

# Financial Accounting SAP S/4 HANA 2020

Vikram Fotani Jun 05, 2021



#### **About Trainer**

- Vikram Fotani
- 15+ Years of experience as SAP Functional Consultant
- Experience in SAP FICO, SAP FSCM, SAP Central Finance, SAP RAR, SAP MM, SAP SD, SAP PP etc.
- Certified SAP S/4 HANA Professional
- Worked on 7 end to end implementation projects including 3 SAP S/4 HANA Implementations & 1 project on Central Finance
- Global Exposure Travelled & Worked on APAC, US, Europe, Middle East as well as African projects
- Industries Served Manufacturing, Construction, Chemicals, Retail, Telecommunications,
   Container Terminal Industries

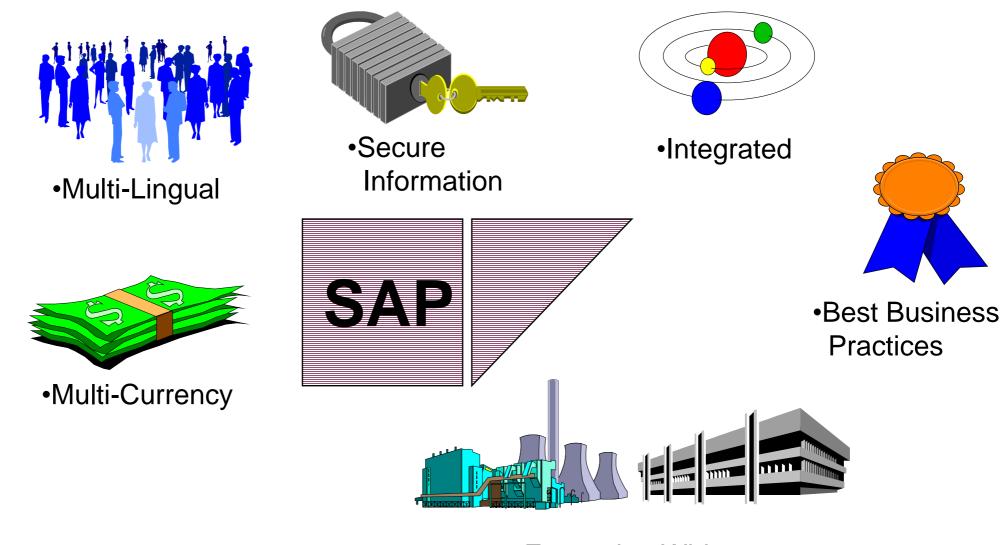
## Unit 1 SAP S/4 HANA FICO Basics

#### What is SAP?

- SAP is an ERP
- Stands for Systems, Applications & Products in Data Processing
- Founded in 1972 in Walldorf, Germany by five IBM Engineers
- Business software package designed to integrate all areas of a business
- Designed for all types of businesses

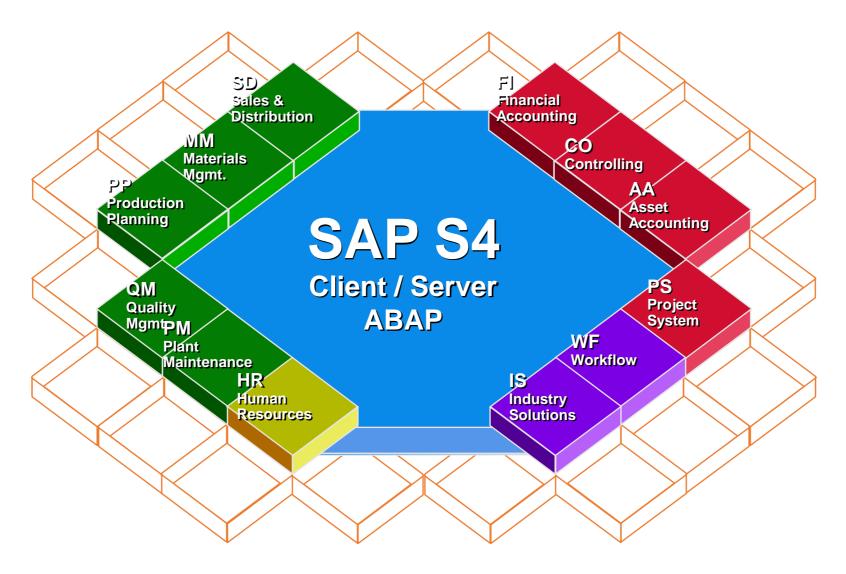
## **ERP System**





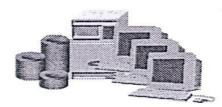
Enterprise-Wide

#### **MODULES**



#### R/3 System

**Central Systems** 



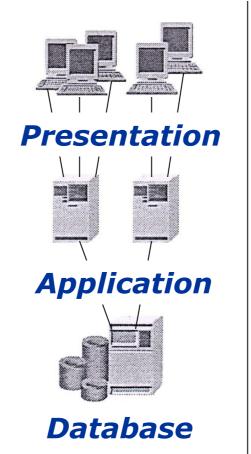
Database,

Application,

Presentation

2-Tier **Configuration Presentation Database** and **Application** 

3-Tier Configuration



## Financial Accounting (FI) Vs Controlling (CO)

- Financial Accounting (FI) and Controlling (CO) are two separate set of books
- SAP divides organization accounting into internal and external viewpoints
- Financial Accounting (FI) represents external accounting prospective. Financial statements required for external reporting purposes (e.g. Balance sheets and P&L statements) are created in FI.
- Controlling (CO) represents the internal accounting perspective.
- In SAP S/4 HANA, FI & CO are combined together to avoid reconciliation issues with the help of Universal Journal

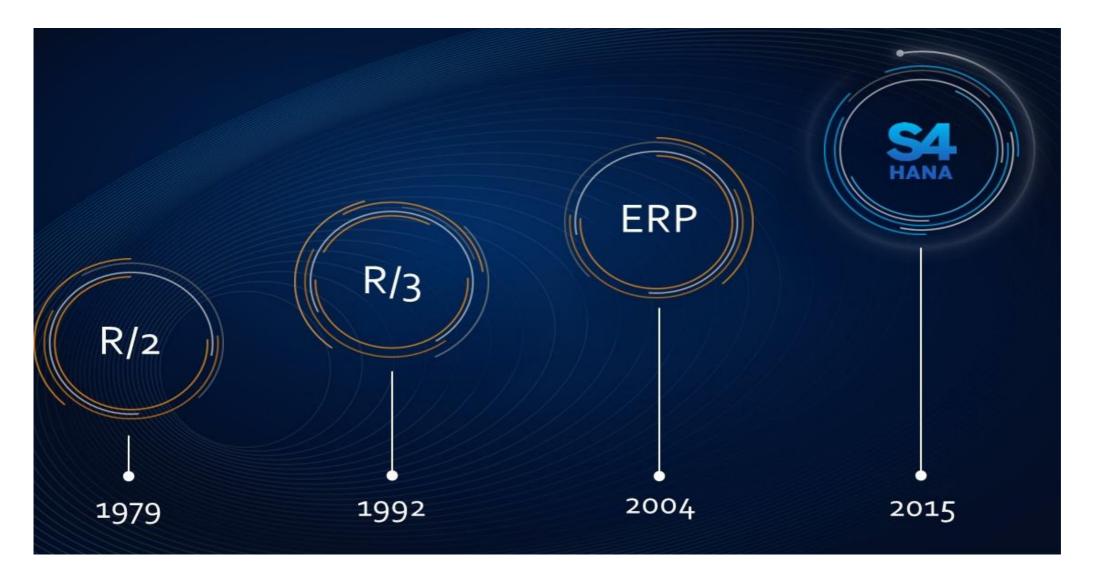
#### **SAP FI Components**

- General Ledger
- Accounts Payable
- Accounts Receivable
- Asset Accounting
- Cash & Bank Accounting

### **SAP CO Components**

- Cost Element Accounting
- Cost Center Accounting
- Profit Center Accounting
- Product Cost Planning
- Cost Object Controlling
- Profitability Analysis
- Material Ledger

## SAP S/4 HANA



### SAP S/4 HANA

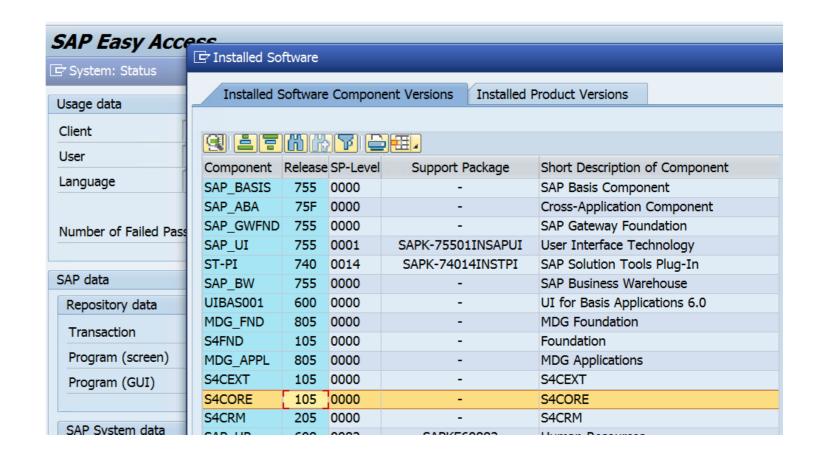
- SAP Business Suite for SAP HANA
- A new product and a next generation of business applications
- Fully built on the in-memory platform SAP HANA
- Provides an instant insight by using a single source of truth, real-time processes, dynamic planning and analysis
- Modern and Simplified User Experience optimized for all devices
- Reduces the data footprint of your company by removing the aggregates
- Choice of Deployments (On Premise, Cloud, Hybrid)

#### SAP HANA vs SAP S/4 HANA

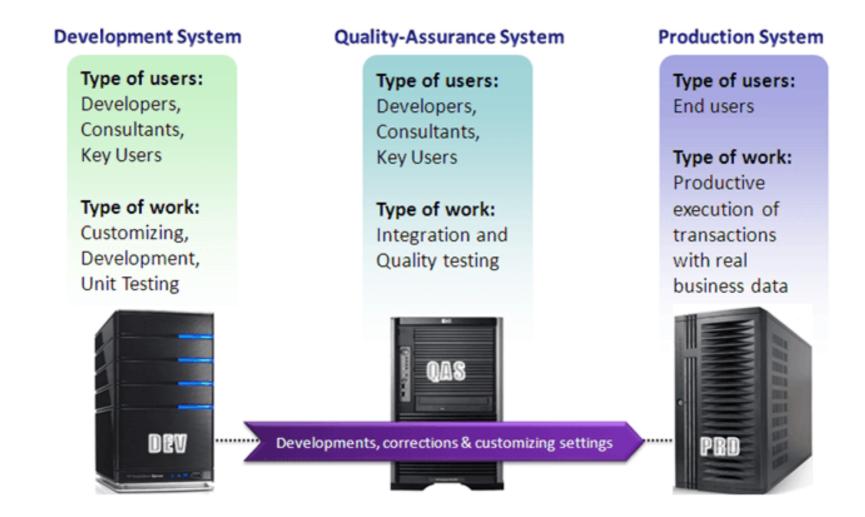
- Launched in 2011, SAP HANA is an in-memory database technology that runs the SAP Landscape serving as the backend
- Launched in February 2015, SAP S/4 HANA is SAP's next-generation business suite designed only to run on SAP HANA
- We can use SAP HANA database for SAP ECC as well as non SAP applications
- But we cannot use SAP S/4 HANA with any other database except SAP HANA

#### SAP S/4 HANA Versions

- SAP S/4 HANA 1511 (100)
- SAP S/4 HANA 1610 (101)
- SAP S/4 HANA 1709 (102)
- SAP S/4 HANA 1809 (103)
- SAP S/4 HANA 1909 (104)
- SAP S/4 HANA 2020 (105)



#### **Transport Mechanism**



## **SAP ASAP Methodology**



### **SAP Activate Methodology**

Discover

Prepare

Explore

Realize

Deploy

Run

Discover the solution, understand the benefits and develop strategies and roadmap for the journey.

Initiate and plan the project. Project is started, plans are finalized, project team is assigned, and work is under way to start the project optimally. Perform a fit/gap analysis to validate the solution fit and identify delta requirements and gaps. Design for the deltas and gaps is completed during this phase.

Use agile iterations to incrementally build and test an integrated business and system environment.
Additionally, data is loaded, adoption activities occur, and operations are planned.

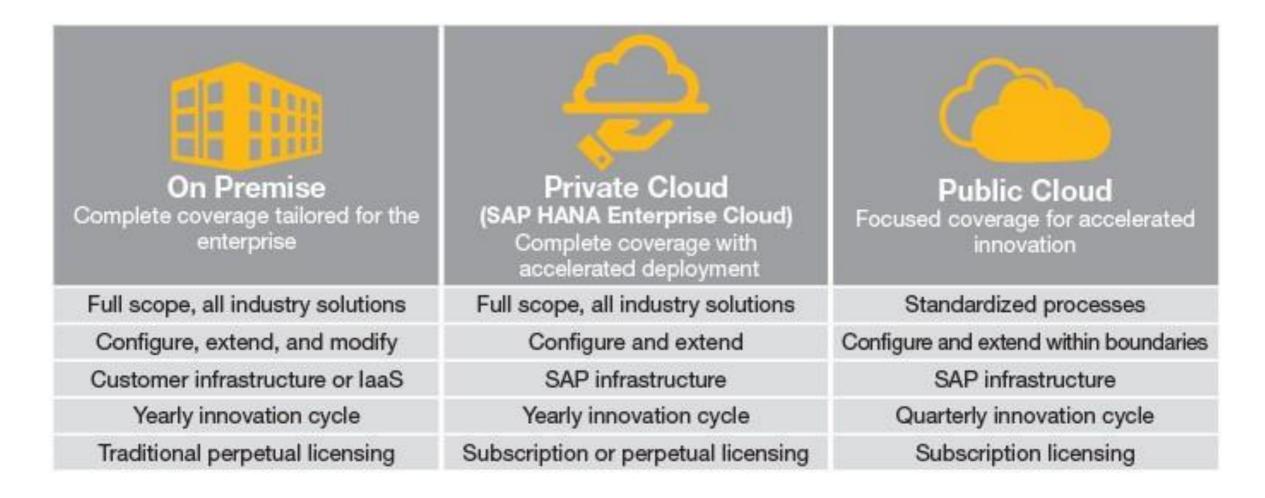
Production
environment is
setup, cutover
activities are
conducted upon
confirming
customer
readiness, and to
switch business
operations to the
new system.

Run the new system; apply SAP operations standards to optimize system operation.

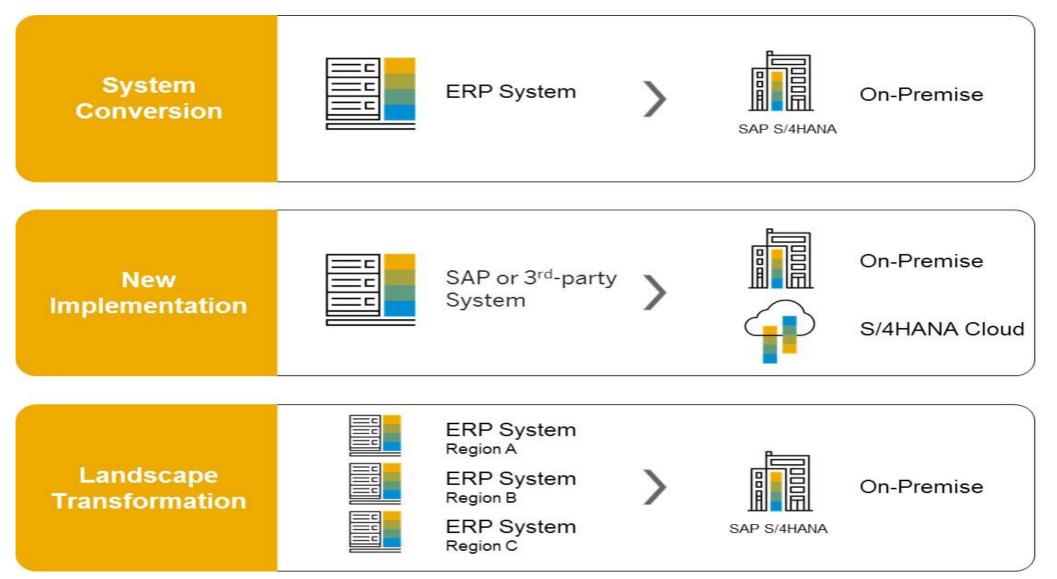
Ensure the delivery of value through the solution life cycle ("value delivery")



## SAP S/4 HANA Deployment Options



#### **SAP S/4 HANA Adoption Options**



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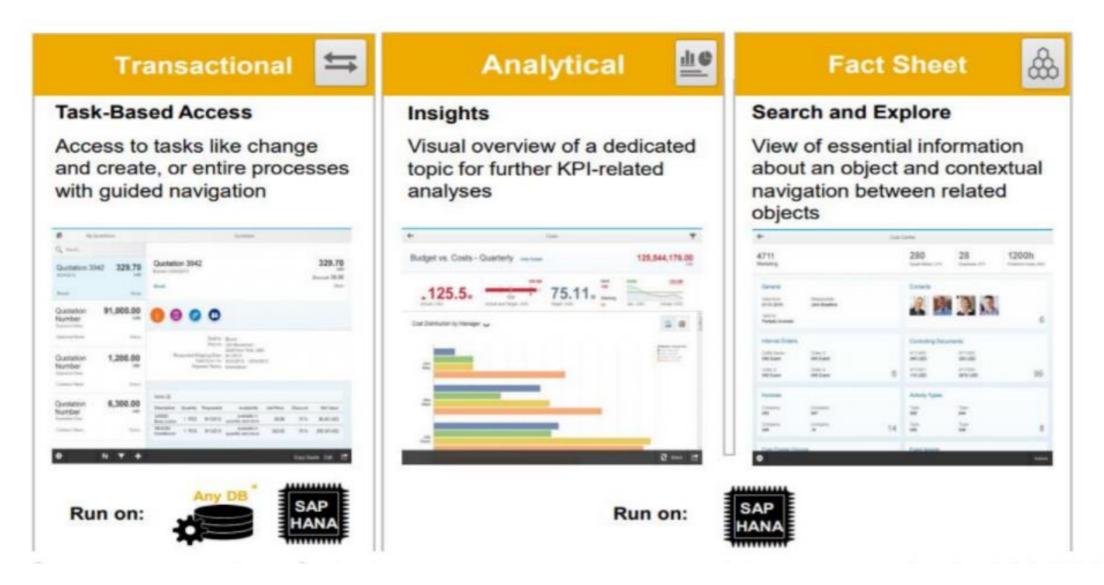
#### **SAP Fiori**

- Technology is constantly evolving at rapid pace
- Most people are equipped with at least one mobile device
- Even small children know how to navigate through mobile
- This new evolution has become a new standard
- Customers are demanding the same ease in operating their Business Processes also
- SAP Fiori is SAP's new face for all SAP products to business users for
- all devices

### **SAP Fiori Design Principles**



## **Types of Fiori Apps**



### SAP S/4 HANA Important Links

- SAP S/4HANA SAP Help Portal
- SAP Best Practices Explorer
- Roadmap Viewer SAP Go Support
- SAP Fiori Apps Reference Library
- Product Assistance
- SAP S/4HANA Finance Financial Accounting Learning Journey

#### **SAP Fiori**

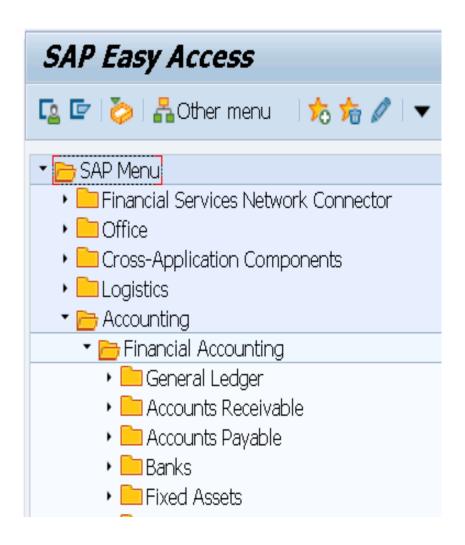
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#### **SAP FICO**

- SAP FICO is a core functional component in SAP S/4 HANA that allows an organization to manage all of its financial data.
- The purpose of SAP FICO is to help companies generate and manage financial statements for analysis and reporting and help with effective business planning and decision-making.
- SAP FICO consists of two modules, SAP Finance (FI) and SAP Controlling (CO), each of which is used for specific financial processes.
- SAP FI deals with overall financial reporting and accounting while SAP CO focuses more narrowly on planning and monitoring costs.
- SAP FI and SAP CO were originally released as separate modules but are now so tightly integrated that many people refer to them as simply one module.

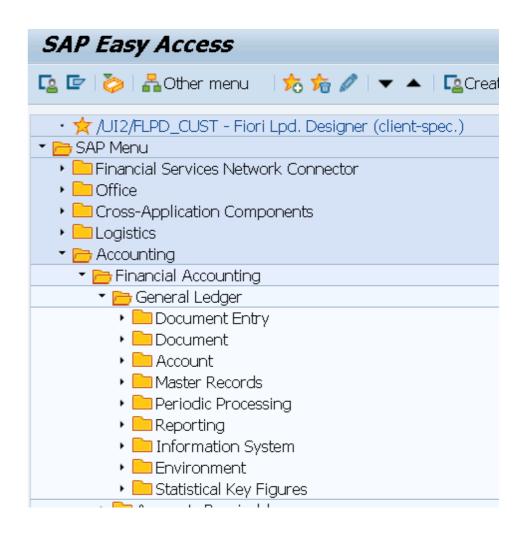
#### **SAP FI Sub Modules**

- General Ledger Accounting -All general ledger accounts that are used for reporting are managed through general ledger accounting.
- Accounts Receivables Accounts receivables is a sub module that captures all transactions with customers and manages customer accounts
- Accounts Payables Accounts payables is a sub module that captures all transactions with vendors and manages vendor accounts.
- Asset Accounting Asset accounting manages all transactions related to assets for an entity.
- Bank Accounting Bank accounting captures all transactions with the banks.



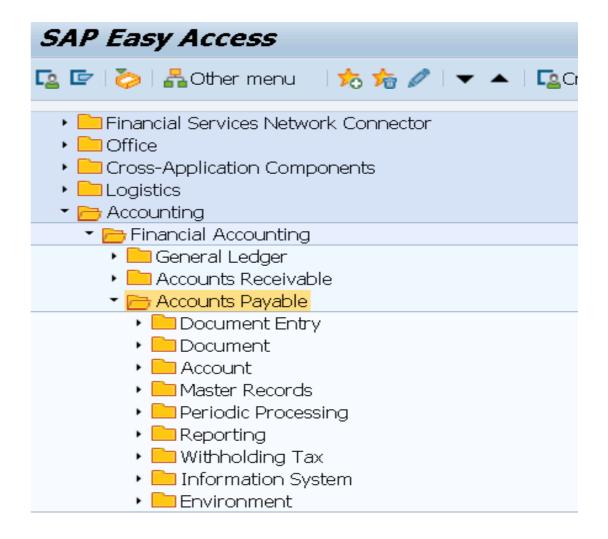
#### **General Ledger Accounting**

- In SAP a set of all general ledger accounts used by a company or a group of companies is called a chart of accounts.
- These are the accounts that will be used for the preparation of financial statements.
- Most of the transactions are recorded in sub modules and they are reconciled with the general ledgers in real time.
- Transactions that can be done in direct in general ledger Accounting include journal vouchers which are posted to adjust or correct transactions. Reversals can also be done from general ledger accounting.



#### **Accounts Payables**

- Accounts payables is a sub module that captures all transactions with vendors and manages vendor accounts.
- Separate vendor accounts are maintained and when transactions are posted in vendor accounts, reconciliation accounts in general ledger are updated with the figures in real time.
- Transactions in accounts payables include invoice posting, credit memo posting, down payments, invoice payment, automatic payment program and executing vendor reports



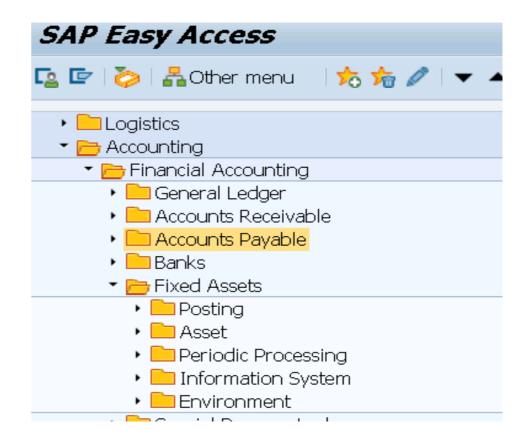
#### **Accounts Receivables**

- Accounts receivables is a sub module that captures all transactions with customers and manages customer accounts.
- Separate customer accounts will be maintained and when transactions are posted in customer accounts, reconciliation accounts in general ledger are updated with the figures in real time.
- Transactions in accounts receivables include invoice posting, credit memo posting, down payments, invoice payment, dunning and executing customer reports.



## **Asset Accounting**

- Asset manages all transactions related to assets for an entity.
- When transactions are posted in asset accounts, reconciliation accounts in general ledger are updated in real time.
- Transactions in asset accounting include asset acquisition, asset retirement, asset sale, asset transfer, asset revaluation and asset depreciation.



#### **Bank Accounting**

- Bank accounting captures all transactions with the banks.
- Bank reconciliation is done to reconcile all transactions recorded on bank statements comparing them to transactions in the system.

