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Sap new general ledger pdf

FIGURE 1 (NEW GENERAL ACCOUNTING IN THE IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE) The classic general ledger contains all the company's financial transactions. In addition to using classic accounting, companies use special accounting and other components such as Profit Center Accounting (PCA) to meet legal and internal requirements. SAP Profit Center Accounting and special ledger are located in separate applications. Therefore, these modules were not automatically reconciled with the classic general ledger. It was therefore necessary to carry out additional closure operations in order to reconcile these additional modules with the classical general accounts. The new general ledger uses the same familiar interface as classic general ledger, but overcomes the difficulties encountered in performing closing operations in classic general ledger. BENEFITS OF USING THE NEW SAP GENERAL LEDGER The new general ledger covers all activities that have previously been executed using separate ledgers, such as sales ledger costs, separate accounting, reconciliation posting, or profit center posting. Therefore, companies do not need to maintain separate accounts in separate applications. This makes it easier to store transaction data in the administration. The user interface of the new general ledger is similar to that of traditional general ledger. Therefore, users who are already familiar with traditional general ledger need very little training to switch to the new general ledger. The new general ledger deletes the data redundancy by storing all transaction data in a single total table. This improves the efficiency of the database. Separate ledgers, such as special ledger, profit center accounting, etc., do not need to be used in connection with the new general ledger. It eliminates the need for profit and loss and balance sheet adjustments through online share functions. Therefore, you do not need to perform additional reconciliation operations with other applications during closing. This helps save a lot of time and effort from the end user. The use of the new general ledger makes it easier to add additional fields to provide flexible reporting in accordance with company requirements. Reconciliation postings are eliminated using The New Ledger. In the case of cross-company code posting, the data was initially stored for monitoring and then transferred to the FI module at the end of the period. The controlling data was stored in the reconciliation book. At the end of the period, this information was transferred from monitoring to the creation of FI documents in order to ensure that the monitoring and FI were reconciled. The new general ledger provides real-time reconciliation between the control modules and the FI modules. Total costs of the company's operations reduced the benefits of the new general ledger. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW GENERAL ACCOUNTS Classical general accounts were primarily intended to provide a comprehensive mechanism for external reporting purposes by recording all the company's transactions. However, for internal reporting purposes, the data shall be due to different control modules, such as the accounting of the Profit And Loss Centre, the calculation of cost elements, etc. The connection between the classical general ledger and the control module was weak. Therefore, there was automatic reconciliation between classic general ledger and various auditing applications. The new Special ledger has the following features: FIGURE 2 (SHARING DOCUMENTS IN THE NEW GENERAL LEDGER) PARALLEL CALCULATION: The new general ledger allows you to maintain multiple parallel ledgers to post transactions and provide reports to meet different accounting requirements. This eliminates the need to use the Special Accounting app separately to meet these requirements. INTEGRATED STATUTORY AND MANAGEMENT REPORTING: The new general ledger enables internal business management reporting and support for the traditional purpose of legal reporting. It can be used to create financial statements for any dimension of an enterprise. Therefore, the new accounting can be used to produce the balance sheet required for external reporting or the performance centre analysis report required for internal reporting. SEGMENT REPORTING: The new general ledger enables the preparation of reports based on international accounting standards (IFRS) and generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) SALES COSTS: The new general ledger enables the implementation of sales accounting costs. DOCUMENT SHARING: Document sharing helps create balance sheets for entities that extend beyond the business code. NEW TABLES: The new general ledger uses FAGLFLEXT (amounts), FAGLFLEXP (plan line items), FAGLFLEXA (actual line items), and FAGL_SPLINFO (data sharing). ACCOUNTING CONCEPT IN THE NEW G/D New Accounting uses special accounting to store total values in tables. All company codes are assigned to the leading ledger. You can add additional accounting for each customer for each company code. These additional accounts may be used for different purposes, such as parallel accounting or management reporting. With the new general ledger, it is now possible to perform postings that previously required multiple components. This also applies to transfer postings between previously saved profit centers and special ledger. The new general ledger uses additional tables and fields compared to traditional general ledger when the new Gen function is The previous ledger menu is replaced by the ledger (new) and general ledger (new) menu. You must activate the ledger for the new general ledger so that transaction data is entered in new tables and not in classic ledger tables. FIGURE 3 (ACTIVATE NEW GENERAL LEDGER) ACTIVATING THE NEW GENERAL LEDGER IN THE SYSTEM All new installations new ledger is activated by default. SAP recommends using the new general ledger functionality because it has many advantages. For existing customers, however, it is optional. Existing customers can continue to use the traditional general ledger or go to the New General Ledger. The new general ledger will be activated automatically during the upgrade. 1. The new general ledger has the following advantages as R/3 enterprise's traditional general ledger: a) In the new general ledger, you can display parallel accounting in parallel accounts (such as R/3) or parallel ledgers. Standard FI functions and reports are available in all parallel ledgers. (b) The segment entity and relevant reporting required for segment reporting in accordance with IAS and U.S. GAAP are available in the new General Ledger. c) In addition, you can improve the new accounting flexibly, that is, you can enter user-defined fields and update the required amounts. Many standard reports can evaluate data from user-defined fields. d) When you use the new Document Sharing feature (online sharing), you can create financial statements at the corporate code level and, if necessary, for entities such as the segment. The system creates a zero balance for each document for the relevant entity, such as a segment. e) As a result, you no longer need to perform time-consuming reconciliation tasks between FI and CO at the end of the period, as inter-community processes are transferred in real time to the new general ledger to control. In addition, you can, for example, move from the result of a financial statement report or the results of a profit and loss report to the relevant CO report. (f) The new accounts use the same interfaces as R/3's general accounts. As a result, users do not require additional training. (g) Due to the new multidimensional aspect of the general accounts, all information relevant to the general accounts is stored in a single environment. Therefore, reconciliation tasks, such as between general ledger and TuloSPAikan ledger or temporary consolidation, and processing steps that must be performed repeatedly in individual applications (for example, balance transfer) are no longer required. When you use the new accounting, you will not receive use the special book anymore. 2. Default delivery In new installations, the new accounting calculation is activated by default in mySAP ERP. We do not recommend that new customers use classic accounting accounting, as the use of classic accounting records requires additional transfers at a later stage. As a result, new customers require explicit permission from SAP to use classical accounting. create and send a CSS message to SAP before launching system usage. When you upgrade to mySAP ERP for R/3, the traditional general ledger remains active at first. If you want to convert the system to a new one from the general ledger, you can do so in the project after the upgrade. For more information on this topic, see Section 3. 3. Transfer support To ensure maximum security, SAP supports each transfer project with a transfer service. This basic computer service is based on standard transfer scenarios and is offered in the form of transfer packages at a fixed price. This service is provided by the NewGL Transfer Backend Office, established for this purpose. After you provide the service, you will receive a license key. This will release the transport operations. 4. The benefits of the new general ledger of the new general ledger in mySAP ERP have the following advantages over traditional accounting: New General Ledger Accounting has an expanded data structure in standard delivery. Customer fields can also be added to the general ledger. (Real-time) document sharing can be used to create balance sheets for entities, such as Segment. You can perform real-time reconciliation of management accounting (CO) and financial management (FI) – there is real-time integration with controlling. This will make the time-consuming reconciliation tasks obsolete! The new ledger ledger enables several ledgers to be manageable in accounting. This is one of the possible ways to describe parallel accounting in SAP. System.