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Central Finance

Content

1 Central Finance: Configuration

Central Finance

With Central Finance, you can transition to a centralized SAP S/4HANA on-premise edition without disruption to your current system landscape, which can be made up of a combination of SAP systems of different releases and accounting approaches and non-SAP systems.

This allows you to establish a Central Reporting Platform for FI/CO with the option of creating a common reporting structure. Additionally, selected financial processes can be executed centrally in this system. To prepare common reporting structures, you can map your different accounting entities (for example, account, profit center, or cost center) in your source systems to one common set of master data in the central system. You can then replicate financial accounting and management accounting postings to your Central Finance system.

In your S/4HANA system, FI documents and CO postings are combined into one document; the universal journal entry. In addition, all cost elements are part of the chart of accounts. Before you replicate CO postings to the Central Finance system, you need to make sure that accounts are available for all cost elements. You can also replicate certain cost objects (for example, internal orders) to the Central Finance system.

In a typical set-up, multiple source systems are connected to one System Landscape Transformation Replication Server which in turn is connected to one Central Finance system.

The following replication scenarios are supported:

- FI/CO replication
  The replication of FI postings encompasses a certain scope. For a list of postings that are excluded from transfer, see Introduction to the Initial Load [page 54].
  For more information about clearings and open items, see Handling of Open Items [page 86].
  For information about further business transactions, see Special Business Transactions: Additional Information [page 89].
  Also see SAP Note 2184567, which answers frequently asked questions about Central Finance.
- CO replication
  Replication of CO postings that do not flow in via FI (for example, cost center allocation) (actuals only: value types `04` and `11`) – for supported business transactions, see SAP note 2103482.
- Cost object replication
  For additional information and scope, see SAP Note 2180924.
- Commitment replication
  Replication of commitments and commitment updates for purchase requisitions and purchase orders.
  For additional information, see SAP note 2554827.
- Replication of EC-PCA postings
  For additional information, see Replication of EC-PCA Postings [page 47].
- Replication of projects
  For additional information, see Configuration for Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario [page 126].

Before you start any of these replication scenarios, you should perform an initial load. For more information, see Initial Load [page 54].

Before you start any of the replication scenarios described above, you typically perform **mappings**. For more information, see Data Mapping [page 30].

If errors occur during replication, they can be handled with the error handling tool, **SAP AIF**. For more information, see Error Handling [page 24].

In order to ensure the correctness of the data that you have replicated from your source systems to your Central Finance system, you can use **Comparison Reports**. For more information, see Comparison Reports [page 84].

The following features are also supported:

Replication of Document Changes

Changes to financial documents (for example via transaction `FB02`) are replicated from the source system to the Central Finance system.

Replication into Accounts Receivables and Accounts Payables

Financials postings update FI-AP/AR if postings or clearings on customer or vendor accounts are replicated.

For restrictions and more information, see Handling of Open Items [page 86].

Replication of Changes to Cost Objects, Depending on the Scenario Definition

Replication of changes to cost objects from the source systems to the Central Finance system is possible for those with 1:1 cardinality in the scenario definition. The attributes marked as “Derive from Local” and “CO relevant” can be replicated automatically in the Central Finance system, and the replication of common critical statuses is supported.

Replication of Commitments

Commitment replication supports not only commitments from the creation of purchase requisitions and purchase orders but also updates to commitments triggered by changes to purchase requisitions and purchase orders, including goods issue and invoice receipt for the purchase order.

For detailed information about configuring Central Finance, see Configuration for Central Finance [page 6].

Central Payment

Central Payment for SAP Central Finance allows you to make centralized payments and perform centralized clearing activities in the Central Finance system instead of each source system. It contains the following main features:

- Activate central payment by company code.
- For company codes that are activated for Central Payment, the invoices posted in the source systems are technically cleared. The invoices are replicated to the Central Finance system and are paid there.
- For company codes that are not activated for Central Payment, the invoices posted in source systems stay open and are paid in the source systems. The invoices and payment or clearing documents are replicated to the Central Finance system for reporting purposes. The replicated invoices are ruled out from the payment or clearing transactions in the Central Finance system. This avoids duplicate payments (as payments are to be processed in the source systems).
- Mandate replication between source systems and the Central Finance system is automated so that SEPA direct debit is supported in the Central Finance system.

> **Note**
>
> Central Payment for SAP Central Finance is released with functional restrictions, which are described in SAP Note 2346233. To activate this product, create an incident on component `FI-CF-APR`. Before making productive use of the product, please make sure that you fully understand the restrictions and have thoroughly tested the product so that you won’t be impacted by the restrictions.

Note also the restrictions relating to Central Tax Reporting (see below).

Central Tax Reporting

Central Finance supports tax reporting out of the Central Finance system for a certain scope.

Please read the section Central Tax Reporting [page 96] which describes the supported scope.

Please also take into account the referenced SAP Notes which are required to support certain aspects of tax reporting out of the Central Finance system.

For further information, see 2509047.

Third-Party System Interface to Central Finance

With Central Finance you can also replicate financial accounting data from a third-party source system to the Central Finance system using the third-party system interface for Central Finance with staging tables for business data structures on the *SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server* (*SAP LT Replication Server*).

For further information, see Third-Party System Interface to Central Finance: Process and Architecture [page 112]

Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario

Central Finance supports the Central Projects scenario, where you are creating and editing projects in a source system and want to do the project reporting on costs and revenues posted to WBS elements in the Central Finance system.

For further information, see Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario: Architecture and Process [page 126]

> **Note**
>
> Terminology: Journal Entry vs. Accounting Document
>
> Please note that the following information applies only to English.
>
> In SAP S/4HANA, the term journal entry replaced accounting document following a change in the underlying financial architecture. While the basic concept – the accounting record for a business transaction – is the same, journal entries enable a true integrated accounting system.
>
> You may notice that you still see document or accounting document on the user interface and in the documentation. Nevertheless, these accounting documents are actually journal entries since they are based on the new architecture.

1.1 Configuration for Central Finance

The following chapters contain information explaining how to configure the different systems involved in your Central Finance scenario.

Before you start configuring your systems, carefully read not only the information provided here, but also the SAP Notes 2148893 - Central Finance: Implementation and Configuration and 2184567 - Central Finance: Frequently Asked Questions.

In addition, ensure that you have installed the latest support package and apply the most recent notes on component FI-CF and its subcomponents to avoid encountering problems which have already been solved.

1.1.1 Getting Started

1.1.1.1 About this Document

This document is the starting point for the implementation of Central Finance and is divided into the following main sections:

- Introduction with references to related documents and relevant SAP notes
- System Landscape
- Configuration

1.1.1.2 Prerequisites

SAP ERP Releases for Source Systems

In Central Finance, you can use all SAP ERP releases as source systems that are still in maintenance starting from SAP ERP 6.0. Instructions on how to implement Central Finance with these source system releases are available either as SAP Notes or are contained in the support packages for these systems. For releases SAP R/3 4.6C to SAP ECC 5.0, contact SAP Product Management by creating an incident on the component FI-CF.

Replication from Third-Party Systems

For information about connecting non-SAP ERP systems to Central Finance, see SAP Note 2610660.

For more information on configuration of the third-party system interface to Central Finance, see Third-Party System Interface to Central Finance: Process and Architecture [page 112].

Licensing

Required Software

You must have a license for the following:

- Central Finance
  Contact your SAP Account Executive to verify if you need to purchase this license.

Optional Software

- External Tax Calculation Engine
  If you are using an external tax calculation engine in your source system, you should connect the same external tax calculate engine to your Central Finance system. This is because after tax calculation, tax checks are carried out in both systems.
- SAP BusinessObjects Analysis, edition for Microsoft Office
  In addition to classic SAP ERP reports such as financial statements, cash flow, or profitability reports, you can use SAP BusinessObjects Analysis, edition for Microsoft Office for reporting. SAP BusinessObjects Analysis, edition for Microsoft Office integrates with Microsoft Excel and helps you to gain insight into business data and make intelligent decisions that impact corporate performance.
  For more information about SAP BusinessObjects Analysis, see SAP Help Portal at http://help.sap.com *Analytics* > *Business Intelligence* > *Analysis*.
  Contact your SAP Account Executive to verify if you need to purchase a license.

Releases

The add-on `DMIS 2011_1_700` (or higher depending on the release of the system) is installed on all source systems and on the SLT server.

> **Note**
>
> The minimum support package (SP) level for the steps described in this document is SP08.
>
> For the Central Finance – Business Integration Scenario, SP09 is required.

SAP S/4HANA Cloud 1708 System as a Source System

If one of your source systems is an SAP S/4HANA Cloud 1708 system, integration with Central Finance can be supported in the following ways:

- With an SAP S/4HANA 1610 FPS02 system, you must have a separate SLT server with DMIS SP13 plus the relevant notes.
- With an SAP S/4HANA 1709 system, you can either have a separate SLT server DMIS SP13 plus the relevant notes OR the SLT server can be installed on the same system.

Authorizations

The authorization `SAP_IUUC_REPL_REMOTE` has been assigned to the RFC user in the source system.

The following authorizations have been assigned to the configuration user in the SAP LT Replication Server system:

- `SAP_IUUC_REPL_ADMIN`
- `SAP_MWB_PROJECT_MANAGER`

Business Functions

You have activated the Central Finance (`FINS_CFIN`) business function.

Web Dynpro Applications

For security reasons, the services delivered for Web Dynpro applications are delivered in an inactive state. You must activate the services you want to use.

For Central Finance you need the service `MDG_BS_WD_ID_MATCH_SERVICE`.

To activate the services:

1. On the *Maintain Services* screen (transaction `SICF`), make sure that the hierarchy type **SERVICE** is selected, enter the service name, and choose *Execute*.
2. Choose *Service/Host* > *Activate*, to activate the service.

> **Note**
>
> You have to perform the procedure for each service that you want to activate.
>
> Once you have activated a service it cannot be reset to inactive.

General Prerequisites

You have ensured that the Central Finance system contains harmonized organizational data and master data for all the accounting entities that you intend to include in your accounting document.

You have created the master data which is needed to repost the existing FI and CO documents from the source system.

You have completed the activities relating to mapping in Customizing of your Central Finance system under:

- Key Mapping
- Value Mapping
- Cost Object Mapping

Please note that (in contrast to SAP ERP source systems) cost elements are now G/L Accounts in S/4HANA. While attributes of cost elements can be maintained with certain validity dates, G/L Accounts are not time-dependent. This is important to take into account during the initial load, if attributes of cost elements have been changed during the time frame for which the initial load is being carried out.

G/L Account Mapping

Please be aware that inaccurate G/L account mapping will lead to errors during replication. Open-item managed G/L accounts from the source system must be mapped to open-item managed G/L accounts in the Central

Finance system. This is required with the initial load if you require activation of Clearing Transfer, even at a later stage.

If tax is included in your postings, you must ensure that the compatible tax category is configured in the corresponding accounts.

1.1.1.3 Related Information

Planning Information

For more information about topics not covered in this guide, see the following content on the SAP Help Portal:

Content	Location
SAP S/4HANA	https://help.sap.com/viewer/product/SAP_S4HANA_ON-PREMISE/1709%20001/en-US
SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server	https://help.sap.com/viewer/product/SAP_LANDSCAPE_TRANSFORMATION_REPLICATION_SERVER/2.0.14/en-US

Before you Start your Implementation

We strongly recommend that you read SAP Note 2148893. This note provides additional information and documentation about the installation and configuration of Central Finance and lists all relevant notes that need to be implemented in either the source systems or the Central Finance system.

Also read SAP Note 2184567 – *Central Finance: Frequently Asked Questions*.

In addition, ensure that you have installed the latest support package and apply the most recent notes on component FI-CF and its subcomponents to avoid encountering problems which have already been solved.

Make sure that you have the up-to-date version of each SAP Note, which you can find at https://support.sap.com/en/my-support/knowledge-base.html.

Important SAP Notes for Source Systems

When an FI or CO document is posted in the source system, additional data has to be stored temporarily and sent to the Central Finance system. The following SAP note provides an overview of all the SAP notes that are relevant for the source system and that contain the most recent information on the installation, as well as corrections to the installation documentation, and need to be implemented in order to enable the document transfer from the

source systems to the Central Finance system using the SAP LT Replication Server. Before you start working with Central Finance, ensure that you have implemented **all** notes that are relevant for the scope of your scenario:

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
2323494	Overview of Notes Relevant for Source System	Collective note for notes relevant for source systems

Important SAP Notes for the Central Finance System

> **Note**
>
> We strongly recommend that you upgrade to the latest support package stack to ensure that your system includes all the latest fixes.
>
> Staying on an older support package stack significantly increases the risk of running into issues that have already been solved. Upgrading to the latest support package stack also mitigates risk due to the decreased need to implement SAP Notes and a reduction in the necessary manual activities related to note implementation.

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
2217711	Currency Handling Fix of CO Posting in Central Finance	Improvement for currency handling
2178157	Central Finance: Collective Note for SAP Simple Finance on-premise edition 1503 SPS1508 – CO part	Relevant for Central Finance System Contains corrections and improvements; shipped with SAP Simple Finance, on-premise edition 1503 SPS 1508.
2179826	DDIC object for note 2178157	Relevant for Central Finance System Contains information on objects required for SAP Note 2178157 but not supported by SNOTE
2229985	Unjustified syntax error for ABAP type check for internal tables	Relevant for Central Finance System. Contains information on how to prevent syntax check errors.
2225086	Enabling Central Finance Business Mapping without the Need to Set Up System Landscape Directory (SLD)	Relevant for Central Finance System. Contains information about defining business systems in your Central Finance scenario.

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
2298936	Central Finance: Error Handling in AIF for Simulation of Initial Load for CO Documents and Cost Objects	Relevant for Central Finance System. Contains information on using SAP AIF as the error handling tool in Central Finance to simulate the initial load of cost objects mapping and CO postings.
2554827	Central Finance: Commitment Posting on Purchase Requisition and Purchase Order	Relevant for Central Finance System.

SAP Notes for SAP Application Interface Framework

> **Note**
>
> See SAP Note 1530212 for information about the installation and setup of AIF.
>
> To use SAP Application Interface Framework (AIF) with Central Finance you must have implemented SAP Note 2213557 or the relevant support package for AIF.
>
> The required AIF configuration settings are delivered with the SAP notes listed in the following table:

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
2196783	Central Finance: Error handling with AIF	Mandatory for the following notes:
2202650	Central Finance: Error Handling in AIF for Replication of FI Documents	Error Handling in AIF for Replication of FI Documents
2202691	Central Finance: Error Handling in AIF for Replication of CO documents and Cost Objects	Error Handling in AIF for Replication of CO documents and Cost Objects

Further Important SAP Notes

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
2223621	Central Finance: Interface for Business Integration	Describes the steps involved in implementing the Central Finance Business Integration Scenario
2224363	Repository Objects required for Note 2223621	Creation of repository objects (for example, database tables and structure) for note 2223621

2228844	Central Finance: Reversal of Active Invoice is not Transferred	The cancellation of an SD invoice in the sender system is not transferred to the Central Finance system.
2184391	Structure Label for Node of Table Type Does Not Work	Mandatory for Central Finance
2179803	Register Functions: Add Custom-Specific Functions to Views in /AIF/ERR	Mandatory for Central Finance
2213557	Implementation of BC Sets for AIF	Error when activating BC set for AIF
2223801	SLT-Central Finance	Enable the Central Finance Business Integration Scenario in SLT
2124481	SLT (2011 – SP08) – Correction 03	Relevant for SAP LT Replication Server
2154420	SAP LT Replication Server for SAP Central Finance	Relevant for SAP LT Replication Server Contains information about new developments for the SAP LT Replication Server.
2180924	Supported scenarios in cost object mapping framework	Contains information on the supported scenarios of cost object mapping framework.
2183951	Data Link: Field info get lost	Relevant for SAP Application Interface Framework
2178720	Error Handling: restricted to include standard structure	Relevant for SAP Application Interface Framework Mandatory, if SAP AIF 702 SP02 is not installed, otherwise error monitor in SAP AIF will not work.
1946054	SAP Simple Finance, on-premise edition: Transaction codes and programs - Comparison to EHP7 and EHP8 for SAP ERP 6.0	Relevant for SAP ERP Systems and Central Finance Informational note
2103482	Features for Function Module `FINS_CFIN_CO_CENTRAL_POSTING`	Function module `FINS_CFIN_CO_CENTRAL_POSTING` is the CO secondary posting interface which can replicate CO documents from source system to central system.
2225086	Enabling Central Finance Business Mapping without the need to set up Systems Landscape Directory	Relevant for Central Finance system

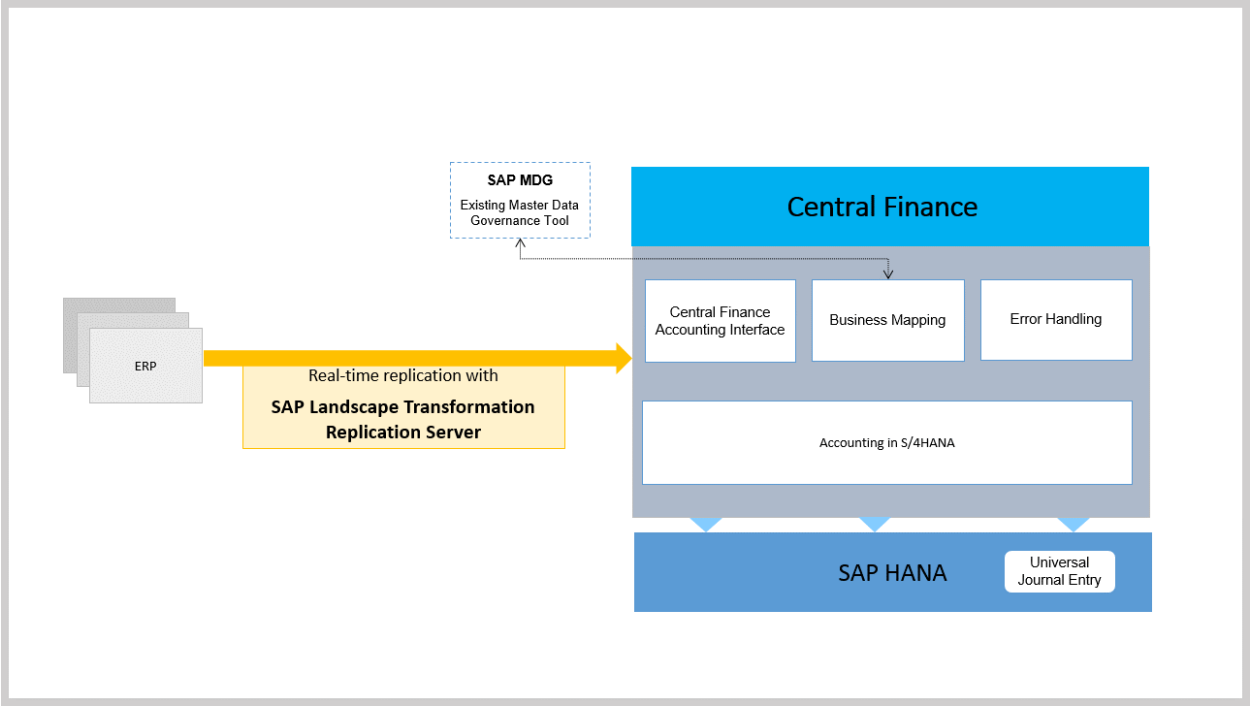
Further Useful Links

The following table lists further useful links:

Content	Location
Information about creating error messages	http://support.sap.com/incidents
SAP Notes search	http://support.sap.com/notes
SAP Software Distribution Center (software download and ordering of software)	http://support.sap.com/swdc
SAP Analysis for Microsoft Office	http://help.sap.com/boao

1.1.2 System Landscape

Central Finance



The figure above illustrates the way in which Central Finance is used in conjunction with SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SAP LT Replication Server), SAP Master Data Governance (SAP MDG) and error handling.

SAP LT Replication Server

SAP LT Replication Server collects data written to databases in the source systems and feeds this data into the corresponding Central Finance accounting interface.

Three replication scenarios are supported:

- Replication of FI postings
- Replication of CO internal postings
- Replication of cost objects

SAP LT Replication Server is also used for the initial load of CO internal postings and cost objects. The initial load of FI data is managed via Customizing activities in the Central Finance system.

Central Monitoring and Alerting Capabilities

You can connect to your SAP LT Replication Server from an SAP Solution Manager system, enabling you to monitor aggregated information on job, trigger, and table status.

For more information, see Configuration in SAP System Landscape Replication Server [page 50].

Master Data Governance (SAP MDG)

Central Finance offers integration to Master Data Governance (MDG) to access available mapping information there. Even if MDG is not in use, in the background Central Finance uses the MDG mapping tables that are available without installing MDG. This does not require an MDG license. The MDG license is only required if the MDG application is used. If you use MDG to distribute master data throughout your system landscape, it is likely that MDG will already contain a lot of information on how master data maps to each other in the different systems. This information can be accessed and does not have to be maintained again manually.

Different types of master data are mapped in different ways:

- Master data, such as G/L accounts, customers, and vendors, must be either mapped manually as part of your Customizing or using SAP Master Data Governance.
- Master data relating to cost objects, such as production orders and internal orders, is mapped using the cost object mapping framework.

➔ Recommendation

To map master data, SAP suggests you use SAP MDG. If you are mapping short-living cost objects, you should use SAP MDG in conjunction with the cost object mapping framework.

Master Data Consolidation

Master Data Consolidation enables you to determine an initial set for key mapping. For more information, see the section Key Mapping in Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 32].

Document Relationship Browser

Using the Document Relationship Browser, you can see the document flow of an FI document. For example, you can navigate back from an FI document to the original sales order. You can also search for the reposted FI document using the company code, original document number, or fiscal year from the source system.

> **Note**
>
> All business documents related to a transaction are available in the Document Relationship Browser, provided the source system is an SAP system.

To navigate to the Document Relationship Browser, you can use the following transactions:

- Controlling Documents: Actual (`KSB5`), then choose *Environment* > *Relationship Browser*
- Display Document (`FB03`), then choose *Environment* > *Document Environment* > *Relationship Browser*

Error Handling

After the data is mapped, the system uses error handling functions to log the details of any errors encountered. You can choose to make corrections and repost the item or process the item again after, for example, you correct the mapping rule or adjust incorrect values in the document.

SAP HANA

The internal accounting interface posts Financial Accounting (FI)/Management Accounting (CO) documents to SAP HANA as a universal journal entry.

1.1.3 Installation Process

This chapter gives you an overview of the process steps required to use Central Finance. It also provides references to the documentation required for the process steps.

Before you start the installation process, read SAP Note 2184567 - Central Finance: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ), which is updated regularly.

In addition, ensure that you have installed the latest support package and apply the most recent notes on component FI-CF and its subcomponents to avoid encountering problems which have already been solved.

1.1.3.1 Overview of Activities

The following is an overview of the tasks that you need to carry out in order to implement Central Finance.

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
Before You Start	Support Package and SAP Notes	Install the latest support package and apply the relevant SAP Notes on component FI-CF and its subcomponents	Source Systems and Central Finance System	System Administrator	Related Information
		Assign Authorizations	Source System/SAP Landscape Transformation Server	System Administrator	Prerequisites
Set Up Systems (Central Finance: Target System Settings)		Activate Business Function `FINS_CFIN`	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Prerequisites
		Configure Error Handling		Application Consultant	Error Handling
		Assign AIF Runtime Configuration Group to Replication Object	Central Finance System		
		Set Up RFC Destination for Source Systems	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings
		Define Logical System for Source and Central Finance Systems	Source Systems and Central Finance Systems	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings
		Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for Source Systems	Source Systems	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
		Assign RFC Destination for Displaying Objects from Source Systems	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings
		Check Logical System Assignment for Central Finance Client	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings
		Activate Tax Consistency Check for Company Codes			
		Define Decimal Playes for Currencies in Source Systems			
		Define Accounts for Rounding Differences from Differing Decimal Settings			
General Preparations		Carry out Customizing activities for FI and CO	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	
		Create master data in Central Finance	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	
Mapping (Customizing)		Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems	Central Finance System **OR** System Landscape Directory	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping
		Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping
	Define Key Mapping (ID Mapping)	Create and Edit Key Mapping		Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping
	Define Value Mapping (Code Mapping)	Assign Code Lists to Elements and Structures		Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
		Maintain Value Mapping		Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping
	Define Cost Object Mapping	Define Scenarios for Cost Object Mapping	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping
		Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping
		Optional: Correct Cost Object Mapping			
		Optional: Delete Cost Object Mapping and Cost Objects			
	COPA Mapping	Define COPA Mapping			
Mapping: Advanced Settings		Enhanced Business Mapping	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Enhance Business Mapping
		Define Mapping Entities (Enhanced Configuration)	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Enhance Business Mapping
Configuration in SLT		Define configuration between source and target systems	SLT	System Administrator	Configuration in SAP System Landscape Replication Server
Initial Load	Initial Load Settings	Choose Logical System	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents
		Define Clearing and Substitution Accounts	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
		Make Configuration Settings in Source Systems			
	Initial Load Preparation for Management Accounting	Prepare for and Monitor the Initial Load of CO Postings			
		Preparation for the Initial Load of Commitments			
		Smoke Test for Cost Object Mapping and CO Document Replication			
		Simulation of Initial Load for Cost Object Mapping			
		Simulation of Initial Load for Management Accounging Document			
		Prepare for the Initial Load	Source System	Application Consultant	Prepare for the Initial Load in Source System
	Initial Load of Cost Objects	Simulation, Execution and Monitoring	SLT	System Administrator	Initial Load
		Analyze replication errors in AIF	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Only relevant if you are using AIF for error handling.
	Initial Load of Commitments	Execution	Central Finance System	System Administrator	
		Analyze replication errors in AIF	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	
	Source System Configuration	Make Configuration Settings in Source System	Source System	Application Consultant	Configuration in Source System: Initial Load

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
	Initial Load Execution (FI Postings)	Simulation, Execution and Monitoring	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Execute Initial Load
	Replication of FI Postings		SLT	System Administrator	Execute Initial Load
		Analyze replication errors in AIF	Central System	Application Consultant	
	Replication of CO Internal Posting Objects	Simulation, Execution and Monitoring	SLT	System Administrator	Initial Load
		Analyze replication errors in AIF	Central System	Application Consultant	
After the Initial Load		Compare Actual and Expected CO Postings in Central Finance		Application Consultant	After the Initial Load
		Run reports and carry out checks	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	After the Initial Load
Replication Settings for Profit Center Accounting	Preparation (in source systems)		Source Systems		
	Settings for Source Systems		Central Finance System		
	Settings for Company Codes		Central Finance System		
	EC-PCA: Execute Initial Load		Central Finance System		
BAdIs: Central Finance			Central Finance System and Source Systems	Application Consultant	For a complete list of BAdIs see BAdIs in Central Finance [page 22].

1.1.3.1.1 BAdIs in Central Finance

The following BAdIs are available in Customizing for Central Finance under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Source System Settings* > *BAdIs: Central Finance* or *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *BAdIs: Central Finance*:

Source System

- BAdI: Add Information from Source System to Central Finance Documents

Target System

- BAdI: Determine Mapping Action
- BAdI: Preparation for Initial Load of Commitments
- BAdI: Enhance Standard Processing of Posting Data
- BAdI: Enhance Standard Processing of CO Secondary Posting
- BAdI: Mapping of Cost Object Master Data
- BAdI: Enhance Processing and Output of Comparison Reports
- BAdI: Enhance Processing of Checks for Manage Mappings
- BAdI: Enhance Processing of Posting Data from Third-Party Systems
- BAdI: Adjust Decimals
- BAdI: Profitability Analysis Posting Interface
- BAdI: Additional Mapping for Profitability Analysis
- BAdI: Enhance Processing of Project Data

For more information about each BAdI, see the documentation in the system.

1.1.4 Configuration in Central Finance System

1.1.4.1 Configuration in Central Finance System: Set Up Systems

Use

The following activities are carried out in Customizing for Central Finance under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Set Up Systems*.

For detailed information about each activity, see the system documentation.

1. Activate Business Function
   The business function *Central Finance* (`FINS_CFIN`) must be activated. If the business function has not been activated, activate it in the Switch Framework (transaction `SFW5`).
2. Configure Error Handling

3. Assign AIF Runtime Configuration Group to Replication Object
4. Set up RFC Destination for Source Systems
   In this activity, you define technical parameters for RFC destinations. These parameters are used for remote function calls (RFC) to other systems. RFC connections are needed for reading data from the connected source systems to Central Finance and to navigate to accounting documents in the source systems.
5. Define Logical System for Source and Central Finance Systems
   In this activity, you define one logical system for each connected source system client and one logical system for the receiving Central Finance client. A logical system identifies the client of the connected source systems in the accounting documents.

   > **Note**
   >
   > The name of the logical system must be the same in the source system and the Central Finance system.
   >
   > We recommend that you use the following naming convention for logical systems:
   >
   > <System ID> **`CLNT`** <Client Number>, for example **`Q91CLNT800`**.

6. Maintain RFC Assignments and Settings for Source Systems
   In this activity, you make settings for the source systems and maintain RFC destinations for the source systems (logical systems). These settings are used for remote function calls (RFC) from the Central Finance system into the source system.
7. Assign RFC Destination for Displaying Objects from Source Systems
   In this activity, you assign RFC destinations to logical systems for each connected source system for displaying objects from the source system.
8. Check Logical System Assignment for Central Finance Client
   In this activity, you check the logical system assignment for the Central Finance system client.

   > **Note**
   >
   > These settings cannot be transported. When a new system is being set up, these settings must be made after the system installation has been completed.

9. Activate Tax Consistency Check for Company Codes
   In this activity, you activate the tax configuration checks for individual company codes. which you have activated for Central Payment. Before you activate Central Payment you must familiarise yourself with Central Tax Reporting [page 96].
10. Define Decimal Places for Currencies in Source Systems
11. Define Accounts for Rounding Differences from Differing Decimal Settings

1.1.4.2 Customizing Settings for Asset Documents

Procedure

The replication of asset documents requires specific configuration in the Central Finance system.

> **Note**
>
> Replicated FI documents which originate from asset postings in the source system are not posted to Fixed Asset Accounting (FI-AA) in the Central Finance system. Instead they are only posted to General Ledger (FI-GL) in the Central Finance system using posting keys `40` and `50`.
>
> Before this type of document is posted in the Central Finance system, the asset information is deleted from asset-related fields of the FI documents, for example from the fields `ANLN1` and `ALN2`. You can use a Business-Add-In (BAdI) to transfer the asset information to customer-defined fields. You can find the BAdI in Customizing under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *BAdIs: Central Finance* > *BAdI: Enhance Standard Processing of Posting Data*.

1. Asset Accounts in the Source System
   In the source system, the G/L accounts to which acquisition and production costs (APC) are posted, as well as the G/L accounts for the cumulated depreciation, are defined as reconciliation accounts for fixed assets. You can see this setting in the transaction **FS00**, on the *Control Data* tab for the G/L account in question.
   G/L accounts are assigned to an account determination rule, which is the entered in the asset master records.
   You can check the account determination for the Fixed Asset Accounting (FI-AA) in Customizing: *Financial Accounting* > *Asset Accounting* > *Integration with General Ledger Accounting* > *Assign G/L Accounts*.
2. Asset Accounts in the Central Finance System
   In the Central Finance system, all asset accounts for APC and cumulated depreciation must either be set up as a non-reconciliation balance sheet account or mapped to a non-reconciliation balance sheet account.
   In transaction `FS01`, on the *Control Data* tab, leave the field *Recon. Account for Acct Type* empty.

More Information

If you encounter the errors `FAA_POST 007` and `FAA_POST 006`, see the SAP Note 2239900.

1.1.5 Error Handling

1.1.5.1 About Error Handling

Use

Sometimes, it is not possible to post an accounting document to Central Finance, for example, if the posting period is not yet open, a cost center is blocked, or master data is mapped incorrectly.

Process

Error Handling for the Initial Load

Errors relating to the initial load can be accessed as follows:

- Initial load of cost objects and initial load of CO internal postings
  These are handled in the Central Finance system using the SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF).
- Initial load of FI postings
  If the errors relate to the initial load of FI postings linked to CO documents (which is carried out in the Central Finance system), then the errors are displayed in the Customizing activity *Monitor Posting* under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Initial Load* > *Initial Load Execution for Financial Accounting* > *Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes* or *Initial Load Execution for Selected Company Codes*

Error Correction with AIF

SAP AIF allows you to distribute messages to different users, use alerts, and carry out reporting. For Central Finance, details about errors are displayed in SAP AIF in the Central Finance namespace `/FINCF`.

In addition to errors relating to, for example, the initial load for cost objects, errors relating to ongoing replication from all scenarios (cost objects, FI postings, and CO internal postings) can be handled in the Central Finance system using SAP AIF.

Before you Start

Install BC Sets

In your SAP S/4HANA system, install the following BC sets available in your system:

- FINS_CFIN_AIF_GEN
- FINS_CFIN_AIF_CO
- FINS_CFIN_AIF_DOC_POST
- FINS_CFIN_AIF_DOC_CHG
- FINS_CFIN_AIF_CMT
- FINS_CFIN_AIF_DOC_SER
- FINS_CFIN_AIF_PCA
- FINS_CFIN_AIF_PS
- FINS_CFIN_EX_AIF_DOC_POST_V2

- To install BC-Sets:
  1. Start transaction `SCPR3` in the Central Finance system, upload or select the corresponding BC set and choose *Goto* > *Activation Transaction* and click *Activate BC set*.
  2. Start transaction `FINS_CFIN_AIF_SETUP`, select *Complete configuration* and execute.
- If you want to use the transactions **Interface Monitoring** (`/AIF/IFMON`) and **Monitoring and Error Handling (Web)** (`/AIFX/ERR_WEB`) and receive alerts via email, you must first make the following settings:

- Assign the business user who is responsible for analyzing errors in AIF a user based on the role template `SAP_AIF_USER`. For more information about role templates, see the Master Guide for SAP AIF on the SAP Help Portal.
- Register the user for the scenarios that you want to analyze the errors for.
  You can register for using the *SAP Menu* under *Cross-Application Components* > *SAP Application Interface Framework* > *Administration* > *Configuration* > *Recipients of a User* or by using transaction `/AIF/RECIPIENTS`.
  Enter the name of the user and create a new entry for the following:
  - *Namespace*: **`/FINCF`**
  - *Recipient for Alert*: **`CFIN_RECIPIENT`**
  - *Message Type*: **`Application Error or Technical Error`**
  - Select the *Include on Overview Screen* checkbox

Using AIF

From the *Interface Monitor* (transaction `/AIF/IFMON`), you should see the *Central Finance - /FINCF* node as the top node of the tree. You can expand this node to see the different interfaces including the number of messages, warnings, and errors for each of the interfaces. By clicking on the number of errors, you can navigate to display where and when the errors occurred and when you click on a posting you can display the error messages for that posting.

The following interfaces exist:

Inteface Name	Version	Description
AC_DOC	2	Accounting Document
AC_DOC_CHG	2	Accounting Document Changes
AC_DOC_EX	2	Accounting Document - External Interface
CMT_DOC	1	Commitment Document
CMT_SIM	1	Commitment Document Simulation
CO_DOC	1	Controlling Document
CO_DOC_SIM	1	Controlling Document Simulation
CO_OBJ	1	Cost Object Replication
CO_OBJ_SIM	1	Cost Object Simulation
CO_PAPOST	1	Profitability Analysis Document
ISEPA_CH	01	Interface for SEPA Mandate Change
ISEPA_CR	01	Interface for SEPA Mandate Creation

Inteface Name	Version	Description
ISEPA_SR	01	Interface for SEPA Mandate Save Replication
PCA_DOC	1	Profit Center Accounting
PCA_DOC_SM	1	Profit Center Accounting Simulation
PS_OBJ	1	Central Finance Project System Master Data

Alternatively, you can use *Monitoring and Error Handling* (transaction `/AIF/ERR`) to view the details of the error.

You can also display the message structure for the replicated document and check the values that were replicated.

In most cases, documents cannot be posted because of an invalid mapping rule, missing Customizing, or master data. Once the mapping, Customizing, or master data is corrected the document can be reprocessed by clicking the *Restart* button.

Emergency Correction Mode

> **Note**
>
> To use Emergency Correction Mode in AIF, the authorization object `/AIF/EMC` must be assigned to your user.

Depending on your Customizing settings, you can also change values directly in the SAP AIF tool. If you change values using SAP AIF, you can repost the document with the changed values by choosing *Repost with user changes*.

To change values directly in *Monitoring and Error Handling*:

1. Press return to make the *Emergency Correction* check box visible and select the check box.
2. Select the message in question.
3. Select the structure in which you want to change a value, for example, for FI, the Account Document Item Information.
4. In the structure, double-click the field you want to change. A pop-up window is displayed in which you can change the value
5. Choose *Save*.
6. Once you have changed all required fields, choose *Repost with User Changes*.

> **Caution**
>
> If you choose the *Restart* button, you discard the manual changes.

For more information on SAP AIF, see SAP Library for SAP Application Interface Framework 3.0 on the SAP Help Portal at http://help.sap.com/aif. For information about authorizations, see the Security Information, which is also available at the above address.

> **Recommendation**
>
> Making changes to posting data that has been transferred from a source system to the Central Finance system can lead to serious inconsistencies. If errors have occurred in the Central Finance system during posting, first

check if it is really necessary to make corrections to the posting data. If the errors have been caused by incorrect or incomplete settings (for example, for configuration or mapping of attributes), correct these settings and then restart message processing by clicking the *Restart* button.

If the procedure described above is not possible and you still want to continue with the *Repost with User Changes*

Serialization in AIF for Accounting Document and Accounting Document Change

Serialization in AIF ensures that FI transactions that are dependent on one another are not processed simultaneously as this could lead to errors.

It ensures that documents are processed in the correct sequence; for example that a cancellation is not posted before the original document that the cancellation refers to.

Error Correction with SAP LT Replication Server

action, you should be aware that the document will be posted as shown.Errors from all the replication scenarios are handled in the Central Finance System using SAP AIF.

Severe technical errors, for example, connectivity problems between the systems, can be found in the application log of the SAP LT Replication Server.

1.1.5.2 AIF - Performance Improvements

Performance improvements can be achieved by implementing **archiving and compression** and **bulk processing** of XML messages as described here.

Archiving XML Messages

AIF uses XML messages to record the processing of every document transferred from source systems to the Central Finance system (via SLT), whether that document triggers an error message or not.

These XML messages are stored in AIF in the table `/AIF/PERS_XML`. Because messages relating to all documents are stored in this table, it can grow in size very rapidly, consuming a large amount of disk space. Therefore, you should implement archiving for XML messages relating to documents which have been processed successfully or with warnings.

> **Note**
>
> Messages that are in process or with errors cannot be archived and deleted. Furthermore, we recommend that you do not archive messages with the status *cancelled*.

To implement archiving, use the function Data Archiving, transaction `SARA`. In this transaction, you define settings per archiving object. The table `/AIF/PERS_XML` is part of the archiving object `/AIF/PERSX`.

> **Note**
>
> To ensure the consistency of the application data, other tables which are part of the archiving object are also deleted.

For more information about data archiving, see the documentation on Executing Data Archiving on the SAP Help Portal.

Compressed Message Storage

It is also possible to implement compression of AIF messages before they are stored in the database. For more information, see the SAP Note 2274361.

In addition it is possible to implement compression of existing messages. To do this, implement SAP Note 2279909 once you have installed SAP Note 2274361.

AIF Bulk Processing

As a default, AIF uses a separate background job to process each document that is transferred from the source system. In certain situations where a large number of documents are transferred in a short timeframe, such as the SLT initial load, this can lead to performance issues because not enough work processes for background jobs are available for other tasks.

A correction for this issue is available in SAP Note 2291942. Once you have implemented this note, you must also define runtime configuration groups and assign them to the replication objects by doing the following:

1. Define runtime configuration groups in the Central Finance namespace `/FINCF`.
   A runtime configuration group in AIF defines how AIF messages relating to replication objects are processed, for example if they are processed synchronously or asynchronously, and how many messages are processed in one run.
   You do this in transaction `/AIF/PERS_CGR` under *SAP Application Interface Framework* > *Administration* > *Configuration* > *Runtime Configuration Group.*
2. Assign runtime configuration group to replication objects.
   You do this in the Customizing activity *Assign AIF Runtime Configuration Group to Replication Object* under *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Set Up Systems*. Here, you specify the AIF runtime configuration groups that you want to use for processing data replicated to Central Finance. You can specify separate runtime configuration groups for the replication objects available in Central Finance (FI/CO postings, CO internal postings, and cost objects). For further details about the runtime configuration group and its attributes, see the AIF documentation.
3. Download the new SLT content for bulk processing and copy it to your configuration as described in SAP Note 2154420.

> **Note**
>
> If no runtime configuration groups are defined in this activity, the data is processed using the default configuration, in which a separate background job is run for each AIF message.

AIF Runtime Object ID – Number Range Object

During the initial load, due to the large volume of data, you may encounter performance issues caused by the number range object of the AIF runtime object ID. To improve performance, run transaction `SNRO`, choose number range object `/AIF/RUN`, and change the value in the field No. of Numbers in Buffer from **`10`** to **`5000`**.

1.1.6 Data Mapping

1.1.6.1 Introduction to Data Mapping

When accounting documents are posted in Central Finance, business mapping is used to harmonize the master data in the documents. Identifiers and codes in the documents must be mapped, that is, the relationship between an identifier or code used in the source system and one used in Central Finance must have been defined. This is necessary because sometimes different identifiers or codes are used for the same entity. For example, in the source system, a customer may have the ID 28900 whereas in the Central Finance system, the same customer has the ID 13700. Codes and identifiers may also be different across the various systems of your existing system landscape.

Mapping must be defined for the following categories:

- Mapping for business object identifiers (for example, customer ID, vendor ID, or material ID).
  This is done using MDG key mapping functions.
- Mapping for codes (for example, company code, business area, or country code).
  This is done using MDG value mapping functions.

  > **Note**
  >
  > Central Finance business mapping uses MDG mapping functions and its data repository. This does not mean that MDG master data governance processes have to be set up. It is sufficient to maintain the relevant mapping data in the Central Finance system. An extra license for MDG is not required if you only want to use the mapping functions and not the master data distribution functions.

- Mapping for short-living cost objects (for example, production order or internal order).
  This is done in Customizing of Central Finance.

Central Finance also offers Business Add-Ins (BAdIs) for mapping.

> **Caution**
>
> If it is necessary to change values or key mappings after you have carried out an initial load and started ongoing replication you must be aware that this may lead to serious inconsistencies in follow-on processes. For example, if you change the mapping of a business partner (customer or vendor), and you have already transferred invoices involving this business partner to the *Central Finance* system, follow-on documents, such as clearing documents, would be posted to a different business partner. Another example is the company code mapping: let's assume that source company code **`1000`** is mapped to target company code **`C100`** and later on, during the fiscal year, the mapping is changed and the source company code **`1000`** is mapped to **`C200`**. In this case,

replicated documents are posted partly in the company code *C100* and partly in the company code *C200* leading to inconsistent data.

1.1.6.2 Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems

Before you start mapping your data, you must have defined the business system name for each logical system in your scenario, including the Central Finance system.

You do this in the Central Finance system.

Prerequisites

Implement the corrections in SAP Note 2223323.

Identify Source Systems

To uniquely identify the source systems from which you want to replicate data to your Central Finance system, you must have defined the systems in the Customizing Activity *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems*.

If you have connected the System Landscape Directory (SLD) to your Central Finance system, you will be able to choose from source systems maintained there when you carry out this activity.

For information about the System Landscape Directory, see below.

> **Note**
>
> If you choose not to use the SLD, you must do the following:
>
> - You must ensure that the names of the business systems are harmonized across the entire system landscape.
> - If, at a later point in time, you want to switch to using SLD, you must manually ensure that the business system names in SLD match the settings maintained in this activity.
>
> Note that changing the business system name will lead to a loss of data in both key mapping and value mapping.

System Landscape Directory (SLD)

By default, Central Finance uses the System Landscape Directory (SLD) to determine the local business system. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain the relationship between the logical system and the business system in SLD and access to SLD has to be configured correctly.

To do this you must do the following:

1. Set up access to SLD from Central Finance System using transaction `SLDAPICUST`.
2. Maintain business systems in SLD using transaction `SLDHTMLGUI`.

For more information about using SLD, see the documentation on the SAP Help Portal.

Identify the Central Finance System

To uniquely identify the Central Finance system, you must **either**:

- A: Connect your Central Finance system to the System Landscape Directory as described above
  or

- B: Define the Central Finance system in the Customizing activity *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems*
  and also
  Implement the BAdI *Determination of Local System Name* (Customizing for MDG under *Cross Application Components* > *Processes and Tools for Enterprise Applications* > *Master Data Governance* > *Central Governance* > *General Settings* > *Data Replication* > *Define Custom Settings for Data Replication* > *Define Technical Settings* > *BAdI: Determination of Local System Name*)

To implement option B:

1. Define your Central Finance system in the Customizing activity *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems*.
2. Implement the corrections in SAP note 2224396. This will provide the updated example coding for step 3.
3. Carry out the IMG-activity BAdI: Determination of Local System Name in order to create the BAdI implementation for BAdI `MDG_IDM_GET_LCL_SYSTEM` of enhancement spot `MDG_ID_MAPPING_API`. Use the example implementation as described in SAP Note 1623262. This will cause the system to determine the local business system by the local logical system via the configuration table maintained in the Customizing activity *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems*.

> **Note**
>
> If you implement SAP Note 2223323, the value help for business systems in key mapping will use the entries that you have defined the Customizing activity *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems*.
>
> **This works only if SLD is not connected.** If SLD is connected, business systems will be looked up there.

1.1.6.3 Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping

Data Mapping

Data mapping has to be configured so it can be carried out when accounting documents from source systems are posted into the Central Finance system.

Identifiers of business objects may be different in the source systems and the Central Finance system, making it necessary to define mapping between these identifiers. For example, in the source system a customer could have the ID 4711 but in the Central Finance system the same customer could have the ID 8912. Therefore, if an invoice for this customer is to be posted into Central Finance, the system needs to translate the customer ID in the document from 4711 to 8912. In addition, the systems may be configured differently, so that (Customizing) codes are different and need to be mapped as well. For example the same company might have different company codes in different systems.

For cost objects it is not only necessary to map identifiers, but it may also make sense to change the cost object type. For example, the original accounting document may contain a reference to a production order. However, production orders are too detailed for Central Finance and thus are not replicated. Therefore the accounting document would contain a reference to a cost collector and the system has to map individual production orders to individual cost collectors.

If you do not want to use this standard mapping functionality, you must implement your own mapping logic via BAdI. For complex mapping operations, we recommend that you define the BAdI for a connection to BRFplus, which should serve as a secondary rules engine.

Activities relating to mapping are carried out in Customizing of the Central Finance system under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *Settings for Mapping*.

Further Settings

Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities

> **Note**
>
> In addition to being able to enhance and change the existing set of mapping entities, you have the option of defining the mapping action of cost objects for the mapping entity. For example, if you set the mapping action of the internal order mapping entity to Mapping Obligatory, then the system stops the document replication and displays an error message if a cost object is not mapped.

In the Customizing activity *Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities* (under *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping*) you define the mapping action for each mapping entity (for example, customer ID) and, if necessary for each source business system.

The following mapping actions are available:

- **Keep Data**: Field values of this kind are not mapped at all. The data from the source system is retained.
- **Mapping Obligatory**: The field values for all filled fields must be mapped (in `mdg_km_maintain`). If no mapping data exists, an error is raised.
- **Clear Data**: Fields of this kind are always cleared.
- **Map if Possible**: The system tries to map any filled field. If no mapping data exists (in `mdg_km_maintain`), no error is raised but the original data from the source system is retained.

> **Note**
>
> The default setting is that mapping entities that have no mapping action assigned (mapping action **Keep Data**) are not mapped. Instead the value from the source system is carried forward.

In the *Business System* field you can enter the specific system for which you would like this configuration to be applied. Or you can define standard settings for all business systems by leaving the *Business System* field empty.

> **Note**
>
> Settings made for business systems override general settings.

You can implement the *BAdI: Determine Mapping Action* if you need to make the mapping action dependent on the field value or on context information in the mapping structure.

Define Key Mapping (ID Mapping)

Identifiers for instances of business objects may be different in the source systems and the Central Finance system, making it necessary to define mapping between these identifiers.

Create and Edit Key Mapping

With this activity you can maintain key mappings, choosing different business object types and object IDs. For detailed information, see the system documentation for the Customizing activity.

Master Data Governance, Consolidation

Using Master Data Governance, Consolidation, it is also possible to analyze the existing master data in your various source systems and see a proposal for an initial set of key mappings. Master Data Governance, Consolidation can analyze existing master data in the various source systems and – based on rules that can be configured – can come up with proposals for which master data in the source system should be mapped to which master data in the Central Finance system. This functionality is available for the following data domains: customer, supplier, business partner, and material, and can be individually extended to include self-defined objects on a project basis. It is possible to use thresholds to automatically process highly probable duplicates and to manually process other proposed matches. The record mappings that have been identified are then transferred to the key mapping tables used by Central Finance. In this process, a "golden" master data record (for instance the customer to be used in the Central Finance system) is created.

Define Value Mapping (Code Mapping)

Source systems may be configured differently, so that (Customizing) codes are not identical and need to be mapped. For this, value mapping can be maintained.

Assign Code Lists To Elements And Systems

To assign code lists to elements and systems choose *Mapping* > *Define Value Mapping (Code Mapping)* > *Assign Code Lists to Elements and Systems*.

The setting is required for each global data type that is to be mapped.

An internal list ID is required for GDTs that have a context structure, for example MABER (with the context BUKRS).

For each source system you must specify the following data:

- List ID
- List Agency ID
- List Version ID

Maintain Value Mapping

In the activity Maintain Value Mapping (under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *Define Value Mapping (Code Mapping)*), you can configure mapping from system-internal code values to code values on external code lists. The mapping is configured at field level.

A list of fields that support value mapping is delivered in standard. You can also add your own fields. These fields also need to be defined in Customizing for Central Finance under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *Advanced Settings* > *Define Mapping Entities (Enhanced Configuration)*.

In the subview *Define Mapped Fields (Customer)* you can define the non-standard fields which you want to map as a mapping entity.

Non-standard fields are fields which have been added to the accounting interface via customer enhancements or are not mapped in the standard.

> **Note**
>
> When maintaining the data, choose *Enter* after you have entered the structure but before you enter the field name, otherwise the input check for the field name will issue an error.

Choose the mapping entity you want the field to belong to. Enter the accounting interface structure to which the field to be mapped belongs to. Define the field name of the field to be mapped. If required by the underlying structure, you also have to specify the context fields 1 and 2.

Note that definitions made here override definitions delivered by SAP.

BAdIs: Central Finance

In cases where more complicated logic is necessary to derive certain entities (for example, post to GL `113100` if profit center is `PC_02` but post to GL `113001` if profit center is `PC_05`), this should be implemented as an FI substitution in the Central system.

If for some reason an FI substitution cannot be used, we offer a BAdI for the Central Finance scenario, where mappings of this type can be implemented.

For specific details about each of these BAdIs, see documentation available in the Central Finance system.

These BAdIs offer the customer the following options to control the processing of data:

- Only execute standard
- Only execute BAdI
- Conditional execution

The BAdIs logic follows this flow: Data Preparation > Data Mapping > Data Adjustments >Posting Interface.

Mapping Customer-Defined Fields

You can map customer-defined fields for the accounting interface.

Customize Business Objects for Key Mapping

In this Customizing activity (under *Master Data Governance, Central Governance* > *General Settings* > *Key Mapping* > *Customize Business Objects for Key Mapping*), you customize business objects so they can be used in key mapping.

Define Business Objects

In this Customizing activity (under *Master Data Governance, Central Governance* > *General Settings* > *Key Mapping* > *Enhance Key Mapping Content* > *Define Business Objects*), you define business objects to be used for key mapping.

Standard settings: In the standard system, key mapping entries for business objects are delivered. You can only implement key mapping for the business objects that are assigned to the main context. The assignments are specified in the Customizing activity **Assign Business Object to Main Context** .

You can also define your own business objects. The customer namespaces you use for these are Y* and Z*.

Define Object Identifiers

In this Customizing activity (under *Master Data Governance, Central Governance* > *General Settings* > *Key Mapping* > *Enhance Key Mapping Content* > *Define Object Identifiers*), you assign object identifier types to business objects that are used in key mapping.

As a prerequisite, you must have defined an object node in the Customizing activity **Define Object Nodes**.

Assign Key Structures to Object Identifiers

In this Customizing activity (under *Master Data Governance, Central Governance* > *General Settings* > *Key Mapping* > *Enhance Key Mapping Content* > *Assign Key Structures to Object Identifiers*), you can assign a key structure to an object identifier type. Key structures make it possible to break down concatenated keys into their constituent parts and are useful in key mapping. If the output field length of any key component within a concatenated object ID type exceeds its internal field length, you must define a delimiter.

Requirements: You have defined an *Object Identifier Type* in the Customizing activity *Define Object Identifiers*.

Define Object Nodes

In this Customizing activity (under *Master Data Governance, Central Governance* > *General Settings* > *Key Mapping* > *Enhance Key Mapping Content* > *Define Object Nodes*), you define business object node types to be used in key mapping when defining the object identifiers. Each business object must, at a minimum, have a root node holding the identifier or identifiers for the entire business object.

Transaction MDG_KM_MAINTAIN

The actual mapping of object identifiers (key mapping in SAP MDG) is either generated automatically as part of master data replication in SAP MDG or can be maintained manually in the transaction `MDG_KM_MAINTAIN`:

Under field *Business Object Type* you can find all entities that can be mapped between the source and Central Finance systems. These are the entities that are supported by MDG, not necessarily all objects that are available as mapping entities in the SAP standard for Central Finance business mapping. The list of mappable business object ID types in Central Finance can be found in the IMG activity Define Mapping Entities (Enhanced Configuration).

> **Note**
>
> The COMPANY that you can map in `mdg_km_maintain` is not the usual company code (`BUKRS`) but field `VBUND`. Company codes are mapped as the GDT `BUKRS` in the value mapping activity.

In the field *Business System* you can select the Central Finance system or the source system ID where the entity exists so it can be mapped to the entity in the other system.

In the field *Object ID Type/Object ID*, you can enter the specific entity name or ID.

> **Note**
>
> If the object ID comprises several fields, choose *Enter Object ID* to open the related input screen.

Most ID types are single-field IDs. An example of a composite ID is the `General Ledger Account Master ID` which consists of the fields `Chart of Account`, `Account Number` and `Company Code`.

> **Note**
>
> When maintaining mappings for material IDs, you must choose the object ID type `Material ID (internal format) (S/4HANA )`. The Central Finance mapping entity `MATERIAL_ID` only takes this object ID type into account. Do not use the default object ID type Mapping 1 (Source) Entity to N (Central) Entities (Key Mapping)`Material ID (external format/ERP)`.

It is possible to map one entity from the source system to several entities in the Central Finance system.

Mapping 1 (Source) Entity to N (Central) Entities (Key) If this type of entry exists, the system will take the first entry that was configured as a default.

In cases where more complicated logic is necessary (for example, post to GL `113100` if profit center is `PC_02` but post to GL `113001` if profit center is `PC_05`), this should be implemented as an FI substitution in the Central Finance system.

If for some reason, FI substitution cannot be used, SAP offers a BAdI for the Central Finance scenario, where mappings of this type can be implemented. For more information see the documentation of the BAdI: Enhance Standard Processing of Posting Data.

Transaction MDG_ANALYSE_IDM

You can view all maintained mapped key values for one business object (for example, all mapped cost centers) in transaction `MDG_ANALYSE_IDM`.

1.1.6.3.1 Cost Object Mapping

Define Scenarios for Cost Object Mapping

In this customizing activity *Define Scenarios for Cost Object Mapping*, you can define, activate, and delete scenarios for cost object mapping.

> **Note**
>
> Replication of changes to cost objects from the source systems to the Central Finance system is possible for those with 1:1 cardinality in the scenario definition. The attributes marked as Derive from Local and CO relevant can be replicated automatically in the Central Finance system, and the replication of common critical statuses is supported.

Defining scenarios for cost object mapping builds mapping between the following:

- The source production order and target product cost collector
- The source production cost collector and target product cost collector
- The source internal order and target internal order
- The source maintenance order (service order) and target maintenance order
- The source quality management order and target quality management order

This makes it possible for the FI/CO documents from the CO source objects to be posted to the replicated CO objects in the Central Finance system. Once a CO source object (for example, an internal order or product cost collector) has been created in the source system, it is replicated in the Central Finance system by using the relevant scenario and its mapping rules

Customer fields in CO including AUFK are also supported by Cost Object Mapping Framework.

Note that you can also access this CO configuration by calling transaction `SE54`, choosing *Edit View Cluster*, entering the view cluster `FINS_CFINVC_COST_OBJECT` and choosing *Test*.

You create scenarios under this CO configuration, to define how a cost object category in a source system is mapped to a cost object category in the Central Finance system. When you activate a scenario, the system uses a metadata set to generate a mapping table. After you define mapping rules for scenarios, you can use the scenario to map a source cost object to a target cost object.

Prerequisites

- The authorization object `S_DEVELOP` is assigned to your user.

The system offers the scenario templates listed in the following table:

Scenario Template	Cost Object in Source System	Cost Object in Central system	Cardinality
`SAP001`	Production Order	Product Cost Collector	N : 1
`SAP002`	Product Cost Collector	Product Cost Collector	1 : 1
`SAP003`	Internal Order	Internal Order	1 : 1
`SAP004`	Service Order (PM Order)	Service Order (PM Order)	N : 1
`SAP005`	QM Order	QM Order	N : 1

You can copy these scenarios and use the source characteristics and the target characteristics as defined or you can change the characteristics.

You can also create a new scenario.

1. To do so, choose *New Entries*, enter a scenario name, description, and table name, and select a source cost object category, a cost object category, and the cardinality (relationship of objects: 1 to 1, N to 1):
2. Save the scenario and select it.
3. Click on *Source Characteristic*. Characteristics are attributes of source and target cost objects. Based on these you can determine which source cost object will be mapped to which cost object. Define the source characteristics that you want to use for mapping. The system adds some frequently used fields (for example, Order Type, Material Number for Order) by default. You can adjust the fields according to your requirements: If you click on New Entries, you see a list of characteristics which you can add to your scenario as source characteristics.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Several scenarios can use the same source cost object characteristics. However, you can only have one source cost object (local product cost collector, local IO, etc.) for a scenario.

   The system uses the source cost object characteristics to determine which scenario to use when assigning a source cost object to a cost object and transferring the documents.
4. Define the cost objects characteristics you want to use for mapping. The system adds some frequently used fields by default. You can adjust the fields according to your requirements:
   The characteristics are used to:
   - Create a new cost object if it does not exist in system
   - Determine an existing cost object as selection criteria.

   The indicator **Derive From Local** means that these characteristics will be used for cost object creation or selection and the value will come directly from the corresponding characteristics of the source cost object, thus you do not need to maintain a value manually for the cost object in the next configuration step. Therefore, you will not be able to edit the fields with this indicator in the next step.
5. Save and activate the scenario.

During the activation, a transparent table is generated in the backend and the status of the scenario becomes **active**.
The generated transparent table is used for maintaining a mapping rule in the next customizing step **Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios**.

Afterwards, you can edit a scenario but if the scenario has already been used when transferring a document, the system will only allow you to edit the scenario description. If you have to edit it, remember to activate this scenario again here to regenerate the mapping table.

To copy a scenario, you select an existing scenario, copy, and then follow the same steps as when you create a scenario starting by entering a scenario name, description, and table name.

To delete an existing scenario, check for assignment data and mapping data:

- If assignment data exists for the selected scenario (documents have been replicated using this scenario), you cannot delete the scenario.
- If mapping data exists for the selected scenario, the system displays a warning message and you must confirm the deletion. Mapping data is done in the next configuration step **Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios**, which can be accessed also via transaction `CFIN_MAPPING`.

Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios

In this Customizing activity, *Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios* you can define the mapping relationship between source cost objects and cost objects for Central Finance. You can also access it by calling transaction `CFIN_MAPPING`.

1. Select the scenario you created in the previous step, which determines how a source cost object category (for example, a production order) is mapped to a cost object category (for example, a product cost collector). Choose *Execute*:
2. Enter the details of a source cost object in the fields marked with *local*: Note that all the source characteristics (for example, order type, material number for order) that you included when you created the scenario in the previous configuration step should be available here so you can enter the relevant values.
   Note also that if you do not enter source characteristics, the system can match any characteristic to the cost object (N:1).
3. The system enters the relationship between the source cost object and the target cost object in an assignment table based on the scenarios you have created for cost object mapping and on which source cost object is mapped to a target cost object

When creating scenario rules you should take into account the following:

1. An empty field means value **any**.
2. The more specific rule has higher priority.
3. Rules will conflict with one another if they have the same priority.
4. A built-in check has already been implemented. It can detect both conflicts within one scenario and partial conflicts across scenarios.

Once you have created your scenario, you can check if it conflicts with other scenarios, or if different line items from the same scenario result in a conflict. In this case, if you try to save this scenario the system will issue an error message and you must first correct the scenario. If, for some reason, no error message is triggered, a runtime error will be issued during cost object replication.

Smoke Test for Cost Object Mapping and CO Document Replication

> **Note**
>
> This activity is located under *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Initial Load* > *Initial Load Preparation for Management Accounting* > *Smoke Test for Cost Object Mapping and CO Document Replication*.

In this customizing activity, you simulate cost object mapping by executing all the necessary checks, without actually creating the cost object mapping.

This customizing activity is intended to help you find missing customizing and master data before data replication via SLT takes place.

Correct Cost Object Mapping

In this customizing activity, *Correct Cost Object Mapping* you correct the assignment between source and target cost objects, due to a change in the corresponding mapping rules. Sometimes, after cost objects have been replicated from source system to target system, you may want to change the mapping rules for cost object mapping scenarios. After you have made the change, the cost objects that have already been mapped must be remapped according to the new mapping rules. In addition, the related cost object mappings need to be updated according to the new mapping rules. This activity achieves both of the above.

> **Note**
>
> The target cost object created under the old mapping rule is not deleted.

Delete Cost Object Mapping and Cost Objects

This function *Delete Cost Object Mapping and Cost Objects* is used to clean up the assignments and cost objects that have been created during an initial load. It is important to clean up the data in the Central Finance system in order to avoid problems with a subsequent initial load.

This activity only deletes the cost objects; it does not delete the master data and transactional data that refers to the cost objects. Assignments are deleted synchronously, and cost objects are deleted asynchronously. Once an assignment or cost object is deleted, you cannot undo the deletion.

1.1.6.3.2 Define COPA Mapping

In this Customizing activity, you can maintain mappings for COPA-related characteristics and value fields between the source system and the Central Finance system.

You can map several operating concerns in the source system to each operating concern in the Central Finance system.

You can define mappings for the characteristics and the value fields for each pair of source or central operating concerns.

During the replication of COPA documents, the Central Finance system determines the value of each characteristic or value field of a document based on the corresponding field in the source document and according to the mappings that you configure in this activity.

If the customized characteristics or value fields are changed in either the source system or the Central Finance system, you can use the button “Sync Structure” to update the previously configured mappings to reflect the most recent changes.

Requirements

The authorization object S_DEVELOP is assigned to your user.

Standard Settings

When you create a new set of mappings, the system proposes a default set of mappings based on a preliminary examination of the characteristics or value fields being mapped. You can then further customize the proposed mappings.

> **Note**
>
> This acivity is located under *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *COPA Mapping* > *Define COPA Mapping*

1.1.6.4 Introduce a New Business Object Identifier

Use

If you need to map new (that is, customer-defined) fields of the accounting interface proceed as follows:

1. Make sure that the field has not yet been mapped via a mapping entity. To do so, go to transaction `SE16N` and select in view `V_FINS_CFIN_MAPS` and in view `V_FINS_CFIN_MAPC` the field via the fields `FIELD_NAME` and `STRUCTURE_NAME`.
2. If the field has not yet been mapped via a mapping entity, check whether an appropriate mapping entity already exists. If so, you only need to assign the new field to the mapping entity.
3. If an appropriate mapping entity does not yet exist, you need to create a new mapping entity. In order to do so you have to determine whether the mapped data represents a business object ID or a code.
    1. If it is a business object ID, check MDG key mapping to see whether the object ID type that you want to map already exists. If not, create this object ID type as described in the procedure below.
    2. If it is a code, check MDG value mapping to see whether an appropriate global data type has already been defined. If not, create it as described in the procedure below.
4. Now you can create the new mapping entity. Details are described in the specific procedures below.

Procedure

To map new ID fields of the accounting interface, you can introduce a new business object identifier.

Checks

Before you introduce a new identifier, check MDG key mapping to see whether the object ID type that you want to map exists. If so, create the mapping entity. If the object ID type does not yet exist, proceed as follows:

Configuration in MDG

The following activities are located in Customizing for MDG under *Cross-Application Components* > *Processes and Tools for Enterprise Applications* > *Master Data Governance* > *Central Governance* > *General Settings* > *Key Mapping* > *Enhance Key Mapping Content*

1. Define Business Objects (if required)
   For each business object, define a BO type (customer namespaces are `Y*` and `Z*`), a description, and a constant name.
   Once you have defined a BO identifier (which you do in the next step), you should also enter the **Object ID Type for Key Structure Access**.
2. Define Object Nodes (if required)
   For each object node, you must maintain the object node type and object node type description.
3. Define Object Identifiers (if required)
   For each object identifier, you must specify the following values:
   - Object ID Type
   - Description of Object ID Type
   - BO Type
   - Object ID Constant Name
   - Object Node Type
   - Further attributes as described in the documentation of the IMG activity
4. Assign Key Structures to Object Identifiers
   Specify the key structure for the object identifier you have just defined.
   As a prerequisite, you must find or create the key structure as a data type of the category **structure** via DDIC (transaction `SE11`). Save and activate the structure.
5. Assign Business Objects to Main Contexts
   Enter the BO type and pick the relevant **Main Context** from the value help (in most cases you can use the context `SAPdefaultMapping`).

Define Mapping Entity

1. Go to transaction `SM34` and call view cluster `VC_FINS_CFIN_MDG`. In the field *Mapping Entity*, enter the object ID.
2. In the field *Object ID*, use value help to choose the object ID you defined in the previous step.
3. Select the new item and maintain *Define Mapped Fields (Customer)*:
4. Enter the structure using the value help choose *Enter*.
5. Enter the field name and choose *Enter*.
6. If required, enter the *Context Field 1*and if applicable also *Context Field 2*.
7. Save your entries.

Introduce a New Code

To map further code fields of the accounting interface, you can introduce a new code.

Checks

Before you introduce a new code, check MDG key mapping to see whether the code that you want to map exists. If you find an appropriate code, proceed with the step *Define Mapping Entity*. Otherwise, proceed as follows:

Create Context Structure

Check the code definition. If the code is defined only within a context (for example, payment methods are defined per country) create a DDIC structure for the context attributes.

Create Code List Provider Class

1. Create a new class in the customer namespace and add the interface `IF_ESF_CODE_LIST_PROVIDER`.
2. Implement the methods `INIT`, `RETRIEVE_CODE_DESCRIPTIONS`, `RETRIEVE_CODE_LIST` and `RETRIEVE_CODE_VALUES`.
3. Activate the class.
4. Test the class using transaction `SE24`, F8:
    1. Execute method `IF_ESF_CODE_LIST_PROVIDER~INIT`.
    2. Execute method `IF_ESF_CODE_LIST_PROVIDER~RETRIEVE_CODE_LIST`.
    Parameter `IN_LANGUAGE_CODE` must be filled to yield a result. If the code has a context then also fill the context value in parameter `IN_LIST_ID`.
    3. Execute and check the result.

Define Data Element-Based GDT

Use the Customizing activity **Maintain Value Mapping** to define the new GDT.

Choose object type **Data Element** and enter the DDIC data element of your code as global data type. If the code is client-dependent, set the respective indicator. If the code has a context, enter the context structure. Enter the code list provider class as **Input Help**. Save the GDT.

Maintain mapping data (by choosing the *Navigation* button) and check the value help of the field *Internal Code Value*.

Define Mapping Entity

In the activity **Define Mapping Entities (Enhanced Configuration)**, make the following entries:

- Mapping Entity: GDT (Data Element)
  Use the customer namespace `Y*` or `Z*`.
- Type: Data Element
- Global Data Type: GDT (Data Element)

Select the newly created item and maintain *Define Mapped Fields (Customer)*: Enter the structure using the value help and choose *Enter*. Enter the field name and choose *Enter*. If required enter the **Context Field 1.**

1.1.6.5 Determination of Account Assignments in Central Finance System

If, in the Central Finance system, the MDG functions from Central Finance have been set up to map the entities from the source to the Central Finance system, and if the source document items contain an account assignment object (for example, a cost center or order), the system first tries to derive the profit center from the master data of the account assignment object. For example, if cost center ‘0001’ is used in the document, the Central Finance system will check if there is a profit center available in the master data of this cost center.

If no profit center has been maintained for the account assignment object, the dummy profit center assigned to the controlling area will be used.

If no dummy profit center has been assigned to the controlling area, the profit center from the original document item is used. The system checks if this profit center also exists in the Central Finance system and, if not, sends the document to AIF (with an error).

This is how account determination is done throughout SAP Financials and this is also the desired behavior in the Central Finance system (that is, the profit center should be derived from the mapped account assignment object if possible).

In document items without an account assignment object (for example, no cost center) in the source document but with only a profit center, the profit center of the original item should be used in the Central Finance system.

In these cases, the rules for mapping values that have been maintained in the following Customizing activity are used: *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities.*

1.1.6.6 Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) Split for Account-Based COPA

In account-based COPA, the cost of goods sold (COGS) can be split across multiple G/L accounts.

Prerequisites

You have enabled the COGS split for Central Finance by applying the correction instructions in SAP Note 2027411 to the source system.

To enable the COGS split for COGS postings to Central Finance, you must also carry out the following Customizing activities:

1. Define Cost Component Structure
   SAP IMG: > *Controlling* > *Product Cost Controlling* > *Product Cost Planning* > *Basic Settings for Material Costing* > *Define Cost Component Structure*
   In the activity **Define Cost Component Structure**, you define the various cost components in a cost component structure. The cost component structure groups the costs for each material according to cost component (such as material costs, internal activities, external activities, and overhead).
   Note that only the first two activities are mandatory:
   1. Cost Component Structure
   2. The other activities are optional.
2. SAP IMG: *Financial Accounting* > *General Ledger Accounting* > *Periodic Processing* > *Integration* > *Materials Management* > *Define Accounts for Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold*
   In the activity **Define Accounts for Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold**, you define a splitting scheme for your chart of accounts and assign a cost component structure to it. You then assign each cost component in the cost component structure to a target account. For more information on these activities, see the Customizing documentation.

> **Note**
>
> In the standard, the cost component structure in the source system cannot currently be mapped to the cost component structure in the Central Finance system. For information on how to implement this mapping, see SAP Note 2234696.

1.1.6.7 History of Key Mappings

A report is available in the Central Finance system which enables you to keep track of changes to mappings (ID mappings) between a source and the *Central Finance* system for desired key mapping entities, such as company ID or cost center ID. With this report, an auditor, for example, can always check who added, changed, or deleted a certain mapping value and when. You can answer, for example, the following questions:

- Which value in the source system was assigned to a certain value in the Central Finance system at a certain point in time?
- Who changed the mapping of a value in the source system and when?
- Who deleted a certain key mapping and when?

How-To

To access this report, call up transaction `FINS_CFIN_KM_AUDIT`. This transaction is also part of the user role `SAP_SFIN_CFIN_AUDITOR` which can be assigned to your user.

For more information about this report, see the system documentation.

1.1.6.8 Manage Upload and Download of Mappings

Use

With business mapping in *Central Finance* you define a relationship between an identifier or code used in a source system and one used in the *Central Finance* system. For the same mapping entity, for example cost center or general ledger account, different identifiers or codes may be used in the systems.

The *Central Finance: Manage Mappings* tool makes it much easier to edit mappings for master data and customizing objects that are supported in *Central Finance*.

Process

You can display mappings for key mapping (ID mapping) entities and value mapping (code mapping) entities. The tool facilitates the maintenance of mappings by providing CSV templates per mapping entity and a function for mass upload of mappings for key mapping entities. You can do a mass download for ID mapping entities and for code mapping entities. An error log shows you discrepancies for mappings and lists all issues that occur during upload and deletion of mappings, so that you can easily follow up on them. This is especially helpful when you are simulating upload or deletion of mappings first, before the changes are actually made to the *Master Data Governance* (MDG) tables.

For more information, please display the report documentation of the system by calling up transaction `FINS_CFIN_MAP_MANAGE` and click on the I-Button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with

More > *Program Documentation*. This transaction is also part of the user role `SAP_SFIN_CFIN_ADMIN` which can be assigned to your user.

1.1.6.9 Check Configuration Settings for Mapping Entities

With the *Central Finance: Assignments of Mapping Entities to Structures*, you can check the configuration settings for mapping entities and their field assignments in the *Central Finance* system.

For a chosen structure, it allows a quick overview over the structure fields and the assigned mapping entities. From within the report, you can directly access the configuration settings for a specific mapping entity. This allows you to correct, change or add customer configuration.

How-To

Call up transaction SA38 with the program FINS_CFIN_MAPPING_STRUC to start the report.

For more information, please display the report documentation in the system by clicking the I-Button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with *More* > *Program Documentation*.

1.1.6.10 Check Mapping

To test how the value of a specific mapping entity would be mapped in the *Central Finance* system, use the *Central Finance: Test of MGD-Based Mapping* program.

You run the program in the *Central Finance* system. The program shows you with which value for a chosen mapping entity, for example a company code, an FI document would be posted in the Central Finance system.

- If the business mapping [page 30] you enter is possible, the system displays a success message.
- If the business mapping [page 30] you enter is *not* possible, the system displays an error message.

How-To

To start the program, call transaction **SA38** with program `RFINS_CFIN_MDG_MAPPING_TEST`.

For more information, please display the program documentation in the system by clicking the I-Button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with *More* > *Program Documentation*.

1.1.7 Configuration Consistency Check

Once you have completed your configuration and mapping activities, you can carry out a report to check that your settings are consistent.

You do so in the transaction `FINS_CFIN_CC`.

Here, you can check, for a particular source system, whether settings for one or more company codes are consistent.

You can carry out this check for the following check groups:

Area	Group
Central Payment	Loans Management
	SEPA
FI Configuration	Currency
	Document Splitting
	G/L Account
Tax Configuration	Value Added Tax
CO Configuration	Account Category
	Cost Object Controlling Data
	Profit Center Assignment

When you execute the report, the system displays a list of messages. The error messages allow you to identify the exact entities where inconsistencies have been found.

1.1.8 Replication of EC-PCA Postings

You can replicate EC-PCA postings from your source systems to your Central Finance system. In the Central Finance system, an EC-PCA posting becomes an FI posting.

Prerequisites

- EC-PCA is active.
  You do this by setting the *Active Indicator* in transaction `0KE5` (EC-PCA: Controlling Area Settings)
- Line items and online transfer are set to *active* in `V_TKA00PCA` – EC-PCA: Control Parameters for Actual Postings (SM30)

Source Systems

You have carried out the following Customizing activities in your source systems:

- Define Start of Transfer of EC-PCA Postings
  To access this activity, call transaction `SM30` and enter view `VCFIN_SOURCE_PCA`.
- Activate Transfer of EC-PCA Postings
  To access this activity, call transaction `FIN_CFIN_PCA_ACTIVAT`.

Central Finance System

You have carried out the following activities in Customizing of your Central Finance systems under *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Replication Settings for Profit Center Accounting*:

- Settings for Source Systems
- Settings for Company Codes

Restrictions

You should not use transaction `0KE1` - EC-PCA: Delete Transaction Data in the source system. If you use this transaction in the source system, the replicated document in the target system will not be modified and reconciliation between source and target system will not work.

When postings created from an allocation run are reversed, there is no reference in the reversal documents to the reversed documents and vice versa. This information is, however, available for other reversal/reversing documents that are not related to allocations.

Initial Load for EC-PCA

In the Customizing activity EC-PCA: Execute Initial Load you define the starting fiscal year the initial load of EC-PCA documents.

> **Note**
>
> To carry out an initial load for a company code, you must have already activated ongoing replication for the company code.
>
> The initial load can only be executed once for each company code.

The initial load transfers balances for periods prior to the starting period for ongoing replication that you defined in the activity *Define Start of Transfer of EC-PCA Postings*.

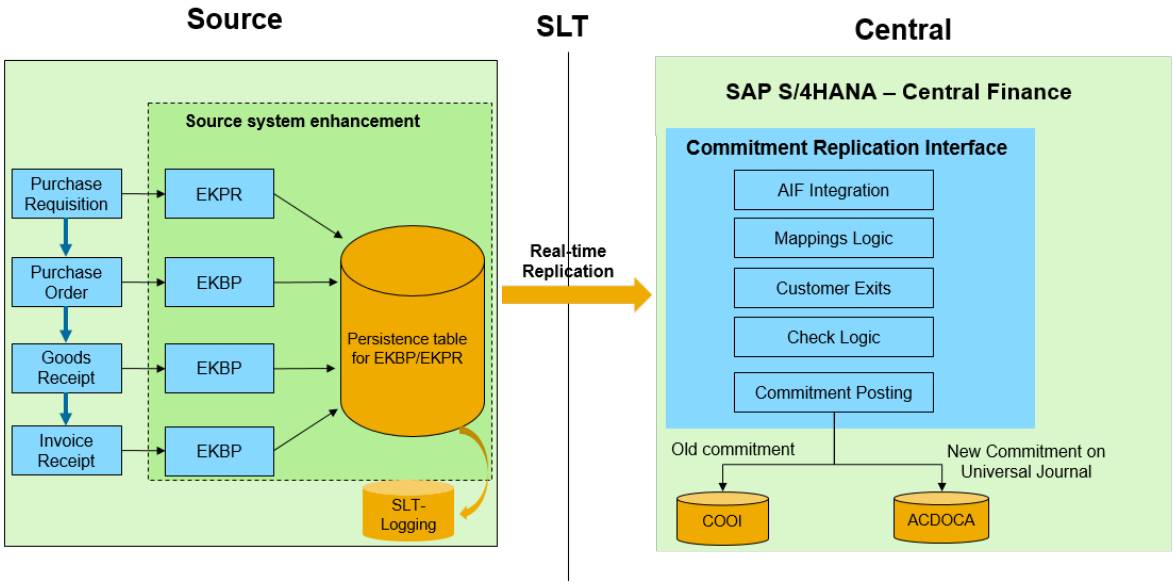
This includes all balances for periods from the starting fiscal year up to the period immediately before the starting period for ongoing replication.

Delete EC-PCA Data

You use this function to delete EC-PCA initial load data or to delete all EC-PCA data.

1.1.9 Replication of Commitments

Real-Time Replication of Commitments Graphic



New commitments and updates to commitments are replicated in real time to Central Finance in the following cases:

- New commitments that are triggered by the creation of purchase requisitions and purchase orders.
- Updates to commitments that are:
  - Triggered by updates to purchase orders and purchase requisitions (for example, changes to quantities, prices, and indicators).
  - Triggered by goods receipts or invoice receipts.
  - Triggered by the reversal of goods receipts or invoice receipt.

> **Note**
>
> Commitment updates from carryforwards cannot be replicated. Carryforward is executed in the Central Finance system.

> **Note**
>
> The Central Finance - Business Integration Scenario in SLT does not support the replication of commitments from source systems with a 3rd-party database with a runtime-database license.

Prerequisites

You have implemented SAP Note 2154420 – SAP LT Replication Server for SAP Central Finance.

Procedure

1. Install the BC Set `FINS_CFIN_AIF_CMT` in your Central Finance system.
2. In your source system, ensure that the company code for which you want to replicate commitments is maintained in the view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`.
3. In your Central Finance system, call transaction `CFIN_CMT_INIT_PREP` - *Preparation of Initial Load of Commitments* and carry out the activities there. Carrying out this preparation step does the following in the source system:
   - Selects purchase requisitions (PR) and purchase orders (PO) which are related to the initial load of commitments.
   - Builds a global transfer structure of commitments and saves it to the `CFIN_CMT_I` table, this data is used for initial load by SLT.
4. In SLT, define replications objects for the table `CFIN_CMT_H`.
5. Start load and replication for `CFIN_CMT_H`.
   For more information, see Configuration in SAP System Landscape Replication Server
6. Process any error messages which occur for commitment replication in AIF in the namespace `/FINCF`, interface `CMT_DOC`.

More Information

For additional information, see SAP Note 2554827.

1.1.10 Configuration in SAP System Landscape Replication Server

Use

To enable the initial load and replication of CO data and the replication of FI data from SAP ERP systems into Central Finance on an ongoing basis, you must configure communication between the systems in the SAP Landscape Transformation Server (SAP LT Replication Server).

> **Note**
>
> The initial load of FI data is managed via Customizing activities in the Central Finance system.

Installing SAP System Landscape Transformation Replication Server

With an SAP S/4HANA system, you can install SAP LT Replication Server directly on your target system.

SLT – Central Finance Interface for Business Integration

> **Note**
>
> To implement the scenario described here, SAP LT Replication Server must be installed on release `DMIS 2011 SP09` or higher.

To implement the Central Finance scenario for a source system that uses a 3rd-party database with a runtime-database license you need to use the Business Integration scenario in SLT. To do so, you must implement the changes detailed in SAP Notes 2223621 and 2223801.

The Business Integration scenario does not support the replication of commitments from source systems with a 3rd-party database with a runtime-database license.

> **Note**
>
> The changes detailed in SAP Note 2223621 are also delivered in a support package.

Prerequisites

- You have carried out the manual steps described in SAP Note 2111634 and implemented the corrections in the note in the source system.
- You have carried out the manual steps described in SAP Note 2223808 and implemented the corrections in the note in the source system.

Prerequisites

The SLT user who triggers the transfer of data to the Central Finance system must have a role with the correct authorizations. This user should create a role based on the template `SAP_AIF_PROCESSING`. For more information about user templates, see the AIF Master Guide on the SAP Help Portal.

> **Note**
>
> The following section describes, in general terms, how to make the necessary settings in SLT for the initial load. Before carrying out these steps, you should ensure that you are familiar with the correct order in which these steps should be carried out. For the correct order of steps, see Initial Load [page 54].

If you want to replicate commitments, you have implemented SAP Note 2154420.

Process

Activities in SLT

1. Define Configuration
   A configuration defines the connection between the source (SAP S/4HANA) system and the target (Central Finance) system.
   1. In the SAP LT Replication Server system, go to transaction **`LTR`** (Configuration and Monitoring Dashboard).

2. Choose the New pushbutton.
3. Under *Specify General Data*, enter a configuration name (without any spaces) and a description.
4. Under *Specify Source System*, choose *RFC Connection* and enter the RFC destination.
5. Under *Specify Target System*, choose *RFC Connection* and enter the target system in the RFC destination field. In the *Scenario for RFC Communication* field, choose *Standard RFC scenario*.
6. Under *Specify Transfer Settings*, define the initial load mode. SAP recommends that you choose the option Performance Optimized. However you should note that this requires approximately 10% additional storage in the source system during the initial load. In the *No. of Data Transfer Jobs* field, enter the value **1**. Note that you can increase this value later on if required.
7. Under *Review and Create*, review your settings. If all the settings are correct, choose *Create Configuration*. The system creates a new configuration with a new mass transfer ID.
8. Defining a Configuration for the Central Finance – Business Integration Scenario
   If you are using the Central Finance – Business Integration Scenario you should note the following information:
   1. Create the configuration in transaction `LTR`.
   2. If you select the application `CFIN_PI`, ensure that you create the replication in mode `1:n`.
   Once the configuration has been completed, you must add the following entries to the table `DMC_MT_GEN_EXIT`:

MT_ID	TABNAME	MODULE_TYPE	INCL_NAME_REPL	INCL_NAME_LOAD	TIMESTAMP
Mass Transfer ID	CFIN_ACCHD	OLI	IUUC_CFIN_REM_PROC_CFIN_ACCHD		
Mass Transfer ID	AUFK	OLI	IUUC_CFIN_REM_PROC_AUFK		
Mass Transfer ID	COBK	OLI	IUUC_CFIN_REM_PROC_COBK		

2. Define Objects
   Before you start the replication, you have to create the initial load and replication objects. This scenario involves working with the following tables: `AUFK`, `CFIN_ACCHD`, `COBK`, and `CFIN_CMT_H`.
   In transaction `SE38`, start program `IUUC_REPL_PREDEF_OBJECTS` and enter the mass transfer ID created by the system.
   1. Define Initial Load Object
      1. Choose *Copy Predefined Object*, and enter `REPL_CFIN` in the *Project* and *Subproject* fields.
      2. In the *Predefined Object* field, specify the predefined initial load object. Use the value help to view all available objects.
      3. For every table, there is a load object and a replication object. The load object contains the suffix `L` (`CFI_L`). Select one of the load objects.
      4. Under *Target Object*, specify the table name. Use the same table that you specified for the predefined object. For example, if your predefined initial load object is `CFI_AUFK_L`, the corresponding table name is `AUFK`.
      5. Ensure that the option *Create Predefined Load Object* is selected. Confirm your settings.

6. Repeat the process for the other tables.

> **Note**
>
> **Initial Load Objects for the Simulation of the Initial Load for Cost Object Mapping**
>
> When you define the initial load object for the simulation of the initial load for cost object mapping, use the predefined initial load object `CFI_SIM_AUFK_L`, instead of `CFI_AUFK_L`. You should do this because `CFI_SIM_AUFK_L` does not have a predefined replication object and you do not need to define a replication object. For the predefined SAP LT Replication Server configuration of this simulation, see SAP Note 2154420.

2. Define Replication Object
    1. Choose *Copy Predefined Object*, and enter `REPL_CFIN` in the *Project* and *Subproject* fields.
    2. In the *Predefined Object* field, specify the predefined replication object. Use the value help to view all available objects.
    3. For every table, there is a load object and a replication object. The replication object contains the suffix `R` (`CFI__R`). Select one of the replication objects.
    4. Under *Target Object*, specify the table name. Use the same table that you specified for the predefined replication object. For example, if your predefined replication object is `CFI_AUFK_R`, your table name is `AUFK`.
    5. Ensure that the option *Create Predefined Replication Object* is selected. Confirm your settings.
    6. Repeat the process for the other tables.
3. Activate Initial Load and Replication Objects
   Navigate back to the overview of the predefined objects (program `IUUC_REPL_PREDEF_OBJECTS`) and set the status of the initial load and replication objects to *Active*.
4. Control Load/Replication Using SAP LT Replication Server

> **Note**
>
> This section describes how to trigger the initial load and replication of postings from SAP LT Replication Server. Before you can do this, you must first complete the rest of the initial load settings, which are described in the next section.

Once you have activated the objects, you can use SAP LT Replication Server to control the load and replication of data. In the SAP LT Replication Server Cockpit (transaction `LTRC`) enter your mass transfer ID. On the *Table Overview* tab page, you can stop or start a table by choosing the *Data Provisioning* pushbutton.
Enter the table (`AUFK`, `CFIN_ACCHD`, `COBK`, `CFIN_CMT_H`) for which you have defined your predefined objects and choose *Start Replication*.

> **Note**
>
> If you choose the option *Start Load*, the system will execute an initial load of the data that is currently in the system but there will be no delta replication. Choosing *Start Replication*, executes an initial load of the data and activates delta recording. After the initial load, the replication of delta data will start automatically.

You can monitor the load and the replication in the SAP LT Replication Server Cockpit (transaction `LTRC`). On the *Data Transfer Monitor* tab page, you can view the table name once the initial load or replication object has been created. You can check the logs on the *Application Log* tab page. Before you can view the log entries, you must first define a filter. The log contains details about any problems that occurred during the replication process and details about data that could not be replicated to the target system because of incorrect settings.

Central Monitoring and Alerting Capabilities

You can connect to your SAP LT Replication Server from an SAP Solution Manager system, enabling you to monitor - aggregated for a schema - basic information on job, trigger, and table status.

Once you have configured the connection between the systems you can monitor the information provided in the Configuration and Monitoring Dashboard (transaction LTR) in SAP Solution Manager and set customized alerts for system conditions for which you want to receive notifications.

For information about prerequisites and the necessary configuration steps, see SAP Note 1558756.

Also see SAP Note 2081759 for further information about monitoring SLT systems in SAP Solution Manager.

1.1.11 Initial Load

1.1.11.1 Introduction to the Initial Load

The initial load is used to transfer postings from a particular period, for example the current fiscal year, from your source systems to your Central Finance system.

> **Note**
>
> Even if you do not want to transfer postings from a previous period (for example, if you are carrying out a proof-of-concept), you must still execute an “empty” initial load in order to activate ongoing replication in the source system. For more information, see **Initial Load: Additional Information**.

> **Note**
>
> **Testing Before Going Live**
>
> Before going live, it is vital that tests are performed on productive data. It is not sufficient to perform the tests on a copy of the productive source system – for the following reason: The ongoing replication (in contrast to the Initial Load logic) works on raw posting information that is captured and temporarily stored at the point in time when the document is posted. As long as the Central Finance logic is not active in the productive source system, the raw posting information does not get captured and is also not included in a copy of the system.
>
> The following steps are recommended:
>
> - Work with a TEST source system and a Central Finance test system
>   1. Perform the initial load from a copy of the productive source system
>   2. Test the ongoing replication from a copy of the productive source system. In your tests carry out various processes that lead to financial and controlling documents.
> - Work with a PRODUCTIVE source system and a Central Finance test system
>   1. Perform the initial load from the productive source system
>   2. Test the ongoing replication from the productive source system. Live data is replicated to the Central Finance system. The tests should run for at least a complete financial period so that all the typical kinds of postings are part of the test.

- GO LIVE: Work with a PRODUCTIVE source system and a PRODUCTIVE Central Finance system
  1. Reset the initial load logs and the captured raw posting information using the report RCFIN_DEL_MIG in the source system.
  2. Perform the initial load from the productive source system
  3. Switch on ongoing replication from the source system

Postings Excluded from Transfer

The following types of posting are **not** transferred as part of the initial load and ongoing replication:

- Postings to CO-FI reconciliation ledger (GL Reconciliation Postings)

  > **Note**
  >
  > For the **initial load only** you should note that, if you have enabled replication of CO postings, postings to CO-FI reconciliation ledger (GL reconciliation postings) will be transferred via CO.

- Year-end closing postings where the reference transaction (`AWTYP`) is `GLYEC`
- Clearings (note that if SAP Notes 2147776 and 2292043 have been implemented, clearings will be transferred in ongoing replication).
- Clearing resets (note that if SAP Notes 2147776 and 2292043 have been implemented, clearing resets will be transferred in ongoing replication).)
- Recurring entries
- Sample documents
- Noted items (apart from downpayment requests and payment requests if you have implemented the following SAP Notes in your source systems: 2533249, 2573232, 2577024 for donwpayment requests and 2609855 and 2588326 for payment requests)
- Parked documents
- Balance carryforward items
- Closing operations (These comprise processes and functions performed at the end of the fiscal year in certain countries.)

> **Note**
>
> Long texts - on both header and item level - and attachments are **not** replicated during the creation of documents or when those documents are changed.

Initial Load of Cost Objects

This replicates certain cost objects that exist in the source system.

Accounting postings typically post to cost objects, therefore, it makes sense to perform this initial load **before** executing the initial loads for financial accounting (FI) postings and management accounting (CO) postings.

The initial load of cost objects is carried out using **SAP Landscape Transformation Server (SLT)**.

Simulation of Initial Load for Cost Object Mapping

Before carrying out the actual initial load of cost objects, it is advisable to carry out a simulation for the initial load of cost objects. This is also done via SLT and enables you to identify any inconsistencies before triggering the actual initial load.

Recommendation

We recommend that you apply filters in SLT such as controlling area, order type and creation date.

For information about applying filters, see the SLT documentation on the SAP Help Portal.

Initial Load of FI Postings

The initial load of FI postings is carried out via Customizing of the Central Finance system.

Reposting every FI document is very performance-intensive and requires master data from the entire timeframe for which each document is transferred, therefore we recommend that for older data, you transfer balances only. To control the level of detail you transfer, you can enter a date from which you want to transfer balances only and a date from which you want to transfer individual documents. You make settings controlling the level of detail for the data you transfer in the source system in view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET` (or, if it is available in your system, you can call transaction `CFINIMG`).

Recommendation

We recommend that you keep the timeframe for transferring individual documents very short. Ideally, the start date should be the beginning of the current fiscal year. When individual documents are transferred to the Central Finance system, the initial load program tries to select documents that have already been posted from different tables and to convert them into the new data model of S/4HANA. At this point, issues may occur, especially if Customizing settings and master data have changed during these posting periods. You should note that the initial load cannot be compared to an extraction into BW: in contrast to BW, the documents are not simply replicated, they are also reposted in the Central Finance system. As in a greenfield approach (when a customer sets up a new system), in most cases, for historic data, it is sufficient to take over balances and open items.

You should also note that the initial load works in a completely different way to ongoing replication, as existing data has to be restructured. In a proof-of-concept, the initial load should not be used to demonstrate how well the ongoing replication will work for the customer scenarios.

Initial Load of CO Postings

The initial load of CO postings, for example, postings to secondary cost elements, is carried out using SLT. The basis for the replication of CO postings is the table `COBK`.

Simulation of Initial Load for CO Postings

Before carrying out the actual initial load of CO Postings, it is advised to carry out a simulation for the initial load of CO Postings. This is also done via SLT and enables you to identify any inconsistencies before triggering the actual initial load. Before you execute the initial load or simulate the execution of initial load, you must first carry out the Customizing Activity: Prepare for and Monitor the initial load of CO Postings (Transaction `CFIN_CO_INIT_PREP`).

Recommendation

You should apply filters in SLT such as controlling area, company code, fiscal year, and *from* date. The *from* date must match the period that you have defined for the initial load of FI documents in the view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`.

Central Finance – Business Integration Scenario

If you are using the Central Finance Business Integration Scenario you must execute the report `FIN_CFIN_REPL_SETUP` in the source system before starting the initial load. For more information, see SAP Note 2234337.

1.1.11.2 Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents

The following activities are carried out in Customizing for Central Finance under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Initial Load* > *Initial Load Settings.*

Choose Logical System

In this activity, you choose the logical source systems that you defined under *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Set Up Systems* > *Define Logical System for Source and Central Finance Systems*.

Central Finance uses the logical systems defined in this activity to upload data from the corresponding source systems.

You can specify for each logical system which package size is used during the initial load steps *Simulate Mapping*, *Simulate Posting*, and *Post Initial Load Data*. Note that you define the package size for the step *Extract Data for Initial Load* in the source system in the activity *Customizing Central Finance Source System*.

> **Note**
>
> The initial load is performed for all systems configured in this activity.
>
> In some cases, you might not want to perform initial loads for all source systems at the same time but instead to run the initial load for each system, one system after the other. To achieve this, make sure that you maintain this activity for one system, perform the extraction of the initial load data, perform a delta run by choosing *Start New Run*, set the *Initial Load Finished* indicator (in the source system in the activity *Customizing Central Finance Source System*), and only then maintain this activity for the next system. Make sure that you do not start the extraction of the initial load data for the next system before the extraction of the initial load data has been completed successfully for the preceding system.

Define Clearing and Substitution Accounts

In the first step of the initial load, all balances related to reconciliation accounts are transferred to their assigned substitution accounts. In a second step, open items are posted to the reconciliation accounts, while the offsetting entries are posted to the substitution account. Once the initial load is complete, the balances of the substitution accounts should automatically be zero.

In this activity, you define the migration clearing account and the substitution accounts to be used for postings during the initial load:

1. You must define one migration clearing account for each company code for which postings are to be loaded into the Central Finance system. While balances are being posted, this account is used for offsetting postings. Once the initial load is complete, the balance should automatically be zero.

   > **Recommendation**
   >
   > CO account information cannot be transferred along with the balances. However, many accounts require this information. To avoid errors if no other account assignment information is available, you should add a default account assignment for the offsetting account in transaction `OKB9` (Customizing for Controlling ▶ *Cost Center Accounting* ▶ *Actual Postings* ▶ *Manual Actual Postings* ▶ *Edit Automatic Account Assignment* ▶).

2. For each reconciliation account you must first create a new balance sheet account without reconciliation (in transaction `FS00`) and assign this account as a substitution account.

In the first step of the initial load, all balances related to reconciliation accounts are transferred to their assigned substitution accounts. In a second step, open items are posted to the reconciliation accounts, while the offsetting entries are posted to the substitution account. Once the initial load is complete, the balances of the substitution accounts should automatically be zero.

FI Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes or for Selected Company Codes

You have the option of executing an FI initial load for all company codes or for selected company codes. The activities relating to these options are available in Customizing for Central Finance under the following menu paths:

- ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Initial Load* ▶ *Initial Load Execution for Financial Accounting* ▶ *Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes* ▶
- ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Initial Load* ▶ *Initial Load Execution for Financial Accounting* ▶ *Initial Load Execution for Selected Company Codes* ▶

To execute the initial load for selected company codes, you must first create initial load groups to which you assign company codes.

To execute the initial load for all maintained source systems and company codes at the same time you do not need to use initial load groups.

It is not possible to mix these methods. If you execute an initial load using one method and afterwards decide you want to use the alternative method you must first delete the initial load data. For more information, see the documentation for the Customizing activity **Delete Initial Load Data**

> **Note**
>
> If you choose to work with initial load groups, we recommend that you include in the same initial load group **all** company codes that belong to the same tax group.

Improving the Performance of the Initial Load

In the default settings of SAP ERP and S/4HANA systems, buffering is not used for Financials number ranges. This means that every document of the same document type that is replicated into Central Finance has to wait until the document before it has been successfully stored on the database. In most cases buffering (with buffering size = 1) can be switched on. This is especially desirable for the initial load. Buffering the numbering increases the throughput significantly, in most cases by factors of more than 10. To decide whether to switch on buffering, please see SAP Note 1398444.

1.1.11.3 Configuration in Source System: Initial Load

If you choose to work with initial load groups (as described under FI Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes or for Selected Company Codes (see Prepare for the Initial Load in Your Source Systems [page 61]), we recommend that you include in the same initial load group **all** company codes that belong to the same tax group.

> **Note**
>
> If your scope includes the transfer of clearings, even if you do not plan to transfer clearings straight away, enable the transfer of G/L open items with the initial load **before** you execute an initial load. To do so, implement the following SAP Notes in your source systems: 2396399 and 2397166

In your source system you must make the settings necessary for both the initial load of data from your SAP ERP system to your Central Finance system and for the ongoing replication of this data once the initial load is complete. This activity is a prerequisite for transferring data from your system to Central Finance and is where you specify the company codes for which data is transferred.

To make these settings, go to transaction `CFINIMG`. If this transaction is not available in your system, go to `SM30` and enter view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`.

For each company code for which you want to transfer data you define:

- The level of detail of the data that you want to transfer to the Central Finance system for specific time frames. If you do not need a high level of detail, you can choose to transfer balances only for that period. For more detailed information, you must transfer FI documents starting with a specific fiscal year and period.

  > **Note**
  >
  > All open items with posting dates before the start date for the transfer of documents are transferred. That is, not only those open items with posting dates during the period for which balances are transferred but all open items in the source system.

  > **Recommendation**
  >
  > We recommend that you keep the timeframe for transferring individual documents very short. Ideally, the start date should be the beginning of the current fiscal year. When individual documents are transferred to the Central Finance system, the initial load program tries to select documents that have already been posted from different tables and to convert them into the new data model of S/4HANA Finance. At this point, issues may occur, especially if Customizing settings and master data have changed during these

posting periods. You should note that the initial load cannot be compared to an extraction into BW: in contrast to BW, the documents are not simply replicated, they are also reposted in the Central Finance system. As in a greenfield approach (when a customer sets up a new system), in most cases, for historic data, it is sufficient to take over balances and open items.

You should also note that the initial load works completely differently to the online replication, as existing data has to be restructured. In a proof-of-concept, the initial load should not be used to demonstrate how well the online replication will work for the customer scenarios.

> **Note**
>
> **Open Items with a Posting Date in the Period Where Only Balances are Transferred**
>
> Open items that have a posting date that fall into the period where only balances are transferred are loaded separately. During the initial load of balances, the balances on the receivables/payables reconciliation accounts and GL open item-managed accounts are posted to the (GL) substitution account that you define in Customizing under *Initial Load Settings* > *Define Clearing and Substitution Accounts*. As a second step, the receivables/payables are posted into AP/AR to the reconciliation accounts that is defined in the customer/vendor master of the Central Finance system and the GL open items are posted to the corresponding GL open item-managed account. The substitution account that was used during the initial load of balances is used as the offsetting account. This means that the receivables and payables and which fall into that period are not posted together with their original expense/revenue lines as offsetting items. As a consequence, document splitting (if activated) cannot be performed based on the account assignments of the expense/revenue lines. This is different for receivables and payables that were posted after the date defined in the field *Start - Documents* of the view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`. There the entire document is posted (including expense/revenue lines).

- The number of periods for which the financials data should be retained in the transfer table of the source system.
- If you want the system to replicate GL reconciliation postings triggered in CO to Central Finance during the initial load, select the *GL Reconciliation Postings Transferred* checkbox.

> **Note**
>
> If CO replication is active, you must not set the flag GL reconciliation postings to active as doing so will cause documents to be posted twice.

- The package size for the **Extract Data** step of the initial load. For performance reasons, the default is 50. If you have accounting documents with only a small number of line items, you can enter a larger package size.

> **Note**
>
> The package size used during the initial load steps **Simulate Mapping**, **Simulate Posting**, and **Post Initial Load Data** are defined in the Customizing activity **Choose Logical System**.

When the initial load has been completed for a company code, set the *Initial Load Finished* checkbox.

You set this indicator manually to indicate that the extract step of the initial load is complete for a particular company code. This prevents a delta run being carried out for the company code every time data extraction is triggered.

> **Note**
>
> For postings relating to multiple company codes that you want to transfer from the source system to the Central Finance system, all company codes must be mapped in the target system. Therefore, you must ensure that you make configuration settings here for all relevant company codes.

1.1.11.4 Prepare for the Initial Load in Your Source Systems

Before you start an initial load, carry out the following activities in your source systems:

Recommendation

Before you carry out an initial load you should, as far as possible, try to reduce the number of open items in your source systems on your customer, vendor, and open-item-managed G/L accounts.

To do so, you can use the following account maintenance transactions:

F-32 – Clear Customer

F-44 – Clear Vendor

F-03 – Clear G/L Account

FB1SL – Clear G/L Account for Ledger Group

F.13 – Automatic Clearing

1. Prepare for the Initial Load
    1. Execute all scheduled jobs and do not schedule any new jobs.
    2. Perform closing for periodic asset postings using program `RAPERB2000`.
    3. Execute the periodic depreciation posting run using program `RAPOST2000`.
    4. Check for update terminations in your system and correct any that you find.
    5. Lock all periods, **apart from the current one**, in Financial Accounting and Controlling (Plan/Actual).
2. Carry Out Consistency Checks
    1. Execute the FI consistency check (report `RFINDEX`). SAP recommends that you run the report `RFINDEX` with, as a minimum, the following checks:
        - Documents against indexes
        - Documents against transaction figures
        - Indexes – transaction figures

        Run the report `RFINDEX` for all fiscal years in the system. Restrict the selection to the relevant company codes.
    2. If you are using **New General Ledger Accounting**, execute reconciliation for the general ledger and the subledgers. To do this, you can either run the report `TFC_COMPARE_VZ` or choose transaction `FAGLF03`.
    3. If you are using **New General Ledger Accounting**, compare the ledgers. To do this, you can either run the report `RGUCOMP4` or choose transaction `GCAC`. Restrict the selection to the relevant company codes.
    4. Reconcile Materials Management (MM) with General Ledger (GL). To do this, run the report `RM07MBST/RM07MMFI`. Restrict the selection to the relevant company codes.
3. Business Reconciliation Before the Initial Load

1. Carry forward balances again for all currencies and all ledgers to make sure all balance carryforwards are complete and consistent. For account payables and account receivables use report `SAPF010`. For GL accounting use transaction `FAGLGVTR`.
2. Create the closing documentation. SAP recommends that you run the following reports:
   - The financial statements (program `RFBILA00`)
   - The totals report for cost centers (transaction `S_ALR_87013611`)
   - The G/L account balance list (report `RFSSLD00`)
     Restrict the selection to the relevant company codes
   - The compact document journal (report `RFBELJ00`)

1.1.11.5 Execute Initial Load for FI/CO Postings

Use

> **Note**
>
> The following procedure describes how to start the initial load for one source system. When you start the activity *Extract Data for Initial Load* all systems that have been defined in the step *Choose Logical System* are included in the extraction.
>
> We recommend that you execute data extraction for one system at a time. Once extraction for one system is finished, you can add further source systems in the step *Choose Logical System* and repeat the steps under *Initial Load Execution*.
>
> To do so, carry out the following steps for the first system, then repeat them for subsequent systems, one system at a time:
>
> 1. Make configuration settings in the source system.
> 2. Extract data.
> 3. Start a delta run by choosing *Start New Run*.
> 4. Set the *Initial Load Finished* indicator in the source system.
>
>   > **Note**
>   >
>   > Setting the *Initial Load Finished* indicator for a company code ensures that the company code is not included in subsequent delta runs.
>   >
>   > This improves the performance of your delta run.
>
> For more details about these activities, see **Steps of the Initial Load** below.

Process

Extract Data for Initial Load

This step of the initial load transfers the FI documents or balances to the Central Finance system. The initial load only includes postings up to and including the day before the initial load is started. This means that postings that are made on the day on which the initial load is carried out and that have not been transferred using SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SAP LT Replication Server) may be missing. Therefore, after the extraction process is complete, you must always start the extraction run again in delta mode, by choosing *Start New Run*, to enable the system to identify any postings that were not included in the first data extraction run.

> **Note**
>
> This step is part of the option **Initial Load for All Company Codes** and of the option **Initial Load for Selected Company Codes**. In this step, data relating to all the company codes that you have specified in the source system (transaction `CFINIMG`) is extracted, regardless of which option you are working with. In contrast, if you are using the option **Initial Load for Selected Company Codes**, the subsequent posting and simulation steps do not involve all company codes.
>
> For more information, see the guides for the SAP LT Replication Server on the SAP HELP Portal at http://help.sap.com under *SAP In-Memory Computing* > *SAP HANA* > *SAP HANA Options* > *SAP HANA Real-Time Replication* >.

Monitor Data Extraction

This monitoring step of the initial load is required to evaluate whether all packages have been successfully transferred to the Central Finance system. Dependencies: The extraction step must be finished completely before you can start this step of the initial load.

This monitoring report is also available by calling transaction `FINS_CFIN_LOAD1` or program `FINS_MASS_DATA_MONITOR`.

Monitor Posting

In this step, you can review the status of the initial load.

Compare Initial Load Postings and Expected CO Postings in Central Finance

If the initial load data has been posted successfully, you can use this report to identify postings in which FI and CO document lines could not be matched. The system carries out matching on the basis of amounts and account assignment objects.

Simulation of Mapping and Posting

The following optional activities are also available for both initial load options:

- Simulate Mapping
- Monitor Simulation of Mapping
- Simulate Posting
- Monitor Simulation of Posting

Executing these simulations allows you to identify and correct possible problems before they occur. For more information, see the documentation of the individual activities.

1.1.11.6 Sequence of the Initial Load

Technical Overview of the Initial Load

This table provides the technical names of the tables that are used to load the different FI and CO posting types and the data replication technology and error handling tool used for each step.

Step	Document Type	Technical Name of Table	Reasoning	Technology	Number of Steps	Data Selection Condition	Error Handling
1	Cost objects (orders)	AUFK	Costs objects are referenced by FI and CO documents	SLT	1	SLT (rule) filters	AIF
2	FI/CO postings (balances, documents)	CFIN_ACCHD	Extracts profitability segment data, if CO-PA is used in sender system (required by next step) Registers CFIN function modules at the Accounting Interface (TRWPR)	Remote Function Call	2 1. Extract data from sender system to CFIN_* tables in central system 2. Post data in central system	CFIN Customizing in source system	Mass data handling framework/ application log
3	CO secondary posting documents	COBK		SLT	1	SLT (rule) filters	AIF
4	Commitment Postings	CFIN_CMT_H		SLT	1	SLT (rule) filters	AIF

Steps of the Initial Load

This table lays out the steps involved in the initial load of FI and CO postings and the order in which they should be performed. Detailed information on defining objects in SLT can be found in the chapter Configuration in SAP System Landscape Replication Server.

> **Note**
>
> Before you carry out the steps described here, you must have completed Customizing for cost object mapping and maintained key value mapping. This is described, in detail, in the chapter Data Mapping.

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
1	Define replication objects for table AUFK		x		
2	Smoke test for cost object mapping			x	
3	Simulation of initial load of cost object mapping			x	
4	Process error messages for simulation	In AIF, namespace /FINCF, interface CO_OBJ_SIM.		x	
5	Start load and replication for AUFK		x		
6	Process error messages for AUFK transfer	In AIF, namespace /FINCF, interface CO_OBJ.		x	
7	Make configuration settings in source system	Transaction CFINIMG/view VCFIN_SOURCE_SET.			x
8	Define replication objects for table CFIN_ACCHD	This load includes FI documents that have been posted since the initial load was started in the Central Finance system.	x		

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
9	Deactivate AIF configuration for `CFIN_ACCHD` replication	Define runtime configuration group in AIF, set to "inactive"; configure this runtime configuration group in `V_CFIN_AIF_RT_CF` (IMG activity *Assign AIF Runtime Configuration Group to Replication Object*)		x	x
10	Start load and replication for `CFIN_ACCHD`		x		0
11	Extract data for initial load (FI)	Started from IMG of Central Finance system.		x	
12	Monitor data extraction	This step identifies errors that typically occur for technical reasons.		x	
13	Start new data extraction run (in delta mode)	This step transfers postings that were not contained in the extract data run and not captured by the database trigger.		x	
14	Monitor data extraction for delta mode	This step identifies errors that typically occur for technical reasons.		x	

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
15	Set “Initial Load Finished” indicator	You set this indicator manually to indicate that the extract step of the initial load is complete for a particular company code. This prevents a delta run being carried out for the company code every time data extraction is triggered.			x
16	Simulate mapping	This step helps to identify mapping errors before you execute the posting step of the initial load.		x	
17	Monitor simulation of mapping	This step is used to evaluate whether there were any errors in the packages which were included in the simulation run.		x	
18	Simulate posting	This step helps to find missing customizing and master data before the actual posting is performed.		x	
19	Monitor simulation of posting	This monitoring step is used to evaluate whether there were any errors in the packages which were included in the simulation run.		x	

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
20	Post initial load data (FI)	This step posts the extracted initial load data.		x	
21	Monitor posting	This step identifies errors that typically occur for errors in configuration or master data.		x	
22	Compare initial load postings and expected CO postings in Central Finance	This report shows what was posted to FI/CO by the initial load of FI documents and what was expected, based on CO postings in the source system.		x	
23	Activate AIF configuration for `CFIN_ACCHD` transfer	Set runtime configuration group to active; execute report `/AIF/PERS_RUN_EXECUTE` (option "Include runs in status New" must be set)	x		
24	Process error messages for `CFIN_ACCHD` transfer	In AIF, namespace `/FINCF`, interface `AC_DOC`.		x	
25	Prepare for and monitor the initial load of Management Accounting (CO) postings	Carry out the activities in transaction `CFIN_CO_INIT_PREP`		x	
26	Define replication objects for table `COBK`		x		
27	Smoke test for CO document replication			x	

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
28	Simulation of initial load CO document			x	
29	Start load and replication for COBK		x		
30	Process error messages for COBK transfer	In AIF, namespace /FINCF, interface CO_DOC.		x	
31	Define replication objects for table CFIN_CMT_H		x		
32	Simulation of initial load of commitment			x	
33	Start load and replication for CFIN_CMT_H			x	
34	Process error messages for Commitment replication	In AIF, namespace /FINCF, interface CMT_DOC		x	
35	Compare journal entries, balances and line items from financial accounting and controlling	Reconciliation reports show journal entries, line items and balances in the source and Central Finance system and you can check, whether they total the same amount.		x	

The following section provides additional information on some of the above steps:

Step 25: Prepare for and Monitor the Initial Load of CO Postings

In the customizing activity *Prepare For and Monitor the Initial Load of CO Postings* (under *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Initial Load* > *Initial Load Preparation for Management Accounting*) you must complete the preparation required before the initial load of management accounting (CO) postings takes place. This preparation aims to fulfill prerequisites of the CO initial load as well as to improve the overall loading performance.

Step 11: Extract Data for Initial Load (FI)

CFIN function modules are only registered once the extraction step of the initial load has been completed. Only then are the CFIN tables populated and a log is created indicating that the initial load has been started for this company code.

This step of the initial load prepares and transfers the FI documents to the central system in intermediate database tables. This is a prerequisite for the second step **Post Initial Load**.

It also populates the characteristics database table of the profitability analysis in the source system.

When you click on this node, program `FINS_MASS_DATA_MASTER` (Initial Load for Central Finance: Extract Documents) is called. You can also call it via transaction `FINS_CFIN_LOAD1`.

The predefined variant `SAP&_CJ1` is automatically used when you execute this program under the step Extract Documents.

> **Note**
>
> This report parallelizes mass data processing using batch work processes (type = BTC). Before running the report, make sure that enough batch work processes are available in your system. To do so, go to the System Overview (transaction `SM51`).

Enter the number of work processes you would like the program to use and run the program in the background.

Note that after completing the extraction process, you must always start the extraction again in delta mode by choosing *Start New Run*, because it is possible that not all documents will have been selected in the first run.

Step 12: Monitor Data Extraction

This monitoring step of the initial load is required to evaluate whether all packages have been successfully transferred to the Central Finance system. Dependencies: The extraction step must be finished completely before you can start this step of the initial load.

This monitoring report is also available by calling transaction `FINS_CFIN_LOAD1` or program `FINS_MASS_DATA_MONITOR`.

Alternatively, you can use the report `RFINS_CFIN_DISPLAY_LOG` for an aggregated view of errors that have occurred during the extraction of data. The advantage of this view is that you can view errors for multiple packages at once. Errors are also aggregated, meaning that if the same error occurs multiple times, it is only displayed once.

Step 13: Start New Extraction Run (Delta Mode)

The *Start New Run* mode compares which postings were included in the first extraction step and which have been posted to the CFIN tables in the sender system. Only those postings which were not included in the first run and which are not registered in the CFIN tables are included in the delta run.

Step 20: Post Initial Load Data

This step builds the link between the CO document lines and the corresponding FI document lines and posts the resulting document to Accounting. It also posts the balances. The report tries to post as many documents as possible. If there are dependencies between documents, the packages have to be executed several times.

As a prerequisite to this step of the initial load, the step Initial Load – Extract Data must be finished completely. The initial load also posts quantities from management accounting documents. The cost objects from the source system must be mapped to cost objects in the Central Finance and these quantities must be permitted in the Central Finance system.

This step of the initial load is required to complete the initial load. The activity calls program FINS_MASS_DATA_MASTER. In this second step, the predefined variant SAP&_CJ2 is used when you execute the program.

Enter the number of background jobs that you would like to use for the execution. Note that you should enter an optimal number taking into account the current server load. Otherwise, the program will take as many batch work processes as possible, which could create too much data load on the server.

Step 22: Compare Initial Load Postings and Expected CO Postings in Central Finance

The initial load tries to combine FI and CO postings into a new posting. The system carries out matching on the basis of amounts and account assignment objects.

Differences occur when FI document line items cannot be linked to the corresponding CO line items. For example, when document summarization is turned on, new postings cannot be created because no CO object can be found to which expenses or revenues are posted.

In these cases, you can use transaction OKB9 to find default account assignments.

You use this report to identify postings in which FI and CO document lines could not be matched and to which you need to make manual adjustments.

Step 35: Compare Journal Entries, Balances and Line Items from Financial Accounting (FI) and Controlling (CO)

For more information about the individual comparison reports, see Comparison Reports [page 84].

1.1.11.7 Initial Load for CO Secondary Postings and Cost Objects

Preparation for the Initial Load of CO Secondary Postings

Before you can start the initial load of CO secondary postings, you must complete the necessary preparations. You do this in the transaction CFIN_CO_INIT_PREP.

In this Customizing activity, you complete the following preparatory activities before the initial load of CO secondary postings takes place:

- Converting CO-PA line items and characteristics into the key-value pair structure (CFIN_COPA).
- Storing additional attributes to generate the CO key subnumber for the CO key subnumber (HRKFT) field in table COEP.
- Storing references of the original documents for the reposting documents using the business transaction RKU3.

For more information about this transaction, see the system documentation.

Initial Load for CO Secondary Posting Documents

> **Note**
>
> This section describes how to trigger the initial load and replication of postings from SAP LT Replication Server. Before you can do this, you must first complete the rest of the initial load settings, which are described in the section **Initial Load Settings**.

Once you have activated the objects, you can use SAP LT Replication Server to control the load and replication of data. In the SAP LT Replication Server Cockpit (transaction `LTRC`) enter your mass transfer ID. On the *Table Overview* tab page, you can stop or start a table by choosing the *Data Provisioning* pushbutton.

Enter the table (`COBK`) for which you have defined your predefined objects and choose *Start Replication*.

> **Recommendation**
>
> You should apply filters in SLT such as controlling area, company code, fiscal year, and *from* date. The *from* date must match the period that you have defined for the initial load of FI documents in the view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`.

> **Note**
>
> If you choose the option *Start Load*, the system will execute an initial load of the data that is currently in the system but there will be no delta replication. Choosing *Start Replication*, executes an initial load of the data and activates delta recording. After the initial load, the replication of delta data will start automatically.

You can monitor the load and the replication in the SAP LT Replication Server Cockpit (transaction `LTRC`). On the *Data Transfer Monitor* tab page, you can view the table name once the initial load or replication object has been created. You can check the logs on the *Application Log* tab page. Before you can view the log entries, you must first define a filter. The log contains details about any problems that occurred during the replication process and details about data that could not be replicated to the target system because of incorrect settings.

Initial Load Preparation for Management Accounting

The initial load for CO secondary posting documents is started from the SAP LT Replication Server Cockpit. Before the initial load for CO secondary posting takes place, you must ensure that the preparation required before the initial load of management accounting (CO) postings takes place. You do this in Customizing of your Central Finance system under *Central Finance* > *Initial Load* > *Initial Load Preparation for Management Accounting*. The following Customizing activities are available:

- **Prepare for and Monitor the Initial Load of CO Postings**
  In this Customizing activity, you can complete the preparation required before the initial load of management accounting (CO) postings takes place. You can use this activity to convert CO-PA line items and characteristics, store references, and modify the `CFIN_CO_ADD` table.
- **Smoke Test for Cost Object Mapping and CO Document Replication**
  In this optional Customizing activity, you simulate cost object mapping and management accounting (CO) document replication by executing the necessary checks, without actually creating the cost object mapping or posting. It is intended to help you to find missing Customizing and master data before the actual transaction posting takes place.
- **Simulation of Initial Load of Cost Object Mapping**
  You can use this simulation to find problems in mapping before you proceed with the actual initial load of cost object mapping.
- **Simulation of Initial Load for Management Accounting Document**
  You can use this simulation to find problems with postings before you proceed with the actual initial load of management accounting document replication.

> **Note**
>
> For CO secondary posting documents, the **Post Initial Load Data** step also stores profitability analysis (CO-PA) characteristics in a local database table. This is necessary because profitability segment numbers must be regenerated in Central Finance. To make this possible, the system generates field-value pair tables. You must check that these field-value pair tables have been filled correctly before starting the initial load of CO secondary posting documents.

1.1.11.8 Initial Load: Additional Information

Empty Initial Load

If you want to perform an empty initial load as part of a proof-of-concept, carry out the following steps:

1. In the source system call the customizing view `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET`/transaction `CFIMIMG`.
2. Make the following entries:
   - Company Code - Enter the relevant company code.
   - Start - Balances - Leave this field empty.
   - Start – Documents - Choose a year in the future for which nothing has been posted so far.
   - Period – Documents - Choose a period in the future for which nothing has been posted so far.
   - Documents Period - Enter `12`.
   - Leave all other fields empty. For more information, see the documentation on the Customizing activity **Make Configuration Settings in Source System.**

Reset Initial Load

During the test phase of the initial load it is sometimes necessary to reset the data transferred by the initial load. This has to be done in the source system as well as in the Central Finance system. In addition, it is also possible to delete the data created by the initial load in the source system.

For more information, see the following SAP Notes:

- 2182309 - *Reset Initial Load not possible*
- If a dump occurs when re-executing the initial load, it may be necessary to reset the initial load for the table `cfin_co_add`.
- 2224892 - Reset Initial Load for Table `cfin_co_add`
- 2256485 - *Central Finance: Correct CO Initial Load Reset*

Package Keys

Package keys are used during the extraction and posting of data in the initial load of FI/CO postings, which is carried out via Customizing of Central Finance.

The following tables explain the linking of the package keys.

Package Key for Balances During Data Extraction and Posting: Type S

Components of Key	Type of Posting	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4
Description of Component	Balances	Logical System	Company Code	Account	Ledger
Position of Component in Key	(1)	(2-11)	(12-15)	(16 -25)	(26-27)
Example	S	Q7QCLNT002	F001	0000160000	0L

Package Key for Open Items During Data Extraction: Type O

Components of Key	Type of Posting	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5
Description of Component	Open Items	Logical System	Company Code	Fiscal Year	Account	Period
Position of Component in Key	(1)	(2-11)	(12-15)	(16 - 19)	(20 -29)	(30-31)
Example	O	Q7QCLNT002	F001	2014	0000196000	12

Components of Key	Type of Posting	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4
Description of Component	Open Items	Logical System	Company Code	Fiscal Year	Account 1 to Account 2
Position of Component in Key	(1)	(2-11)	(12-15)	(16 - 19)	(20 -39)
Example	O	Q7QCLNT002	F001	2015	5100000425 5100000454

Package Key for Documents During Data Extraction and Posting: Type D

Components of Key	Type of Posting	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4
Description of Component	Documents	Logical System	Company Code	Fiscal Year	Document numbers from - to

Position of Component in Key	(1)	(2-11)	(12-15)	(16 - 19)	(20 -39)
Example	D	Q7QCLNT002	F001	2015	6100000425 6100000454

1.1.11.9 After the Initial Load

Process

> **Recommendation**
>
> If you are sure that the initial load has been completed successfully, run the report `RFINS_CFIN_CLEAR_INIT_LOAD`. This helps to reduce data volume. For additional information, see SAP Note 2610085.

Once the initial load is complete, carry out the following activities:

1. Compare posting data from Central Finance system against the sender system by running the following reports in the Central Finance system. You can then compare the data with the closing documentation that you created in the sender system before you started the initial load.
   - The financial statements (report `RFBILA00`)
   - The totals report for cost centers (transaction `S_ALR_87013611`)
   - The G/L account balances (report `RFSSLD00`)
   - The compact document journal (report `RFBELJ00`)
   - Optionally: General ledger line items (report `RFSOPO00`)
2. Run the report *Compare Actual and Expected CO Postings in Central Finance.* (`RFINS_CFIN_MATCH_FI_TO_CO`)
   In this activity, you can compare the actual postings to management accounting (CO) with the expected postings. Compare the actual lines of the CO documents with the expected lines and, if necessary, make a manual posting in CO equal to the difference.
3. Carry out spot checks using the following dynamic selections to search for documents originating from the source system:
   - Log. System Source
   - Company Code in Sender System
   - Document No. in Sender System
   - Fiscal Year in Sender System
4. Postprocessing in the Sender System
   - Open the periods in Financial Accounting and in Management Accounting (Plan/Actual)

Schedule Clean-Up Report in Source System

Data relating to FI/CO documents is temporarily stored in log tables in the source system before it can be transferred to Central Finance.

To delete the temporary information from the tables the clean-up program `RFIN_CFIN_CLEANUP` is run and must be scheduled regularly (for example, once a month). In the configuration of this program, you can define for how

many periods a temporarily stored data record is kept before being deleted by the clean-up program (for example, so that an incorrect posting can be corrected).

1.1.11.10 Reset the Initial Load and Clean Up System Data

If the data in in your Central Finance system contains errors or there are problems with the mapping in your system, you may wish to reset the initial load.

You should note that doing so will delete **all** the data created by the initial load in your Central Finance system.

Overview

Overview of Reset Initial Load

Step	Apply	Task	Transaction	System
1	Always	Stop replication of `CFIN_ACCHD` (and `AUFK` and `COBK` if required)	LTRC	SLT
2	Always	Reset transfer status for data transferred via SLT; execute report `DMC_FM_RESTART_COPY_DELETE` for `CFIN_ACCHD` (and for `AUFK` and `COBK` if required - these tables are only applicable if you want to delete all your replicated data.)	*SE38* > *DMC_FM_RESTART_COPY_DELETE*	SLT
3	Always	Check if SAP note 2224892 has been implemented (depending on system release)	`SNOTE`	Source
4	Always	Change `VCFIN_SOURCE_SET` customizing for client(s). Delete the content of the field `LOAD_FINISHED`	*SM3* > *VCFIN_SOURCE_SET*	Source

Step	Apply	Task	Transaction	System
5	Always	Run report `RCFIN_DEL_MIG` (SAP Notes 2111634 and 2182309) • Company Code = XXXX • Clear Online Transfer Tables = X The report resets the data the initial load created in the source system and if you also set the flag *Clear Online Transfer Tables* it also deletes the data the online transfer has created in the source system.	`RCFIN_DEL_MIG`	Source
6	Always	Execute report `RCFIN_DEL_MIG_CO`	`RCFIN_DEL_MIG_CO`	Source
7	Always	Execute report `RFINS_CFIN_CLEAR_INIT_LOAD` • Under *Extraction and Posting Data* set the *Delete All* indicator. • Also set the *Simulation Data* indicator, if you want to delete that as well. This deletes the log data the initial load has created in the Central Finance System (See *Delete the Initial Load* below)	`RFINS_CFIN_CLEAR_INIT_LOAD`	Central Finace
8	Always	Delete all AIF items in the AIF monitor	`/AIF/IFMON`	Central Finance (AIF)

Step	Apply	Task	Transaction	System
9	Optional	When using CO-PA (cost-based approach) delete transaction data using report `RKEDELE1`. SAP Note 21207 describes how to delete a characteristic/value field from an operating concern, however this is customizing so it is not always necessary to delete this too (only applicable for cost based CO-PA).	`RKEDELE1`	Central Finance

1.1.11.10.1 Stop SLT Replication and Reset Transfer Status

Context

Stop SLT Replication/Reset Transfer Status

Procedure

1. In your SLT system, call transation `LTRC` (*SAP LT Replication Server* > *Cockpit*) and select the relevant SLT configuration.
2. On the Table Overview tab, choose the table `CFIN_ACCHD` and then choose *Actions* > *Stop Replication* and then select Stop Load/Replication.

   To carry out a deletion of all replicated data, include the tables `COBK` and `AUFK`.

   Stop Load/Replication stops any current initial load or replication process. Note that stopping the load or replication process for a table will delete any triggers for that table in the source system (and the corresponding logging table). If you want to restart the initial load or replication process for the table, you must start the entire process again. Note that for large tables, this can take a long time.

Reset Transfer Status

Procedure

Call transaction SE38 and enter the report DMC_FM_RESTART_COPY_DELETE Enter the table name CFIN_ACCHD and choose *Reset Transfer Status*. To delete and reset all your initial load data, also include the table names COBK and AUFK.

This program resets the transfer status for data (FI/CO documents and cost objects) already transferred from a source system to Central Finance by deleting the corresponding entries in table DMC_FM_RESTART. It is important to carry out this activity prior to re-loading/replicating data to Central Finance, otherwise no or not all data will be transferred to Central Finance.

1.1.11.10.2 Delete the Initial Load

Context

This report deletes the entries in the database tables which are inserted during extraction, posting, or simulation of the initial load. If you specify the extract and post options, the Central Finance migration log table entries, the Central Finance replicated database table entries and the table of the packaging as well as the application log will be deleted. If you specify the simulate options only, the table of the packaging and the application log will be deleted.

> **Note**
>
> If you need to delete data for a certain initial load group only, then select that initial load group and execute the program.

Procedure

1. In transaction SE38, run report RFINS_CFIN_CLEAR_INIT_LOAD (or call transaction FINS_CFIN_LOAD_DEL).
2. Under *Extraction and Posting Data*, choose *Delete All*.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If you also want to delete data created during simulation of the initial load choose *Simulation Data*.

3. Check the following tables:
   - CFIN_ACCHD ACCHD - Transfer table
   - CFIN_ACCIT - Transfer table for ACCIT

   Optionally, you can also check the following tables
   - CFIN_ACCFI: Transfer table for ACCFI

- CFIN_ACCTX CFIN: Transfer table for ACCTX
- CFIN_ACCCHG: Transfer table for accounting doc. Changes
- CFIN_ACCCR: Transfer table
- CFIN_ACCIT_APP: Transfer table: Appends to ACCIT
- CFIN_ACCIT_CCS: Transfer table for ACCIT_CCS
- CFIN_ACCIT_PDS: Transfer table for ACCIT_PDS
- CFIN_ACCIT_WT CFIN: Withholding tax
- CFIN_ACCPA_CHAR: Transfer table for CO-PA

1.1.11.10.3 Delete AIF Messages

Context

As part of a complete reset of the initial load, you should also delete the AIF Messages in the Central Finance system.

You can view the number of AIF messages (FI documents, CO documents, and cost objects) stored in Central Finance via the AIF Interface Monitor (transaction `/AIF/IFMON`).

To delete these messages/clear the AIF persistence (XML persistence):

Procedure

1. Call transaction `/AIF/PERS_DEL`.
2. Select an interface, period of time, and the status of the messages to be deleted. This report can delete AIF messages of any status. To carry out a complete reset, delete all AIF Messages that correspond to the selected interface (for example, `AC_DOC`). Depending on the number of messages that are to be deleted it may be necessary to run the report in the background.

   Note that this report deletes the messages and they cannot then be restored. You should use this report with caution.
3. Check the AIF Interface Monitor (transaction `/AIF/IFMON`) and confirm that the selected messages have been deleted.

   If you want to carry out an AIF clean-up for FI documents only, delete the AIF messages for the interfaces `AC_DOC` and `AC_DOC_CHG`. If you want to delete **all** of your migrated data and restart the implementation, delete the AIF messages for interfaces `CO_DOC` and `CO_OBJ` too.

Related Information

SAP Note 2334467
SAP Note 2359213

1.1.11.10.4 Clean Up FI & CO Transactional Data

Step	Apply	Task	Transaction	System
1	Always	Reset FI and CO transactional data We recommend that you reset all data posted by the FI/CO transfer of the initial load in the Central Finance system. For this purpose, there are reports available. For more information, see Delete Replicated Documents [page 83]	SE38: Various reports. See the details in the note.	CFIN
2	Optional	See SAP Note 2171525 - Preparation for resetting Central Finance transaction data. This step is optional.	SNOTE	CFIN

1.1.11.10.4.1 Clean-Up Tools (FI and CO)

This is an overview of the tools that can be used to carry out a clean-up of replicated FI and CO data. For more details, see the documentation on the individual tools.

FI Transactional Data

`RFINS_CFIN_DOCUMENTS_DELETE`

CO Transactional Data

FINS_CFIN_CO_DOCS_IL_RESET - CO Initial Load Reset

After the CO initial load, it may be necessary to clean up (delete) the CO documents in the Central Finance system that have been replicated from the source system.

FINS_CFIN_CO_DOC_DEL – CO Document Deletion

This tool is used to delete one or more CO documents in the Central Finance system. The documents must be replicated from the source system.

FINS_CFIN_CO_DOC_CRCT – CO Central Reversal with Reposting

This tool is used to reverse a CO document in the Central Finance system. The document must be replicated from the source system through the Central Finance interface. If the document is already reversed or is a reversal document itself, it will not be reversed by this tool.

After the document is successfully reversed, the system will automatically carry out replication again for the document, based on source data stored in AIF.

Clean Up CO Cost Object Data - Delete Orders and Assignment

1. Delete internal order (AUFK) using transaction CFIN_CO_MAPPING_DEL.
2. Delete CO orders using transaction OK05.
3. Reset the number range for orders using transaction KONK.
4. Reset the number range for CO documents using transaction KANK.

1.1.11.10.4.2 Delete Master Data (Optional)

To delete master data (GL accounts, customer, vendor) use program SAPF019 (transaction OBR2).

To delete key mapping for business partners, use transaction BUPA_DEL

To delete cost centers use transaction KS14.

To delete the cost center to hierarchy assignment, use transaction OKENN.

The above master data only represents a sub-set of possible master data that may need to be reset. It may also be necessary to delete additional master data (for example profit centers), however, this master data is not specific to a Central Finance environment.

1.1.11.10.5 Initial Load Data: Retention Time and Deletion of Application Log

To delete sensitive, personal data in your target system that is written to the application log during the initial load, you can use transaction SLG2 (*Application Log: Delete Expired Logs*).

Depending on whether you are deleting data from the simulation of the initial load or from the posting of initial load data, you must enter one of two sub-objects on the initial screen:

- For the activities *Simulate Mapping* and *Simulate Posting*, choose the sub-object `FSIN_CFIN_ILSIMUL`.
- For the activities *Post Initial Load Data* and *Execute Initial Load for Initial Load Group* (for the step *Start Posting*), choose the sub-object `FINS_CFIN_INITLOAD`.

Retention Time

You can choose to delete only logs that have reached their expiration date. As a standard, the expiration date is one year in the future.

Alternatively, you can choose to delete logs immediately.

If you choose to delete logs immediately, you can also then delete specific logs by entering the external ID of the mass data run in question.

To find the external ID, drill down from the Monitor by clicking on the *Run ID*.

1.1.12 Delete Replicated Documents

If you wish to delete FI and CO documents from your *Central Finance* system - whether they have been transferred via the initial load or via ongoing replication - there are different tools that you can use to do so:

- Delete FI Documents
  - Delete single FI documents
    To delete single FI documents, you can use the report `FINS_DELETE_DOCUMENT`. For more information, see SAP Note 2329453.
    Note that this report is **not** suitable if you want to delete a large number of documents or a complete initial load for one or more company codes.
  - Delete all FI documents for a source company code
    You might want to delete all documents in one or more company codes, which have been replicated from a source system during the initial load, or documents which have been replicated during the ongoing replication. For this purpose, the program `RFINS_CFIN_DOCUMENTS_DELETE` (transaction code `FINS_CFIN_DOC_DEL`) is available. It uses packaging and parallelization to facilitate the deletion of a large number of documents. Follow-on documents, such as a CO document originating from an FI document, are also deleted:
    - The program allows the deletion of FI documents only, if the company code is **not** used productively.
    - If the company code is used productively, you must use the reversal functions.

    Because the main purpose of this report is to delete all FI documents for one or more company codes, it makes no sense to keep the `BKPF` entries for such documents. For more information on the program, please see the program documentation in the system and SAP Note 2548002.
- Delete CO Documents
  - Delete single CO documents
    You might want to delete a small number of CO documents, for example if the CO document has been replicated twice to the Central Finance system by mistake. In this case, you can use the transaction code `CFIN_CO_DOC_DEL`. Please read the application help before using this report. This report is not suitable if you want to delete a large number of documents or a complete initial load for one or more company codes.

- Delete all CO documents for a source controlling area or source company code
  You might want to delete all documents in a company code or a controlling area, which have been replicated from a source system during the initial load and later ongoing replication. For this purpose, you can use the transaction code `CFIN_CO_INIT_DEL`. Please read the application help before using it. This deletion report is only recommended if the company code or the controlling area is not used productively. Otherwise, please use the reverse and repost report (transaction code:`CFIN_CO_DOC_CRCT`) to do the correction.

See Also

For more information, see SAP Note 2457869.

1.1.13 Comparison Reports

Use

The comparison reports help you, as a *Central Finance* user, to analyze the journal entries and the balances and line items of G/L accounts for financial accounting. For controlling you can analyze internal CO documents, credit or debit amounts per cost element and line items of CO documents between the source and the *Central Finance* system.

Features

In *Central Finance* you can initially check, whether all journal entries from financial accounting (FI) or all controlling (CO) documents from the source system have been posted in the *Central Finance* system as expected. Controlling documents are internal CO documents that are transferred with the CO interface and posted to *Central Finance*. After this, you can go into details and check, whether credit, debit amounts per G/L account or cost element are the same in the source and the *Central Finance* system, or whether for all line items for selected general ledger (G/L) accounts or cost elements in the source system, line items exist in the *Central Finance* system and total the same amount.

You execute all comparison reports in the *Central Finance* system.

Central Finance: Comparison Reports List

Report Name	Purpose	Transaction
Central Finance: Comparison of FI Document Headers	Checks whether all journal entries (accounting documents) from the source system have been posted in the *Central Finance* system as expected.	`FINS_CFIN_DFV_FI_NUM`

Report Name	Purpose	Transaction
Central Finance: Comparison of FI Balances	Checks whether the debit or credit amount per G/L account is the same in a source and *Central Finance* system.	`FINS_CFIN_DFV_FI_BAL`
Central Finance: Comparison of FI Line Items	Checks whether all FI line items for selected G/L accounts and document number in a source system and *Central Finance* system total the same amount.	`FINS_CFIN_DFV_FI_DOC`
Central Finance: Comparison of CO Document Headers	Checks whether all internal controlling documents (secondary postings) that have been transferred with the CO interface, have been posted in the *Central Finance* system as expected.	`FINS_CFIN_DFV_CO_NUM`
Central Finance: Comparison of CO Balances	Checks whether debit or credit totals for cost elements used in secondary postings are identical in a source system and *Central Finance* system.	`FINS_CFIN_DFV_CO_BAL`
Central Finance: Comparison of CO Line Items	Checks whether all CO line items for selected cost elements and document number in a source system and *Central Finance* system total the same amount.	`FINS_CFIN_DFV_CO_DOC`

For more information, please display the report documentation of the system by calling up the transactions listed above and click the I-Button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with *More* > *Program Documentation.*.

The transactions are also part of the user role `SAP_SFIN_CFIN_ACCOUNTANT` which can be assigned to your user.

1.1.13.1 Business Process Monitoring in SAP Solution Manager

Use

To check, whether the number of journal entries to be replicated from a source to the *Central Finance* system is within a certain range expected, you can monitor the following two reports with *Data Consistency Monitoring* which is part of *Business Process Monitoring* in the *SAP Solution Manager*:

- *Central Finance: Comparison of FI Document Headers*
- *Central Finance: Comparison of CO Document Headers*

This allows you to automate the manual evaluation of the results in the batch job spool list. It also offers you a central alert inbox or notifications being sent.

Prerequisites

- You have created a variant for the reports in the *Central Finance* system.
- You have scheduled a job for the reports in the *Central Finance* system.
- The Add-On `ST-A/PI` Version 01S Support Package 3 or higher (*Solution Tools Application Plug-In*) is available with the *Central Finance* system.

How-to Set up Business Process Monitoring for the Comparison Reports

For general information about the set up procedure, please refer to the Setup Guides for the *Business Process Monitoring* depending on your *SAP Solution Manager* release. Once you are performing the steps in the set up procedure, you can find the monitors for the reports by filtering for *Application Area* (Controlling or Financial Accounting) or *Data Consistency*:

- Monitor ID: `DCCFCODC`
  Monitor Name: *Central Finance Reconciliation: CO Document Count*
- Monitor ID: `DCCFFIDC`
  Monitor Name: *Central Finance Reconciliation: FI Document Count*

As part of the set up, you fill in the following information:

- The name of the report variant
- The scheduling for the data collection
- The thresholds for alerting
- Optional settings for automatic notifications or incidents creation

See Also

- For more information about *Business Process Monitoring* in *SAP Solution Manager*, see Business Process Operations.
- For more information about the set up procedure, see the Setup Guides for *Business Process Monitoring* on https://wiki.scn.sap.com/wiki/display/SM/Business+Process+Monitoring.

1.1.14 Handling of Open Items

In the source system, open items can be cleared as part of a payment run or can be cleared manually.

By implementing SAP Note 2292043 in your source systems it is possible to transfer clearings to Central Finance. The functionality is activated by implementing the note and then performing transaction `FINS_MIG_CJ3`. Open items are then no longer technically cleared but reflect the clearing status of the item in the source system.

> **Note**
>
> Before you activate this functionality, carefully read SAP Note 2292043.

> **Note**
>
> You should also make yourself familiar with these restrictions before you set up your target system as a Central Finance system, even if you do not activate the transfer of clearings until a later point in time. This is because some configuration settings (for example, currency settings relating to company codes) cannot be changed later.

Prerequisites

Before you implement the Note, you must have completed the Central Finance initial load.

If you have not done so, it is possible that not all technically cleared items will be reopened by transaction `FINS_MIG_CJ3` in the target system and the affected clearings will not be able to be processed later on.

You are using Application Interface Framework (AIF) for error handling in the target system.

Procedure

Once you have implemented the note:

- Start transaction `FINS_MIG_CJ3` in the Central Finance system to reopen the items which have been technically cleared in the target system and which are still open in the source system.
- Use transaction `FINS_MIG_MONITOR_CJ3` in the Central Finance system to check whether all relevant documents have been successfully processed.
- Make sure you finish processing of the documents in `FINS_MIG_MONITOR_CJ3` before triggering any follow-up activities.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the processing of clearing data in Central Finance:

- **Currency Configurations**
  The currency settings of the company codes and ledgers in the Central Finance system need to be setup identically to the ones of the corresponding company codes and ledgers in the source systems.
  For a clearing posting transferred to Central Finance, the amounts of additional currencies are always translated with the exchange rate of the current translation date. An open item, however, has to be cleared with the exchange rate of the translation date when the open item was originally posted.
  So, in the current scope of the functionality, the clearing would not balance to zero for each currency and differences would not be posted as an exchange rate difference in case of additional or different local currencies in the Central Finance system.
  Example
  Open items and clearings are transferred from company code A in the sender system to company code B in the target system.
  Company code A in the sender system has only one local currency.

Company code B in the target system has the same local currency as company code A and an additional second local currency.
If the exchange rate of the second local currency is changed between when the invoice is posted and when the corresponding clearing document is posted, the line item containing the resulting exchange rate difference for the second local currency will be missing in the clearing document in the target system.

> **Note**
>
> If you create a company code in Central Finance, by default the controlling area currency type is created as a local currency in FI. If your source system does not use the controlling area currency type as a local currency in FI you must also remove this setting in the Central Finance system.
>
> To check or change the setting, see the fields "1st FI currency", "2nd FI currency" and "3rd FI currency" in the transaction `FINSC_LEDGER` for the company code in question.
>
> You define the currency type for the controlling area currency in transaction `OX06`.

- **Foreign currency revaluations**
  If the source system is on classic GL, foreign currency revaluations are posted with a different logic than in S/4HANA or New GL. In classic GL, the foreign currency revaluation correction differences can be stored in the open item (`BSEG-BDIF*`) which was used to explain the balance of the corresponding balance sheet correction amount.
  In S/4HANA the valuation differences are not stored in the open item.
  If the foreign currency revaluation is performed in the source system, the valuation differences amount per item cannot be transferred to the Central Finance system. As a consequence, the balance on the balance sheet correction account can only be explained in the source system.
  The same applies for Exchange Rate Gain/Loss Realized (`BSEG-RDIF*`), Realized Exchange Rate Gain/Loss for partial payments and Penalty Charge Amounts (`BSEG-PENLC*`).
- **Differences in number of currency decimals between source system and Central Finance system**
  The Central Finance system needs to be configured in a way that at least as many decimals are defined for a currency as maintained in the source system.
  If more than one source system is connected, the Central Finance system needs to have as many decimals set for each currency as defined in the source system with the highest number of decimals for this currency (if the source system currency decimals are maintained different).
  This is needed to prevent rounding differences which would occur in the target system otherwise. These rounding differences could lead to lost open items if very small amounts are rounded to zero amount. This would prevent subsequent clearings which reference these open items.
  Additionally, rounding differences would lead to clearings which would not balance to zero and reset clearings would also fail.
- **Cross-Company postings from the Reconciliation Ledger (transaction `KALC`)**
  Offsetting lines on company code clearing accounts resulting from postings of the reconciliation ledger (transaction `KALC`) can be managed as open items in the source system.
  Clearings of these open items cannot be transferred to the Central Finance system with the current functional scope.
- **Document splitting**
  The settings of document splitting need to be set up the same way in the source and Central Finance systems. Replication into Central Finance with document splitting active from systems where document splitting is inactive is not an out-of-the-box feature of the product.
  For follow-up costs (such as cash discount, exchange rate differences, or penalty interests) or closing activities in FI (for example, revaluation of open items, Balance Sheet Supplement, Open Item Analysis) splitting characteristics are derived by the clearing transaction or the closing transactions in the source system. If the

splitting configuration is set up differently in the source system, characteristics might be missing and the posting might be denied.

- **Document summarization**
  This is essential because the clearing transfer function can only work if the number of clearing-relevant line items (`BSEG`) per transaction is the same in the source and Central Finance systems.
  If you used the activity **FI Summarization Dependent on the Object Type** (transaction `OBCY`) in the source system you can use the activity **Enhanced Document Summarization in FI** (transaction `OBCYX`) in the Central Finance system. In this activity, you can also configure summarization per company code. This allows you to harmonize configuration of your Central Finance system with your source systems. However, this will not work if you have multiple logical systems with different summarization settings that replicate to the same company code.
- **Settlements of Advance Payment Transfer Postings in Real Estate Management**
  Clearings that result from settlements of advance payment transfer postings in Real Estate Management (especially SAP transactions: `RESCSE`, `RESCBC`, `RESRSE`, `RESRBCSINGLE`, `RESCSECO`, `RESCSETN`) do not clear in the Central Finance system. The postings are transferred but the clearing is not executed.
- **Clearing of Open Items Transferred by the Initial Load**
  Clearing of open items which have been transferred by initial load: only open items which have been transferred after implementation of SAP note 2210341 (source system) can be cleared successfully. If this note was not applied before transfer by initial load, the resulting open items do not have a reference to their predecessor in their line items (`BUZEI_SENDER`) which makes a clearing processing impossible in the target system.
- **Postings from Loans Accounting (TR-LO-AC)**
  Clearings from Loans Accounting do not clear in the Central Finance system.
  The postings are transferred but the clearing is not executed.
- **Open-Item Managed GL Accounts**
  Clearing transfer can only work properly, if open item-managed GL accounts from the source system are mapped to GL accounts in the Central Finance system which are also open-item managed. Otherwise the replicated clearing transactions run into error.
- **Withholding Tax**
  If withholding tax is calculated at payment in the source system the withholding tax of the according invoice in Central Finance is not updated.

1.1.15 Special Business Transactions: Additional Information

Cross-Company Code Postings with Document Splitting in the Target System

If you have activated document splitting in the target system, you should take into account the following information regarding cross-company code postings.

Ongoing Replication

To ensure that cross-company code postings are correctly replicated, all relevant company codes must be activated for transfer, otherwise, only documents of the active company codes will be transferred. This is likely to result in errors because the document splitter cannot determine the relevant split information from the documents that are skipped due to inactive company codes.

Initial Load

In the initial load of documents, postings are grouped into packages according to company code. If all of the company codes involved in the cross-company posting are included in the initial load, the documents will be

posted correctly but document splitting will not be able to access the necessary information from the other company code document items. This is likely to result in posting errors. In this case, you should deactivate document splitting from the initial load of documents for postings of this type.

To do so, in the BAdI - Enhance Standard Processing of Posting Data set the structure field `ACCHD-NOSPLIT` as follows:

```
method IF_BADI_FINS_CFIN_AC_INTERFACE~PREPARE_INPUT_DATA.
      if CS_POSTING_DATA-ACCHD-TRANSACTION_TYPE = IF_FIN_CFIN_CONSTANTS-
GC_TRANS_TYPE_INITLOAD_FI_DOC.
         CS_POSTING_DATA-ACCHD-NOSPLIT = ABAP_TRUE.
      endif.
endmethod.
```

Company Codes Belonging to the Same Tax Group

If you choose to work with initial load groups (as described under FI Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes or for Selected Company Codes - Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents [page 57]), we recommend that you include in the same initial load group **all** company codes that belong to the same tax group.

Handling of Reversals

Reversed document not available in Central Finance system

When reversing transactions are posted in Central Finance via AIF the following issues may occur:

- If the reversal was posted as a reference-based reversal in the source system (processing via FM `AC_DOCUMENT_REVERSE`), for example, a reversal posted via transaction VF11 or VF02 (SD invoice reversal) or via `BAPI_ACC_DOCUMENT_REV_POST`, while the reversed document has never been replicated into Central Finance, the transaction can't be posted. AIF displays error "Referenced document not yet posted (Comp.Code &1, F.Year &2, Document &3)" (FINS_CFIN_AC_DOC051) in such cases.
-
- If the reversed document was not covered by the initial load of documents (or ongoing transfer) but was posted via the initial load of open items, then the reversal document reverses just the open item document, which does not appropriately reflect the postings of the reversal document in the source system, because different accounts are addressed (substitution account instead of reconciliation account).

For more information on how to deal with these reversals, see SAP Note 2338908 - Central Finance: Processing of reversals for documents which are not available in the target system.

Posting of reversal in Central Finance system not possible

In some cases, a reversal document has been posted in the source system with transactions `VF11` and `FB08` or via BAPI `BAPI_ACC_DOCUMENT_REV_POST`. However, posting of the replicated document in the Central Finance system fails with an error message. For information on how to deal with this, see SAP Note 2354289.

1.1.16 Additional Settings and Enhancements

1.1.16.1 Settings for Decimals and Currencies

In some cases, it may be necessary to make certain settings in Central Finance relating to decimals and currencies.

Define Decimal Places for Currencies in Source Systems

You carry out this activity in Customizing for Central Finance under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Set Up Systems* ▶.

In this activity you specify the number of decimal places that are defined for currencies in the source system, if this number is different than in the Central Finance system. Note that this does not change the settings for decimal places in either system but allows the Central Finance system to handle the different settings correctly.

> **Note**
>
> You should bear in mind that several scenarios, such as Clearing Transfer, Central Tax, and Central Payment, do not allow differing decimal settings. In particular, once ongoing replication has been started, decreasing the number of decimals will lead to errors.

Define Accounts for Rounding Differences from Differing Decimal Settings

You carry out this activity in Customizing for Central Finance under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *Set Up Systems* ▶.

In this activity you define accounts to which rounding differences resulting from differing decimal settings are posted.

BAdI: Adjust Decimals

You carry out this activity in Customizing for Central Finance under ▶ *Central Finance: Target System Settings* ▶ *BAdIs: Central Finance* ▶.

The Business-Add-In `BADI_FINS_CFIN_CURR_ADJ` is used in the mapping step of the Central Finance accounting document replication process in the target system.

It allows you to replace the SAP standard logic related to the general handling of differences in the number of decimal places for currencies between source systems and the Central Finance system.

1.1.17 Side Panels in Central Finance

You can use side panels to display corresponding information from the Central Finance system when you are working in a source system transaction.

When you are working in the Central Finance system, you can display information from the corresponding source system.

Regardless of the system from which you access the side panel, they always run on the Central Finance system.

Note that side panels can only run on classic SAP GUI transactions in (NetWeaver) Business Client. They cannot be accessed from UI5 Fiori apps.

1.1.17.1 Setting Up Side Panels

Context

To work with side panels, you must first install and set up (NetWeaver) Business Client for Desktop version 3.5 PL5 or version 4.0 or higher. For more information, see SAP Business Client.

Note that side panels do not work if you simply use SAP Business Client to log on to your SAP Logon connections. First you need to configure a Business Client connection for each system for which you want to enable side panels. For information on how to do this, see Side Panel.

Set Up Roles

In the Central Finance system, copy the role menu from the role `SAP_SFIN_CFIN_SP_MENU` to all the roles in the source systems from which you want to access the side panels.

For information on how to do this, see Remote Systems.

Set up an RFC connection from the source system to a Central Finance system. Since the side panels are based on WebDynpro, a HTTP or HTTPS connection (type H) besides ABAP connection (type 3) is required.

Assign users in all systems for which the side panels should be displayed. If you make the assignments in the Central Finance system, source system data can be accessed via the side panel.

Since the side panels are run on the Central Finance system, all users who you want to allow to see the side panels when they are working in the source system must also have a user in the Central Finance system.

Create roles in the Central Finance system and add the authorization defaults for the following objects:

- Web dynpro application configuration `FINS_CFIN_SP_ACDOC` to use FI Document side panel
- Web dynpro application configuration `FINS_CFIN_SP_MD` to use Master Data side panel
- Transaction `FINS_CFINS_AIF` to open AIF cockpit from side panel

It may be necessary to assign additional authorization objects to enable users to jump directly to the transaction to display FI document data and master data.

Maintain organizational levels and assign users to the roles as required.

Basis Connections

We recommend that you either set up an SSO scenario using client certificates (see: X.509 Client Certificates) or to use log on tickets (see Logon Tickets).

This ensures that the user does not have to manually log on to the Central Finance system when opening the side panel.

Side panels that run on the Central Finance system need to retrieve some data from the source systems via RFC. To enable this, you must configure an RFC connection and assign it to the Side Panel usage in Customizing of Central Finance.

You do this in the activity Maintain Source Systems and RFC Assignments.

Use the role `SAP_SFIN_CFIN_SP_RFC` as a template to assign the required authorizations for the RFC user in the source systems.

Set Up Side Panels

The last step is to enable side panels in the Central Finance system and activate SAP GUI scripting in read-only mode (at a minimum) in all systems for which you want to display side panels. For more information, see Getting Started with Side Panel Configurations.

Side Panels and CHIPs

Two side panels and 13 CHIPs are delivered with Central Finance:

1. Side Panel: CFIN FI Document
    1. FI Document – Header
    2. FI Document - Entry View Items
    3. FI Document - G/L View Items
    4. FI Document – Account Mapping
    5. FI Document - Clearing Status
    6. FI Document - Cost Object
    7. FI Document - Cost Center
    8. FI Document – Customer
    9. FI Document - Vendor
2. Side Panel: MD: CFIN Master Data
    1. Master Data - Cost Center
    2. Master Data - Customer
    3. Master Data - G/L Account
    4. Master Data - Vendor

Customizing

For each side panel there is one catalogue with the same name containing all the CHIPs for the side panel. You can create your own side panels and add one or several of the provided CHIPs to it. You can also combine the Central

Finance CHIPs with other CHIPs on customized side panels. In addition, you can remove individual CHIPs from the predefined side panels via customizing.

CHIPs for which no data can be retrieved from the current transaction screen are hidden.

In the menu role, you define which side panel is shown for which transaction is defined in the menu role. The application alias of the folder contains a list of transaction codes. All side panels assigned to the folder will open when accessing one of those transactions. If more than one side panel applies to the same transaction the user can select the active side panel from a dropdown.

The visual settings for each CHIP can also be changed from default via customizing. You can access the customizing for a CHIP via the menu entry "Customize Form" of the tray menu of each CHIP.

Per default, the CHIPs expand to display all lines in table views. This setting can be overridden in Customizing and you can choose to display a fixed number of rows instead.

Personalization

Users can also override the default settings that control which CHIPs are shown on which side panel and what the CHIPs look like via personalization.

Personalization is stored per user ID. For the table views in the CHIPs there is a button that allows you to access personalization directly. Here, you can choose which columns to hide and in which order to display information. Personalization can be reset at any time. The display then returns to the default defined in customizing (if any) or delivered as part of the standard configuration.

Links

Most CHIPs contain links. When the user clicks a link, the corresponding object is opened in a new transaction window. For example, when you click the document number in the FI Document - Header CHIP, the corresponding FI document will open. Depending on the link the object will be opened either in the source or in the Central Finance system. You should bear in mind that the side panel for the newly opened transaction will not work properly if you jump from one system to another. This is because the business client will always consider the system that the user originally logged on to as the system of the main transaction. This means that if you log on to the source system and then jump to a document inside the Central Finance system, the side panel will still assume you are working in the source system and therefore will not be able to fetch the corresponding document inside the side panel.

1.1.17.2 CHIP Details

1. FI Document – Header
   If you open this CHIP in the Central Finance system, it displays the corresponding sender document from the source system.
   If you open this CHIP in the source system, it displays the corresponding Central Finance document. If the source transaction displays information about the invoice (business object `BUS2081`) or billing document (business object `VBRK`), the CHIP fetches the corresponding FI documents based on the reference information in field `AWKEY` of table `BKPF`.
   If there is more than one document that matches, the first document will be displayed. In this case, there is a dropdown list on top of the CHIP that lists all matching documents, allowing the user to change the selection. If the user selects another document, all CHIPS on the same side panel that refer to the Central Finance FI document will be refreshed with the corresponding data of the selected document. If the header is not on the side panel, all CHIPS referring to the FI document always display only the first matching document.

If no Central Finance document can be found. the system refers to the AIF log for the source document. If no source document number is available, the system will try to fetch the source document number for the matching AWKEY in the source system first. If there are AIF error messages for the source document they will be displayed in the message area of the side panel and a button is displayed in the header CHIP to enable the user to jump directly to the AIF cockpit to reprocess this document. If no information can be retrieved from the error cockpit, an error message is displayed telling the user that there is no Central Finance document for this source FI document.
Note that all CHIPS referring to FI documents only work if the document display is set to ALV Grid Control in Transaction `FB00` (Account Editing Options). For technical reasons, the screen fields that determine the full key of the document to be displayed cannot be transferred to the side panel if you choose **Classic Display** or **ALV Classic List**.

2. FI Document - Entry View Items
   This CHIP displays all line items of the entry view for the document as selected in the Header. If you are using the line item view in the main transaction, only those entry view items that correspond to the line item that is shown in the main transaction are displayed. The connection on line item level between the source and Central Finance systems is made in the field `BUZEI_SENDER` field in the table `BSEG`.
3. FI Document - G/L View Items
   This CHIP displays all line items of the G/L view of the leading ledger for the document selected in the header. Since there is no technical connection between line items in the entry view and line items of G/L view this CHIP always shows all line items regardless of whether you are using the header or the line item view in the main transaction. This CHIP is disabled when the user is working in the Central Finance system.
4. FI Document – Account Mapping
   This CHIP displays the G/L accounts from the source document entry view that are mapped to the G/L accounts of the corresponding line items of target document entry view. If the user is working in the line item view in the main transaction, it only displays the account mapping for the selected line item.
5. FI Document - Clearing Status
   This CHIP displays the line item mapping between the source and Central Finance systems and the clearing status of the Central Finance document if opened from the source system or of the source document if opened in the Central Finance system.
6. FI Document - Cost Object
   This CHIP works in the same way as **Account Mapping** but for cost object data.
7. FI Document - Cost Center
   This CHIP works in the same way as **Account Mapping** but for cost center data.
8. FI Document – Customer
   This CHIP works in the same way as **Account Mapping** but for customer data.
9. FI Document – Vendor
   This CHIP works in the same way as **Account Mapping** but for vendors.
10. Master Data - Cost Center
    This CHIP displays the master data for a cost center.
    If the user is working in the line item view of an FI document in the main transaction, the system will fetch the cost center of the corresponding line item in the document as selected in **FI Document – Header**. If (as it is delivered in standard) the **FI Document – Header** is not on the same side panel as this CHIP, the mapping of the first matching document is always used. In most cases this should lead to the same result. If you need to be able to choose from which document the mapping should be used, you must add the **FI – Document Header** to the same side panel as the master data CHIPS.
    If the user is not working in the line item view but there is a cost center on the screen, the system accesses the mapping tool in the Central Finance system to get the mapped cost center. This scenario only works if the user is working in the source system because there could be more than one source system with different mappings and the master data side panels do not currently support the selection of multiple mappings.

11. Master Data – Customer
    Works in the same way as **Master Data – Cost Center** but for customer data.
12. Master Data - G/L Account
    Works in the same way as **Master Data – Cost Center** but for G/L account data.
13. Master Data – Vendor
    Works in the same way as **Master Data – Cost Center** but for vendor data.

1.2 Central Tax Reporting

1.2.1 Central Tax Reporting: Introduction

When FI and CO documents are replicated from source systems to a Central Finance system, tax-relevant data is also replicated.

When Central Payment is activated, which is done on a company code basis, it becomes necessary for some tax-relevant postings to be made in the Central Finance system. As a result, tax reporting must also be carried out in the Central Finance system, based on the documents in the Central Finance system, whether they have been replicated to the system from a source system or posted there directly.

This document describes both the checks that are available to ensure that the tax-relevant data posted in the Central Finance system is accurate for the purposes of reporting tax and the tax-relevant reports that can be run in a Central Finance system and the restrictions that apply to these reports.

1.2.2 Central Tax Reporting: Prerequisites

1.2.2.1 Before You Start

If you already have an active Central Finance system, your tax-relevant data may not be correct. Therefore, before implementing Central Payment, it will either be necessary to reload all of your data with the tax checks activated or to carry out certain clean-up activities. In order to do this we recommend that you engage a consultant.

SAP Notes

See SAP Note 2509047 *Central Finance: Required SAP Notes to support Tax Reporting out of the Central Finance System* for details about other SAP Notes that you need to take into account.

General Prerequisites

You must enable the enhanced tax checks (tax configuration consistency check and tax recalculation check) far enough in advance so that payment-relevant open items that are transferred as part of ongoing replication are posted with accurate tax data.

1.2.2.2 Tax Reporting in Source System

Before you start tax reporting out of a Central Finance system, you must have completed tax reporting from your source system for periods for which only open items and balances are included in the initial load. For more information, see Initial Load of Open Items.

1.2.2.3 Rounding of Tax Values

When tax is posted, the posted values must not be rounded. Therefore, the currencies involved in the transaction must not have fewer decimal places in the Central Finance system than they do in the source system.

In the IMG activity *Define Decimal Places for Currencies in Source Systems* you can identify currencies that have different numbers of decimals in the source system and the target system. You must then ensure that each currency in your Central Finance system has at least as many decimals as in the connected source systems.

If you are already working with an active Central Finance system and then decide to activate Central Payment and your decimal settings for currencies do not fulfill this requirement, it will be necessary to start your Central Finance implementation again from the beginning.

.

1.2.3 Configuration Consistency Checks

To ensure that postings that are replicated to Central Finance are consistent for the purposes of reporting tax, it is necessary to make sure that the tax-related configuration settings of the source systems match the configuration settings in the Central Finance system.

For example, a tax code in the source system has the tax category “input tax”. In the Central Finance system, the corresponding tax code (which may have been mapped) has the tax category “output tax”.

If this inconsistency were not detected, it would lead to errors in tax reporting from the Central Finance system.

In the IMG activity *Activate VAT Configuration Check for Company Codes*, you can activate or deactivate the tax configuration consistency checks and tax recalculation checks for combinations of individual source company codes and source systems.

1.2.3.1 Tax Configuration Consistency Checks

If customizing entities for which configuration does not match in the source and target system are involved in a replicated FI/CO posting, the Central Finance system stops the posting.

The system issues an error message describing the error and telling you where you can correct it. To make the correction, it may be necessary to introduce new customizing entities or add mappings.

Once the incorrect configuration has been corrected the AIF messages can be restarted so that the documents are posted.

1.2.3.2 Customizing Entities Involved in the Checks

The following tables are involved in the checks:

- Company Code (T001)
- Countries (T005)
- Tax Keys (T007A)
- Tax Processing in Accounting (T007B)
- Client-Specific FI Settings (T000F)
- Customizing of Tax on Sales/Purchases - Control of Screen (TVAT001)
- Description of Tax Jurisdiction Code Structure (TTXD)

For the complete list, see SAP Note 2494127.

1.2.3.3 Install SAP System Landscape Transformation Server Content

To enable the checks during posting, the source system configuration data is replicated via SLT into dedicated target system configuration tables.

This required content is described in SAP Note 2494127.

1.2.3.4 Tax Recalculation Check

When postings are replicated to Central Finance, the system recalculates tax values based on the configuration of the Central Finance system and compares the expected outcome with the replicated values to be posted and issues an error if a significant difference is detected.

Prerequisites for this check:

• The tax code must be configured with the indicator *Error Message for Invalid Tax Amount* (field label *Check-ID*) set (`T007A-PRUEF = 'X'`).

• In addition, an appropriate tolerance must be configured for the *Tolerance Percentage Rate for Tax Calculation*. This tolerance percentage rate defines, for the tax code, the percentage rate which is accepted as tolerance between a calculated value and a value which was replicated. This setting also applies to the values which are entered for documents posted directly in the Central Finance system.

The *Tolerance Percentage Rate for Tax Calculation* must be set to check the value strictly, that is, as close to zero as possible.

Note

The tolerance amount arises from the application of percentage rates to the amount determined by the system. If the difference between the tax value replicated and the value calculated by the system is lower than the tolerance amount, the document is posted by the system and no warning or error message is issued.

The following cases are excluded from tax recalculation:

Description	Logical Constraint
Postings that originate from contract accounting	BKPF-awtyp = 'FKKSU'
Postings that originate from sales and distribution	BKPF-awtyp = 'VBRK'
Postings that originate from CRM-billing	BKPF-awtyp = 'BEBD'
Postings with special G/L transaction type down payment request and with tax code	BSEG-umsks = 'A' and BSEG-mwskz NE space
Cross-company posting	BSEG-ktosl = 'BUV'
Summarization over tax jurisdiction code	Structure of jurisdiction code specified for the schema of the country and BSEG-TAXPS is initial
Posting with origin HR that have been split due to technical reasons	BKPF-awtyp = 'HRPAY' and BSEG-ktosl = 'HRA'
Postings that have been split with classical split logic	BKPF-awtyp not in ('MKPF', 'RMRP', 'VBRK', 'WBRK', 'BEBD') and BKPF-xsplit = 'X'
Initial load	Transaction type = 'O'

Recommendation

For transactions excluded from this check, we recommend that you test the replicated tax data with the Fiori App *Tax Declaration Reconciliation* for all relevant tax rates.

1.2.4 Tax Reporting Based on Postings from the Initial Load

Initial Load of Documents

Reporting of deferred tax is not supported for documents that were transferred as part of the initial load of documents.

Initial Load of Open Items

Open items are transferred without any tax information and without the other line items (income and expense).

Therefore, you should note the following:

- Central Finance does not support tax reporting for those periods of the initial load for which only balances and open items are transferred.
  For these periods, tax reporting must be done out of the source system and must be completed before you start reporting taxes out of the Central Finance system.
  Central Payment must not be activated until this task has been completed.
- Reporting of deferred tax is not supported for open items that were transferred as part of the initial load of open items and balances.
- If tax reporting is carried out based on selection via posting date (`BUDAT`) or tax reporting date (`BKPF-VATDATE`) then, once you have transitioned to central tax reporting, you should not make retrospective postings into the periods which were covered by the initial load of open items and balances only.

1.2.5 Overview of Supported Reports

This section describes the reports that are supported while also describing any relevant limitations.

For any reports that are not mentioned in this section, you should assume that they are **not** currently supported.

1.2.5.1 Country-Specific Requirements

> **Note**
>
> This document does not cover country-specific tax reporting capabilities.

Official Document Numbering (ODN)

Central Finance does not currently support the concept of official document numbering. Consequently, tax reporting for countries where official document numbering is a legal requirement is not supported.

1.2.5.2 Core Tax Reports

Technical Name	Description	Remarks
RFUMSV00	Advance Return for Tax on Sales/ Purchases	Restrictions apply
RFUVDE00	Print Program: Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases (Germany)	Same restrictions apply as for RFUMSV00
RFUMSV10	Additional List for Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases	Restrictions apply
RFID_PTVPRADPRC00	Pro-Rata adjustments due to PR calculation	Must be tested in the project
RFID_PTVPRADPRV00	Pro-Rata adjustments due to PR variation	Must be tested in the project
RFUMSRVG00	VAT Refund	Must be tested in the project
RFUMSV35	Tax Adjustment	Must be tested in the project
RFASLM00	EC Sales List	Restrictions apply
RFASLD20	EC Sales List in Data Medium Exchange Format	Restrictions apply
Fiori App	Tax Reconciliation Account Balance	
Fiori App	Tax Declaration Reconciliation	

Restrictions Applying to these Reports

- RFUMSV00 - Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases
  If the posting in question was triggered by a gift invoice from SD, business partner-related information will be missing from the report.
- RFUVDE00 - Print Program: Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases (Germany)
  If the posting in question was triggered by a gift invoice from SD, business partner-related information will be missing from the report.
  Data from transfer posting of deferred tax will be missing.
- RFUMSV10 - Additional List for Advance Return for Tax on Sales/Purchases
  - To enable access to cross-company documents which are connected via BKPF-BVORG (number of the cross-company code posting transaction) for documents from the initial load you must have implemented SAP Note 2489200 before the initial load for those documents was carried out.
  - Some data related to accounts for Purchase Account Management (for example for IT and FR) may be missing from the report.

- Some data from FI Contract Accounting (FI-CA) and HR Payroll (HRPAY) may be missing from the report.

- `RFASLM00` – EC Sales List
  Business partner-related information will be missing from the report.
  Some data from FI Contract Accounting (FI-CA) and HR Payroll (HRPAY) may be missing from the report.
- `RFASLD20` - EC Sales List in Data Medium Exchange Format
- Some data related to accounts for Purchase Account Management (for example for IT and FR) may be missing from the report.
  Some data from FI Contract Accounting (FI-CA) and HR Payroll (HRPAY) may be missing from the report.

1.2.6 Deferred Tax

Two variants of deferred tax processing exist:

1. Old: Deferred Tax is represented by open items on related tax accounts only.
2. New: A separate database (table DEFTAX_ITEM) stores the data of invoices, payments, down payments, tax transfer documents, and any other documents that are relevant for deferred taxes.

> ➔ Recommendation
>
> We recommend that you use the new variant in your Central Finance system.

Central Finance does not currently support deferred tax with the initial load.

If you have activated Central Payment, deferred tax must not be active in your source systems. Instead deferred tax must be processed in the Central Finance system only.

Potentially deferred tax could work in a greenfield scenario. However, this would need to be assured by appropriate testing.

1.2.7 Withholding Tax

Withholding tax is not currently supported.

1.2.8 External Tax Calculation

If you use an external tax calculation system that is called in your source system, you must use the same external tax calculation system in your Central Finance system.

External tax calculation out of SD invoicing is not currently supported.

1.2.9 Input Tax from Parked Documents

Central Finance does not replicate parked documents.

However, you can choose to run report RFPUMS00 in the source systems in which the parked documents were originally posted. The generated GL postings, including taxes, will then be replicated to Central Finance.

1.2.10 Support of Tax Reports in Mode “Update of Documents”

Some tax reports can be run in the mode *Update of Documents*.

In this mode, only those tax items in which no date or time of an earlier run is noted are selected.

The date and time of the current run are then marked in the selected tax items, which prevents individual items being reported twice in cases of organizational difficulties.

Once the tax reporting process has transitioned from source to target system, the status of date field (`BSET-STMDT` – the date on which the tax return was made) in the source system will not be reflected in the Central Finance system. Therefore, when making selections you must take into account that the value of this date field may not be accurate for periods for which reporting has been done from the source system.

If you want to use the *Update of Documents* mode, you should initialize the *Date of Tax Return* and *Time of Tax Return* fields (`BSET-STMDT` and `BSET-STMTI`) with a dummy date for the periods in question.

1.3 Configuration for Central Payment

Central Payment for SAP Central Finance allows you to make centralized payments and perform centralized clearing activities in the Central Finance system instead of each source system. It contains the following main features:

- Activate central payment by company code.
- For company codes that are activated for central payment, the invoices posted in the source systems are technically cleared. The invoices are replicated to the Central Finance system and are paid there.
- For company codes that are not activated for central payment, the invoices posted in source systems stay open and are paid in the source systems. The invoices and payment or clearing documents are replicated to the Central Finance system for reporting purpose. The replicated invoices are ruled out from the payment or clearing transactions in the Central Finance system. This avoids duplicate payments (as payments are to be processed in the source systems).
- Mandate replication between source systems and the Central Finance system is automated so that SEPA direct debit is supported in the Central Finance system.

> **Note**
>
> Central Payment for SAP Central Finance is released with functional restrictions, which are described in SAP Note 2346233. To activate this product, create an incident on component `FI-CF-APR`. Before making

productive use of the product, please make sure that you fully understand the restrictions and have thoroughly tested the product so that you won't be impacted by the restrictions.

In addition, you should read the information on Central Tax Reporting [page 96].

1.3.1 Activation of Central Payment for Company Codes

This topic includes information about how to activate Central Payment for company codes.

Prerequisites

You have applied SAP note 2346233.

> **Note**
>
> This is an SAP note that can be applied only upon request. Contact SAP by creating an incident on component `FI-CF-APR`.
>
> This SAP note also describes the functional restrictions of the product.

Preparation

Carry out the following Customizing activities:

- *Define Logical System for Source and Central Finance Systems* under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Set up Systems*
- *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping*

Procedure

1. Switch on the central payment feature in the Central Finance system.
   1. Launch transaction `SE38` - *ABAP Editor*.
   2. Enter **`FINS_CFIN_APAR_CPAY_SWITCH`** as the program and choose *Execute* (`F8`).
2. Maintain the Customizing table for central payment in the Central Finance system.
   1. Launch transaction `CFIN_CPAY_CUST` - *Central Payment Customizing Table*.
   2. Choose *New Entries* (`F5`).
   3. In the *Source System* field, enter the logical name of your source system. In the *Source Company Code* field, enter a company code in the source system that you want activated with the central payment feature.

4. Repeat the previous step until you have added all the company codes.
5. Press `Enter` and check whether you have entered any company code by mistake. Delete the wrong entries.
6. ⚠ Caution

   After you save your changes, you cannot delete the entries any more.

   Save your changes. The data is saved in the Central Finance system. It is also sent to the source systems and saved in the `CFIN_CPCTL` table.

3. Manually check the Customizing data in the source systems.
   1. Launch transaction `SM30` - *Call View Maintenance*.
   2. Enter **`CFIN_CPCTL`** in the *Table/View* field and choose *Display*.
   3. Compare the table content with the content that you have enter in the Central Finance system in step 2.
4. Reconcile between the Central Finance system and the source systems in the Central Finance system.
   1. Launch transaction `CFIN_CPAY_CUST` - *Central Payment Customizing Table*.
   2. Choose *Reconcile* at the bottom of the table. The system then displays the comparison result between the Central Finance system and the source systems, and also the mapping result for master data governance.
   3. Select the entries marked in red, which indicates inconsistency, and choose *Sync* to synchronize the data.

1.3.2 SEPA Mandate Replication

This chapter includes information about how to enable SEPA mandate replication.

Prerequisites

You have applied SAP Note 1887572.

1.3.2.1 SEPA Mandate Replication: Configuration for the Central Finance System

This topic includes information about the configuration for the Central Finance system.

Procedure

1. Launch the Customizing activity *Enable SEPA for Applications* under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Central Payment* > *SEPA*, and then open the Financial Accounting application. Enter the following parameter values:

Parameter	Val.
ALE: Logical Name of the Consolidation System	**<Central Finance system name>**
ALE: Load Additional Data	**FINS_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_LOAD**
ALE: Unload Additional Data	**FINS_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_UNLOAD**
ALE: Filter Data	**FINS_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_ALE_FILTER**

2. Launch the Customizing activity *Define ALE Filter Object Types* under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Central Payment* > *SEPA* to add the following ALE object type:

ALE Object Type	Table Name	Field Name
RECEIVER	**TBD06**	**RCVSYSTEM**

3. Launch the Customizing activity *Assign ALE Filter Object Types* under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Central Payment* > *SEPA* to assign this filter object type to BAPIs, as shown below:

Obj. Type	Method	Filter object type
SEPAMANDAT	**SAVEREPLICA**	**RECEIVER**

4. Launch the Customizing activity *Maintain Distribution Model* under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Central Payment* > *SEPA* to add distribution models for all source systems.
   1. Switch to edit mode and then choose the *Create Model View* button.
   2. Enter the required data and choose *Continue*.
   3. Choose the model view that you have just created and then choose the *Add BAPI* button.
   4. Enter the data as follows and then choose *Continue*:

Field	Value
Sender/client	**<Logical system of the Central Finance system>**

Field	Value
Receiver/server	**<Logical system of the source system>**
Obj. name/interface	**SEPAMANDATE**
Method	**SAVEREPLICA**

5. Select the model view and then choose *Environment* > *Generate Partner Profiles*.
6. Choose *Execute*.
7. Select the model view and then choose *Edit* > *Model View* > *Distribute*.
8. Log on to the corresponding source system and generate partner profiles for the model view.
9. Repeat the steps above until you have added all the source systems.

5. In the same Customizing activity, add a filter group to the BAPI.
   1. Expand the node for the distribution model and find the receiver determination node under the BAPI method. Double-click the receiver determination node.
   2. Choose *Create Filter Group*.
   3. Expand the filter group and double-click *Receiver*.
   4. Add the logical system of the Central Finance system to the value list and choose *Continue*.
   5. Choose *Continue* again to close the *Change Filter* dialog box.

1.3.2.2 SEPA Mandate Replication: Configuration for the Source System

This topic includes information about the configuration for the source system.

Procedure

1. Launch transaction `SM30` - *Call View Maintenance*, open the `V_SEPA_CUST` view, and then open the Financial Accounting application. Enter the following parameter values:

Parameter	Val.
ALE: Logical Name of the Consolidation System	**<Central Finance system name>**
ALE: Load Additional Data	**FIN_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_LOAD_SRC**
ALE: Unload Additional Data	**FIN_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_UNLOAD_SRC**
ALE: Filter Data	**FIN_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_ALE_FILTER**
Function Module for Settable Button 2	**FIN_CFIN_SEPA_MIGRATE_BUTTON**

2. Launch transaction `BD95` - *Specify ALE object types* to add the following ALE object type:

ALE Object Type	Table Name	Field Name
RECEIVER	**TBD06**	**RCVSYSTEM**

3. Launch transaction `BD96` - *filter objects of receiver determin.* to assign this filter object type to BAPIs, as shown below:

Obj. Type	Method	Filter object type
SEPAMANDAT	**CREATE_ALE**	**RECEIVER**
SEPAMANDAT	**CHANGE_ALE**	**RECEIVER**

4. Launch transaction `BD64` - *Maintenance of Distribution Model* to add distribution models for all source systems.
    1. Switch to edit mode and then choose the *Create Model View* button.
    2. Enter the required data and choose *Continue*.
    3. Choose the model view that you have just created and then choose the *Add BAPI* button.
    4. Enter the data as follows and then choose *Continue*:

Field	Value
Sender/client	**<Logical system of the source system>**
Receiver/server	**<Logical system of the Central Finance system>**
Obj. name/interface	**SEPAMANDATE**
Method	**CREATE_ALE**

    5. Repeat the previous two steps to add another BAPI with method **CHANGE_ALE**.
    6. Select the model view and then choose *Environment* > *Generate Partner Profiles*.
    7. Choose *Execute*.
    8. Select the model view and then choose *Edit* > *Model View* > *Distribute*.
    9. Log on to the corresponding Central Finance system and generate partner profiles for the model view.

5. In the same Customizing activity, add a filter group to the BAPI.
    1. Expand the node for the distribution model and find the receiver determination node under the BAPI method. Double-click the receiver determination node.
    2. Choose *Create Filter Group*.
    3. Expand the filter group and double-click *Receiver*.
    4. Add the logical system of the source system to the value list and choose *Continue*.
    5. Choose *Continue* again to close the *Change Filter* dialog box.

1.3.2.3 SEPA Mandate Replication: Configuring the Application Interface Framework

This topic includes information about integrating the IDoc transfer status into the Application Interface Framework (AIF) in the Central Finance system. The integration enables the reprocessing of failed IDocs. The AIF enables you to develop and monitor interfaces as well as execute error handling in a single framework that resides in your SAP backend system.

Prerequisites

You have activated the business configuration set `FINS_CFIN_AIF_SEPA` using transaction `SCPR20` - *Activate BC Sets*.

Procedure

1. Define AIF reprocessing action.
    1. Launch transaction `/AIF/REP_AC_DEF` - *AIF Reprocessing Action Definition*.
    2. Enter **`/FINCF`** as the namespace and choose *Continue* (`Enter`).
    3. Fill out the view as follows:

Namespace	**`/FINCF`**
Repr. Action Name	**`RECREATE`**
Function Module	**`/AIF/RESTART_MSG`**
Namespace	**`/FINCF`**

2. Assign AIF reprocessing action.
    1. Launch transaction `/AIF/REP_AC_ASGN` - *AIF Reprocessing Action Assignment*.
    2. Fill out the dialog box that appears as follows and choose *Continue* (`Enter`).

Namespace	**`/FINCF`**
Interface Name	**`ISEPA_CR`**
Interface Version	**`01`**

    3. Add a new entry as follows:

Message Class	**`FINS_CFIN_APAR_MESSA`**

Message	**021**
Namespace	**/FINCF**
Repr. Action Name	**RECREATE**
Max Repr. Counter	**3** (You can use another value.)
Min. Time in Seconds	**2** (You can use another value.)
Max. Time in Seconds	**3** (You can use another value.)
Intermediate Status	**In Process** (You can use another value.)

3. Define IDoc interfaces.
   1. Launch transaction `/AIF/CUST` - *Customizing*.
   2. Launch the *Define Interface Determination for IDoc Interfaces* Customizing activity under *System Configuration* > *Interface Determination*.
   3. Create three entries as follows in the *Define Determination Key* node:

Basic Type	Message Type
SEPAMANDATE_CHANGE_ALE01	**SEPAMANDATE_CHANGE_ALE**
SEPAMANDATE_CREATE_ALE01	**SEPAMANDATE_CREATE_ALE**
SEPAMANDATE_SAVEREPLICA01	**SEPAMANDATE_SAVEREPLICA**

   4. Select each of the three entries above and double-click the *Assign Interfaces* node.
   5. Fill out the page that appears as follows:
      For basic type `SEPAMANDATE_CHANGE_ALE01`:

Value Number	**0**
Namespace	**/FINCF**
Interface Name	**ISEPA_CH**
Interface Version	**01**

      For basic type `SEPAMANDATE_CREATE_ALE01`:

Value Number	**0**
Namespace	**/FINCF**
Interface Name	**ISEPA_CR**

Interface Version	**01**

For basic type `SEPAMANDATE_SAVEREPLICA01`:

Value Number	**0**
Namespace	**/FINCF**
Interface Name	**ISEPA_SR**
Interface Version	**01**

1.3.2.4 Migrating SEPA Mandates

This topic includes information about how to migrate SEPA mandates from the source system to the Central Finance system.

Procedure

1. Launch transaction `FSEPA_M4` - *SEPA: List Mandates*.
2. Enter the search criteria and choose *Execute* (F8).
3. Select the SEPA mandates that you want to migrate and choose *Migrate*.

> **Note**
>
> Only the mandates whose company code is activated with central payment can be migrated to the Central Finance system.

1.3.2.5 Using the SEPA Mandate Reconciliation Tool

This topic includes information about how to use the SEPA mandate reconciliation tool in the Central Finance system.

Procedure

1. Launch transaction `SE38` - *ABAP Editor*.
2. Enter **FINS_CFIN_APAR_SEPA_REC** as the program and choose *Execute* (F8).
3. Enter the search criteria and choose *Execute* (F8).

Result

The program displays the result of SEPA mandate reconciliation. You can then perform the following actions:

- Check the detailed comparison result for a mandate.
  Double-click the icon for a mandate to display the comparison result for each field of the mandate.
- Modify a mandate.
  Double-click the icon for a mandate, select either the column for the source system or that for the Central Finance system, and choose *Modify* (F5). You are then navigated to the *Change Mandate* screen.

  > **Note**
  >
  > If a column contains no data, you cannot modify the column.

- Synchronize the data for one or more mandates.
  Select the mandates whose data you want to synchronize and choose *Synchronize*. Enter a system from which you want to retrieve data and choose *Confirm* (Enter). If any error occurs during the synchronization, track the error in transaction `WE02` - *Display IDoc* or `/N/AIF/ERR` - *Monitoring and Error Handling*.
- Refresh the comparison result.
  Choose *Refresh* to refresh the comparison result.

1.4 Configuration for Third-Party System Interface to Central Finance

1.4.1 Third-Party System Interface to Central Finance: Process and Architecture

This topic includes information about the process for replicating financial accounting data from a third-party source system to the SAP S/4HANA *Central Finance* system using the third-party system interface with staging tables for business data structures on the *SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SAP LT Replication Server)*.

Process

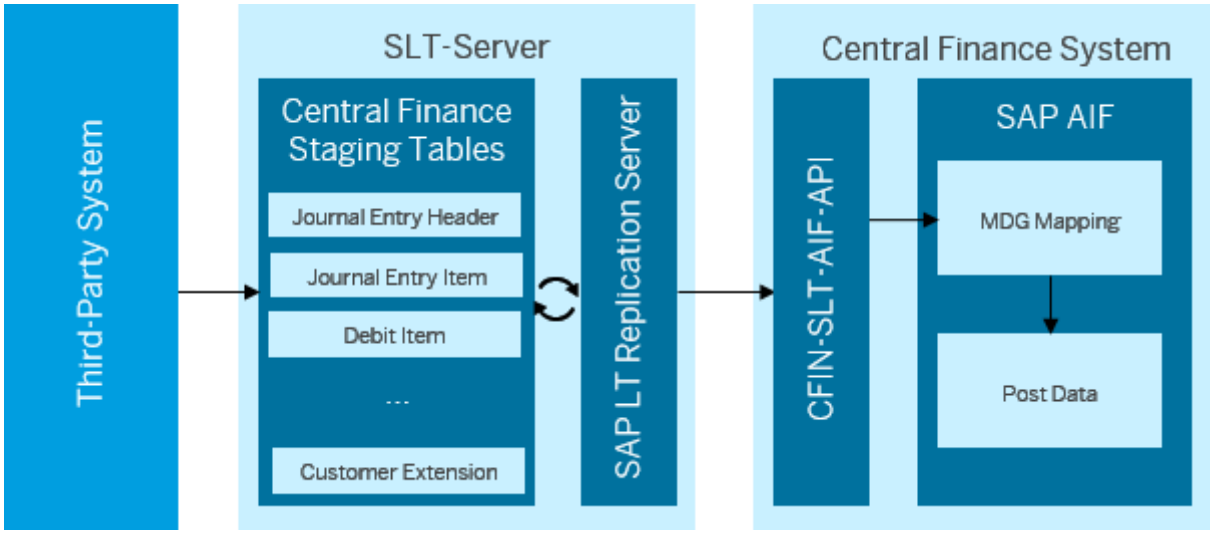
With this new interface, you can replicate financial accounting data from a third-party system to a SAP S/4HANA *Central Finance* system. You can transfer the following kind of documents:

- General journal entries (including source references, segment, profit center, division and trading partner
- Documents with business partner, like customers and suppliers (including source references, segment, profit center, division, trading partner, discount, payment information, product tax, withholding tax)

If you want to replicate journal entries with withholding taxes, you need to set up the **Extended Withholding Tax**. You do this in Customizing (IMG: transaction **SPRO**) under *Financial Accounting* > *Financial Accounting Global Settings* > *Withholding Tax* > *Extended Withholding Tax*. The old Withholding Tax function is **not** supported.

> **Caution**
>
> Withholding tax postings at the time of payment are **not** supported in the third-party system interface to Central Finance.

After data replication, the *SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF)* is triggered to control data processing within the *Central Finance* system. Data processing includes key mapping and value mapping provided by the *SAP Master Data Governance (SAP MDG)* framework and finally the update of the *Central Finance* data base. Upcoming processing issues are collected. The monitoring of the FI document processing is done by using *SAP AIF*. In *SAP AIF*, documents are displayed which have been replicated and posted in the *Central Finance* system, and there are also error messages displayed, if documents could **not** be posted in the *Central Finance* system. This allows you to correct errors and restart the posting of the corrected documents.



Building Blocks of the Third-Party System Interface to Central Finance

To check FI documents posted from a third-party system to a Central Finance system, you can use the following reports. For more information, see the report documentation in the system:

- Comparison of FI Document Headers (transaction **FINS_CFIN_DFV_FI_NUM**)
- Comparison of FI Line Items (transaction **FINS_CFIN_DFV_FI_DOC**)

The following chapters contain information on how to install the staging tables for the third-party system interface on the *SAP LT Replication Server*, and on how to configure each of the mentioned building blocks or components, as the *SAP LT Replication Server*, the *SAP AIF*, *SAP S/4HANA Central Finance*, *SAP MDG* to enable the usage of the third-party system interface. You find also information on extensibility. The extraction report as such is **not** part of this documentation nor is it delivered by SAP. Customers are responsible for extracting data from a third-party system and filling the staging tables in SLT. You find also information on extensibility.

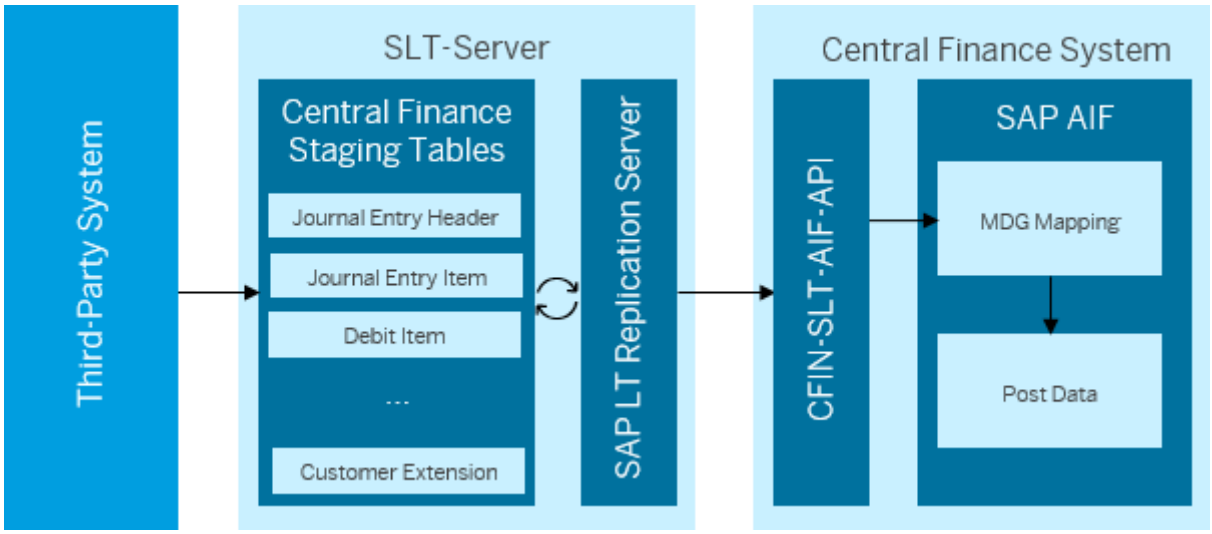
1.4.1.1 Upgrade of Third-Party System Interface to Central Finance

Steps you need to perform for upgrading the *Third-Party System Interface to Central Finance* when upgrading the *Central Finance* system to the highest SAP S/4HANA release or to the most recent support package.

Use

You are using the third-party system interface to Central Finance for replicating financial accounting data from a third-party source system to the *Central Finance* system.

Your *Central Finance* system is running on SAP S/4HANA and you need to upgrade your *Central Finance* system to a higher release, for example from SAP S/4HANA 1610 to SAP S/4HANA 1709, or you are implementing a new support package which contains new functions for the third-party interface.



Deactivate SAP SLT and the Replication of Accounting Data

For the upgrade of the SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SLT) content of the third-party interface to Central Finance, please perform the steps listed below:

1. **Deactivate the replication of the data from the third-party system to the SLT staging tables**
   The third-party system needs to stop replicating accounting data to the third-party system interface. For this step you might want to refer to the documentation of the third-party system.
2. **Deactivate the SLT replication after all documents from SLT staging tables are replicated to Central Finance**
   SLT needs to stop replicating accounting documents to Central Finance. After all accounting documents have been replicated from SLT to Central Finance, you need to deactivate the SLT replication. You can stop the run time objects in SAP SLT.

Upgrade Systems - SAP SLT and Central Finance

Upgrading SAP SLT and upgrading Central Finance can run in parallel, if required.

Upgrading SAP SLT Content - Implement new content in SAP SLT

1. **Start generation report to enhance the SLT staging tables (only new fields will be appended; old data are still in the tables)**
   For details on the procedure, refer to the latest SAP note for the release or support package for the third-party system interface. For example, in release SAP S/4HANA 1709, FPS1, please refer to the SAP note 2527831 or for SAP S/4HANA 1709, FPS2, please refer to the SAP note 2610660.
2. **Apply the new SLT content**
   For details on the procedure, refer to the latest SAP note for the release or support package for the third-party system interface. For example, in release SAP S/4HANA 1709, FPS1, please refer to the SAP note 2527831 or for SAP S/4HANA 1709, FPS2, please refer to the SAP note 2610660.
3. **If needed, adjust your coding which is used to map data from a third-party system to SLT staging tables**
   The report for extracting data from a third-party system is provided by SAP partners. For legal reasons, SAP does **not** provide programs for third-party systems. As a partner, you might need to adjust the coding of the report that extracts data from the third-party system, and you might need to adapt the mapping between the third-party system and the staging tables.

Upgrading Central Finance

1. You upgrade your *Central Finance* system running on SAP S/4HANA to the release or support package with the newest version of the third-party interface. For details, see the *Ugrade Guide* under *Product Documentation* for SAP S/4HANA at https://help.sap.com/s4hana.

Activate SAP SLT and the Replication of Accounting Data

1. **Activate SLT replication**
   You can start the run time objects in SAP SLT. For example, in release SAP S/4HANA 1709, FPS1, please refer to the SAP note 2527831 or for SAP S/4HANA 1709, FPS2, please refer to the SAP note 2610660.
2. **Activate the replication from a third-party system to SLT**
   You need to activate the replication of accounting data in the third-party system. For details, you might want to refer to the documentation of the third-party system.

See Also

For more information on SAP SLT, see the guides for the SAP LT Replication Server on the SAP Help Portal at https://help.sap.com and search for *SAP HANA Real-Time Replication*.

1.4.1.2 Third-Party System: Posting of Reversal Documents

The third-party interface to Central Finance allows you to transfer and post reversal documents from a third-party system to the *Central Finance* system.

A reversal document must have a unique reference to the reversed document in the *Central Finance* system: The semantic key `BKPF-AWTYP` and `BKPF-AWKEY` must be unique. The document from the third-party system must be recognizable as reversal document and it must contain a reversal reason.

The following table shows an example of how the reference fields in *Central Finance* have to be filled:

Example: How to Fill Reference Fields for Posting Reversal Documents from a Third-Party System to Central Finance

Source: Company Code	Source: Document Number	Source: Fiscal Year	Central Finance: Company Code	Central Finance: Document Number	Central Finance: Fiscal Year
F999	*100000000* (reversed document)	2017	FX02	100000098 (reversed document) BELNR_SENDER = *100000000* AWREF = *100000000* AWREF_REV = 9999999999	2017
F999	9999999999 (reversal document)	2017	FX02	100000099 (reversal document) BELNR_SENDER = 9999999999 AWREF = 9999999999 AWREF_REV = *100000000*	2017

The third-party interface uses the function BAPI_ACC_DOCUMENT_REV_POST to ensure that all references are filled correctly and the reversal and reversed documents are linked properly one to the other.

- If no document items are transferred, that means that only the document headers are transferred, the third-party interface reverses the documents in Central Finance by using `BAPI_ACC_DOCUMENT_REV_POST`. In the *Central Finance* system the document is reversed.
- Otherwise the interface assumes that the reversal document items are transferred and calls `BAPI_ACC_DOCUMENT_POST`. In the *Central Finance* system an inverse posting is made.

1.4.1.3 Settings for Replication of FI Documents with more than 999 Line Items

Settings to enable replication of FI documents with more than 999 line items from a third-party source system to a Central Finance system and the posting of those kind of documents in the *Central Finance* system.

Use

You need to replicate FI documents (journal entries) with more than 999 line items from a third-party source system to the *Central Finance* system via the third-party interface for Central Finance. Such kind of FI documents are split into several documents, so that they can be transferred and posted in the *Central Finance* system.

The document split is supported for outgoing invoices, incoming invoices, G/L account postings and material movement postings.

Prerequisites

To enable the document split for the replication of FI documents with more than 999 line items, the prerequisites mentioned in the following SAP notes apply:

- SAP Note 1353125
- SAP Note 1497092
- SAP Note 1670486
- SAP Note 2078335

> **Note**
>
> Only certain types of business transactions and **not** all countries due to legal constraints, mostly for tax reporting, are supported. For details, please refer to the SAP notes mentioned above.

Settings

The document split can be activated by using some Business Add-Ins (BAdIs). The following table lists the Business Add-Ins (BAdIs) required to activate the document split for different business processes:

BAdIs Required to Activate Document Split

Business Process	Business Activity	BAdI
Outgoing Invoice	SD00	FI_BILL_ISSUE_SPLIT
Incoming Invoice	RMRP	FI_INVOICE_RECEIPT_SPLIT

Business Process	Business Activity	BAdI
Generic FI Posting	RFBU	FI_GL_POSTING_SPLIT
Outgoing Goods Movement	RMWA	No BAdI required
Incoming Goods Movement	RMWE	No BAdI required

The documents to be replicated and posted must fulfill the following criteria:

Allowed Document Structures During Document Split

Business Activity	Credit Items (CREDITM)	Debit Items (DEBITM)	Tax Items (PRDTAX)	Further Attributes
SD00	Not allowed	Must exist	May exist	SALES_ORDER_ITEM_NO
RMRP	Must exist	Not allowed	May exist	SALES_ORDER_ITEM_NO
RFBU	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	None
RMWA/RMWE	Not allowed	Not allowed	May exist	LOGICAL_TRANSACTION

- For outgoing invoices, the field SALES_ORDER_ITEM_NO must be filled with the line item number of the original sales order.
- For incoming invoices, the field SALES_ORDER_ITEM_NO must be filled with the line item number of the original purchase order. This is copied automatically during ongoing replication into the purchase order item number.
- For goods issues and goods receipts, the credit and debit items that belong to the same material line item **must have the same value** in the field LOGICAL_TRANSACTION. This ensures that the line items belonging together are kept together in the same FI document. Note that this field must be filled with numbers only.
- If taxes are calculated on line item level, the field PRDTAX_ITEM_GROUP must have the same value in the product lines and the corresponding tax lines. Note that this field must be filled with numbers only.

Check, Whether FI Documents are Posted Correctly in the Central Finance System

To display the document in the *Central Finance* system, you can call transaction **FB03**. You can get the document number from the SAP AIF message log. Choose the *List of Split Documents* button to navigate to the documents that result from the document split.

1.4.2 Installing Financial Data Structures on SAP LT Replication Server

This chapter includes information about how to make the staging tables available on the SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server (SAP LT Replication Server). The staging tables represent structures (tables and fields) for financial accounting data.

Implement the SAP note 2610660 to make the staging tables and fields for financial accounting data available on the *SAP LT Replication Server*. Attached to the SAP note 2610660 is an Excel file that contains the structure of the staging tables with all fields, field names and explanations.

The table structure for the third-party interface looks like this:

- Staging Table: Document Header (`/1LT/CF_E_HEADER`)
  Contains the fields for the header data of the accounting document to be replicated
- Staging Table: Accounting Items (`/1LT/CF_E_ACCT`)
  Contains the fields for the item data of the accounting document to be replicated
- Staging Table: Debitor Item (`/1LT/CF_E_DEBIT`)
  Contains the fields for the item data of the customer document to be replicated
- Staging Table: Creditor Item (`/1LT/CF_E_CREDIT`)
  Contains the fields for the item data of the supplier document to be replicated
- Staging Table: Product Tax Items (`/1LT/CF_E_PRDTAX`)
  Contains the fields of product tax data to be replicated
- Staging Table: Withholding Tax Items (`/1LT/CF_E_WHTAX`)
  Contains the fields of withholding tax data to be replicated
- Staging Table: Customer Extensibility Header (`/1LT/CF_E_EXTENT`)
  Contains the fields to include additional customer-specific data for the journal entry header
- Staging Table: Customer Extensibility Item (`/1LT/CF_E_EXT_IT`)
  Contains the fields to include additional customer-specific data for the journal entry item

See Also

For more information, see the guides for the SAP LT Replication Server on the SAP Help Portal at https://help.sap.com and search for *SAP HANA Real-Time Replication*.

1.4.3 Error Handling in SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF)

Error Correction with SAP AIF

SAP AIF allows you to distribute messages to different users, use alerts, and carry out reporting. For Central Finance, details about errors are displayed in SAP AIF, in the Central Finance namespace `/FINCF`.

You can do the monitoring of the FI document replication and processing by using the *SAP Application Interface Framework (SAP AIF)*. In *SAP AIF*, documents are displayed which have been replicated and posted in the *Central Finance* system, and there are also error messages displayed, if documents could not be posted in the *Central Finance* system. This allows you to correct errors and restart the posting of the corrected documents again.

Before you Start

- In your SAP S/4HANA system, install the BC-set available in your system:
  - `FINS_CFIN_EX_AIF_DOC_POST_V2`

  To install BC-Sets:
  Start transaction **SCPR3** in the *Central Finance* system, upload or select the corresponding BC set and choose *Goto* > *Activation Transaction* and click *Activate BC set*.
- If you want to use the transactions *Interface Monitoring* (**/AIF/IFMON**) and *Monitoring and Error Handling* (Web) (**/AIFX/ERR_WEB**) and receive alerts via email, you must first make the following settings:
  1. Assign the business user who is responsible for analyzing errors in AIF a user based on the role template `SAP_AIF_USER`. For more information about role templates, see the Master Guide for SAP AIF on the SAP Help Portal.
  2. Register the user for the scenarios that you want to analyze the errors for.
     You can register for using the SAP Menu under *Cross-Application Components* > *SAP Application Interface Framework* > *Administration* > *Configuration* > *Recipients of a User* or by using transaction **/AIF/RECIPIENTS**.
     Enter the name of the user and create a new entry for the following:
     - Namespace: **/FINCF**
     - Recipient for Alert: **CFIN_RECIPIENT**
     - Message Type: **Application Error or Technical Error**
     - Select the *Include on Overview Screen* checkbox.

Using AIF

From the Interface Monitor (transaction **/AIF/IFMON**), you should see the *Central Finance - /FINCF* node as the top node of the tree. You can expand this node to see the different interfaces including the number of messages,

warnings, and errors for each of the interfaces. By clicking on the number of errors, you can navigate to display where and when the errors occurred and when you click on a posting you can display the error messages for that posting.

Alternatively, you can use Monitoring and Error Handling (transaction */AIF/ERR*) to view the details of the error. You can also display the message structure for the replicated document and check the values that were replicated. In most cases, documents cannot be posted because of an invalid mapping rule, missing Customizing, or master data. Once the mapping, Customizing, or master data is corrected the document can be reprocessed by clicking the *Restart* button.

Note

To use Emergency Correction Mode in AIF, the authorization object `/AIF/EMC` must be assigned to your user.

Depending on your Customizing settings, you can also change values directly in the SAP AIF tool. If you change values using SAP AIF, you can repost the document with the changed values by choosing Repost with user changes.

To change values directly in Monitoring and Error Handling:

1. Press return to make the *Emergency Correction* check box visible and select the check box.
2. Select the message in question.
3. Select the structure in which you want to change a value, for example, for FI, the Account Document Item Information.
4. In the structure, double-click the field you want to change. A pop-up window is displayed in which you can change the value.
5. Choose Save.
6. 6. Once you have changed all required fields, choose *Repost with User Changes*.

Caution

If you choose the Restart button, you discard the manual changes.

For more information on SAP AIF, see the SAP Help Portal at https://help.sap.com/aif. For information about authorizations, see the Security Information, which is also available at the above address.

Caution

Making changes to posting data that has been transferred from a source system to the *Central Finance* system can lead to serious inconsistencies. If errors have occurred in the *Central Finance* system during posting, first check whether it is necessary to make corrections to the posting data. If the errors have been caused by incorrect or incomplete settings (for example, for configuration or mapping of attributes), correct these settings and then restart message processing by clicking the Restart button. If the procedure described above is **not** possible and you still want to continue with the *Repost with User Changes* action, you should be aware that the document will be posted as shown. Note particularly that no values will be re-mapped or re-derived. Use this function with caution and only in an emergency, because inconsistencies can be created easily.

Error Correction with SAP LT Replication Server

Severe technical errors, for example, connectivity problems between the systems, can be found in the application log of the SAP LT Replication Server (transaction **LTRC** - SAP LT Replication Server - Cockpit).

1.4.4 Configuring SAP Central Finance

The following activities are carried out in Customizing for Central Finance (transaction **SPRO**) under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Set Up Systems*: For detailed information about each activity, see the system documentation.

1. Activate Central Finance Business Function
   The business function Central Finance (`FINS_CFIN`) must be activated. If the business function has not been activated, activate it in the Switch Framework (transaction **SFW5**).
2. Define Logical System for Source and Central Finance Systems
   In this activity, you define one logical system for each connected source system client and one logical system for the receiving *Central Finance* client. A logical system identifies the client of the connected source systems in the accounting documents. Also for each third-party system you define a logical system.
3. Check Logical System Assignment for Central Finance Client
   In this activity, you check the logical system assignment for the *Central Finance* system client.

> **Note**
>
> These settings cannot be transported. When a new system is being set up, these settings must be made after the system installation has been completed.

> **Note**
>
> If you want to replicate journal entries with withholding taxes, you need to set up the **Extended Withholding Tax**. You do this in Customizing (IMG:transaction SPRO) under *Financial Accounting* > *Financial Accounting Global Settings* > *Withholding Tax* > *Extended Withholding Tax*. The old Withholding Tax function is **not** supported.

> **Caution**
>
> Withholding tax postings at the time of payment are **not** supported in the third-party interface.

1.4.5 MDG Data Mapping

This chapter is relevant only if you do the mapping in *Central Finance* by using the mapping functions of *SAP Master Data Governance (SAP MDG)*.

For some master data entities, it is possible to use SAP MDG for key and value mapping. The mapping is called by SAP AIF.

Prerequisites

- You have defined a business system for each third-party system. You do this in Customizing (transaction **SPRO**) under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *Define Technical Settings for All Involved Systems*.
- You have defined mapping actions per mapping entity. You do this in Customizing (transaction**SPRO**) under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities*.
- You have entered key and value mapping in your *Central Finance* system. You do this in Customizing (transaction **SPRO**) under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *Define Key Mapping (* or *Define Value Mapping*. Alternatively, you can use the *Central Finance: Manage Mappings* report (transaction **FINS_CFIN_MAP_MANAGE**).

Mapping Entities Supported by the Third-Party System Interface

The external representation of an accounting document does not provide all mapping-relevant context information to do a correct mapping. The missing content is derived from the *Central Finance* system. This leads to a mixture of source and target mapping meta data.

The third-party system interface supports the following mapping entities and the context fields. The context fields company code and withholding tax type are part of the source journal entries. Other context fields are derived from the Central Finance system as shown in the table below.

Note

For mapping of context fields, that are derived from the Central Finance system, enter the value of the context field in Central Finance. For example, for mapping of cost centers, the context field is the controlling area. You enter the value of the target controlling area for both, the source controlling area and the target controlling area:

Wrong Mapping

Source System	Source: Controlling Area	Source: Cost Center	Target: Controlling Area	Target: Cost Center
<business system for third-party system>	<value of the source controlling area>	<value of the source cost center>	<value of the target controlling area>	<value of the target cost center>

Correct Mapping

Source System	Source: Controlling Area	Source: Cost Center	Target: Controlling Area	Target: Cost Center
<business system for third-party system>	<value of the target controlling area>	<value of the source cost center>	<value of the target controlling area>	<value of the target cost center>

Mapping Entities Supported by Third-Party System Interface to Central Finance

Mapping Entity	Structure (FINS_CFIN_EX...)	Field	Context Field	Context Field Derived by (Field (Table))
ACTIVITY_TYPE_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	COST_CENTER_ACTIVITY_TYPE	KOKRS (Controlling Area)	Company Code (TKA02)
BLART	DOCHEADER_AIF	DOCUMENT_TYP		
BUKRS	ACCTITM_AIF	COMP_CODE		
BUKRS	DOCHEADER_AIF	COMP_CODE		
CUSTOMER_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	CUSTOMER		
CUSTOMER_ID	DEBITM_AIF	CUSTOMER_ID		
COST_CENTRE_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	COST_CENTER	KOKRS (Controlling Area)	Company Code (TKA02)
DZLSCH	CREDITM_AIF	PAYMENT_METHOD	COUNTRY	Company Code (T001)
DZLSCH	DEBITM_AIF	PAYMENT_METHOD	COUNTRY	Company Code (T001)
GENERAL_LEDGER_ACC_MASTER_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	GL_ACCOUNT	KTOPL (Chart of Accounts, COMP_CODE	Company Code (T001) COMP_CODE is not derived
MATERIAL_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	MATERIAL_NO		
MDGCO_COUNTRY_CODE	ACCTITM_AIF	CUSTOMER_COUNTRY		
MDGCO_DISTRIBUTION_CHANNEL_CD	ACCTITM_AIF	DISTRIBUTION_CHANNEL		
MDGCO_DIVISION_CODE	ACCTITM_AIF	DIVISION		
MWSKZ	ACCTITM_AIF	PRDTAX_CODE	TAX_KALSM (Costing Sheet)	Country (T005)

Mapping Entity	Structure (FINS_CFIN_EX...)	Field	Context Field	Context Field Derived by (Field (Table))
MWSKZ		PRDTAX_CODE	TAX_KALSM (Costing Sheet)	Country (T005)
PLANT_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	PLANT		
PROFIT_CENTRE_ID	ACCTITM_AIF	PROFIT_CENTER	KOKRS (Controlling Area)	Company Code (TKA02)
SUPPLIER_ID		VENDOR_ID		
TXJCD	ACCTITM_AIF	PRDTAX_JURISDICTION_CODE	TAX_KALSM (Costing Sheet)	Country (T005)
TXJCD	PRDTAX_AIF	PRDTAX_JURISDICTION_CODE	TAX_KALSM (Costing Sheet)	Country (T005)
WITHT	WITHTAX_AIF	WITHHOLDING_TAX_CODE	COUNTRY	Company Code (T001)
WT_WITHCD	WITHTAX_AIF	WITHHOLDING_TAX_CODE	COUNTRY, WITHHOLDING_TAX_TYPE	Company Code (T001) WITHHOLDING_TAX_TYPE is not derived

1.4.6 Third-Party System Interface to Central Finance: Extensibility

The staging tables of the third-party system interface represent the journal entry that should be posted to the *Central Finance* system. If the structures and fields that the third-party system interface to Central Finance offers are **not** sufficient to post all needed information from the third-party system to the *Central Finance* system, the following structures allow you to send additional information:

- FINS_CFIN_EX_EXTENSION (structure name of the SAP AIF message)
  Replication of customer-specific data for the journal entry header
- FINS_CFIN_EX_EXTENSION_ITM (structure name of the SAP AIF message)
  Replication of customer-specific data for the journal entry item

The extension structures contain a field of type STRING. This allows you to transfer complex structures in one string. The whole journal entry including the extension structure can be accessed with the *BAdI: Enhance Processing of Posting Data from Third-Party Systems* (BADI_FINS_CFIN_EX_INTF). The Business Add-In (BAdI) provides two methods which are called at different points in time during the *Map and Post Data* process:

- Method MAP_TO_BAPI
  You have to implement the general availability of the SAP AIF message within the BAdI. You do this by assigning the SAP AIF message to the instance attribute MS_LAST_AIF_DOC.

- Method `FILL_BAPI_MISSING_FIELDS`
  Here the implementation of extension fields is made.

You can find the BAdI in Customizing of *Central Finance* under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *BAdIs: Central Finance*. You can only process journal entries from a third-party system with this BAdI.

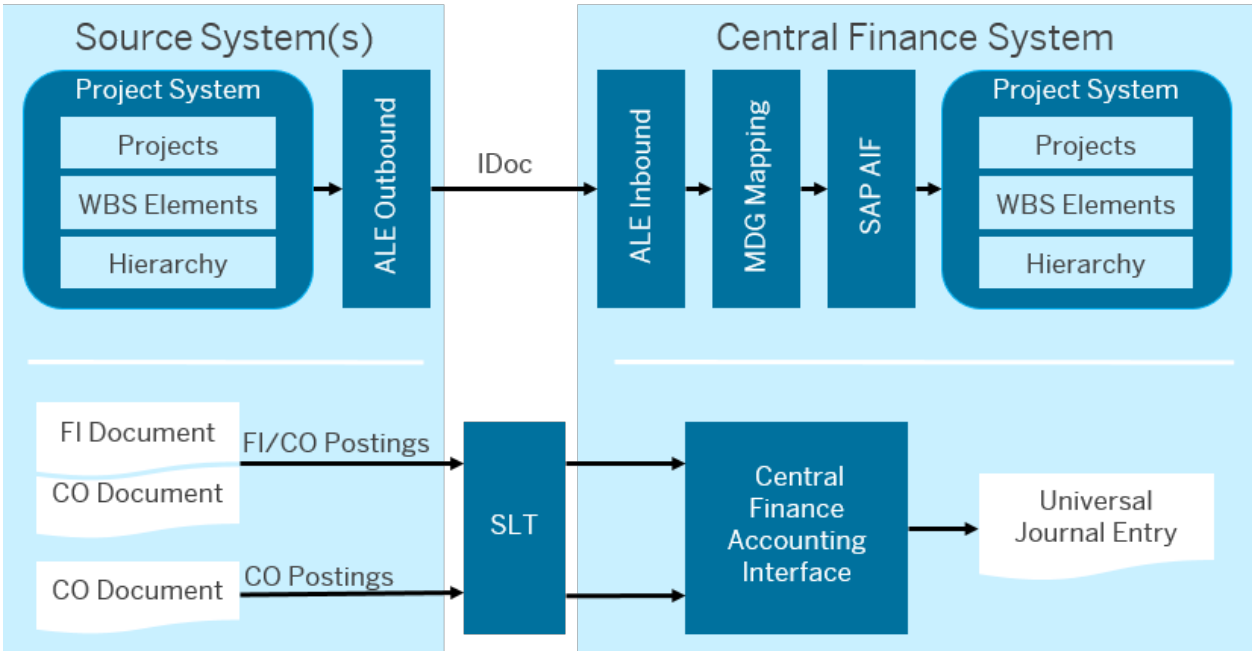
1.5 Configuration for Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario

1.5.1 Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario: Architecture and Process

You are using a *Central Finance* scenario, where you are creating and editing projects in a source system and want to do the project reporting on costs and revenues posted to WBS elements in the *Central Finance* system.

The *Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario* allows you to subsequently post FI documents (journal entries) and CO documents with the account assignment to a work breakdown structure (WBS) element, and use the project reporting in the *Central Finance* system for those postings.

The WBS elements are maintained in the project system in a source system. To keep this information also in the journal entries (FI documents) that are replicated to the *Central Finance* system and allow the reporting in the *Central Finance* system, the project definition and WBS elements created in a source system are replicated in real-time to the *Central Finance* system. Also, changes to project definitions or WBS elements are replicated continuously to the *Central Finance* system.



Architecture for Replicating Project Data to Central Finance

For the replication of project data *Application Link Enabling (ALE)* is used. The *Intermediate Document (IDoc)* for projects contains the project data for replication. With *SAP Application Interface Framework (AIF)*, you can monitor, whether project data have been replicated correctly.

> **Note**
>
> WBS elements can have different identifiers in the source system and the *Central Finance* system. Also, the same identifiers can be used in two different source systems. Therefore, the identifiers are mapped to identifiers in the *Central Finance* system when the FI documents (journal entries) are posted. When a project is replicated to the *Central Finance* system for the first time, new identifiers are derived for the project and the WBS elements. During updates, changes are posted to the project names or WBS elements in the *Central Finance* system.

Initial Load for Project Master Data

For the initial load of project master data, you can use the transaction **`CJAL`** in the source system in order to replicate projects and WBS elements for the first time. With this transaction the ALE replication is called and an IDoc with projects and WBS elements is sent to the *Central Finance* system.

Constraints

- Re-posting projects with user changes in SAP AIF is **not** supported.
- You edit or change the projects in the source system. You **cannot** edit or change them in the *Central Finance* system.

- Once a project is released in the source system and thus replicated to the *Central Finance* system, you cannot delete WBS elements anymore. You can enter a deletion flag in the source system and the system status *DLFL* is replicated to the *Central Finance* system.
- Once the projects are replicated to the *Central Finance* system, the IDs of the project and the contained WBS elements can no longer be changed neither in the source system nor in the *Central Finance* system.
- The project structure only is replicated, but the **network**, such as the start date and the finish date of the WBS elements and dependencies between them, is **not** replicated.
- Customer enhancements to the project and WBS elements are **not** replicated, for example fields defined in structure `CI_PROJ`.

See Also

To configure this scenario in your source systems and the *Central Finance* system, carry out the following steps in the stated sequence:

1. Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario: Configuration in Source System [page 128]
2. Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario: Configuration for SAP AIF [page 130]
3. Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario: Configuration in the Central Finance System [page 130]
4. Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario: Check Settings for Replication of Projects [page 132]

For more information on projects and WBS elements, see Project System (PS).

1.5.2 Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario: Configuration in Source System

To allow ongoing replication of projects between a source system and the *Central Finance* system, you create an *Application Link Enabling (ALE)* distribution model in Customizing of the source system.

Prerequisites

- You have defined RFC connections from the source to the *Central Finance* system using transaction **SM59**.
- You have defined the business systems.

How-To

Create ALE Distribution Model in the Source System

1. Launch transaction **BD64** - *Display Distribution Model* to add a distribution model for replicating project data for the respective source system.

   Alternatively, you can enter transaction **SALE** and then choose *Modelling and Implementing Business Processes* > *Maintain Distribution Model and Distribute Views* and execute the IMG activity.

2. Switch to edit mode and then choose the *Create Model View* button.
3. Enter the required data and choose *Continue*.
4. Choose the model view that you have just created and then choose the *Add BAPI* button.
5. Enter the data as follows and then choose *Continue*:

Field	Value
Sender/client	<Logical system of the source system>
Receiver/server	<Logical system of the Central Finance system>
Obj.name/interface	`WorkBreakdownStruct`
Method	`SaveReplica`

6. Select the model view and then choose *Environment* > *Generate Partner Profiles*.
7. Choose *Execute*.
8. Select the model view and then choose *Edit* > *Model View* > *Distribute*.

> **Note**
>
> To replicate only certain selected controlling areas and project profiles, you can set an **ALE filter**, that is, enter a list of controlling areas or project profiles.
>
> - If you do **not** set an ALE filter, that is, you do **not** enter anything here, all projects and WBS elements are replicated continuously.
> - If you set an ALE filter, only projects and WBS elements from the specified controlling areas and project profiles are replicated.

9. Go to the project model and expand the tree to the last node *Receiver determination: no filter* and double click it.
10. Choose the *Create Filter Group* button and expand the new filter group.
11. Click on *Controlling Area* or *Project Profile* and add the respective values and save your entries.

Result

You are finished with the configuration in the source system. The ALE model for replicating project data is distributed, but the partner profiles do **not** exist yet in the *Central Finance* system. These will only be available after you have also finished the configuration in the *Central Finance* system.

1.5.3 Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario: Configuration for SAP AIF

To enable your users to monitor messages for replicated projects and WBS elements in SAP AIF, you activate a BC set in the *Central Finance* system.

How-To

1. Call up transaction **SCPR20** - Business Configuration Sets: Activation.
2. Enter the BC-Set **FINS_CFIN_AIF_PS** and click on *Activate BC Set* (F7).

Result

After you have done this, you can use transaction **/AIF/ERR** - *Monitoring and Error Handling* with *Name Space* **/FINCF** and *Interface Name* **PS_OBJ** to monitor AIF messages for replicated projects.

Next Step

It might be necessary to start transaction **/AIF/DEL_STRUC_CACHE** - *Delete Structure Cache* to display the correct texts within the transaction **/AIF/ERR** with *Name Space* **/FINCF** and *Interface Name* **PS_OBJ**.

See Also

About Error Handling [page 24]

1.5.4 Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario: Configuration in the Central Finance System

To allow ongoing replication of projects between a source system and the *Central Finance* system, you create an *Application Link Enabling (ALE)* distribution model and assign a process code in Customizing of the *Central Finance* system.

The steps are as follows:

1. You create an Application Link Enabling (ALE) distribution model in the *Central Finance* system for sending and receiving project data using transaction **SALE** or **BD64**.

2. You assign a process code for the *Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario* using transaction **WE20**.

Prerequisites

- You have defined the business systems.
- You have performed the Customizing for projects in the source and the *Central Finance* system and made sure that the project configuration in the *Central Finance* system fits the project configuration in the source systems.
  You have ensured that the definition of the project mask defined in the *Central Finance* system does not lead to inconsistencies with the project masks defined in the source systems.
- You have set the mapping action for the project and the WBS element to *Obligatory*.
  You do this in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction **SPRO**) (SAP Reference IMG) under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Mapping* > *Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities*.
- You have implemented the Business Add-In (BAdI) *Enhance Processing of Project Data* for project identifiers. For more information, see the documentation of the IMG activity under Customizing of Central Finance (transaction **SPRO**) under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *BAdIs: Central Finance*.
- You have performed the configuration settings for Central Finance.
  You can find the necessary settings in Customizing of Central Finance (transaction **SPRO**) under *Financial Accounting* > *Central Finance* > *Central Finance: Target System Settings* > *Set Up Systems*. For detailed instructions, see the documentation of each Customizing (Implementation Guide) (IMG) activity.
  .

How-To

Create ALE Distribution Model in the *Central Finance* System

1. Launch transaction **BD64** - *Display Distribution Model*.
2. Select the model view which has been distributed from the source system and then choose *Environment* > *Generate Partner Profiles*.

Field	Value
Outbound Parameters	Tick *Pass IDoc Immediately*
Inbound Parameters	Tick *Trigger Immediately*

3. Choose *Execute*.

Assign Process Code for the *Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario* in Partner Profile

1. In the *Central Finance* system, enter transaction **WE20**.

2. To define inbound parameter for the sending system, under *Partner Profiles* > *Partner Type LS* choose the source system.
3. On the *Post Processing: Permitted Agent* tile under *Inbound Paramters* click on the *Create Inbound Parameter* icon, that is, add a new entry.
4. In the *Partner Profiles: Inbound Parameters* screen, enter the data as follows.

Field	Value
Message Type	**`Project`**
Process Code	**`/FINS_CFIN_PS_PROJECT`**
Tick *Cancel Processing After Syntax Error*	
Choose *Trigger Immediately*	

Result

You are finished with the configuration in the *Central Finance* system. The ongoing replication of project data is now enabled for the *Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario* with ALE/IDoc.

1.5.5 Central Projects (WBS) - Reporting Scenario: Check Settings for Replication of Projects

To ensure that the configuration settings for the replication of project data is complete, you can use the *Central Finance: Check Settings for Replications of Projects* report in the *Central Finance* system.

The report checks, for example, the following configuration settings:

- Is the BC set `FINS_CFIN_AIF_PS` extracted?
- Is the right process code assigned in the *Application Link Enabling* (ALE) partner profile for the system selected?
  Transaction **`WE20`**, the inbound handling for the Intermediate Document (IDoc) that holds the project data, needs to be assigned to the project code **`/FINS_CFIN_PS_PROJECT`**.
- Is the mapping action for the project ID and work breakdown structure (WBS) element set to **`Mapping obligatory`** for the selected systems?
- Is **no** coding mask for projects defined?

Procedure

1. Call transaction **`SA38`** - ABAP Program Execution.

2. Enter **FINS_CFIN_PS_CHECK** as the program and choose *Execute* (F8) .
3. Enter the <logical system of the source system>, for example **E10CLNT300**, and choose *Execute* (F8).

Result

The report displays a log of the success, warning and error messages for the configuration settings determined during the check. This allows you to easily find out, which settings are not yet correct and leads you to the respective configuration settings where you can make corrections.

For more information, please display the report documentation in the system by clicking the I-Button, or if you are using Web GUI, access the documentation with *More* > *Documentation* .

Next Step

If the check report does not display any errors, you can start the initial data transfer of projects from the source system using transaction **CJAL** in the source system.

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