

Administrator's Guide for Central Finance for SAP S/4HANA Finance



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1 Document History

Table 1:

Version	Date	Description
1.0	2017-04-06	Initial version of the Administrator's Guide for Central Finance for SAP S/4HANA Finance 1605 SPS 6

2 Central Finance Overview

With Central Finance, customers can connect their distributed system landscape, which can be made up of a combination of SAP systems of different releases and non-SAP systems, to a centralized SAP S/4HANA Finance system.

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 Finance system. You can then replicate Financial Accounting and Management Accounting postings to your Central Finance system.

There, 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 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.

There are three replication scenarios:

- 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 \[page 48\]](#).
For more information about clearings and open items, see [Technical Clearing of Open Items \[page 71\]](#).
For information about further business transactions, see [Special Business Transactions: Additional Information \[page 72\]](#).
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](#).

Before you start any of these replication scenarios, you should perform an initial load. The FI initial load is executed differently to the CO initial load. For more information, see [Introduction to the Initial Load \[page 48\]](#).

Before you start any of the replication scenarios described above, you typically perform mappings. For more information, see [Introduction to Data Mapping \[page 30\]](#).

If errors occur during replication they can be handled with the error handling tool, SAP AIF. For more information, see [About Error Handling \[page 25\]](#).

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 Reconciliation Reports. For more information, see chapter [Reconciliation Reports \[page 69\]](#).

The following features are also supported:

- **Replication of Document Changes**

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

- **Replication into Accounts Receivables and Accounts Payables**

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

For restrictions and more information, see SAP Note [2292043](#).

- **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.

3 Getting Started

3.1 About this Document

This guide 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

Note

You can find the most current version of this document on SAP Service Marketplace at <http://service.sap.com/erp-inst>.

We strongly recommend that you use the document available there. The guide will be updated according to updates of the software.

3.2 Related Information

Planning Information

For more information about implementation topics not covered in this guide, see the following content on SAP Service Marketplace or SAP Help portal:

Table 2:

Content	Location
Latest versions of installation and upgrade guides	http://service.sap.com/erp-inst
Administrator's Guide, SAP S/4HANA Finance	http://service.sap.com/erp-inst
SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server	http://help.sap.com > <i>SAP In-Memory Computing</i> > <i>SAP HANA</i> > <i>SAP HANA Options</i> > <i>SAP HANA Real-Time Replication</i>

Before you Start your Implementation

We strongly recommend that you read SAP Note [2148893](#) - *Central Finance: Implementation and Configuration*. 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 on SAP Service Marketplace at <http://service.sap.com/notes>.

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:

[2323494](#) Overview of Notes Relevant for Source System.

Important SAP Notes for the Central Finance System

i 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.

Table 3:

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
2217711	Currency Handling Fix of CO Posting in Central Finance	Improvement for currency handling

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
2178157	Central Finance: Collective Note for SAP Simple Finance on-premise edition 1503 SPS1508 – CO part	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	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)	Contains information about defining business systems in your Central Finance scenario.
2298936	Central Finance: Error Handling in AIF for Simulation of Initial Load for CO Documents and Cost Objects	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.

SAP Notes for SAP Application Interface Framework

i Note

See SAP Note [1530212](#) (SAP Application Interface Framework FAQ) for information about the installation and setup of AIF.

To use SAP Application Interface Framework (AIF) with Central Finance:

- You must be using the Central Finance scenario in SAP Simple Finance, on-premise edition 1503 SPS 1508 or a higher release or you must implement SAP Note [2179997](#).
- You 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:

Table 4:





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

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
2202691	Central Finance: Error Handling in AIF for Replication of CO documents and Cost Objects	

Further Important SAP Notes

Table 5:





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 gets lost	Relevant for SAP Application Interface Framework

SAP Note Number	Title	Description
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 add-on for SAP Business Suite powered by SAP HANA: Transaction codes and programs comparison to EHP7 and EHP8 for SAP ERP 6.0	Relevant for 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:

Table 6:

Content	Location
Information about creating error messages	http://support.sap.com/kb-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 BusinessObjects Analysis, edition for Microsoft Office	http://help.sap.com/boao 

3.3 Prerequisites

SAP ERP Releases

Central Finance can be used out-of-the box with all SAP ERP releases that are still in maintenance starting from SAP ERP 6.0. Instructions on how to implement Central Finance with these systems 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 ERP 5, contact SAP Product Management by creating an incident on the component FI-CF.

Source Systems with a 3rd-Party Database with a Runtime License

If you want to replicate your data from a system that uses a 3rd-party database with a runtime license, SAP strongly recommends that you use the Central Finance - Business Integration Scenario. For more information, see SAP Note [2223621](#).

Replication from non-SAP ERP Systems

Non-SAP ERP systems can be connected to the Central Finance instance via SAP standard interfaces (BAPI_ACC_DOCUMENT_POST). For additional options, a service request can be opened on component: FI-CF-AC.

If postings are made using the BAPI, certain functions are not supported:

- Business mapping (key mapping, value mapping, cost object mapping)
- The Central Finance BAdI **Enhance Standard Processing of Posting Data** (BADI_FINS_CFIN_AC_IN) is not processed
- Source document referencing
- Error handling with AIF

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 S/4HANA 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.

i 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.

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.

General Prerequisites

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

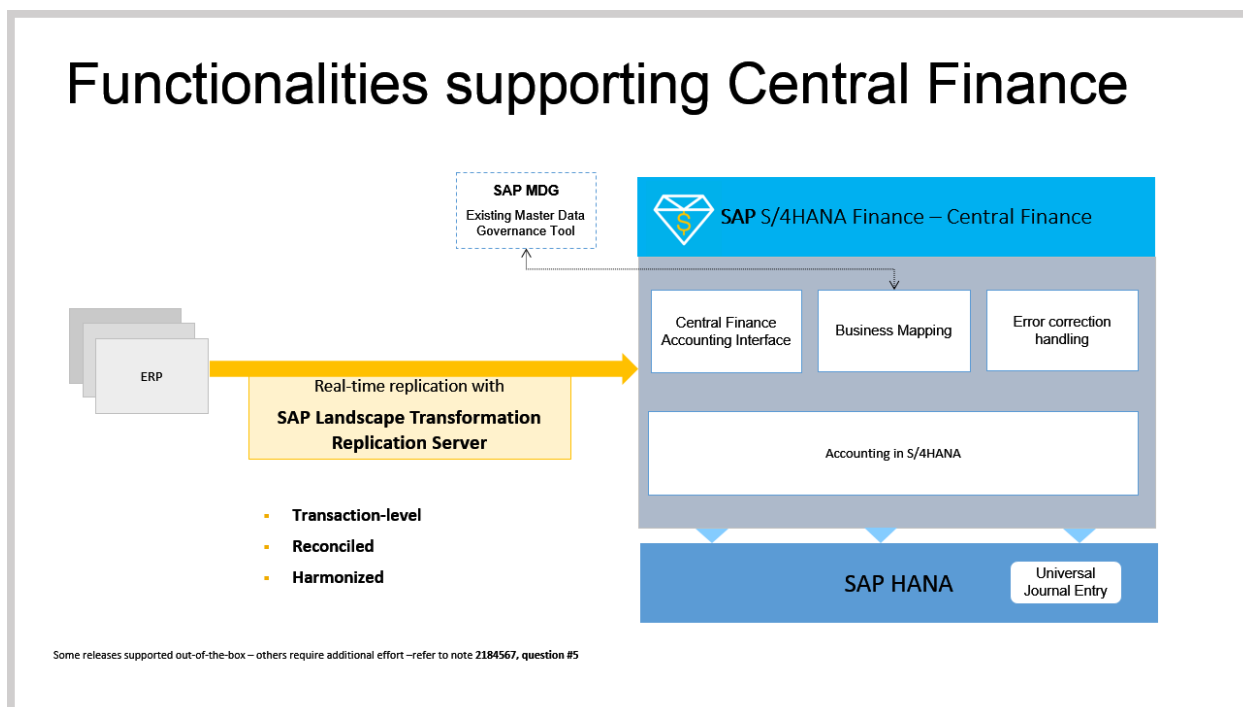
You have created the master data which is needed to repost the existing FI and CO documents from the source system.

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 GL Accounts in S/4HANA. While attributes of cost elements can be maintained with certain validity dates, GL 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 timeframe for which the initial load is being carried out.

4 System Landscape



The figure above illustrates the way in which SAP Finance and Central Finance are 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.

i Note

With an SAP S/4HANA Finance system, it is possible to install SAP LT Replication Server directly on your target 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 \[page 44\]](#).

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 \[page 31\]](#)

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.

i Note

All business documents related to a transaction are available in the Document Relationship Browser, provided the source system is an SAP system. If you want to set enable drillback to documents from non-SAP systems, see the section [Implementing Drillback to a Non-SAP Source System. \[page 74\]](#)

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.

5 Installation Process

5.1 Introduction

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.

5.1.1 Overview of Activities

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

Table 7:

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 [page 7]
		Assign Authorizations	Source System/SAP Landscape Transformation Server	System Administrator	Prerequisites [page 12]
General Settings (Customizing)		Activate Business Function FINS_CFIN	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Prerequisites [page 12]
		Configure Error Handling		Application Consultant	Error Handling [page 25]

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
		Set Up RFC Destination for Source System	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings [page 23]
		Define Logical System for Source System	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings [page 23]
		Assign RFC Destination to Logical Client for Source System	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings [page 23]
		Check Logical System Assignment for Central Finance Client	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: General Settings [page 23]
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 Business Systems	Central Finance System OR System Landscape Directory	System Administrator	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 31]
		Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 31]
	Define Key Mapping (ID Mapping)	Create and Edit, or Upload Key Mapping		Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 31]

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
	Define Value Mapping (Code Mapping)	Assign Code Lists to Elements and Structures		Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 31]
	Define Value Mapping (Code Mapping)	Maintain Value Mapping		Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 31]
	Define Cost Object Mapping	Define Scenarios for Cost Object Mapping	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 31]
		Define Mapping Rules for Cost Object Mapping Scenarios	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping [page 31]
Configuration in SLT		Define Configuration between Source and Target Systems	SLT	System Administrator	Configuration in SAP System Landscape Replication Server [page 44]
Initial Load	Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents	Choose Logical System	Central Finance System	System Administrator	Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents [page 51]
		Define Clearing and Substitution Accounts	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents [page 51]
		Prepare for the Initial Load	Source System	Application Consultant	Prepare for the Initial Load in Source System [page 54]
	Initial Load of Cost Objects	Simulation, Execution, and Monitoring	SLT	System Administrator	Initial Load [page 48]
		Analyze replication errors in AIF	Central System	Application Consultant	Only relevant if you are using AIF for error handling.

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
	Source System Configuration	Make Configuration Settings in Source System	Source System	Application Consultant	Configuration in Source System: Initial Load [page 53]
	Initial Load Execution (FI postings)	Execution and Monitoring	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Execute Initial Load [page 55]
	Replication of FI Postings		SLT	System Administrator	Execute Initial Load [page 55]
		Analyze replication errors in AIF	Central System	Application Consultant	
	Replication of CO Internal Posting Objects	Simulation, Execution, and Monitoring	SLT	System Administrator	Initial Load [page 48]
		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 [page 67]
		Run reports and carry out checks	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	After the Initial Load [page 67]
Advanced Settings		Enhanced Business Mapping	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Enhance Business Mapping [page 39]
		Define Mapping Entities (Enhanced Configuration)	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	Enhance Business Mapping [page 39]
BADs: Central Finance		BAD: Determine Mapping Action	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	See the Customizing documentation.
		BAD: Enhance Standard Processing of Posting Data	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	See the Customizing documentation.
		BAD: Preparation of Management Accounting Secondary Posting	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	See the Customizing documentation.

Phase	Topic	Task	System	Responsible	More Information
		BAd: Mapping of Cost Object Master Data	Central Finance System	Application Consultant	See the Customizing documentation.

6 Configuration in Central Finance System

6.1 General Settings

The following activities are carried out in Customizing for Central Finance under [Financial Accounting \(New\)](#) > [Central Finance](#) > [General Settings](#): 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. Set up RFC Destination for Source System
In this activity, you define technical parameters for RFC destinations. These parameters are used for remote function calls (RFC) to other systems. RFC destinations are needed for the initial load of posting data from the connected source systems to Central Finance and to navigate to accounting documents in the source system.
3. 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.

i 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**.

4. Assign RFC Destination to Logical System for Source System
In this activity, you assign RFC destinations to logical systems for each connected source system.
5. Check Logical System Assignment for Central Finance Client
In this activity, you check the logical system assignment for the Central Finance system client.

i 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.

6.2 Customizing Settings for Asset Documents

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

i 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 the fields `ANLN1` and `ALN2` of the FI documents. You can use a Business-Add-In (BAdI) to transfer the asset information to customer-defined fields. You can find the BAdI in the IMG under [▶ Financial Accounting \(New\) ▶ Central Finance ▶ 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 the IMG:

[▶ Financial Accounting \(New\) ▶ 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](#).

7 Error Handling

7.1 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 (New) ► Central Finance ► 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 the errors relating to, for example, the initial load for cost objects, errors for the online transfer after initial load 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

To use SAP AIF with SAP S/4HANA Finance, you must complete the following steps:

- Install the current version of the SAP AIF add-on in the central system. The following software components are required:
 - SAP Application Interface Framework 3.0 - AIF 702 (main component)
 - SAP Application Interface Framework 3.0 - AIFX 702 (optional extension)
- In your SAP S/4HANA Finance system (software component SAP_FIN), install the BC-sets delivered with the following notes:
 - [2196783](#) 
 - [2202650](#) 

- [2202691](#)
- [2298936](#)

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.

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

i 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* action, you should be aware that the document will be posted as shown. Note, in particular, 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

Errors from all three 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.

7.2 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.

i 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`.

i 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:

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 > General Settings**. 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](#).

i 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.

8 Data Mapping

8.1 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.

8.2 Define Technical Settings for Business Systems

Before you start mapping your data, you must have defined the business system name for each logical system in your scenario. You can do this in the System Landscape Directory (SLD) or in the Central Finance system.

Caution

Use only one of the following options. Do not try to combine the options as this will cause errors.

- Option 1: System Landscape Directory (SLD)
By default, Central Finance uses the System Landscape Directory (SLD) in order 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:

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.

- Option 2: Define all Affected Business Systems in Customizing of the Central Finance System (BAI: Determination of Local System Name)

Alternatively, you can maintain the local business system in the local configuration of the Central Finance system. To do this:

1. Carry out the Customizing activity **Define Technical Settings for Business Systems** to define all affected business systems.
For each business system you need to maintain the corresponding logical system.
2. Implement the corrections in SAP Note [2223323](#). This will route the value help for business systems (for example, in transaction `MDG_KM_MAINTAIN`) to the entries defined in step 1.

Note

This works only if SLD is not connected. If SLD is connected, business systems will be looked up there.

3. Implement the corrections in SAP note [2224396](#). This will provide the updated example coding for step 4. (Steps 2 and 3 of the solution in SAP note [2224396](#) are already described by the current note, step 1 and 4.)
4. Carry out the IMG-activity BAI: Determination of Local System Name in order to create the BAI implementation for BAI `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 step 1.

8.3 Configuration in Central Finance System: Mapping

Data Mapping

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

Identifiers of business objects may be different in the sender systems and the Central Finance system, making it necessary to define mapping between these identifiers. For example, in the sender 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 \(New\)](#) ► [Central Finance](#) ► [Mapping](#) ► [Settings for Mapping](#) ►

Further Settings

Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities

i 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.

► [Central Finance](#) ► [Mapping](#) ► [Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities](#) ►

In the Customizing activity Define Actions for Mapping Entities 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 sending 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 sending system is retained.

i 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 sender 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 sender business systems by leaving the *Business System* field empty.

i 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 sender 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)

Sender 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 ► [General Settings](#) ► [Value 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 sender system you must specify the following data:

- List ID
- List Agency ID

List Version ID

Maintain Value Mapping

In this activity, Maintain Value Mapping (under ► [Financial Accounting \(New\)](#) ► [Central Finance 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 the Customizing for Central Finance under ► [Financial Accounting \(New\)](#) ► [Central Finance](#) ► [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.

i 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.

Define Scenarios for Cost Object Mapping

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

This makes it possible for the FI/CO documents from the CO local objects to be posted to the replicated central system CO objects. Once a CO source object (for example, an internal order or product cost collector) has been created in the local 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.

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

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 local 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 assign a local cost object to a central cost object.

Prerequisites

- The authorization object S_DEVELOP is assigned to your user.

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

Table 8:

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 local characteristics and the central 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 local cost object category, a central 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 *Local Characteristic*. Characteristics are attributes of local and central cost objects. Based on these you can determine which local cost object shall be mapped to which central cost object. Define the local 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 Local Characteristics.

i Note

Several scenarios can use the same local cost object characteristics. However, you can only have one local 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 local cost object to a central cost object and transferring the documents.

4. Define the central 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 central characteristics are used to:

- Create a new central cost object if it does not exist in the Central Finance system
- Determine an existing cost object as selection criteria.

The indicator **Derive From Local** means that these characteristics will be used for central cost object creation or selection and the value will come directly from the corresponding characteristics of the local cost object.

You do not need to maintain a value manually for the central 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, you can define the mapping relationship between local cost objects and central 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 local cost object category (for example, a production order) is assigned to a central cost object category (for example, a product cost collector). Choose *Execute*:
2. Enter the details of a local cost object in the fields marked with *local*: Note that all the local 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 local characteristics, the system can match any characteristic to the central cost object (N:1).
3. Based on the scenarios you have created for cost object mapping and which local cost object is mapped to a central cost object, the system enters the relationship between the local cost object and the central cost object in an assignment table.

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

In this customizing activity, you simulate cost object mapping by executing all the necessary checks, without actually creating the cost object mapping. The customizing activity is intended to help you find missing customization and master data before data replication via SLT takes place.

This customizing activity is intended to help you find missing customizing and master data before the actual posting takes place.

Correct Cost Object Mapping

In this customizing activity, 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.

i Note

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

Delete Cost Object Mapping and Cost Objects

This function 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 refer 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.

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 Finance 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 this 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, you customize business objects so they can be used in key mapping.

Define Business Objects

In this Customizing activity, 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, 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, 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 Business Object Nodes

In this Customizing activity, you define 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:

This transaction is where you actually do the mapping of the entities from the local and the central systems.

Under field *Business Object Type* you can find all entities that can be mapped between the local and central system. 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).

i 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 System or the Local 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.

i 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.

i Note

When maintaining mappings for material IDs, you must choose the object ID type `Material ID (internal format) (ERP)`. The Central Finance mapping entity `MATERIAL_ID` only takes this object ID type into account. Do not use the default object ID type `Material ID (external format/ERP)`.

Mapping 1 (source) Entity to N (Central) Entities

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

If this type of entry exists, the system will take the first entry that was configured as a default. This is indicated in the relevant table in field `AFAIK`.

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.

8.4 Enhance Business Mapping

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

Introduce a New Business Object Identifier

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 Object Type (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 Business Object Identifier (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 in MDG

Use the IMG 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 [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**.

Save your entries.

8.5 Determination of Cost Object-Dependent Objects in Central Finance

If in the Central system, the MDG functions from Central Finance have been set up to map the entities from the local to the central system, and if the local document local 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, cost center '0001' is used in the central document, so the central 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 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 local document but with only a profit center, the profit center of the original item should be taken in the central system.

In these cases, the rules for mapping values that have been maintained in the following Customizing activity are used ► [Financial Accounting \(New\)](#) ► [Central Finance](#) ► [Mapping](#) ► [Define Mapping Actions for Mapping Entities](#). ►

8.6 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 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. Cost Components with Attributes

The other activities are optional.

2. Define Accounts for Splitting the Cost of Goods Sold

SAP IMG: ► [Financial Accounting \(New\)](#) ► [General Ledger Accounting \(New\)](#) ► [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.

i 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](#).

8.7 Manage Upload and Download of Mappings

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.

9 Configuration in SAP System Landscape Replication Server

Use

Installing SAP System Landscape Transformation Replication Server

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

SLT - Central Finance Interface for Business Integration

i Note

To implement the scenario described here, SAP LT Replication Server must be installed on release DMIS 2011 SP09.

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](#).

i 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.

i 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 \[page 48\]](#).

Note

Procedure

Activities in SLT

1. Define Configuration

A configuration defines the connection between the source (SAP ERP) 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**:

Table 9:

MT_ID	TABNAME	MODULE_TYPE	INCL_NAME_RE PL	INCL_NAME_LO AD	TIMESTAMP
<Mass Transfer ID>	CFIN_ACCHD	OLI	IUUC_CFIN_REM _PROC_CFIN_AC CHD		
<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 three tables: **AUFK**, **CFIN_ACCHD**, and **COBK**.

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.

i 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

i 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`) for which you have defined your predefined objects and choose *Start Replication*.

i 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.

10 Initial Load

10.1 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.

i 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 online replication in the source system. For more information, see **Initial Load: Additional Information**.

i 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 online 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 online 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 online 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. Perform the initial load from the productive source system
 2. Switch on online replication from the source system

Postings Excluded from Transfer

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

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

i 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 (except if SAP Notes [2147776](#) and [2292043](#) have been implemented)
- Clearing resets (except if SAP Notes [2147776](#) and [2292043](#) have been implemented)
- Recurring entries
- Sample documents
- Noted items
- Parked documents
- Balance carryforward items
- Closing operations (These comprise processes and functions performed at the end of the fiscal year in certain countries.)

Sequence of the Initial Load

The initial load is split into the following steps which must be carried out in consecutive order:

1. Initial Load for Cost Object Mapping (Optional)
2. Extract Data for Initial Load
3. Monitor Data Extraction
4. Post Initial Load Data
5. Monitor Posting
6. Initial Load for CO Posting Documents

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 <http://scn.sap.com/community/replication-server/blog/2015/10/26/sap-It-replication-server--performance-optimization-guide-based-on-dmis-2011-sp09>.

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 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.

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`.

10.1.1 Prerequisites

10.1.1.1 Introduction

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

- Key Mapping
- Value Mapping
- Cost Object Mapping

10.1.1.1.1 Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents

The following activities are carried out in Customizing for Central Finance under [Financial Accounting \(New\)](#) [Central Finance](#) [Initial Load](#) [Initial Load Settings](#).

Choose Logical System

In this activity, you choose the logical systems that you defined under [Central Finance](#) [General Settings](#) [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**.

i 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: ► [Initial Load](#) ► [Initial Load Execution for Financial Accounting](#) ► [Initial Load Execution for All Company Codes](#) ► and ► [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**.

i 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](#).

AIF Runtime Object ID – Number Range Object – Performance Improvement

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**.

10.1.1.1.2 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 - [Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents \[page 51\]](#)), we recommend that you include in the same initial load group **all** company codes that belong to the same tax group.

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. If you need more detailed information, you can also choose to transfer FI documents starting with a specific fiscal year and period. You can also combine these two approaches so that you have balances only for one time frame, typically for older data, and individual documents for more recent data.

➔ 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.

i Note

Open Items with a Posting Date in the Period Where Only Balances are Transferred

Open items that have a posting date that falls 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 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 account that is defined in the customer/vendor master of the Central Finance system. 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 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.
- 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.

i Note

The package size used during the initial load steps **Simulate Mapping**, **Simulate Posting**, and **Post Initial Load Data** is 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.

i 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.

10.1.1.1.3 Prepare for the Initial Load in Source System

In the Source System

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 `FAGLVTR`.
 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 `FBELJ00`)

10.1.1.1.4 Execute Initial Load

Use

i 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 the data extraction for one system at a time. Once extraction for one system is finished, you can add additional 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.

For more details about these activities, see **Steps of the Initial Load** below.

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.

i 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.

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.

Central Finance - Business Integration Scenario

If you are using the Central Finance Business Integration Scenario, an additional step is necessary. You must execute the report `FIN_CFIN_REPL_SETUP` in the source system. For more information, see SAP Note [2234337](#)



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.

Table 10:

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		AIF

Step	Document Type	Technical Name of Table	Reasoning	Technology	Number of Steps	Data Selection Condition	Error Handling
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

Process

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 \[page 44\]](#).

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 \[page 30\]](#).

Table 11:

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
1	Define replication objects for table AUFK		x		
2	Start load and replication for AUFK		x		

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
3	Process error messages for AUFK transfer	In AIF, namespace /FINCF, interface CO_OBJ.		x	
4	Make configuration settings in source system	Transaction CFINIMG/view VCFIN_SOURCE_SET.			x
5	Prepare for and monitor the initial load of Management Accounting (CO) postings			x	
6	Smoke test for cost object mapping and CO document replication			x	
7	Simulation of initial load of cost object mapping and CO document		x		
8	Extract data for initial load (FI)	Started from IMG of Central Finance system.		x	
9	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	
10	Monitor data extraction	This step identifies errors that typically occur for technical reasons.		x	

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
11	Simulate mapping	This step helps to identify mapping errors before you execute the posting step of the initial load.		x	
12	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	
13	Simulate posting	This step helps to find missing customizing and master data before the actual posting is performed.		x	
14	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	
15	Post initial load data (FI)	This step posts the extracted initial load data.		x	
16	Monitor posting	This step identifies errors that typically occur for errors in configuration or master data.		x	

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
17	Set "Initial Load Finished" indicator	You set this indicator manually to indicate that the initial load is complete for a particular company code.			x
18	Define replication objects for table CFIN_ACCHD		x		
19	Start load and replication for CFIN_ACCHD	This load includes FI documents that have been posted since the initial load was started in the Central Finance system.	x		
20	Process error messages for CFIN_ACCHD transfer	In AIF, namespace /FINCF, interface AC_DOC.		x	
21	Define replication objects for table COBK		x		
22	Start load and replication for COBK		x	x	
23	Process error messages for COBK transfer	In AIF, namespace /FINCF, interface CO_DOC.		x	
24	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	

No.	Step	Additional Information	SLT	CFIN	Source System
25	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.	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	

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

Step 5: 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** > **Initial Load** > **Initial Load Settings** > **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 8: Extract Data for Initial Load (FI)

i 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.

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 decentral 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.

i 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 9: Start New 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 10: 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`.

Step 15: 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 24: 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.

Differences occur when FI document line items cannot be linked to the corresponding CO line items. This typically happens when document summarization is switched on in the source system.

Step 25: Compare Journal entries, Balances and Line items from Financial Accounting (FI) and Controlling (CO)

For more information about the individual reconciliation reports, see Reconciliation Reports.

10.1.2 Initial Load of CO Internal Postings

Preparation for the Initial Load of CO Internal Postings

Before you can start the initial load of CO internal 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 internal 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 Internal Posting Documents

i 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`.

i 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 internal posting documents is started from the SAP LT Replication Server Cockpit. Before the initial load of CO internal postings 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.

i 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 internal posting documents.

10.1.3 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 concatenation of the package keys.

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

Table 12:

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

Package Key for Open Items During Data Extraction: Type o

Table 13:

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
Position of Component in Key	(1)	(2-11)	(12-15)	(16 - 19)	(20 -29)
Example	O	Q7QCLNT002	F001	2014	0000196000

Package Key for Open Items During Posting: Type o

Table 14:

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

Table 15:

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

10.1.4 After the Initial Load

i Note

Reversals of Documents not Transferred During the Initial Load

Depending on the Customizing settings you have made, the initial load transfers individual documents that belong to a certain timeframe. Documents before that timeframe are not reposted, but are part of the balances that are transferred. Once the initial load is complete and online replication has started, the online replication may include a reversal document (A) that tries to reverse another document (B). If this second document (B) was not part of the initial load of individual documents it will not be possible for the reversal document (A) to be posted and an error will be raised in AIF.

In these rare cases, a business user must post a manual adjustment in the Central Finance system.

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

1. Compare posting data from Central Finance system against the source 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 source system before you started the initial load.
 - o 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 RFSOP000)
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 Source 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, a 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).

11 Reconciliation Reports

The reconciliation reports help **Central Finance** users to analyze for financial accounting the journal entries and the balances and line items of G/L accounts. For controlling they 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

Central Finance users 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, they can go into details and check whether credit, debit amounts per G/L account or cost element are the same in the source and 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 reconciliation reports in the Central Finance system

Table 16: Central Finance: Reconciliation 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_DPV_FI_NUM
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_DPV_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_DPV_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_DPV_CO_NUM

Report Name	Purpose	Transaction
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_DPV_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_DPV_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_SFİN_CFIN_ACCOUNTANT` which can be assigned to your user.

12 Technical Clearing of Open Items

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

Before SAP S/4HANA Finance 1605, clearings could not be replicated from the source systems to the Central Finance system. Because of this, open items were always transferred to the Central Finance System as “technically cleared” (by filling the field `BSEG-AUGBL` with the value `Extern.ALE`).

With the availability of SAP Note [2292043](#) it is possible to transfer clearings. 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

There are certain restrictions to this functionality which must be checked before you activate it. For more information, see SAP Note [2292043](#).

13 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.

Online Replication

To ensure that cross-company code postings are correctly replicated, all relevant company codes must be activated for transfer because only documents of active company codes are transferred. If you do not activate all relevant company codes for transfer, errors are likely to occur because the document splitter will not be able to determine the relevant split information from the documents that have been 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 *FI Initial Load Execution for Selected Company Codes*, see [Settings for the Initial Load of FI Documents \[page 51\]](#)), we recommend that you include in the same initial load group **all** company codes that belong to the same tax group.

Handling of Reversals

Reversal not Available in Central Finance System

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

- If the reversal was posted as a real reversal in the source system (processing via `FM AC_DOCUMENT_REVERSE`), e.g. 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 online 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](#).

14 Additional Settings and Enhancements

14.1 Implement Drillback from Central Finance to a Non-SAP Source System

With some modifications, it is possible to enable drillback to source documents in a non-SAP source system. The following describes two options:

1. Display the prima nota in a non-SAP source system via double-click on the field Reference Key in the document header in transaction `FB03`.
2. Display documents, in particular, the preceding FI document, via the Document Relationship Browser, this includes the function Display Sender Document ([Environment](#) > [Document Environment](#) > [Display Sender Document](#)) or by double-clicking the [Sender Doc. No.](#) in the document header.

Display the prima nota in a non-SAP source system via double-click on the field Reference Key in the document header

1. In `SM30`, define a separate reference transaction (`AWTYP`) for the external document type in table `TTYTYP` in `SM30`.
2. In `SE37`, create a new function module implementing this interface:

```
IMPORTING
VALUE (I_AWTYP) LIKE ACCHD-AWTYP
VALUE (I_AWREF) LIKE ACCHD-AWREF
VALUE (I_AWORG) LIKE ACCHD-AWORG DEFAULT SPACE
VALUE (I_AWSYS) LIKE ACCHD-AWSYS DEFAULT SPACE
VALUE (I_BUKRS) LIKE ACCIT-BUKRS DEFAULT SPACE
VALUE (I_VALUTYP) LIKE ACCCR-VALUTYP DEFAULT '0'
```

To allow this function for documents from external systems (this means, in cases where `AWSYS` is not the logical system of the client), the indicator `TTYTYP-REMOTE` must be set.

If it is not set, `AC_DOCUMENT_SENDER` will raise the error `O20(RW)` "Original document is not in the local system". (`TTYTYP-FUNCTION` is not called via RFC. It must be implemented in the Central Finance system.)

Display documents, in particular, the preceding FI document, via the Document Relationship Browser

Implement a new object in the Business Object Repository (BOR) corresponding to the customer-specific reference transaction (`AWTYP`) which implements the required DRB methods.

For customer-defined reference transactions, the default logic is:

```
e_borident-objtype = i_awtyp.  
e_borident-objkey(10) = i_awref.  
e_borident-objkey+10 = i_aworg.  
e_borident-logsys = i_awsys.
```

Here, for the display event it is possible to use any logic to display the external document based on the `BORIDENT` info as outlined above. `BORIDENT` is a standard Structure which is used to store BOR object identifier information. The function module to be implemented must adhere to this interface defined for example with function module `ASH_AC_DOCUMENT_DISPLAY`:

```
IMPORTING  
VALUE(I_BORIDENT) LIKE BORIDENT STRUCTURE BORIDENT
```

The implemented DRB function has to be maintained in control table `ASHMETHODS` field `DISPLAY`. We recommend that you also implement the function module that returns the object text (field `TYPETEXT`). If the prima nota is displayed via the DRB, the `BORIDENT` key is determined via the function `DRB_FIN_AWREF_TO_BORIDENT`.

For customer-defined reference transactions (`AWTYP`) the default logic is as follows:

```
e_borident-objtype = i_awtyp.  
e_borident-objkey(10) = i_awref.  
e_borident-objkey+10 = i_aworg.  
e_borident-logsys = i_awsys.
```

This function is called when the prima nota is placed in the DRB hierarchy for the FI-document (function module `ASH_AC_RELATIONS_GET`).

The new object in the BOR must correspond to the customer-specific reference transaction (`AWTYP`) and implements the required DRB methods.

In the display event of the BOR object, it is possible to use any logic to display the external document based on the `BORIDENT` info as outlined above.

The function module to be implemented must adhere to the interface:

```
IMPORTING
```

VALUE(I_BORIDENT) LIKE BORIDENT STRUCTURE BORIDENT

The implemented DRB function has to be maintained in control table `ASHMETHODS`, field `DISPLAY`.

We recommend that you also implement the function module for returning the object text (specified in table `ASHMETHODS`, field `TYPETEXT`). This function has to implement interface:

IMPORTING

REFERENCE(I_OBJTYPE) LIKE BORIDENT-OBJTYPE

EXPORTING

REFERENCE(E_TEXT) TYPE C

14.2 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 General Settings.

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.

Define Accounts for Rounding Differences from Differing Decimal Settings

You carry out this activity in Customizing for Central Finance under General Settings.

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 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.

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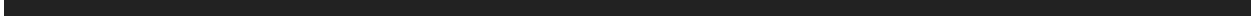
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