_T7TW50).
3. A batch input is created.
4. Run the batch input to create Additional Payments infotype (0015) or Additional Payments Off-cycle infotype (0267).
5. Check and modify the infotypes if changes are required.
6. Run the payroll driver. The system generates a payroll cluster report.

### Results

- Perform Bank transfer.
- Print remuneration statement.

### Example

The following example shows the formula for calculating an advance payment:

Basic salary	: NT\$60,000
Advance payment rate	: 0.5 (from T7TW50)
Housing allowance	: NT\$2,000
Advance payment rate	: 0.4 (from T7TW50)
Formula : (60,000 * 0.5) + (2,000 * 0.4)	= NT\$30,800

(Assuming the pay date is 15-10-98)

Run off-cycle report and batch input, *Additional Payments* infotype (0015) or *Additional Payments Off-cycle* infotype (0267) will be updated with NT\$30,800 to be paid on 15-10-98.

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**PY-TW Creating Advance Payments Using Report**

## **PY-TW Creating Advance Payments Using Report**

### **Prerequisites**

You must enter the rates in the Rate for Multiple Payments table (V\_T7TW50).

### **Procedure**

1. Choose *Human Resources → Payroll Accounting → Asia Pacific → Taiwan → Off-cycle → Adv. Pay using Report → Advance Payment → Generate Adv. Pay batch*. Report name – HTWCMP00
2. Run batch input for Advance Payment.
3. Choose *Off-cycle → Adv. Pay using Report → Advance Payment → Start payroll* on the *Payroll for Taiwan* screen. Specify off-cycle type (A) and enter date of payment.
4. To view the result in the payroll cluster report, - choose *Subs activities → Per payroll period → Lists/Statistics → Payroll Result*.
5. To generate a remuneration statement for an employee, - choose *Off-cycle → Adv. Pay using Report → Advance Payment → Remun Statement*.
6. To create the interface between HR payroll result and bank transfer, - choose *Off-cycle → Adv. Pay using Report → Advance Payment → Bank Transfer → Pre program DME*.
7. To transfer data to disk for bank transfer purposes, - choose *Off-cycle → Adv. Pay using Report → Advance Payment → Bank Transfer → DME Management*.

## PY-TW Multiple Payments (HTWCMP00)

### Use

As to legal requirements in Taiwan, payment of wage, except specially agreed by the person concerned to be otherwise or by paying in advance each month, shall be made at fixed dates twice a month at least. It is the same for piecework workers.

Thus, there are two common intervals of payment:

- Monthly: Employees are paid once per month.
- Semi-monthly: Employees are paid twice per month.

There are two ways for the second type of payment:

- If the advance payment rate is standard for all employees, you can run Off-cycle Payroll Driver.
- We recommend that you use this report if the advance payment rate varies, for example, different advance payment rates for different departments, different personnel area or personnel subarea.

This report calculates the advanced payment and writes the result to *Additional Payments* infotype (0015) or *One-Time Payments Off-Cycle* infotype (0267).

### Prerequisites

- Maintain *Rate for multiple payment* table (T7TW50) properly.  
It specifies advance payment rates for different wage types.



To maintain this, you should choose *Payroll Taiwan*→*Off-Cycle Activities*→*Advance Payment*→*Using Report and Off-Cycle*→[Define Multiple Payment Rate \[Extern\]](#) in *implementation guide (IMG)*.

- The wage types in table T7TW50 are maintained in the following infotypes:
  - *Basic pay* (0008)
  - *Recur. Payments/Deds.*(0014)
  - *Additional Payments* (0015)

### Features

- It lists the advance payment amount for the selected period.
- You should create a batch input and run it to write the calculated result to infotype 0015 or 0267.

To update payroll cluster, you should run off-cycle payroll.

## PY-TW Advance Payments Using Off-Cycle Reason

### Purpose

This component shows the calculation of advance payment using off-cycle reason.

According to Labor law, an employee's monthly salary is paid at least twice each month.

- The first payment is a fixed percentage of the sum of basic salary and other allowances. In this payroll run, no time data (overtime, absence) or deductions (tax, insurance) are considered. This payroll run performs a subset of a complete payroll run.
- The second payment performs a complete payroll run, that is, all time data and deductions are taken into account.

Run the first payment using off-cycle. The *Special run* field on the report screen has the value 'A'. The second payment is a regular run, there is therefore no value in the *Special run* field.

We recommend that you use the Advance Payment Using Off-cycle reason function if the advance payment rate is standard for all employees. Use the Advance Payment (Report) if the advance payment rate varies, for example, different rates for different departments, different personnel area or personnel sub-area.



For more information, see Implementation Guide (IMG) of the Payroll Taiwan

## PY-TW Processing Advance Payments Using Off-Cycle Reason

### Prerequisites

- Wage type amounts must exist in *Basic Pay* infotype (0008), *Recur. Payments/Deductions* infotype (0014) or *Additional Payments* infotype (0015).
- Update processing class 69 and set the wage types that form Advance Payment base to the value 1.
- Enter the Advance Payment rate in Payroll Constants table (V\_T511K (ADVRT)).
- On the *Select* screen of the payroll driver, specify the reason for payroll ADVP, set off-cycle payroll type to A and enter the date of payment.

### Process Flow

The process to create advance payment using off-cycle reason includes:

- Data is read from infotypes.
- The wage types with processing class 69=1 are accumulated and multiplied by the Advance Payment rate.
- The result is stored in wage type /140 (Multiple payment in monthly payroll).

### Result

- Perform Bank transfer.
- Print remuneration statement.

### Example

The following example shows the formula for calculating an advance payment:

Basic salary	: NT\$5,000
Housing allowance	: NT\$2,000
Advance payment rate	: 0.5 (from table V_T511K)
Fomula	: (5,000 + 2,000) * 0.5 = NT\$26,000 (stored in wage type /140)

## PY-TW Creating Advance Payments Using Off-Cycle Reason

### Prerequisites

You must enter the advance payment rates in the Payroll Constants table (V\_T511K).

### Procedure

1. Choose *Human Resources* → *Payroll Accounting* → *Asia Pacific* → *Taiwan* → *Off-cycle* → *Adv. Pay using Off-cycle reason* → *Advance Payment* → *Start payroll* Specify off-cycle payroll type A, reason for payroll ADVP and date of payment.
2. To view the results in the payroll cluster report, - choose *Subs activities* → *Per payroll period* → *Lists/Statistics* → *Payroll Result* on the *Payroll for Taiwan* screen.
3. To generate a remuneration statement for an employee, - choose *Off-cycle* → *Adv. Pay using Off-cycle reason* → *Advance Payment* → *Remun Statement*.
4. To create the interface between HR payroll result and bank transfer, - choose *Off-cycle* → *Adv. Pay using Off-cycle reason* → *Advance Payment* → *Bank Transfer* → *Pre program DME*.
5. To transfer data to disk for bank transfer purposes, - choose *Off-cycle* → *Adv. Pay using Off-cycle reason* → *Advance Payment* → *Bank Transfer* → *DME Management*.

## PY-TW Net Payroll Accounting

### Purpose

The Net Payroll component of the SAP Payroll system processes taxes, insurance and other deductions for employers and employees during a payroll run.

Net payroll processing is based on wage types entered in SAP HR Master Data as well as wage types that are calculated in the Gross Payroll component. Net Payroll generates a result cluster containing wage types and amounts for all employees in a payroll run. This cluster is the basis for all output from the SAP Payroll System such as statutory reporting.

### Integration

The Net Payroll is integrated with the other areas in SAP HR, as well as other SAP modules such as Financial Accounting and Controlling.

## PY-TW Tax

## PY-TW Tax

### Purpose

The Taxation component calculates the amount of tax that an employee must pay each payroll period to the Taiwan Tax Bureau.

**See also:**

[PY-TW Tax Company Parameters \[Seite 27\]](#)

[PY-TW Taxing Method \[Seite 28\]](#)

[PY-TW Employee Tax Information \[Seite 29\]](#)

[PY-TW Income Tax on Overtime \[Seite 30\]](#)

[PY-TW Income Tax on Meal Allowance \[Seite 31\]](#)

[PY-TW Income Tax on Salary \[Seite 33\]](#)

[PY-TW Income Tax on Bonus \[Seite 39\]](#)

[PY-TW Income Tax on Non-Salary \[Seite 40\]](#)

[PY-TW Tax Reports \[Seite 41\]](#)

[PY-TW Tax Retrocalculation \[Seite 47\]](#)

## PY-TW Tax Company Parameters

### Definition

The tax parameters of a company are set in the Personal Areas/Subareas (TW) table (V\_T7TW0P). The following related information is also set in this table:

- Tax
- Employee Stabilization Fund
- Employee Welfare Fund
- Labor Insurance
- National Health Insurance

## PY-TW Taxing Method

### Definition

According to legal requirements in Taiwan, the taxing method for local employees and foreign employees who stay in Taiwan for more than 183 days vary. The different methods can be categorized as follows:

- Calculating tax using a formula  
(from Tax Withholding Fast Formula table (T7TW2B))
- Calculating tax using tax withholding table  
(from Tax Withholding table (T7TW2A))
- Calculating tax using a fix tax rate  
(from Wage Type Dependent Tax Rate table (T7TW2E))

The taxing method for foreign employees who stay in Taiwan for less than 183 days is:

- Calculating tax using tax rate  
(from Wage Type Dependent Tax Rate table (T7TW2E))

### See also:

[PY-TW Examples of Tax on Salary \[Seite 36\]](#)

## PY-TW Employee Tax Information

### Definition

Employee tax information is used by the payroll driver to calculate the tax an employee is liable to pay and the amount the employer must contribute to the tax bureau for each payroll period.

### Structure

Employee tax information consists of many items of information. To ensure that an employee's deductions are processed successfully, records in the following master data infotypes must be updated:

- Personal ID (from *Personal IDs* infotype (0185))  
Each employee is assigned a unique personal ID, that is used for tax report purposes.
- Name and Gender (from *Personal Data* infotype (0002))  
The name and gender of an employee are required during tax calculation. The gender is used during calculation of overtime for male or female employees.
- Address (from *Addresses* infotype (0006))  
An employee's address is required during report generation.
- Tax information (from *Income Tax* infotype (0353))  
The tax ID status and tax category status sections determine the taxing method and special rules applied for the employee. This information is required to calculate the tax of an employee.

## PY-TW Income Tax on Overtime

## PY-TW Income Tax on Overtime

### Purpose

According to current tax law, the total overtime hours (non-taxable hours) must not exceed 46 hours each month for male employees and 24 hours for female employees. Therefore, overtime payment for excess hours is listed as other taxable items. The law can change from time to time according to government regulations.

This process describes how the overtime pay of an employee is calculated.

### Prerequisites

- Overtime data must exist in Create Overtime infotype (2005) or Create Employee Remuneration Information infotype (2010).
- Non-taxable overtime hours for male and female employees must exist in Payroll Constants table (V\_T511K, payroll constants-OTFEM for female employees and OTMAN for male employees).

### Process Flow

The following process describes how overtime is read and stored for tax calculation.

1. Overtime hours are read from data created in infotype.
2. According to the Time Wage Type Selection Rule table (V\_T510S) and Mapping Overtime Wage Types table (T7TW6A), the total overtime hours are split into two or more wage types, taxable and non-taxable, before and after cutoff-date.

### Example

The following example shows how the overtime hours of a male employee is stored in the wage types:

Non-taxable overtime hours for male employees	= 46 hours
Total overtime hours	= 50 hours
Based on rates set in Table T7TW6A, total overtime hours	(from infotype and stored in wage type MO13)
	= 46 hours (stored in MO13-non-taxable) +
	4 hours (stored in MO03-taxable)

## PY-TW Income Tax on Meal Allowance

### Purpose

Meal allowances to employees vary among companies. Meal allowances include:

- Reimbursement based on actual expenditure, that is, amount given based on amount spent within a certain limit.
- A fixed meal allowance given to the various types of employees, for example, a fixed amount for managers and another fixed amount for operators.

This process shows the calculation of taxable meal allowance.

### Prerequisites

- You must have entered meal allowance data in *Basic Pay* infotype (0008), *Recur. payment/deductions* infotype (0014) or *Additional Payments* infotype (0015).
- You must have entered tax free meal allowance in Payroll Constants table (V\_T511P; constant-MEALX).
- Meal allowance income is cumulated to wage type /125 (Total meal allowance).

For more information, see *Tax* section of the *Implementation Guide* (IMG).

### Process Flow

The following process describes how meal allowance is read and stored for tax calculation.

1. The system reads the amount of meal allowance from data created in infotype and cumulated to wage type /125 (Total meal allowance).
2. This amount is compared to the taxable rates set in the Payroll Constants table (V\_T511P).
3. If the total meal allowance is less than the tax amount, the employee does not need to pay tax. If the total meal allowance is more than the minimum tax amount, the taxable amount is calculated and stored in wage type /124 (Total taxable meal allowance).
4. Run payroll driver to see the results.

### Example

The system compares regular meal allowance with the taxable meal payment. For example, according to current tax regulations, the tax free meal allowance for each employee is NT\$1,800 each month. Some companies may provide the NT\$1,800 tax free meal allowance to employees. If your company provides a meal allowance over NT\$1,800, the difference is taxable, as shown below:

Total meal allowance given by a company	: NT\$2,000 each month	(wage type /125)
Range of tax free meal allowance	: NT\$1,800 each month	(set in T511P)
Excess (taxable) amount meal allowance	: NT\$200 each month	(wage type /124)

**PY-TW Income Tax on Meal Allowance**

## PY-TW Income Tax on Salary

### Purpose

Different deduction methods are used for calculating salary, depending on the type of salary; that is, fixed salary, non-fixed salary or a combination of fixed and non-fixed salary.

#### Fixed Salary

An example of a fixed salary is the monthly base salary. The taxable fixed salary amount is stored in wage type /104 and the tax amount is stored in wage type /404.

#### Non-fixed Salary

An example of a non-fixed salary is income from commission. The non-fixed salary amount is stored in wage type /105. It is multiplied by a fixed rate, for example, 6% to get the tax amount and the final value is stored in wage type /405. The fixed rate, for example, 6% is stored in Payroll Constants table (V\_T511K).

#### Fixed and Non-fixed Salary

An example of a fixed and non-fixed salary is the addition of a monthly base salary plus the non-fixed income salary, for example, bonus. The taxable fixed amount plus non-fixed amount (/104 + /105) is stored in wage type /103 and the final tax amount (/404 + /405) is stored in wage type /403.

This process shows the methods for calculating tax as well as the classifications of salary.

### Prerequisites

You must have created an *Income Tax* infotype (0353) for all employees.

### Process Flow

The following process describes how salary is read and stored for tax calculation.

1. Tax information is read from data created in *Income Tax* infotype (0353).
2. The taxable incomes are stored in the following wage types:

Income	Wage Type
Fixed salary	/104 (Taxable fixed salary)
Non-fixed salary	/105 (Taxable non-fixed salary)
Fixed+non-fixed salary	/103 (Taxable fixed+non-fixed salary)

3. The tax amounts are calculated and stored in the following wage types:

Tax from Income	Wage Type
Fixed salary	/404 (Fixed salary – tax)
Non-fixed salary	/405 (Non-fixed salary - tax)
Fixed+non-fixed salary	/403 (Fixed+non-fixed salary - tax)

4. Run payroll driver to see the results.

**PY-TW Income Tax on Salary**

**See also:**

[PY-TW Creating Tax on Salary \[Seite 35\]](#)

[PY-TW Examples: Tax on Salary \[Seite 36\]](#)

## PY-TW Creating Tax on Salary

### Prerequisites

You must have setup the respective tables before entering data in the record.  
For more information, see *Tax* section of the *Implementation Guide* (IMG).

### Procedure

To setup a record for *Income Tax* infotype (0353):

1. Choose Human resources → Personnel Management → Administration → Maintain master data. The Maintain HR Master data screen appears.
2. Enter the employee's personnel number. Use Matchcode to find a number.
3. Select Income Tax infotype (0353) by entering the name or number in the Infotype field.
4. Choose Create. The Income Tax (TW) screen appears.
5. Enter the required rule in the Special Rules field. Use the down arrow to select a rule, if necessary.
6. Enter the Tax category and Tax dep. Number. These fields are required if the value in the Special Rules field is 0.
7. Save.

### Results

A tax record is created for the employee that enables the payroll to calculate the taxes.

#### See also:

[PY-TW Income Tax on Salary \[Seite 33\]](#)

[PY-TW Examples of Tax on Salary \[Seite 36\]](#)

## PY-TW Examples: Tax on Salary

**PY-TW Examples: Tax on Salary**

The following are examples of tax calculation using the taxing methods set in the *Tax Category* field. These include:

Tax Category	Taxing Method
A	Progressive Rate
B	Tax Table
C	Standardized
D	computation - for
E	A
	Standardized
	computation - for
	B
	Fixed rate

The examples are calculated based on the following:

Personal allowance	: NT\$70,000 for each tax payer, spouse and dependents
Standard deduction	: NT\$42,000
Special deduction for salary	: NT\$58,000
Annual salary	: 12 * monthly salary
Estimated taxable income	: Estimated Annual Salary - (Personal allowance (1+ no. of dependents) + Standard Deduction + Special Deduction)

If tax to be withheld < NT\$600 (min. tax amount), no withholding is required.

**Tax Rate Table**

Grade	Taxable Income	Rate of Tax	Progressive Difference
1	Less than 330,000	6	0
2	330,000 – 890,000	13	23,100
3	890,000 – 1,780,000	21	94,300
4	1,780,000 – 3,340,000	30	254,500
5	3,340,000 and over	40	588,500

**Example A**

Examples of tax calculation using Tax Category A – Progressive rate that uses a tax formula

Example I	Example II
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**PY-TW Examples: Tax on Salary**

Monthly Fixed Salary : NT\$25,000 Number of Dependents : 1 person  Estimated annual taxable income: Annual salary: 25000 * 12 = 300,000 (Grade 1)  Formula: 300000 – (70000 * 2 + 42000 + 58000) = 60,000 Annual tax: 60000 * 0.06 – 0 = 3,600 Monthly tax: 3600 / 12 = 300	Monthly Fixed Salary : NT\$55,000 Number of Dependents : 2 persons  Estimated annual taxable income: Annual salary: 55,000 * 12 = 660,000 (Grade 2)  Formula: 660,000 – (70,000 * 3 + 42,000 + 58,000) = 350,000 Annual tax: 350,000 * 0.13 – 23,100 = 22,400 Monthly tax: 22,400 / 12 = 1,867
As this amount < NT\$600 (min. tax amt), no withholding is required.	As this amount > NT\$600 (min. tax amt), income tax withheld is NT\$1,867.

**Example B**

Examples of tax calculation using Tax Category B – Tax Table

Example I	Example II
Monthly Fixed Salary : NT\$25,000 Number of Dependents : 1 person	Monthly Fixed Salary : NT\$55,000 Number of Dependents : 2 persons
Income tax to be withheld is NT\$0	Income tax to be withheld is NT\$1,860

**Example C**

An example of tax calculation using Tax Category C – Standardize computation - for A

Monthly Fixed Salary : NT\$55,000 Number of Dependents : 2 persons  Estimated taxable income: 55,000 * 12 = 660,000 660,000 – (70,000 * 3 + 42,000 + 58,000) = 350,000 350,000 * 0.13 – 23,100 = 22,400 22,400 / 12 = 1,867  Income tax withheld is NT\$1,867  Total non-fixed Salary : Non-fixed salary * fixed rate = 10,000 * 6% = 600
Total income tax withheld is 1,867 + 600 = NT\$2,647

**Example D**

Examples of tax calculation using Tax Category D – Standardize computation - for B

Example I	Example II
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**PY-TW Examples: Tax on Salary**

Monthly Fixed Salary	: NT\$25,000	Monthly Fixed Salary	: NT\$55,000
Non-fixed salary	: NT\$3,000	Non-fixed salary	: NT\$3,000
Number of Dependents	: 1 person	Number of Dependents	: 2 persons
Monthly tax	: NT\$300	Monthly tax	: NT\$1,867
Non-fixed sal tax: $3,000 * 0.06$	: NT\$180	Non-fixed sal tax: $3000 * 0.06$	: NT\$180
Total (Fixed + Non-fixed): $300 + 180$	: NT\$480	Total (Fixed + Non-fixed): $1867 + 180$	: NT\$2,047
Income to be withheld is NT\$480, as is less than NT\$600, no withholding is required.		Income tax to be withheld is NT\$2047	

**Example E**

An example of tax calculation using Tax Category E – Fixed Rate

Monthly Fixed Salary	: NT\$25,000
Withholding rate	: 6%
Income tax to be withheld is NT\$1,500 for each month	

## PY-TW Income Tax on Bonus

### Purpose

The amount of bonuses paid to an employee varies from company to company. Bonus amounts can be paid on a percentage of monthly salary, a fixed amount, a fixed ratio (for example, 1 month or 2 months) or based on length of service, job title and salary.

This process lets you calculate the taxable bonus amount.

### Prerequisites

- The income information must exist in *Additional Payment* infotype (0015) or *One Time Pay, Off-cycle* infotype (0267).
- The tax rate for bonus must exist in Wage Type Dependent Tax Rate table (T7TW2E).

#### See also:

[PY-TW Bonus Payment \[Seite 9\]](#)

[PY-TW Processing Bonus Payment \[Seite 11\]](#)

[PY-TW Creating Bonus Payment \[Extern\]](#)

## PY-TW Income Tax on Non-Salary

### Purpose

Income from salaries and wages is earned for performing duties or work. Non-salary income refers to income earned by employees rendering other services, for example, income from commission.

The non-salary income tax rate is different for resident and non-resident employees.

### Prerequisites

- Tax information must exist in *Income Tax* infotype (0353).  
The *Tax ID Type* field determines the nationality of an employee. For a non-resident employee, the *Tax Category* field is verified to see if the employee's stay is more or less than 183 days. This information is required to calculate the non-salary income tax of an employee.
- The non-salary income information must be present.  
We recommend that you enter data in *Create Recur. Payments/Deds* infotype (0014) or *Create Additional Payment* infotype (0015).
- The tax rate for non-salary income must exist in Wage Type Dependent Tax Rate table (T7TW2E).  
This table is used for different income category tax rates for local and foreign employees.

### Process Flow (Example: Commission)

The following process describes how commission is read and stored for tax calculation.

1. The amount of commission is read from data created in infotype and cumulated to wage type /111 (Commission).
2. This amount is compared to the taxable rates set in Wage Type Dependent Tax Rate table (T7TW2E).
3. If the total amount is less than the minimum tax amount (set in Wage Type Dependent Tax Rate table (T7TW2E)), the employee does not need to pay tax. If the total amount is more than the minimum tax amount, the taxable amount is calculated and stored in wage type /411 (Commission-tax).
4. Run payroll driver to see the results.

## PY-TW Tax Reports

### Purpose

This process describes how the Tax Report is printed or saved to a diskette for the tax bureau.

### Prerequisites

You must have run payroll for your employees and have payroll results. Some reports can also require that specific infotypes have been updated.

### Process Flow

The Tax Reporting Process:

Although the reporting process described below is the same for all reports generated by Tax Reporter, the periodicity of the reports depends on federal and local requirements.

1. Preparation: Before creating a regulatory report, you must prepare the payroll results for generation. This involves specifying the type and form of payroll data to use and related wage types. The system uses your entries to filter the results and stores the data in tax interface tables.
2. Generation: Generate and check the report. Specify the report you want to generate and the area and period for which you want the report created. The system uses your entries to extract the appropriate data from the tax interface tables that were filled during preparation.
3. Output: After generating the report, you can print it or save it to a diskette. The different media correspond to the legal requirements of the bureaus requiring the reports.

#### See also:

[PY-TW Preparing Tax Reports \[Seite 46\]](#)

## PY-TW Periodically Income Tax Summary Report (HTWCTXP0)

## PY-TW Periodically Income Tax Summary Report (HTWCTXP0)

### Use

As to legal requirements in Taiwan, company should submit employee income tax summary to local tax bureau after each payment, no matter it is an off-cycle or regular one.

You can print out the list generated. However, currently you can't download the Income Tax Summary Form, you have to fill in the paper form manually.

### Prerequisites

- You have run payroll successfully.
- You maintain table *T7TW2E (Wage Type Dependent Tax Rate)* properly. It defines tax rate and non-taxable amount for different wage types.



To maintain this, you go to *Payroll Taiwan* → *Tax* → *Payroll* → [Define Wage Type Dependent Tax Rate \[Extern\]](#) in *implementation guide (IMG)*.

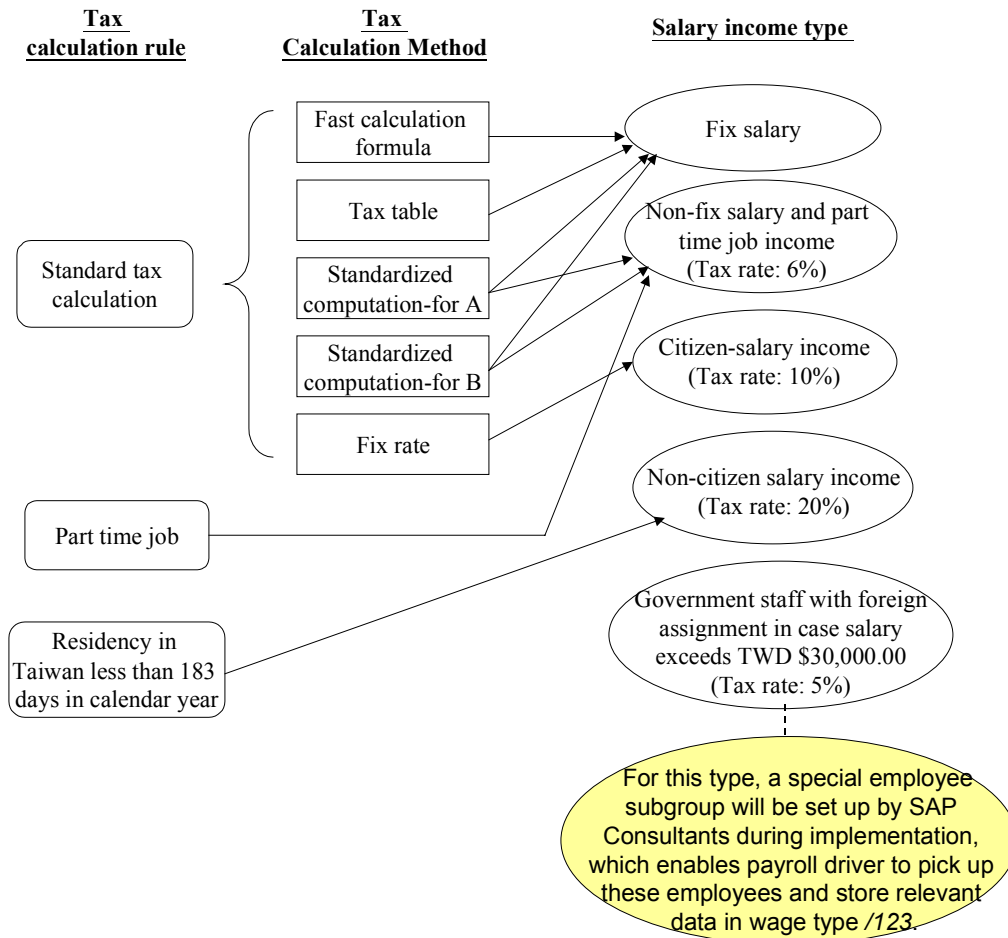
### Features

By reading data in both *Income Tax* infotype (0353) and payroll results, it categorizes salary incomes of selected employees into five types, which are defined in the Income Tax Summary Form delivered by Tax Bureau.

- Infotype 0353:
  - For full-time employee, including Taiwan residents and foreigners whose period of stay is no less than 183 days:
    - ~ Tax calculation rule: Standard tax calculation
    - ~ Tax calculation method: five methods are all applicable.
      - Fast calculation formula
      - Tax table
      - Standardized computation-for A
      - Standardized computation-for B
      - Fix rate
  - For part-time employee:
    - Tax calculation rule: special rule for part time job
    - Tax rate: 6%
  - For foreigners whose period of stay is less than 183 days:
    - Tax calculation rule: special rule for residency in Taiwan less than 183 days in calendar year

PY-TW Periodically Income Tax Summary Report (HTWCTXP0)

- Tax rate: 20%
- The table below elaborates the relationships of types of salary income in the Income Tax Summary Form and data in infotype 0353.



- If employees selected belong to different tax bureau, they will be listed separately. You can reprint the list generated.

## PY-TW Tax Yearly Certificate Report and Media Form (HTWCTXM0)

### Use

It is legal requirement in Taiwan for employers to submit year end tax withdrawal report to the tax bureau. Tax due to employee welfare fund can be included as well.

According to relevant laws in Taiwan, Taxation for residents should be reported yearly, while foreigners whose period of stay is less than 183 days monthly. However, SAP provides an additional function in this report. With *resident period* flagged, you can execute the report for internal use. This is defaulted as a test run.

### Integration

Name	Function
<i>Sequence number of income tax return reporting table (T7TW2F)</i>	<p>It records relevant data of employees who have been selected for the report.</p> <p>Information listed includes Enterprise Unified ID, Tax Media Filing Code, Tax form number and its sequence numbers, employees' personnel number and tax year information.</p> <p>It is updated by the execution of the report.</p>
<i>Reported data of tax withdrawal report table (T7TW2I)</i>	<p>It stores results of the report, include details of employees' personal data and organizational assignment information.</p> <p>It is updated by the execution of the report.</p>

### Prerequisites

- You have run relevant payroll successfully.
- You maintain *Maintain tax media filing sequence number reservation table (T7TW2G)* properly.

It defines the sequence number of different types of tax forms for separate tax year.

The relevant sequence number will be extracted to the tax report generated and stored in *T7TW2F* and *T7TW2I*.



To maintain this, you should go to *Payroll Taiwan* → *Tax* → *Reports* → [Define Sequence No. of Year-End Tax Report \[Extern\]](#) in *implementation guide (IMG)*.

- When executing the report for foreigners without address, you must maintain *Address table (T636A)* and feature *TWEAD*. Company address will be used for them instead.



To maintain this, you should go to *Payroll Taiwan* → *Tax* → *Reports* → [Maintain Default Foreigner Address \[Extern\]](#) in *IMG*.

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**PY-TW Tax Yearly Certificate Report and Media Form (HTWCTXM0)****Activities**

- For different type of income, there are different types of tax form.
- For foreigners without address, flag *Address from Feature (TWEAD)*. Company address stored in the system will be used instead.
- You can choose whether to include previous year retroactive income in this report.
- If output fails, you can start *re-print* function by flagging *test run mode*.

You may download the report results / list to a disk to send to the tax bureau.

## PY-TW Preparing Tax Reports

### Prerequisites

All tax information must exist in the respective infotypes or tables.

### Procedure

1. Choose Human resources → Payroll accounting → Asia/Pacific → Taiwan → Subs.activities → Annual → Reporting → Tax → Tax withhold media. The Tax Yearly Certificate Report & media Form appears.
2. Select Resident yearly or Foreign monthly and enter the range of period.
3. Enter the appropriate fields in the Selection and Tax Certification Form section. If you choose Public Listed Company, the company is listed and classified under different income category, that is, code such as 54. If you choose blank, the system selects all possible forms from the payroll result.
4. If you choose Test, you simulate the generation of the forms without updating the generation bookkeeping table.
5. Enter a path name if you wish to save the results to a specified file.
6. Choose Execute.

## PY-TW Tax Retrocalculation

### Purpose

Retroactive calculation is used if there is a change of earnings for the past. When the payroll driver detects a change for past periods, it makes evaluations to perform retroactive payroll calculation.

### Process Flow

Depending on the nature of the retroactive change, the payroll driver makes the following evaluations:

- Does the change effect pay periods in the previous year?
- Was there an overpayment or an underpayment?
- Was there a change in tax state that we did not realize?

The payroll driver then uses one of the following methods to process the retroactive change:

#### Tax-When-Paid

The payroll driver forwards the changed taxable amounts to the current pay period and modifies the current taxable earnings. It then calculates the taxes using the current period's tax authority and tax rate. The taxable earnings and the taxes of the previous period are not changed.

### Example

Jan salary	= NT\$30,000	(/104 )
Tax in Jan	= 10% * 30,000 = NT\$3,000	(/104 )
Feb salary	= NT\$40,000	(/404 )
Tax in Feb	= 10% * 40,000 = NT\$4,000	(/404 )
Assuming that salary in Jan should be NT\$40,000, that is, back pay of NT\$10,000 is required with 10% tax (for Jan). Thus:		
Salary difference in Jan & Feb	= NT\$10,000	(/A04 )
Total salary in Feb	= NT\$40,000 (/104) + NT\$10,000(/Z04	(/404 )
Total tax in Feb	= NT\$50,000 * 10 % = NT\$5,000	(/404 )

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PY-TW Tax Retrocalculation

## PY-TW Labor Insurance(LI)

### Purpose

This component lets you calculate and process employer and employee Labor Insurance (LI) contributions according to government regulations.

The following Labor Insurance and fund are compulsory contributions to Labor Insurance Bureau in Taiwan:

- Ordinary Risk Insurance (Known as Labor Insurance)  
Both employer and employee contribute to the insurance premium. This is based on the employee's monthly income.
- Occupational Risk Insurance  
The premium is determined according to different industries. Companies whose work locations are hazardous must pay the total insurance premium for each month.
- Deferred Wage Fund (DWF)  
This is a monthly contribution by the employer to the government. The purpose of this fund is for a situation when an employee's payroll is delinquent due to the cessation of operations by the employer. The employee can apply to the government for a payment from the fund.

### Implementation Considerations

The respective tables must be setup before processing LI contributions.

For more information, see *Labor Insurance (LI)* section of the *Implementation Guide (IMG)*.

### Features

This system lets you process the above-mentioned insurance and fund as well as generate LI reports that are given to the LI insurance authority.

#### See also:

[PY-TW Creating Labor Insurance\(LI\) Details \[Seite 50\]](#)

[PY-TW Labor Insurance \(LI\) Reports \[Seite 52\]](#)

## PY-TW Creating Labor Insurance (LI) Details

## PY-TW Creating Labor Insurance (LI) Details

### Prerequisites

You must setup the respective rates before entering data in the record.

For more information, see *Labor Insurance (LI)* section of the *Implementation Guide (IMG)*.

### Procedure

To setup a record for LI contributions in *Labor Insurance infotype (0354)*:

1. On the SAP Easy Access screen, choose Human resources → Personnel management → Administration → HR master data → Maintain. The Maintain HR Master data screen appears.
2. Enter the employee's personnel number.
3. Select Labor Insurance infotype (0354) by entering the name or number in the Infotype field.
4. Choose Create. The Labor Insurance screen appears.
5. Select the Status and Report ID number.
6. Enter the Class. This field determines the employee's and employer's premium based on the range of salary set in the Insurance Amount Category (T7TW1B) and Payroll Constants (V\_T511K) tables.
7. The Branch code is defaulted from company parameters.
8. Save.

### Results

LI records are created for the employee. These enable the payroll to calculate the LI contributions.

### Example

According to the reference table issued by the LI bureau, for an employee with class '21' the LI amount and contribution rates are as follows:

- LI insured amount = NT\$40,100
- LI rate = 6.5%
- Employee contribution rate = 20%
- Employer contribution rate = 70%

Employee LI premium:	
Formula :	$\text{LI insured amount} * \text{LI rate} * \text{employee contribution rate}$ $\text{NT\$40,100} * 6.5\% * 20\%$ $= \text{NT\$521}$
Employer LI premium:	

PY-TW Creating Labor Insurance (LI) Details

Formula :	$\text{LI insured amount} * \text{LI rate} * \text{employer contribution rate}$ $\text{NT\$40,100} * 6.5\% * 70\%$ $= \text{NT\$1,825}$
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## PY-TW Labor Insurance (LI) Reports

## PY-TW Labor Insurance (LI) Reports

### Use

As to legal requirements in Taiwan, company should notify LI Bureau of employment or termination of workers, of admission or withdrawal of members, or of adjustments in insurance amounts.

Via execution of the reports, you can create legal forms and submit to LI Bureau.

You can update table Table *T7TW1L*, which stores last LI/NHI data via execution of the reports.



You can only update the table after you download the legal forms first.

The reports are:

- Join

This is given to the LI Bureau when a new employee joins the company.



You can execute the other reports after you run the join report.

- Quit

This is given to the LI Bureau when the employee leaves the company.



Detailed instruction on preparing the above two reports is included in [PY-TW Preparing Labor Insurance \(LI\) Reports \[Seite 60\]](#).

- LI Amount adjust

This is given to the LI Bureau when there is an LI insurance amount adjustment for an employee.

- LI/NHI Insurance Amount Adjustment (from payroll) Report

This report is generated regularly to update the employee's LI insurance amount *in Labor Insurance* infotype (0354) / *National Health Insurance (NHI)* infotype (0355) from the payroll result.

- LI/NHI Insurance Amount Adjustment (from new class table) Report

This report is generated when there is a new LI category table issued by the insurance authority.

- Certificate LI/NHI Report

This report is used to print the LI insurance amount for the year.

**See also:**

[PY-TW LI Amount Adjust Report \(HTWLLIA0\) \[Seite 54\]](#)

[PY-TW Read Payroll Result and Update IT 0354/0355 \(HTWLAM00\) \[Seite 69\]](#)

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PY-TW Labor Insurance (LI) Reports

[PY-TW Delimit IT0354 0355 when T7TW1B Changed \(HTWLNC00\) \[Seite 71\]](#)

[PY-TW Certificate LI/NHI Report \(HTWLCE00\) \[Seite 68\]](#)

## PY-TW LI Amount Adjust Report (HTWLLIA0)

## PY-TW LI Amount Adjust Report (HTWLLIA0)

### Use

It is legal requirement in Taiwan for company to submit Labor Insurance (LI) Insurance Amount Adjustment Form to LI Bureau, if there are adjustments in employees LI insurance amount.

Company should send the form before the first day in the following month of the adjustment day.



LI insurance amount is determined by employee basic salary, which stores in *Insured amt & up range of salary table (T7TW1B)*.

When there is a change in employee basic salary, you should maintain relevant LI insurance amount accordingly.

You use this report to create LI insurance amount adjust form to LI Bureau.



If you have already reported the adjustment while you still want to refer for information, you should flag *No actual download* when executing this report.

### Prerequisites

- You maintain *Labor Insurance (TW)* Infotype (0354) properly.  
The insurance amount adjustment should always begin from the 1st day of a month.
- LI Join Report (HTWLLIJ0)* for relevant employees is executed.

### Activities

- It reads data in infotype 0354.
- By choosing *Update*→*Update*, you can update *Last reported data of LI/NHI reports* table (*T7TW1L*), which stores last LI/NHI data.
- By choosing *Update*→*Download*, you can download LI Insurance Amount Adjustment Form (pre-delivered in the system) and send it to LI Bureau.

#### See also:

[PY-TW Preparing Labor Insurance \(LI\) Reports \[Seite 60\]](#)

## PY-TW Certificate LI/NHI Report (HTWLCE00)

### Use

As to legal requirements in Taiwan, employer need to deduct from the monthly payroll the premium contributed by employees both for Labor Insurance (LI) and National Health Insurance (NHI), and pay it together with the portion of the employer contribution to the insurer.

Employee contributions for LI/NHI are tax exempt income by law. Thus, employer should submit annual certificates for withholding employee LI/NHI contributions to the Tax Bureau at the end of the tax year.

You run this report to generate this certificate.



The tax year in Taiwan is the calendar year, commencing on January 1 and ending on December 31 of each year.

### Integration

When you execute *Payroll Driver for Taiwan (HTWCALC0)*, it updates the internal table *Cumulations Results Table (CRT)*, which stores relevant data of employee payments and deductions, including LI and NHI contributions.

This report reads data in this table.

### Prerequisites

You have run relevant annual payroll successfully.

### Activities

- You must specify *Year of Certificate*.
- You can list the contributions after execution of the report, or you can choose to download the list to a diskette or local drive. The layout of the list can be changed too.
- By choosing *Print form*, you can print it out in pre-delivered format.

## PY-TW Read Payroll Result and Update IT 0354/0355 (HTWLAM00)

### Use

When you execute this report, it compares payroll results with last LI/NHI data and you can update LI and NHI insurance amounts in corresponding infotypes below:

- *Labor Insurance (TW)* infotype (0354)
- *National Health Insurance (TW)* infotype (0355)

You should run this report regularly to keep infotype 0354 and 0355 up to date.



After execution of this report, you should run report *HTWLLIA0 (LI Amount Adjust Report)* or *HTWLHIA0 (NHI Adjust Report)* to update *Last reported data of LI/NHI reports table (T7TW1L)*, which stores last reported LI/NHI data.

### Prerequisites

- You maintain relevant master data properly.
- You execute *LI Join report (HTWLLIJ0)* and *NHI Join report (HTWLHIJ0)* for relevant employees.

### Activities

- The insurance amount consists of two categories:
  - Basic Salary:
    - In *Wage type valuation table T512W*, *evaluation class 7* is configured for the wage types for LI/NHI basic salary.
    - After input *Basic Salary year/month*, the wage types in *RT (Payroll Results table)* with *evaluation class 7* will be summed.
    - Input *Schema*. In case there is no payroll result in *RT* for the period selected, a background payroll simulation run will carry out.
  - Average of variable incomes from the past periods
    - It is configured by *Number of past period* and *Range of past periods* in the selection screen.
    - In *RT*, wage type for NHI data is /107, while LI is /108.
    - System will sum these data with specified periods up and average them.
- With the summing up of the amounts for the two categories, you have a total based on payroll results.
  - You can compare it with Last LI/NHI data either from table *T7TW1L* or infotypes and list the difference.
- You can create a batch job to update infotype 0354/0355.

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PY-TW Read Payroll Result and Update IT 0354/0355 (HTWLAM00)

**See also:**

[PY-TW LI Amount Adjust Report \(HTWLLIA0\) \[Seite 54\]](#)

[PY-TW NHI Adjust Report \(HTWLHIA0\) \[Seite 67\]](#)

PY-TW Delimit IT0354 0355 when T7TW1B Changed (HTWLNC00)

## PY-TW Delimit IT0354 0355 when T7TW1B Changed (HTWLNC00)

### Use

You run this report to modify *Labor Insurance (TW)* infotype (0354) and *National Health Insurance (TW)* infotype (0355) when the new LI/NHI insurance amount category table is issued by insurance authority.

Generally, the insurance amount category table (in system, table *T7TW1B*) is updated annually. Once a new table is issued, you should run this report to insert or modify record in infotype 0354 or 0355.

### Prerequisites

- Maintain table *T7TW1B* according to the new table issued.



To maintain this, you should:

For LI, go to *Payroll Taiwan* → *Labor Insurance (LI)* → *Master Data* → [Define LI Amount Category \[Extern\]](#) in *implementation guide (IMG)*;

For NHI, go to *Payroll Taiwan* → *National Health Insurance (NHI)* → *Master Data* → [Define NHI Amount Category \[Extern\]](#) in *IMG*.

- Maintain field *LIMIN* and *NHIMN* in *Payroll constants* table *T511K*.
  - *LIMIN*:  
the minimum amount of LI normal employee, i.e. not children worker, part timer or trainee. Normally it is the class 1 amount in LI category table.
  - *NHIMN*:  
the minimum amount of NHI normal employee, i.e. not children worker, part timer or trainee. Normally it is the class 1 amount in NHI category table.

### Features

- You should run this report immediately after you maintain table *T7TW1B*.
- This report will look at the insurance class on the table modification date and then find out the old insurance amount from table *T7TW1B*. From the old insurance amount, this report then find the corresponding new class in table *T7TW1B*. If there is class change or no class change but insurance amount is changed, then records in infotype 0354 or 0355 will be inserted or modified.
- To avoid running the same report to the same *pernr* again, two cases are rejected and they must be maintained manually.
  - if the *pernr* has a record with *begda* = modification date
  - if the *pernr* has only record > modification date

You can create a batch file to update infotype record.

## PY-TW List and Update LI/NHI Data (HTWLHI00)

### Use

Normally, you run LI/NHI reports to create various legal forms to report changes of LI/NHI data to LI/NHI Bureau. Moreover, when you execute the report, you can update *Last reported data of LI/NHI reports* table (T7TW1L), which stores last LI/NHI data. In this case, relevant data in infotypes and table T7TW1L are consistent.

However, sometimes, you might fill in the paper forms instead of running the reports. In this way, discrepancy occurs between the data in infotypes and table T7TW1L.

You can run this report to update the table under such circumstance.

### Activities

- It reads data from *Labor Insurance (TW)* infotype (0354) or *National Health Insurance (TW)* infotype (0355).
- You can list LI or NHI data of selected employee(s) from infotypes on report date.
- You can choose to list or update the status.



For LI, only *Join* and *Quit* are feasible; for NHI, all six status are available.

### See also:

[PY-TW Labor Insurance \(LI\) Reports \[Seite 52\]](#)

[PY-TW National Health Insurance \(NHI\) Reports \[Seite 65\]](#)

## PY-TW Preparing Labor Insurance (LI) Reports

### Prerequisites

All Labor Insurance (LI) information must exist in the respective infotypes or tables.

### Procedure

#### To generate a Join, Personal data change, Amount adjust or Quit report:

1. On the *SAP Easy Access* screen, choose *Human Resources* → *Payroll* → *Asia/Pacific* → *Taiwan* → *Subs.activities* → *Period-independent* → *Payroll supplement* → *LI legal reports* → *Join / Personal data change / Amount adjust or Quit*. The *Join / Personal data change / Amount adjust or Quit* screen appears.
2. Enter the period when the report is to be generated.
3. Enter data in the fields of the *Selection and report* sections. If you choose *Test*, you simulate the generation of the report without updating the generation bookkeeping table.
4. Choose *Execute*.

#### To generate an Insurance Amount Adjustment (from payroll) LI report:

To adjust the LI insurance amount, select *From Payroll*.

1. On the *SAP Easy Access* screen, choose *Human Resources* → *Payroll* → *Asia/Pacific* → *Taiwan* → *Subs.activities* → *Period-independent* → *Reporting* → *Update LI/NHI infotypes* → *From payroll*. The *From Payroll* screen appears.
2. Enter the period when the report is to be generated.
3. Enter data in the fields of the *Selection and NHI and LI average premium / user parameter* sections. If you choose *Test*, you simulate the generation of the report without updating the generation bookkeeping table.
4. Choose *Execute*.

#### To generate an Insurance Amount Adjustment (from new class table) LI report:

1. On the *SAP Easy Access* screen, choose *Human Resources* → *Payroll* → *Asia/Pacific* → *Taiwan* → *Subs.activities* → *Period-independent* → *Reporting* → *Update LI/NHI infotypes* → *From new class table*. The *From new class table* screen appears.
2. Enter the period when the report is to be generated.
3. Enter data in the fields of the *Selection and NHI and LI average premium / user parameter* sections. If you choose *Test*, you simulate the generation of the report without updating the generation bookkeeping table.
4. Choose *Execute*.

#### To generate a LI amount certificate:

1. On the *SAP Easy Access* screen, choose *Human Resources* → *Payroll* → *Asia/Pacific* → *Taiwan* → *Subs.activities* → *Period-independent* → *Reporting* → *LI/NHI amount certificate*. The *Certificate for LI/NHI Payment* screen appears.
2. Enter the period when the report is to be generated.

**PY-TW Preparing Labor Insurance (LI) Reports**

3. Enter data in the fields of the *Selection and From Selection* sections. If you choose *Test*, you simulate the generation of the report without updating the generation bookkeeping table.
4. Choose *Execute*.



All the above reports can be generated for different periods by selecting *Other period* or *Period-independent*. The LI amount certificate can also be generated by selecting *Annual*.

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**PY-TW National Health Insurance (NHI)**

## **PY-TW National Health Insurance (NHI)**

### **Purpose**

National Health Insurance (NHI) is a compulsory insurance that the employer is required to apply for each employee. It is contributed by the employer and employee for the employee and the employee's dependents.

The NHI insured amount is decided using the employee's payroll to locate the equivalent amount shown in the National Health Insurance Insured Amount Grade Table issued by the National Health Insurance Bureau. The NHI insured amount cannot be lower than the Labor Insurance insured amount.

This component lets you calculate and process the employer's and employee's NHI contributions according to government regulations. The number of dependents of the employee is also taken into account.

### **Implementation Considerations**

The respective tables must be setup before processing NHI contributions.

For more information, see the *National Health Insurance (NHI)* section of the *Implementation Guide (IMG)*.

#### **See also:**

[PY-TW Creating National Health Insurance\(NHI\) Details \[Seite 63\]](#)

[PY-TW National Health Insurance \(NHI\) Reports \[Seite 65\]](#)

## PY-TW Creating National Health Insurance (NHI) Details

### Prerequisites

You must setup the respective rates before entering data in the record. For more information, see *National Health Insurance (NHI)* section of the *Implementation Guide (IMG)*.

### Procedure

To set up a record for NHI contributions in *National Health Insurance* infotype (0355):

1. On the SAP Easy Access screen, choose Human resources → Personnel management → Administration → HR master data → Maintain. The Maintain HR Master data screen appears.
2. Enter the employee's personnel number.
3. Select National Health Insurance infotype (0355) by entering the name or number in the Infotype field.
4. Choose Create. The National Health Insurance screen appears.
5. Select the entries in the Status section.
6. Enter the Class. This field determines the employee's and employer's premium based on the range of salary set in Insurance Amount Category (T7TW1B), NHI Contribution Percentage (T7TW1J) and Payroll Constants (V\_T511K) tables.
7. Save.

### Result

NHI records are created for the employer and employee that enable the payroll to calculate the NHI contributions correctly.

### Example

According to the reference table issued by the NHI bureau, for an employee with class '28' the NHI amount and contribution rates and percentages are as follows:

- NHI insured amount = NT\$53,000
- NHI rate = 4.25%  
(Payroll constant(NHPCT) from Payroll Constants(T511K) table)
- Employer contribution rate = 60%  
(Payroll constant(NEERP) from NHI Contribution Percentage (T7TW1J) table)
- Employee contribution rate = 30%  
(Payroll constant(NEERP) from NHI Contribution Percentage(T7TW1J) table)
- Average member rate = 0.95  
(Payroll constant (NHAVE) from Payroll Constants(T511K) table)
- Number of dependents = 1

Employer NHI premium:

## PY-TW Creating National Health Insurance (NHI) Details

Formula :	$\text{NHI insured amount} * \text{NHI rate\%} * \text{ER NHI contribution \%} * (\text{No. of dependents} + \text{average family member rate})$ $\text{NT\$53 000} * 4.25\% * 60\% * (1+0.95)$ $= \text{NT\$2,635}$
Employee NHI premium:	
Formula :	$\text{NHI insured amount} * \text{NHI rate\%} * \text{EE NHI contribution \%}$ $\text{NT\$53,000} * 4.25\% * 30\%$ $= \text{NT\$676}$
For number of dependent:	
Formula :	$\text{NHI insured amount} * \text{NHI rate\%} * \text{EE NHI contribution \%} * \text{No. of dependents}$ $\text{NT\$53,000} * 4.25\% * 30\% * 1$ $= \text{NT\$676}$

## PY-TW National Health Insurance (NHI) Reports

### Use

As to legal requirements in Taiwan, company should notify NHI Bureau of employment or termination of workers, of admission or withdrawal of members, or of adjustments in insurance amounts.

Via execution of the reports, you can create legal forms and submit to NHI Bureau.

You can update table Table *T7TW1L*, which stores last LI/NHI data via execution of the reports.



You can only update the table after you download the legal forms first.

The reports are:

- Join

This is given to the NHI Bureau when a new employee joins the company.



You can execute the other reports after you run the join report.

- Medium report

This is used to create a file containing the NHI Join information of employees. The file can be downloaded and sent to the NHI Bureau, for example, on diskette.

- Quit

This is given to the NHI Bureau when the employee leaves the company.



Detailed instruction on how to prepare the above three reports is included in [PY-TW Preparing National Health Insurance\(NHI\) Reports \[Seite 73\]](#).

- NHI Amount adjust

This is given to the NHI Bureau when there is an NHI insurance amount adjustment for an employee.

- LI/NHI Insurance Amount Adjustment (from payroll) Report

This report is generated regularly to update the employee's NHI insurance amount in *Labor Insurance* infotype (0354) / *National Health Insurance* (NHI) infotype (0355) from payroll result.

- LI/NHI Insurance Amount Adjustment (from new class table) Report

This report is generated when there is a new NHI category table issued by the insurance authority.

- Certificate for LI/NHI Payment Report

This report is used to print the LI/NHI insurance amount for the year.

**See also:**

**PY-TW National Health Insurance (NHI) Reports**

[PY-TW NHI Adjust Report \(HTWLHIA0\) \[Seite 67\]](#)

[PY-TW Read Payroll Result and Update IT 0354/0355 \(HTWLAM00\) \[Seite 69\]](#)

[PY-TW Delimit IT0354 0355 when T7TW1B Changed \(HTWLNC00\) \[Seite 71\]](#)

[PY-TW Certificate LI/NHI Report \(HTWLCE00\) \[Seite 68\]](#)

## PY-TW NHI Adjust Report (HTWLHIA0)

### Use

It is legal requirement in Taiwan for employers to send the NHI Insurance Amount Adjustment Form to NHI Bureau for any insurance amount adjustments.

Company should send the form before the first day of the following month of the adjustment day.



NHI insurance amount is determined by employee basic salary, which stores in *Insured amt & up range of salary* table (*T7TW1B*). When there is a change in employee basic salary, you should maintain relevant NHI insurance amount accordingly.

You use this report to create file of NHI insurance amount adjust form to NHI Bureau.



If you have already reported the adjustment while you want to refer for information, you should flag *No actual download* when executing this report.

### Prerequisites

- You maintain *National Health Insurance (TW)* Infotype (*0355*) properly.  
The insurance amount adjustment should always begin from the 1st day of a month.
- *NHI Join Report (HTWLHIJ0)* for relevant employees is executed.

### Activities

- It reads data in infotype *0355*.
- By choosing *Update*→*Update*, you can update *Last reported data of LI/NHI reports* table (*T7TW1L*), which stores last LI/NHI data.
- By choosing *Update*→*Download*, you can download the NHI Insurance Amount Adjustment Form (pre-delivered in the system) and send it to NHI Bureau.

#### See also:

[PY-TW Preparing National Health Insurance\(NHI\) Reports \[Seite 73\]](#)

## PY-TW Certificate LI/NHI Report (HTWLCE00)

## PY-TW Certificate LI/NHI Report (HTWLCE00)

### Use

As to legal requirements in Taiwan, employer need to deduct from the monthly payroll the premium contributed by employees both for Labor Insurance (LI) and National Health Insurance (NHI), and pay it together with the portion of the employer contribution to the insurer.

Employee contributions for LI/NHI are tax exempt income by law. Thus, employer should submit annual certificates for withholding employee LI/NHI contributions to the Tax Bureau at the end of the tax year.

You run this report to generate this certificate.



The tax year in Taiwan is the calendar year, commencing on January 1 and ending on December 31 of each year.

### Integration

When you execute *Payroll Driver for Taiwan (HTWCALC0)*, it updates the internal table *Cumulations Results Table (CRT)*, which stores relevant data of employee payments and deductions, including LI and NHI contributions.

This report reads data in this table.

### Prerequisites

You have run relevant annual payroll successfully.

### Activities

- You must specify *Year of Certificate*.
- You can list the contributions after execution of the report, or you can choose to download the list to a diskette or local drive. The layout of the list can be changed too.
- By choosing *Print form*, you can print it out in pre-delivered format.

## PY-TW Read Payroll Result and Update IT 0354/0355 (HTWLAM00)

### Use

When you execute this report, it compares payroll results with last LI/NHI data and you can update LI and NHI insurance amounts in corresponding infotypes below:

- *Labor Insurance (TW)* infotype (0354)
- *National Health Insurance (TW)* infotype (0355)

You should run this report regularly to keep infotype 0354 and 0355 up to date.



After execution of this report, you should run report *HTWLLIA0 (LI Amount Adjust Report)* or *HTWLHIA0 (NHI Adjust Report)* to update *Last reported data of LI/NHI reports table (T7TW1L)*, which stores last reported LI/NHI data.

### Prerequisites

- You maintain relevant master data properly.
- You execute *LI Join report (HTWLLIJ0)* and *NHI Join report (HTWLHIJ0)* for relevant employees.

### Activities

- The insurance amount consists of two categories:
  - Basic Salary:
    - In *Wage type valuation table T512W*, *evaluation class 7* is configured for the wage types for LI/NHI basic salary.
    - After input *Basic Salary year/month*, the wage types in *RT (Payroll Results table)* with *evaluation class 7* will be summed.
    - Input *Schema*. In case there is no payroll result in *RT* for the period selected, a background payroll simulation run will carry out.
  - Average of variable incomes from the past periods
    - It is configured by *Number of past period* and *Range of past periods* in the selection screen.
    - In *RT*, wage type for NHI data is /107, while LI is /108.
    - System will sum these data with specified periods up and average them.
- With the summing up of the amounts for the two categories, you have a total based on payroll results.
  - You can compare it with Last LI/NHI data either from table *T7TW1L* or infotypes and list the difference.
- You can create a batch job to update infotype 0354/0355.

**PY-TW Read Payroll Result and Update IT 0354/0355 (HTWLAM00)**

**See also:**

[PY-TW LI Amount Adjust Report \(HTWLLIA0\) \[Seite 54\]](#)

[PY-TW NHI Adjust Report \(HTWLHIA0\) \[Seite 67\]](#)

## PY-TW Delimit IT0354 0355 when T7TW1B Changed (HTWLNC00)

### Use

You run this report to modify *Labor Insurance (TW)* infotype (0354) and *National Health Insurance (TW)* infotype (0355) when the new LI/NHI insurance amount category table is issued by insurance authority.

Generally, the insurance amount category table (in system, table *T7TW1B*) is updated annually. Once a new table is issued, you should run this report to insert or modify record in infotype 0354 or 0355.

### Prerequisites

- Maintain table *T7TW1B* according to the new table issued.



To maintain this, you should:

For LI, go to *Payroll Taiwan* → *Labor Insurance (LI)* → *Master Data* → [Define LI Amount Category \[Extern\]](#) in *implementation guide (IMG)*;

For NHI, go to *Payroll Taiwan* → *National Health Insurance (NHI)* → *Master Data* → [Define NHI Amount Category \[Extern\]](#) in *IMG*.

- Maintain field *LIMIN* and *NHIMN* in *Payroll constants* table *T511K*.
  - *LIMIN*:  
the minimum amount of LI normal employee, i.e. not children worker, part timer or trainee. Normally it is the class 1 amount in LI category table.
  - *NHIMN*:  
the minimum amount of NHI normal employee, i.e. not children worker, part timer or trainee. Normally it is the class 1 amount in NHI category table.

### Features

- You should run this report immediately after you maintain table *T7TW1B*.
- This report will look at the insurance class on the table modification date and then find out the old insurance amount from table *T7TW1B*. From the old insurance amount, this report then find the corresponding new class in table *T7TW1B*. If there is class change or no class change but insurance amount is changed, then records in infotype 0354 or 0355 will be inserted or modified.
- To avoid running the same report to the same pernr again, two cases are rejected and they must be maintained manually.
  - if the pernr has a record with begda = modification date
  - if the pernr has only record > modification date

You can create a batch file to update infotype record.

## PY-TW List and Update LI/NHI Data (HTWLHI00)

## PY-TW List and Update LI/NHI Data (HTWLHI00)

### Use

Normally, you run LI/NHI reports to create various legal forms to report changes of LI/NHI data to LI/NHI Bureau. Moreover, when you execute the report, you can update *Last reported data of LI/NHI reports* table (*T7TW1L*), which stores last LI/NHI data. In this case, relevant data in infotypes and table *T7TW1L* are consistent.

However, sometimes, you might fill in the paper forms instead of running the reports. In this way, discrepancy occurs between the data in infotypes and table *T7TW1L*.

You can run this report to update the table under such circumstance.

### Activities

- It reads data from *Labor Insurance (TW)* infotype (*0354*) or *National Health Insurance (TW)* infotype (*0355*).
- You can list LI or NHI data of selected employee(s) from infotypes on report date.
- You can choose to list or update the status.



For LI, only *Join* and *Quit* are feasible; for NHI, all six status are available.

### See also:

[PY-TW Labor Insurance \(LI\) Reports \[Seite 52\]](#)

[PY-TW National Health Insurance \(NHI\) Reports \[Seite 65\]](#)

## PY-TW Preparing National Health Insurance(NHI) Reports

### Prerequisites

All National Health Insurance (NHI) information must exist in the respective infotypes or tables.

### Procedure

#### To generate a Join, Personal data change, Amount adjust, Quit or Medium report:

5. On the *SAP Easy Access* screen, choose *Human Resources* → *Payroll* → *Asia/Pacific* → *Taiwan* → *Subs.activities* → *Period-independent* → *Payroll supplement* → *NHI legal reports* → *Join / Personal data change / Amount adjust / Quit or Medium report*. The *Join / Personal data change / Amount adjust / Quit or Medium report* screen appears.
6. Enter the period when the report is to be generated.
7. Enter data in the fields of the *Selection* and *report* sections. If you choose *Test*, you simulate the generation of the report without updating the generation bookkeeping table.
8. Choose *Execute*.

#### To generate an Insurance Amount Adjustment (from payroll) NHI report:

5. On the *SAP Easy Access* screen, choose *Human Resources* → *Payroll* → *Asia/Pacific* → *Taiwan* → *Subs.activities* → *Period-independent* → *Reporting* → *Update LI/NHI infotypes* → *From payroll*. The *From payroll* screen appears.
6. Enter the period when the report is to be generated.
7. Enter data in the fields of the *Selection* and *NHI and LI average premium / user parameter* sections. If you choose *Test*, you simulate the generation of the report without updating the generation bookkeeping table.
8. Choose *Execute*.

#### To generate an Insurance Amount Adjustment (from new class table) NHI report:

5. On the *SAP Easy Access* screen, choose *Human Resources* → *Payroll* → *Asia/Pacific* → *Taiwan* → *Subs.activities* → *Period-independent* → *Reporting* → *Update LI/NHI infotypes* → *From new class table*. The *From new class table* screen appears.
6. Enter the period when the report is to be generated.
7. Enter data in the fields of the *Selection* and *NHI and LI average premium / user parameter* sections. If you choose *Test*, you simulate the generation of the report without updating the generation bookkeeping table.
8. Choose *Execute*.

#### To generate a LI/NHI amount certificate:

1. On the *SAP Easy Access* screen, choose *Human Resources* → *Payroll* → *Asia/Pacific* → *Taiwan* → *Subs.activities* → *Period-independent* → *Reporting* → *LI/NHI amount certificate*. The *Certificate for LI/NHI Payment* screen appears.
2. Enter the period when the report is to be generated.

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**PY-TW Preparing National Health Insurance(NHI) Reports**

3. Enter data in the fields of the *Selection and From Selection* sections. If you choose *Test*, you simulate the generation of the report without updating the generation bookkeeping table.
4. Choose *Execute*.



The above reports can be generated for different periods by selecting *Other periods* or *Period-independent*. The NHI amount certificate can also be generated by selecting *Annual*.

## PY-TW Savings Plan (SP)

### Purpose

Savings Plan (SP) is a form of saving for an employee. The amount can be contributed by the employee, employer or both, depending on company policy. The company returns the Savings Plan amount to an employee when the employee leaves the company.

This component lets you calculate and process the employer's or employee's SP contributions.

### Implementation Considerations

The respective tables must be setup before processing LI contributions.

For more information see the *Savings Plan (SP)* section of the *Implementation Guide* (IMG).

#### See also:

[PY-TW Creating Savings Plan\(SP\) Details \[Seite 76\]](#)

## PY-TW Creating Savings Plan (SP) Details

## PY-TW Creating Savings Plan (SP) Details

### Prerequisites

You must setup the respective rates before entering data in the record. For more information, see *Savings Plan (SP)* section of the *Implementation Guide (IMG)*.

### Procedure

To setup a record for SP contributions in Saving Plan infotype (0357):

1. On the SAP Easy Access screen, choose Human Resources → Personnel management → Administration → HR master data → Maintain. The Maintain HR Master Data screen appears.
2. Enter the employee's personnel number.
3. Select Savings Plan infotype (0357) by entering the name or number in the Infotype field.
4. Choose Create. The Savings Plan screen appears.
5. The employee's and employer's SP contributions are displayed. Change them if required.
6. Save.

### Example

The example for calculating the Savings Plan Type '0001' is based on the following:

- Saving Plan base = NT\$66,000
- SP rate = 20%
- Employee contribution amount = NT\$500
- Employer contribution amount = NT\$800

Employee SP premium:	
Formula :	$\text{SP base} * \text{SP rate} + \text{employee contribution amount}$ $\text{NT\$66,000} * 20\% + \text{NT\$500}$ $= \text{NT\$13,700 (store in wage type /370)}$
Employer SP premium:	
Formula :	$\text{SP base} * \text{SP rate} + \text{employer contribution amount}$ $\text{NT\$66,000} * 20\% + \text{NT\$800}$ $= \text{NT\$14,000 (store in wage type /373)}$

## PY-TW Employee Stabilization Fund (ESF)

### Purpose

The Employee Stabilization Fund(ESF) is a fee paid to the government by an employer for hiring foreigners such as domestic helpers and workers for designated national construction projects. The government can revoke permission to employ foreigners if an employer fails to pay the Employee Stabilization Fund.

This component lets you calculate and process employer contributions according to government regulations.

### Implementation Considerations

The respective tables must be setup before processing ESF contributions.

For more information, see the *Employee Stabilization Fund (ESF)* section of the *Implementation Guide (IMG)*.

#### See also:

[PY-TW Creating Employee Stabilization Fund\(ESF\) Details \[Seite 78\]](#)

## PY-TW Creating Employee Stabilization Fund (ESF) Details

## PY-TW Creating Employee Stabilization Fund (ESF) Details

### Prerequisites

You must setup the ESF category before entering data in the record.

For more information, see *Employee Stabilization Fund (ESF)* section of the *Implementation Guide (IMG)*.

### Procedure

To setup a record for ESF contributions in Employee Stabilization Fund infotype (0356):

1. On the SAP Easy Access screen, choose Human Resources → Personnel management → Administration → HR master data → Maintain. The Maintain HR Master Data screen appears.
2. Enter the employee's personnel number.
3. Select Employee Stabilization Fund infotype (0356) by entering the name or number in the Infotype field.
4. Choose Create. The Employee Stabilization Fund screen appears.
5. Enter dates in the Entrance TW Date and Leave TW on fields. The monthly or daily fee from ESF table (T7TW3A) is displayed based on the dates entered.
6. Save.

### Results

ESF records are created for the employer. This enables the payroll to calculate the ESF contributions.

### Examples

- The Employee Stabilization Fund is calculated automatically, based on the ESF Category and Entrance Date.

Example I (Monthly Calculation)		
Entrance TW Date	: 01-10-99 (beginning of month)	(infotype 0356) stored in wage type /365
ESF monthly fee	= NT\$1,300	
Example II (Daily Calculation)		
Entrance TW Date	: 14-10-99 (not beginning of month)	(infotype 0356) stored in wage type /365
ESF daily fee	= NT\$43	
Total ESF fee for the month	= Number of days * Daily fee	
	= 14 * 43 = NT\$602	

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PY-TW Creating Employee Stabilization Fund (ESF) Details

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**PY-TW Employee Welfare Fund(EWF)**

## **PY-TW Employee Welfare Fund(EWF)**

### **Purpose**

The Employee Welfare Fund (EWF) is a compulsory fund to which an employee contributes. The Employee Welfare Committee of the company handles the EWF that is used to provide benefits or gift coupons to employees.

The EWF can be contributed in one of the following ways:

- Fixed amount for all employees
- Fixed rate on payroll for all employees  
For example, 5% of monthly basic pay
- Depending on position, adopting different amount or rate  
For example, for managers and above, NT\$300 each month is contributed while for all other levels NT\$100 is contributed.

This component lets you calculate and process an employee's contributions according to company policy.

### **Implementation Considerations**

The respective tables be setup before processing EWF contributions.

For more information, see *Employee Welfare Fund (EWF)* section of the *Implementation Guide* (IMG).

#### **See also:**

[PY-TW Creating Employee Welfare Fund\(EWF\) Details \[Seite 81\]](#)

## PY-TW Creating Employee Welfare Fund(EWF) Details

Data from Employee Welfare Fund (EWF) infotype (0358) is only entered and used for an employee whose welfare fund contribution is different from the standard contribution of all employees in the company.

### Procedure

To setup a record for EWF contributions in *Employee Welfare Fund* infotype (0358):

1. On the SAP Easy Access screen, choose Human Resources → Personnel management → Administration → HR master data → Maintain. The Maintain HR Master Data screen appears.
2. Enter the employee's personnel number.
3. Select Employee Welfare Fund infotype (0358) by entering the name or number in the Infotype field.
4. Choose Create. The Employee Welfare Fund screen appears, showing the default values of the EWF contribution percentage and amount.
5. Change the required values.
6. Save.

### Example

The example for calculating the Employee Welfare Fund is based on the following assumptions:

- EWF base = NT\$66,000
- EWF rate = 3%
- Employee contribution amount = NT\$600

Employee contribution :	
Formula :	$\text{EWF base} * \text{EWF rate} + \text{employee contribution amount}$ $\text{NT\$66,000} * 3\% + \text{NT\$600}$ $= \text{NT\$2,580 (store in wage type /360)}$

## PY-TW Deductions

### Purpose

Deductions (post-tax) are processed during net payroll calculation. The SAP system offers functions for deductions processing, such as deductions processing with goals and arrears processing.

### Implementation Considerations

Deductions processing requires configuration of deduction wage types for use in Personnel Administration. You must create payment and deduction schedules to ensure deductions are made at the correct intervals.

### Integration

Deductions processing begins with the entry of deduction wage types for employees in the SAP Personnel Administration component. For example, you can use the Recurring Payments and Deductions infotype to create a deduction for union dues for an employee. Deductions entered in this way are made during net payroll calculation.

## **PY-TW Subsequent Activities**

### **Purpose**

The component comprises the activities that you must perform after a successful payroll accounting run (gross - net payroll).

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**Wage and Salary Payments**

## Wage and Salary Payments

### Purpose

This component enables you to pay wages and salaries to employees, while taking into consideration country and bank-specific requirements and specifications. Moreover, you can make certain employee-specific payments to third parties (dependent on the country version), whereby the employee is not the payment recipient. The system offers different variants of *wage and salary payments*, which are used in various combinations by the individual country versions.

You can find technical information on *wage and salary payments* and notes on the necessary Customizing settings in the following sections:

- [Payment-Related Information in the Master Data \[Seite 85\]](#)
- [Payment-Related Information in the Payroll Result \[Seite 86\]](#)
- [Preliminary Program for Data Medium Exchange \[Seite 88\]](#)

You can find information on the posting of payment transactions in the documentation for *Posting to Accounting*, under [Integration with the Posting of Payment Transactions \[Extern\]](#).

### Scope of Function

You can find information on *wage and salary payments* in the following sections.

## Zahlungsrelevante Informationen in den Stammdaten

Bestimmte Informationen aus den Stammdaten Ihrer Mitarbeiter finden sich im Ergebnis der *Personalabrechnung* wieder. Die *Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung* wertet diese [Informationen im Abrechnungsergebnis \[Seite 86\]](#) aus, greift aber auch direkt auf einige Infotypen zu.

Im folgenden werden die länderunabhängigen Infotypen genannt, die zahlungsrelevante Informationen enthalten.

- [Organisatorische Zuordnung \(Infotyp 0001\) \[Extern\]](#)
- [Daten zur Person \(Infotyp 0002\) \[Extern\]](#)
- [Anschriften \(Infotyp 0006\) \[Extern\]](#)
- [Bankverbindung \(Infotyp 0009\) \[Extern\]](#)
- [Externe Überweisungen \(Infotyp 0011\) \[Extern\]](#)



Neben den genannten Infotypen existieren weitere, länderabhängige Infotypen (z. B. zur Vermögensbildung), die zahlungsrelevante Informationen enthalten. Auf diese Infotypen wird hier nicht eingegangen. Weitere Informationen über länderabhängige Infotypen finden Sie in der SAP-Bibliothek unter *Personalwirtschaft* → *Personalabrechnung* → <Land>.

Weitere Informationen darüber, wie das System die zahlungsrelevanten Informationen in den Stammdaten und im Abrechnungsergebnis auswertet, finden Sie unter [Vorprogramm DTA \[Seite 88\]](#).

## Zahlungsrelevante Informationen im Abrechnungsergebnis

# Zahlungsrelevante Informationen im Abrechnungsergebnis

Die folgenden Tabellen im Abrechnungsergebnis enthalten zahlungsrelevante Informationen, die das System bei der Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung auswertet:

- *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT)
- *Arbeitsplatz/Basisbezüge* (WPBP)

## Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT)

Jeder Eintrag in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) im Abrechnungsergebnis eines Mitarbeiters entspricht einer Zahlung, die in einer Abrechnungsperiode für diesen Mitarbeiter entstanden ist. Der Mitarbeiter ist jedoch nicht notwendigerweise der **Zahlungsempfänger** aller Zahlungen. Bei Einträgen in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) muß also zwischen Zahlungen an den Mitarbeiter und mitarbeiterindividuellen Zahlungen an Dritte unterschieden werden.

Die Entstehung und Behandlung von mitarbeiterindividuellen Zahlungen an Dritte ist länderabhängig. Wenn Gehaltsbestandteile eines Mitarbeiters beispielsweise gepfändet oder zur Vermögensbildung einbehalten werden, entsteht für die Zahlung des einbehaltenen Betrags an Dritte (z. B. den Gläubiger oder das Institut für die Vermögensbildung) ein Eintrag in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) im Abrechnungsergebnis des Mitarbeiters. Die Entstehung dieses Eintrags ist abhängig von der verwendeten Länderversion und den Einstellungen im Customizing. Mitarbeiterindividuelle Zahlungen an Dritte erzeugen aber nicht notwendigerweise einen Eintrag in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) des Mitarbeiters, da sie in bestimmten Länderversionen auch unabhängig von der Komponente *Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung* durchgeführt werden.

### Einträge in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) für Zahlungen an den Mitarbeiter

- Das Feld *Zahlweg* ist immer gefüllt.
- Die Felder *Bankleitz.* und *Bankkto.* sind gefüllt, falls der *Zahlweg* eine Bankverbindung verlangt.
- Die Felder *Empfänger*, *PLZ* und *Ort* sind gefüllt, falls Sie die entsprechenden Felder im Infotyp [Bankverbindung \(0009\) \[Extern\]](#) manuell überschrieben haben. Wenn Sie diese Felder im Infotyp *Bankverbindung* (0009) nicht manuell überschrieben haben, werden dort die Werte aus den Infotypen [Daten zur Person \(0002\) \[Extern\]](#) und [Anschriften \(0006\) \[Extern\]](#) angezeigt. In diesem Fall sind die Felder *Empfänger*, *PLZ* und *Ort* in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) nicht gefüllt.

### Einträge in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) für mitarbeiterindividuelle Zahlungen an Dritte

- Der Eintrag in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) für eine mitarbeiterindividuelle Zahlung an Dritte enthält entweder Detailinformationen aus dem Infotyp, der der Zahlung zugrundeliegt (*Zahlweg*, Bankverbindung, Name und Anschrift) oder einen Empfängerschlüssel im Feld *Empf.* Dieser Empfängerschlüssel verweist auf das Customizing des *Personalmanagements*, wo Sie die genannten Detailinformationen hinterlegen müssen.
- Das Feld *Zweck* in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) ist gefüllt, wenn in dem Infotyp, der der Zahlung zugrundeliegt, ein Verwendungszweck angegeben wurde.

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**Zahlungsrelevante Informationen im Abrechnungsergebnis**

Beachten Sie, daß hier nicht auf alle Felder der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) eingegangen wird. Weitere Informationen darüber, wie das System die Informationen über den Zahlungsempfänger bestimmt, finden Sie unter [Vorprogramm DTA \[Seite 88\]](#) im Abschnitt "Funktionsumfang".

**Tabelle *Arbeitsplatz/Basisbezüge* (WPBP)**

Einige organisatorische Elemente aus dem Infotyp *Organisatorische Zuordnung* (0001) werden bei der Personalabrechnung in der Tabelle *Arbeitsplatz/Basisbezüge* (WPBP) gespeichert. Diese organisatorischen Elemente werden bei der Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung (abhängig vom Customizing) zur Bestimmung der Hausbank und des Hausbankkontos herangezogen.

Außerdem verwendet das System die Tabelle *Arbeitsplatz/Basisbezüge* (WPBP) zur Bestimmung des zahlenden Buchungskreises: Die Angabe des zahlenden Buchungskreises im Customizing ist optional. Wenn Sie im Customizing keinen zahlenden Buchungskreis festgelegt haben, verwendet das System den Buchungskreis, der in der Tabelle *Arbeitsplatz/Basisbezüge* (WPBP) im Abrechnungsergebnis eines Mitarbeiters gespeichert ist. Wenn die Tabelle *Arbeitsplatz/Basisbezüge* (WPBP) des Mitarbeiters in der zu verarbeitenden Abrechnungsperiode durch einen [WPBP-Split \[Extern\]](#) mehrere Teilzeiträume enthält, bestimmt das System den Buchungskreis des letzten Teilzeitraums, in dem der Mitarbeiter aktiv war, als zahlenden Buchungskreis.

## Vorprogramm DTA

# Vorprogramm DTA

## Verwendung

Um das Vorprogramm DTA zu starten, wählen Sie vom Bild *SAP Easy Access* aus *Personal* → *Personalabrechnung* → *Abrechnung* → *Überweisung* → *Vorprogramm DTA*.

Mit dem Vorprogramm DTA werten Sie die Ergebnisse der Personalabrechnung aus, um einen Datenbestand, die sogenannten Regulierungsdaten, zu erzeugen. Die Erzeugung der Regulierungsdaten bildet den ersten Schritt im Prozeß der Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung.

Sie können das Vorprogramm DTA auch dann verwenden, wenn Sie innerhalb einer Abrechnungsperiode mehrere Teilzahlungen zu verschiedenen Terminen ([qualifizierter Abschlag \[Extern\]](#)) vornehmen wollen.

Das Vorprogramm DTA kann Zahlungen mit unterschiedlichen [Zahlwegen \[Extern\]](#) in einem Zahlungslauf auswerten. Die Zahlungsträgerprogramme, die die vom Vorprogramm DTA erzeugten Daten weiterverarbeiten, selektieren die entsprechenden Datensätze anhand des Zahlwegs.

Das Vorprogramm DTA verarbeitet sowohl [Informationen aus den Stammdaten \[Seite 85\]](#) als auch [Informationen aus dem Abrechnungsergebnis \[Seite 86\]](#) eines Mitarbeiters.

## Integration

Die vom Vorprogramm DTA erzeugten Regulierungsdaten werden von länderspezifischen Zahlungsträgerprogrammen des *Finanzwesens* verarbeitet, um Zahlungsträger (z. B. DTA-Dateien für die Bank, Schecks) zu erzeugen. Sie müssen diese Folgeprogramme starten, nachdem das Vorprogramm DTA die Abrechnungsergebnisse der Mitarbeiter ausgewertet und die Regulierungsdaten erzeugt hat.

## Voraussetzungen

Sie haben die Personalabrechnung für die Abrechnungsperiode, für die Sie die Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung vornehmen wollen, beendet. (Ausnahme: Sie führen vor Beendigung der Abrechnung einen [qualifizierten Abschlag \[Extern\]](#) durch.)

Sie haben in Abstimmung mit dem *Finanzwesen* folgende Einstellungen überprüft oder vorgenommen:

- **Einrichtung der Zahlwege** (im Customizing des *Personalmanagements* unter *Personaladministration* → *Persönliche Daten* → *Bankverbindung* → [Zahlweg festlegen \[Extern\]](#))
- **Einrichtung der Hausbanken und Hausbankkonten** (im Customizing der Personalabrechnung unter *Datenträgeraustausch* → *Vorprogramme zum Datenträgeraustausch* → [Hausbanken einrichten \[Extern\]](#))
- **Festlegung der Absenderbanken** (über das Merkmal *Kontoverbindung des Absenders bei Datenträgeraustausch* (DTAKT) im Customizing der Personalabrechnung unter *Datenträgeraustausch* → *Vorprogramme zum Datenträgeraustausch* → [Absenderbanken festlegen \[Extern\]](#))
- **Festlegung des zahlenden Buchungskreises**, falls Sie nicht den im Infotyp *Organisatorische Zuordnung* (0001) hinterlegten Buchungskreis verwenden wollen (über das Merkmal *Kontoverbindung des Absenders bei Datenträgeraustausch* (DTAKT) im

## Vorprogramm DTA

Customizing der Personalabrechnung unter *Datenträgeraustausch* → *Vorprogramme zum Datenträgeraustausch* → [Absenderbanken festlegen \[Extern\]](#)).

- **Zuordnung der Textschlüssel für den Zahlungsverkehr zu Überweisungslohnarten** (im Customizing der Personalabrechnung unter *Datenträgeraustausch* → *Vorprogramme zum Datenträgeraustausch* → [Textschlüssel Zahlungsverkehr prüfen \[Extern\]](#)).

Diese Zuordnung ist nicht in allen Länderversionen notwendig.

## Funktionsumfang

Das Vorprogramm DTA liest für jedes aktuelle Originalergebnis der in einem Zahlungslauf verarbeiteten Mitarbeiter die Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) im Abrechnungsergebnis.

Dabei führt das System für jeden Eintrag in dieser Tabelle die folgenden Schritte durch:

- Das System bestimmt die Informationen über den Zahlungsempfänger
  - aus dem Eintrag in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT)
  - aus der Tabelle *Empfängerschlüssel* (T521B), wenn der Eintrag in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) einen Empfängerschlüssel enthält
  - aus den Infotypen *Daten zur Person* (0002) und *Anschriften* (0006), wenn der Eintrag in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) keinen Empfängerschlüssel und keine Empfängerdaten enthält
- Das System wertet das Merkmal *Kontoverbindung des Absenders bei Datenträgeraustausch* (DTAKT) aus, um folgende Informationen zu ermitteln:
  - den zahlenden Buchungskreis
  - die Hausbank
  - das Hausbankkonto
- Das System liest das Feld *Verwendungszweck* in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT):
  - Wenn das Feld *Verwendungszweck* gefüllt ist, wird der Inhalt des Feldes in die Regulierungsdaten übernommen.
  - Wenn das Feld *Verwendungszweck* nicht gefüllt ist, wird der folgende Text verwendet: "Lohn/Gehalt", <Personalnummer>, <Abrechnungsperiode> oder "Rente/Pens.", <Personalnummer>, <Abrechnungsperiode>.
- Das System bestimmt die Zahlungswährung:
  - Wenn das Feld *Auszahlungswährung* in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) eine Währung enthält, wird diese Währung für die Zahlung verwendet.
  - Wenn das Feld *Auszahlungswährung* in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) keine Währung enthält, wird die Währung aus dem Feld *Währung* der Tabelle *Statusinformationen der Abrechnung* (VERSC) für die Zahlung verwendet.
- Das System liest die Bankleitzahlen der Hausbank und der Empfängerbank aus der Tabelle *Bankenstamm* (BNKA).
- Das System prüft die Zahlungsdaten auf Konsistenz. Wenn für einen Mitarbeiter eine Zahlung mit inkonsistenten Daten vorliegt, führt das System für diesen Mitarbeiter keine Zahlung aus.

## Vorprogramm DTA

- Das System erzeugt für jeden Eintrag in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) einen Eintrag in den Regulierungsdaten.

## Selektion

Das Selektionsbild des Vorprogramms DTA ist länderabhängig. Im folgenden werden nur die wichtigsten länderunabhängigen Parameter beschrieben.

### *Überweisungen kennzeichnen*

Wir empfehlen, dieses Kennzeichen zu setzen. Es bewirkt, daß das System jeden verarbeiteten Eintrag der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) mit Datum und Uhrzeit kennzeichnet, um ihn für spätere Zahlungsläufe als "verarbeitet" zu kennzeichnen. So wird verhindert, daß Einträge in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) versehentlich mehrmals verarbeitet werden. Wenn die Personalabrechnung wiederholt wird, nachdem Sie das Vorprogramm DTA ausgeführt haben, überschreibt das System die mit Datum und Uhrzeit gekennzeichneten Einträge nicht, sondern führt eine Differenzrechnung durch. Deswegen müssen Sie das Kennzeichen *Überweisungen kennzeichnen* auf jeden Fall setzen, wenn Sie einen qualifizierten Abschlag durchführen wollen.

### *Lohnart*

Mit Hilfe dieser Eingabefelder können Sie einen Zahlungslauf auf bestimmte Lohnarten einschränken, um beispielsweise die für *Externe Überweisungen* (Infotyp 0011) erzeugten Lohnarten getrennt vom Gehalt des Mitarbeiters zu zahlen.

### *Test*

Wenn Sie dieses Kennzeichen setzen, zeigt das System als Ergebnis eines Zahlungslaufs lediglich die durchzuführenden Zahlungen an. Es erzeugt keine Regulierungsdaten und verändert keine Daten im Abrechnungsergebnis.

## Ausgabe

Das Vorprogramm DTA erzeugt einen Zahlungslauf, der Regulierungsdaten enthält. Sie können jeden Zahlungslauf durch die Kombination von *Programmlaufdatum* und *Identifikationsmerkmal* eindeutig identifizieren. Das *Identifikationsmerkmal* ergibt sich aus der sechsstelligen Systemzeit, zu der Sie das Vorprogramm DTA gestartet haben. Das System ersetzt die letzte Stelle der sechsstelligen Systemzeit im *Identifikationsmerkmal* durch ein P.



Sie haben das Vorprogramm DTA am 14.04.2000 um 9.25 Uhr gestartet. Sie können den erzeugten Zahlungslauf durch die Kombination von *Programmlaufdatum* (14.04.2000) und *Identifikationsmerkmal* (09251P) eindeutig identifizieren.

Die in einem Zahlungslauf enthaltenen Regulierungsdaten werden in den folgenden Tabellen gespeichert:

- *Verwaltungssätze für das Zahlungsprogramm* (REGUV)
- *Regulierungsdaten aus Zahlprogramm* (REGUH)
- *Bearbeitete Positionen aus Zahlprogramm* (REGUP)

Die Daten in diesen Tabellen werden von den Zahlungsträgerprogrammen des *Finanzwesens* weiterverarbeitet. Weitere Informationen finden Sie unter [Zahlen \(FI-BL\) \[Extern\]](#).

### **Siehe auch:**

[Zahlungslauf wiederholen \[Seite 92\]](#)



## Zahlungslauf wiederholen

# Zahlungslauf wiederholen

## Verwendung

Wenn ein Zahlungslauf nicht korrekt durchgeführt wurde (z. B. aufgrund eines Programmabbruchs) müssen Sie diesen Zahlungslauf wiederholen.

## Voraussetzungen

Sie haben bei der Erzeugung des Zahlungslaufs, den Sie wiederholen wollen, das Kennzeichen *Überweisungen kennzeichnen* gesetzt.

## Vorgehensweise

1. Nehmen Sie die gleichen Einstellungen auf dem Selektionsbild des [Vorprogramms DTA](#) [\[Seite 88\]](#) vor, die Sie bei der Erzeugung des ursprünglichen Zahlungslaufs vorgenommen haben.

2. Tragen Sie zusätzlich in den Eingabefeldern *Wiederholungslauf: Datum* und *Uhrzeit* das Datum und die Uhrzeit des zu wiederholenden Zahlungslaufs ein.

Durch diesen Eintrag wertet das System die Einträge in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) aus, die das Vorprogramm DTA zwar mit Datum und Uhrzeit gekennzeichnet hat, aber deren Datum und Uhrzeit mit Ihrer Eingabe in den Eingabefeldern *Wiederholungslauf: Datum* und *Uhrzeit* übereinstimmt.

3. Wenn Sie nur die bereits gekennzeichneten Einträge in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) auswerten wollen, setzen Sie das Kennzeichen *nur gekennzeichnete Sätze*.

Wenn Sie dieses Kennzeichen **nicht** setzen, wertet das System auch Einträge in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) aus, die noch nicht mit Datum und Uhrzeit gekennzeichnet sind.

4. Wählen Sie .



Wenn Ihnen Datum und Uhrzeit des zu wiederholenden Zahlungslaufs nicht bekannt sind, gehen Sie wie folgt vor:

1. Zeigen Sie mit dem Programm [Anzeigen von Abrechnungsergebnissen \[Extern\]](#) (Report H99\_DISPLAY\_PAYRESULT) ein Abrechnungsergebnis (eines beliebigen Mitarbeiters) an, das für den ursprünglichen Zahlungslauf ausgewertet wurde.
2. Zeigen Sie die Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) an.
3. Wählen Sie einen Eintrag der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) aus, den das Vorprogramm DTA bei der Erstellung des ursprünglichen Zahlungslaufs mit Datum und Uhrzeit gekennzeichnet hat.
4. Notieren Sie sich die Werte in den Feldern *Datum* und *Uhrzeit*, um Sie auf dem Selektionsbild des Vorprogramms DTA in die Felder *Wiederholungslauf: Datum* und *Uhrzeit* einzutragen.

## Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung per Überweisung

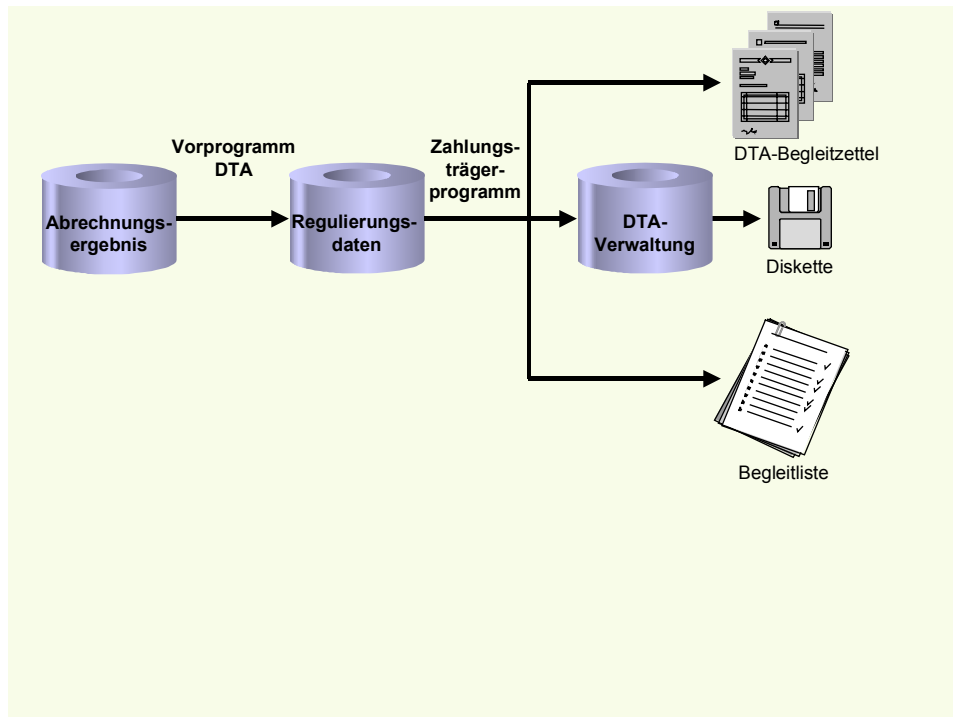
### Einsatzmöglichkeiten

Mit Hilfe dieses Prozesses stellt das System alle Informationen bereit, die von Ihrer Hausbank benötigt werden, um die Löhne und Gehälter an Ihre Mitarbeiter zu überweisen. Das System erstellt eine DTA-Datei mit dem zugehörigen DTA-Begleitzettel. Außerdem können Sie eine Begleitliste drucken, in der die einzelnen Zahlungen aufgelistet sind. Sie können die Begleitliste u. a. zur manuellen Buchung der Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung im *Finanzwesen* verwenden.

### Ablauf

1. Das [Vorprogramm DTA \[Seite 88\]](#) wertet die Einträge in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) in den Abrechnungsergebnissen der Mitarbeiter aus und erzeugt einen Zahlungslauf, der Regulierungsdaten enthält.
2. Das [Zahlungsträgerprogramm \[Extern\]](#) für die Überweisung wertet die Regulierungsdaten aus und erzeugt eine DTA-Datei, den DTA-Begleitzettel und die Begleitliste. Die DTA-Datei enthält alle Zahlungsinformationen und entspricht dem Format, das von den Banken Ihres Landes verwendet wird.
3. Sie stellen Ihrer Hausbank die erzeugte DTA-Datei zur Verfügung, damit die Überweisungen ausgeführt werden können.

Die folgende Grafik zeigt den Ablauf der Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung per Überweisung.




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**Abrechnungsergebnis auswerten**

## Abrechnungsergebnis auswerten

### Vorgehensweise

1. Starten Sie das [Vorprogramm DTA \[Seite 88\]](#).
2. Machen Sie die erforderlichen Angaben zu *Abrechnungsperiode*, *Selektion* und *Lohnarten*.
3. Setzen Sie das Kennzeichen *Überweisungen kennzeichnen* (siehe [Vorprogramm DTA \[Seite 88\]](#)) und wählen Sie .

Das System gibt eine Statistik über die ausgewerteten Personalnummern und Einträge in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) aus.


4. Notieren Sie sich das Programmlaufdatum und das sechsstellige Identifikationsmerkmal. Sie müssen diese Werte später auf dem Selektionsbild des Zahlungsträgerprogramms angeben, mit dem Sie die [DTA-Datei erstellen \[Seite 95\]](#).

### Ergebnis

Das System wertet die Abrechnungsergebnisse der von Ihnen ausgewählten Mitarbeiter aus und speichert die Zahlungsinformationen als Regulierungsdaten auf der Datenbank.

## DTA-Datei erstellen

### Vorgehensweise

1. Starten Sie das Zahlungsträgerprogramm zur Erstellung von DTA-Dateien.
2. Geben Sie das *Programmlaufdatum* und das *Identifikationsmerkmal* des Zahlungslaufs ein, der verarbeitet werden soll.
3. Setzen Sie im Gruppenrahmen *Drucksteuerung* die Kennzeichen *Datenträgeraustausch* und *Begleitliste drucken*.
4. Geben Sie die weiteren erforderlichen Daten ein und wählen Sie .

### Ergebnis

Das System wertet die Regulierungsdaten des von Ihnen angegebenen Zahlungslaufs aus und erzeugt eine DTA-Datei. Die DTA-Datei enthält alle Zahlungsinformationen und entspricht dem Format, das von den Banken Ihres Landes verwendet wird.

Außerdem erstellt das System den DTA-Begleitzettel und die Zahlungsbegleitliste für diese DTA-Datei. Sie können die erzeugte DTA-Datei über die [Datenträgerverwaltung \[Seite 96\]](#) weiter bearbeiten.

## Datenträgerverwaltung

# Datenträgerverwaltung

## Verwendung

Die Datenträgerverwaltung (DTA-Verwaltung) unterstützt Sie bei der Verwaltung der Datenträger, die Sie im Finanzwesen bzw. im Personalwesen erstellen.

Sie erreichen die DTA-Verwaltung im Debitoren- bzw. Kreditorenmenü des Finanzwesens über *Periodische Arbeiten* → *Zahlen* → *Umfeld* → *Zahlungsträger* → *DTA-Verwaltung*.

Sie erreichen die DTA-Verwaltung in den Ländermenüs der Personalabrechnung über *Abrechnung* → *Überweisung* → *DTA Verwaltung*.

Im Übersichtsbild der DTA-Verwaltung werden alle erstellten Datenträger zur angegebenen Selektion angezeigt. Pro Datenträger sind weitere Informationen aufrufbar. Markieren Sie dazu den gewünschten Datenträger.

## Funktionsumfang

Die DTA-Verwaltung bietet Ihnen im einzelnen folgende Funktionen:

- **Datenträger-Attribute anzeigen**

Wählen Sie dazu *Zusätze* → *Datenträger-Attrib..*

Sie sehen zu dem ausgewählten Datenträger die folgenden Informationen:

- Zahllaufidentifikation
- ausführende Hausbank oder Clearingstelle
- Datum und Uhrzeit der Erstellung des Datenträgers
- Ersteller
- regulierter Betrag in Währung
- weitere technische Daten

- **Löschen eines einzelnen oder mehrerer Datenträger**

Die zugehörigen Verwaltungsdaten werden dabei ebenfalls aus dem System entfernt.

Markieren Sie den/die gewünschten Datenträger und wählen Sie dann die Funktion *Bearbeiten* → *Datenträger löschen*. Es erfolgt eine Sicherheitsabfrage. Wenn Sie diese bestätigen, werden die ausgewählten Datenträger gelöscht.

Wenn Sie Datenträger aus mehreren Buchungskreisen löschen möchten, verwenden Sie dazu die Reorganisations-Funktion des Zahlprogramms.

**Siehe auch:**

[DTA-Verwaltungsdaten buchungskreisübergreifend löschen \[Extern\]](#).

- **Download einer oder mehrerer Dateien aus dem SAP-System oder dem Filesystem auf Festplatte oder Diskette**

**Siehe auch:**

[Download der DTA-Datei auf Diskette \[Extern\]](#).

## Datenträgerverwaltung

- **Ausgabe des Inhalts eines Datenträgers auf den Bildschirm bzw. Druck des Inhalts**

Wählen Sie dazu im Übersichtsbild der DTA-Verwaltung die Funktion *Bearbeiten* → *DTA-Inhalt anzeigen*.



Die folgenden Funktionen stehen für Zahlungen aus der *Personalwirtschaft* (HR) **nicht** zur Verfügung.

- **Belege anzeigen**

Wählen Sie dazu *Zusätze* → *Datenträger-Attrib.*, und dann *Umfeld* → *Belege anzeigen*. Mit der Funktion *Auswählen* verzweigen Sie in den ausgewählten Zahlungsbeleg.

- **Anzeige der Übernahmedaten nach Erhalt und Erfassen des Kontoauszugs**

Wählen Sie dazu im Übersichtsbild der DTA-Verwaltung die Funktion *Zusätze* → *Bankverkehrs-Attribute*. Bei automatischer Verarbeitung von elektronischen Kontoauszügen werden die Felder der Gruppe *Kontoauszug* gefüllt.

- **Drucken der Begleitliste zum ausgewählten Datenträger**

Wählen Sie dazu im Übersichtsbild der DTA-Verwaltung die Funktion *Umfeld* → *Begleitliste*.

- **Erstellen eines Avises**

Wenn Sie nicht die maschinelle Übernahme elektronischer Kontoauszüge nutzen, sondern die Kontoauszugsdaten manuell eingeben, haben Sie mit der DTA-Verwaltung die Möglichkeit, diese Arbeit durch Avise zu vereinfachen.

Sie können mit der Funktion *Umfeld* → *Belege-Avis erzeugen* zu einem ausgewählten Datenträger ein Avis erzeugen. Diese Avisnummer können Sie später beim Ausgleichsvorgang auf dem Bankverrechnungskonto angeben. Es werden Ihnen beim Ausgleichen dann nur die offenen Posten vorgeschlagen, die zu den im Avis angegebenen Zahlungen gehören.

Weitere Informationen über die spezielle Verwendung dieser Funktion in Großbritannien, nämlich zum Erzeugen einer Telepay-Datei, finden Sie in der Dokumentation des Reports RFFODTA1.

## Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung per Scheck

## Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung per Scheck

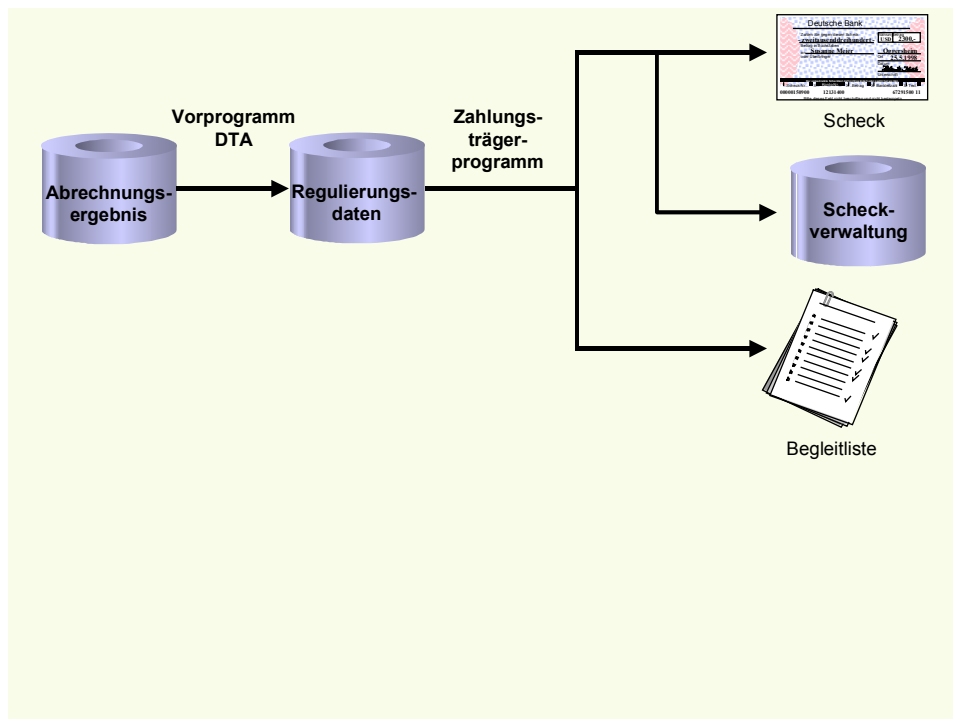
### Einsatzmöglichkeiten

Mit Hilfe dieses Prozesses druckt das System die Lohn- und Gehaltsschecks für Ihre Mitarbeiter. Außerdem können Sie eine Begleitliste drucken, in der die einzelnen Zahlungen aufgelistet sind. Sie können die Begleitliste u. a. zur manuellen Buchung der Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung im *Finanzwesen* verwenden.

### Ablauf


1. Das [Vorprogramm DTA \[Seite 88\]](#) wertet die Einträge in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) in den Abrechnungsergebnissen der Mitarbeiter aus und erzeugt einen Zahlungslauf, der Regulierungsdaten enthält.
2. Das [Zahlungsträgerprogramm \[Extern\]](#) für den Scheckdruck wertet die Regulierungsdaten aus und druckt die Schecks und die Begleitliste.
3. Das System speichert Informationen über die erzeugten Schecks in der [Scheckverwaltung \[Extern\]](#).

Die folgende Grafik zeigt den Ablauf der Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung per Scheck.



## Abrechnungsergebnis auswerten

### Vorgehensweise

1. Starten Sie das [Vorprogramm DTA \[Seite 88\]](#).
2. Machen Sie die erforderlichen Angaben zu *Abrechnungsperiode*, *Selektion* und *Lohnarten*.
3. Setzen Sie das Kennzeichen *Überweisungen kennzeichnen* (siehe [Vorprogramm DTA \[Seite 88\]](#)) und wählen Sie .

Das System gibt eine Statistik über die ausgewerteten Personalnummern und Einträge in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT) aus.

4. Notieren Sie sich das Programmlaufdatum und das sechsstellige Identifikationsmerkmal. Sie müssen diese Werte später auf dem Selektionsbild des Zahlungsträgerprogramms angeben, mit dem Sie die [Schecks drucken \[Seite 100\]](#).

### Ergebnis


Das System wertet die Abrechnungsergebnisse der von Ihnen ausgewählten Mitarbeiter aus und speichert die Zahlungsinformationen als Regulierungsdaten auf der Datenbank.

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**Schecks drucken**

## Schecks drucken

### Vorgehensweise

1. Starten Sie das Programm *Zahlungsträger International - Scheck (mit Scheckverwaltung)* (Report RFFOUS\_C).
2. Geben Sie das *Programmlaufdatum* und das *Identifikationsmerkmal* des Zahlungslaufs ein, der verarbeitet werden soll.
3. Setzen Sie im Gruppenrahmen *Drucksteuerung* die Kennzeichen *Schecks drucken* und *Begleitliste drucken*.
4. Geben Sie die weiteren erforderlichen Daten ein und wählen Sie .

### Ergebnis

Das System wertet die Regulierungsdaten des von Ihnen angegebenen Zahlungslaufs aus und druckt die Schecks und die Begleitliste. Außerdem erstellt das System die Begleitliste für die erzeugten Schecks und speichert Informationen über die erzeugten Schecks in der [Scheckverwaltung \[Extern\]](#).

## Barzahlung mit Münzliste

### Einsatzmöglichkeiten

Mit Hilfe dieses Prozesses stellt das System alle Informationen bereit, die Sie benötigen, um die Löhne und Gehälter bar an Ihre Mitarbeiter auszuzahlen. Das System erstellt

- eine Münzliste mit der Anzahl der Geldscheine und Münzen, die Sie für die Barzahlung benötigen, in der Abrechnungswährung
- eine Auszahlungsliste, in der die Einzelzahlungen pro Mitarbeiter aufgeführt sind
- eine Unterschriftenliste, auf der Ihre Mitarbeiter den Erhalt des Betrages quittieren können

Im Unterschied zu den anderen Zahlungsprozessen, die das R/3-System für die Lohn- und Gehaltszahlung anbietet, werden bei der Barzahlung mit Münzliste keine Daten in Ihrem System gespeichert oder verändert. Im Rahmen dieses Prozesses werden lediglich die obengenannten Listen erzeugt.

### Voraussetzungen

Sie haben im Infotyp *Bankverbindung* (0009) keinen Zahlweg angegeben.



Wenn das Feld *Zahlweg* im Infotyp *Bankverbindung* (0009) leer ist, speichert das System während der Personalabrechnung den Auszahlungsbetrag in der Lohnart */557 Barzahlung* in der *Ergebnistabelle* (RT) im Abrechnungsergebnis der Mitarbeiter.

Das System speichert die Lohnart */557 Barzahlung* **nicht** in der Tabelle *Zahlungsinformationen* (BT).

### Ablauf

Das Programm *Münzliste* (Report RPCMLI00 oder RPCMLI09) wertet die Einträge in der *Ergebnistabelle* (RT) in den Abrechnungsergebnissen der Mitarbeiter für die Lohnart, die Sie auf dem Selektionsbild des Programms im Feld *Lohnart des Nettobetrags* eingeben, aus und erzeugt die folgenden Listen:

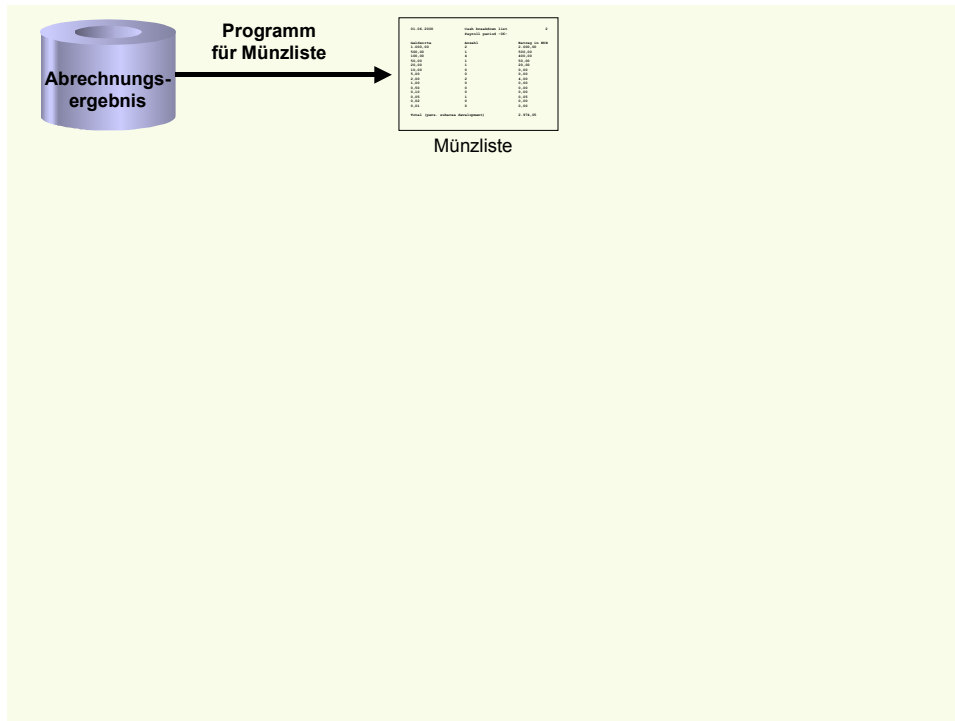
- Münzliste
- Auszahlungsliste
- Unterschriftenliste



Wenn Sie die Komponente [Off-Cycle-Aktivitäten \[Extern\]](#) einsetzen, verwenden Sie den Report RPCMLI09. Wenn Sie die Komponente *Off-Cycle-Aktivitäten* nicht einsetzen, verwenden Sie den Report RPCMLI00.

Die folgende Grafik zeigt den Ablauf der Barzahlung mit Münzliste.

Barzahlung mit Münzliste



## PY-TW Reporting

### Purpose

The SAP HR Payroll System provides all regulatory and tax reports required by the Taiwan Tax Bureau. Other payroll reports are available, such as LI/NHI reports. These reports allow efficient evaluation of payroll data, and ensure legal compliance.

### Implementation Considerations

When implementing SAP Payroll, ensure that all configuration steps for regulatory reports are performed in such a way as to guarantee compliance. For example, some reports use forms that you configure in the IMG. If you do not configure the form correctly, the reports may not output certain data, that is required by law. As the laws affecting regulatory reports change, you may need to revisit the payroll IMG to make adjustments. This will guarantee compliance.

### Integration

Payroll reports access information from all HR infotypes and evaluate data from HR Time Management and HR Organizational Management as well as HR Personnel Administration.