



# SAP FI Integration

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# About



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- Worked on SAP since 1997 as end-user, core team member, consultant and delivery manager
- End-user experience in SAP FI (AP, AR, GL, AA), SAP CO (CCA, PC, PA, PCA)
- Implemented 4 projects in SAP FICO with integration
- Specialised in Product Costing, Profitability Analysis
- Delivered on several large and global SAP & Data Analytics projects
- Head SAP Team (all modules), Head Data Analytics
- Worked with General Motors, Shaw Wallace, Bayer, Colgate, IBM, General Mills

# Content

- Integration
- Procure to Pay
- Order to Cash
- Plan to Produce

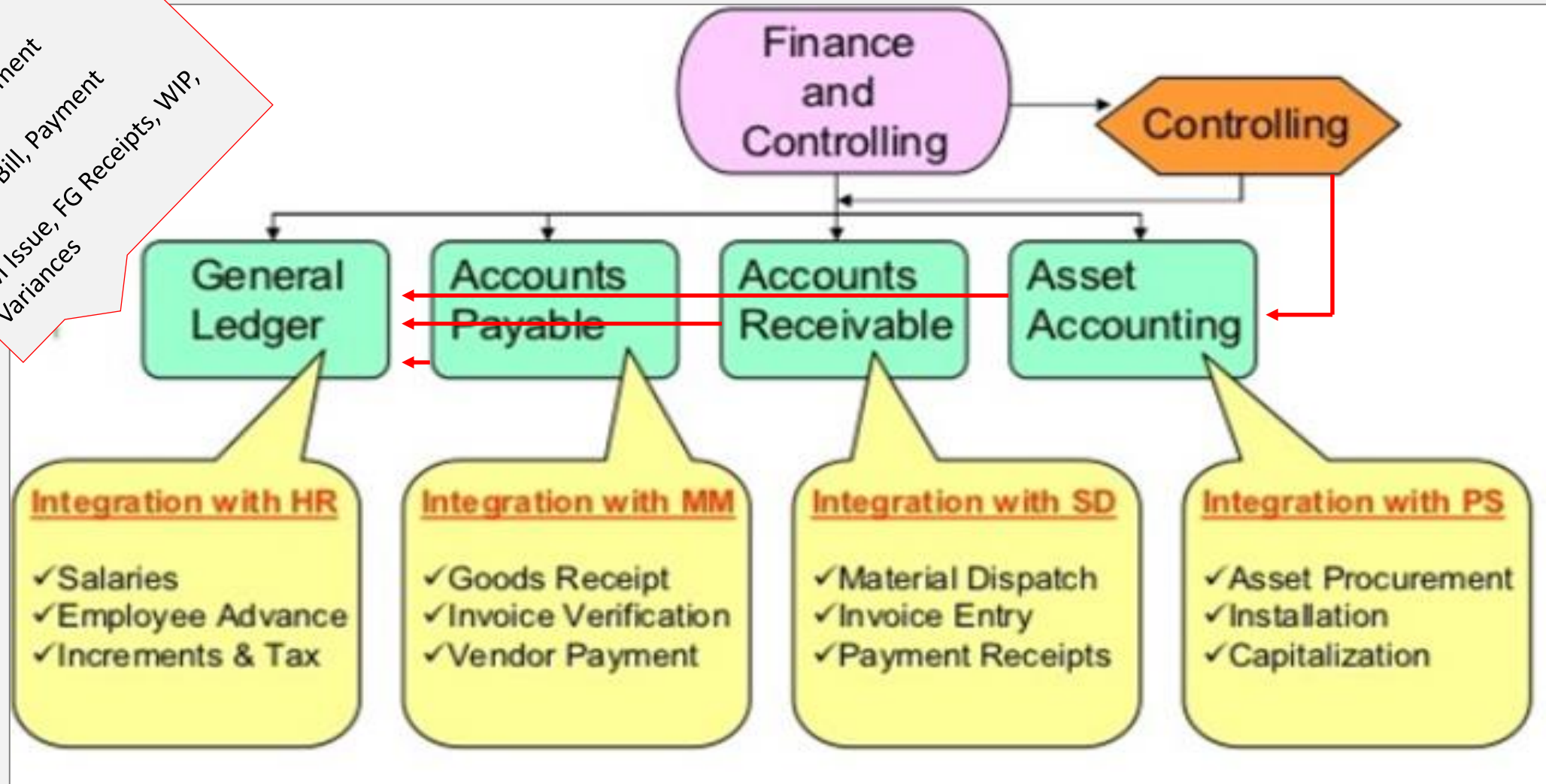


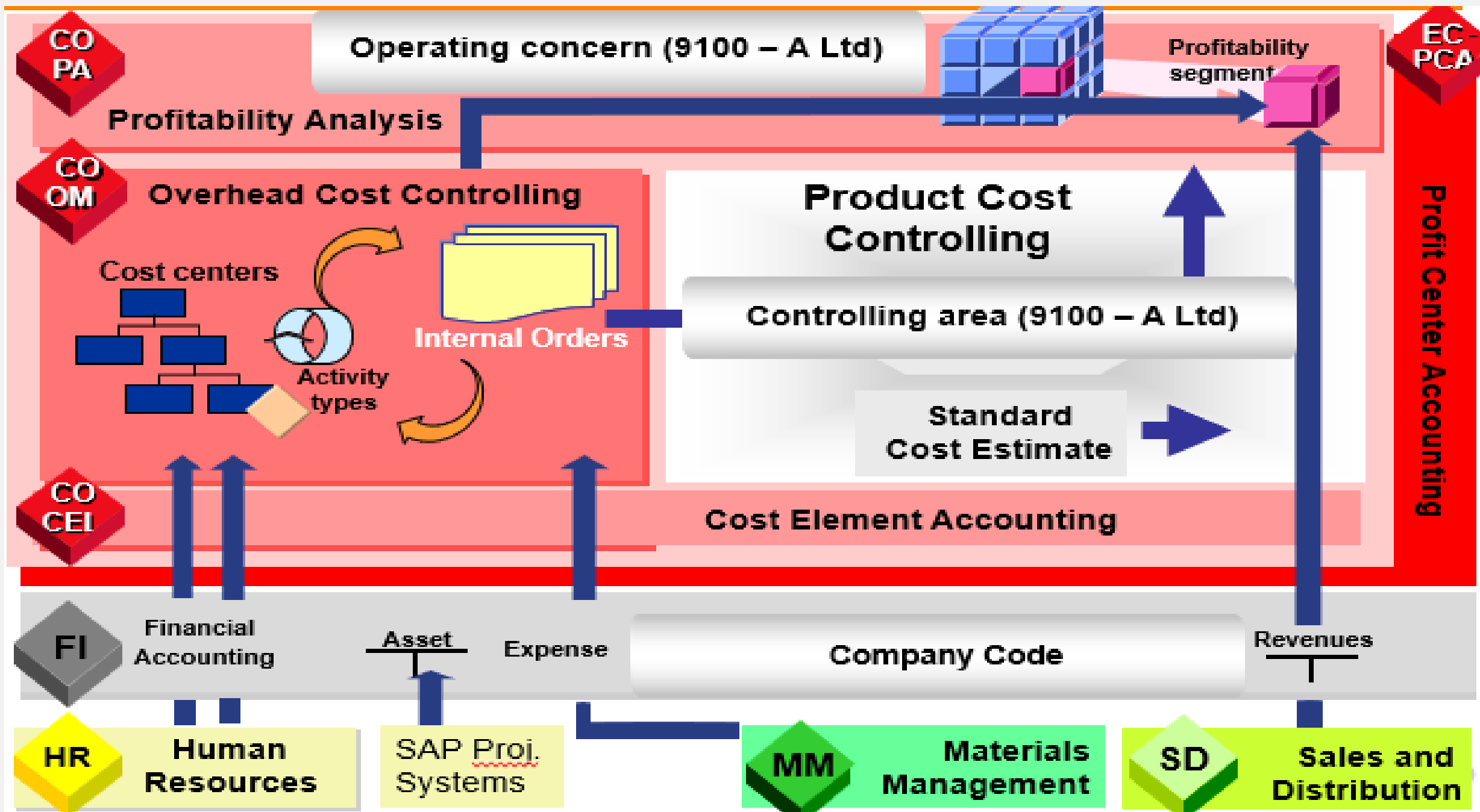
A photograph of three business professionals in an office setting. A woman with blonde hair, wearing a blue and white striped shirt, is in the foreground, looking down at a laptop. Behind her, a man with dark hair and a black jacket is also looking at the laptop. To the right, an older man with grey hair, wearing a dark suit and a patterned tie, is smiling and looking at the laptop. The background is a blurred office environment with windows and desks.

# **SAP FI INTEGRATION**



# Integration Concept

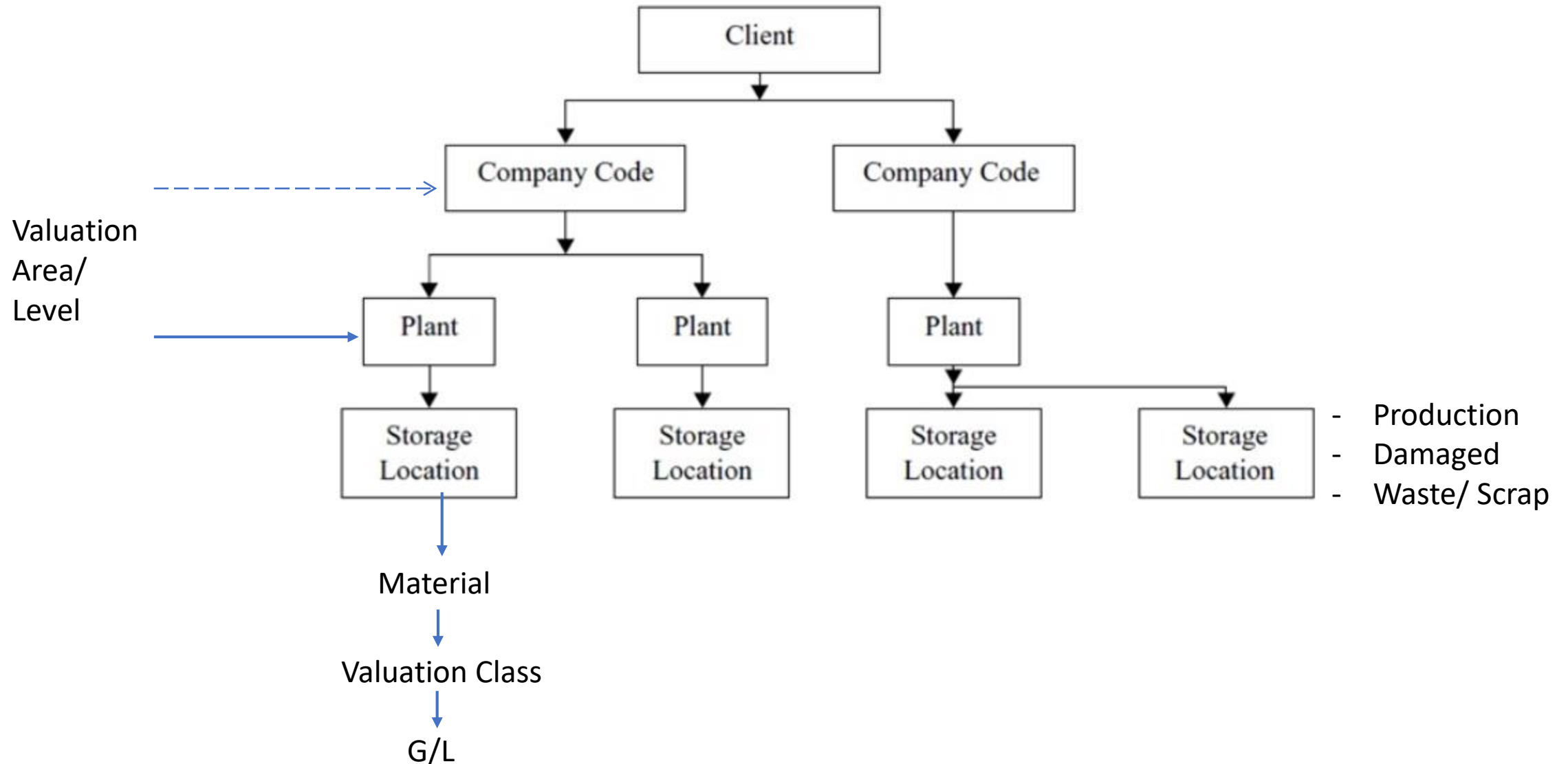






# PROCURE TO PAY

# P2P – Understanding MM





# Plant in SAP

## Org Structure

- The plant is an operating area or branch within a company.
- The plant is assigned to a single company code. A company code can have several plants.
- Several storage locations in which material stocks are managed can belong to a plant.
- A single business area is assigned to a plant and to a division.
- A plant can be assigned to several combinations of sales organization and distribution channel.
- A plant can have several shipping points. A shipping point can be assigned to several plants.
- A plant can be defined as a maintenance planning plant.

## Importance

The plant plays an important role in the following areas:

### **Material valuation**

If the valuation level is the plant, the material stocks are valued at plant level. Each plant can have its own account determination.

### **Inventory management**

The material stocks are managed within a plant.

### **MRP**

Material requirements are planned for each plant. costing  
In costing, valuation prices are defined only within a plant.

### **Plant maintenance**

If a plant performs plant maintenance planning tasks, it is defined as a maintenance planning plant.

# P2P Accounting

## Payment Run

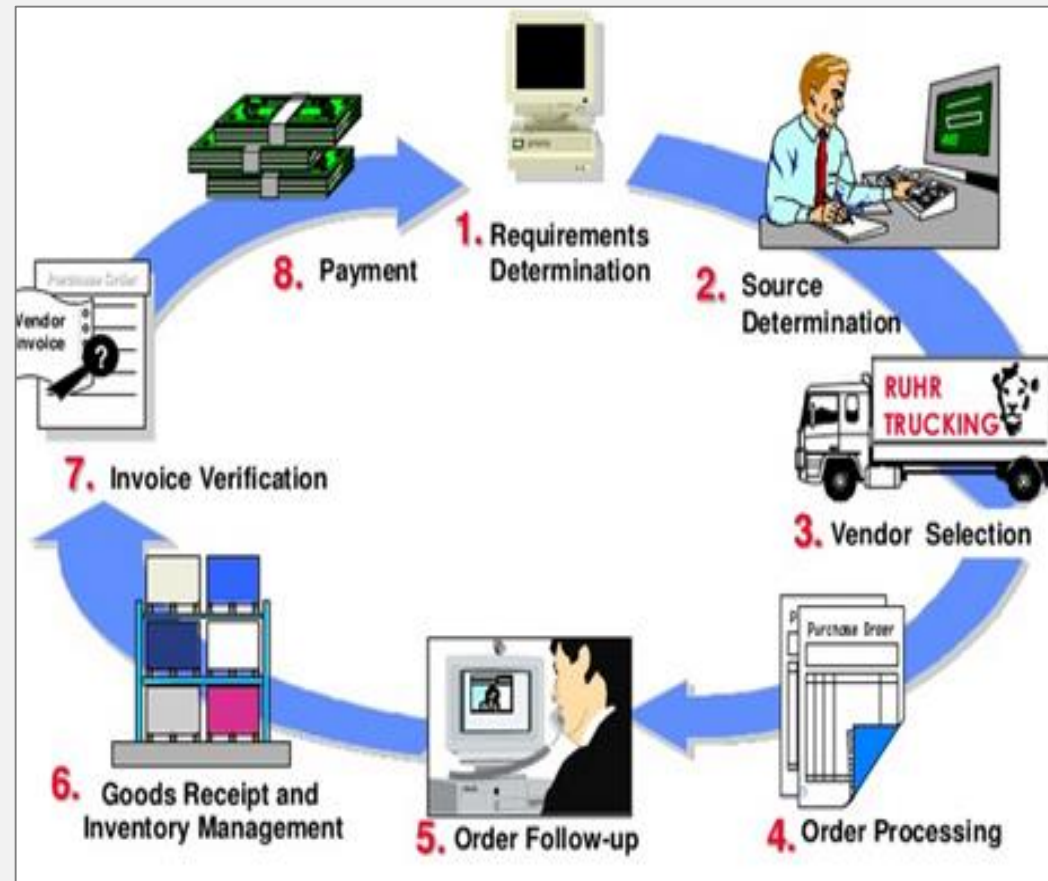
**Dr:** Vendor  
**Cr:** Bank

## MIRO

**Dr:** GR/IR  
**Cr:** Vendor

## MIGO

**Dr:** Material or  
Expense or  
AUC  
**Cr:** GR/IR



No Accounting

MK01/ FK01  
Create  
Vendor  
Master

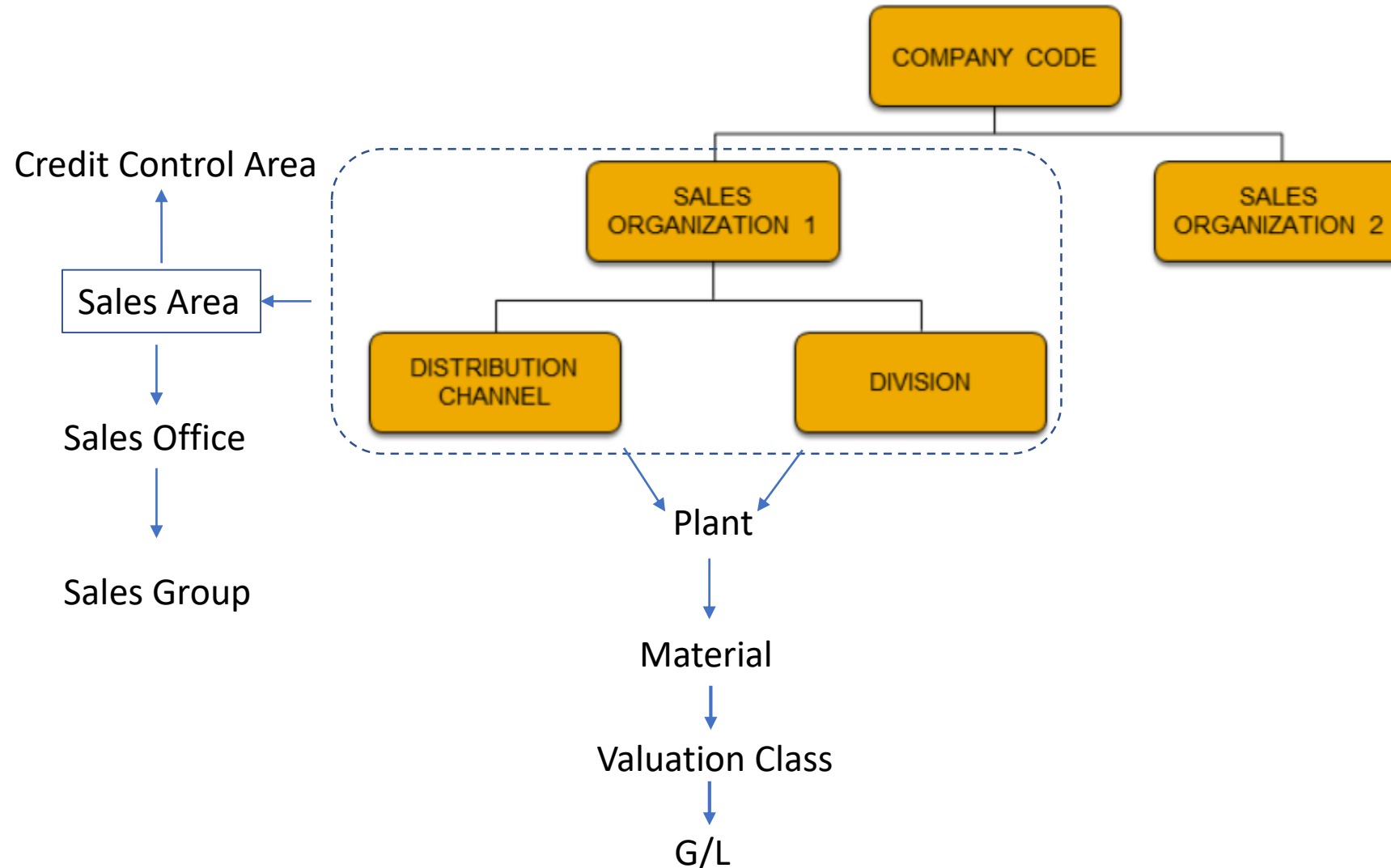
MR51N/ ME21N  
No Accounting

No Accounting

A photograph of three business professionals in an office setting. A woman with blonde hair is in the foreground, looking down at a laptop. Behind her, a man with dark hair and a man with grey hair are looking at the same laptop. The man with grey hair is smiling. The background is a blurred office environment. A white horizontal bar is overlaid on the image, containing the text 'ORDER TO CASH'. The SAP logo is in the bottom left corner.

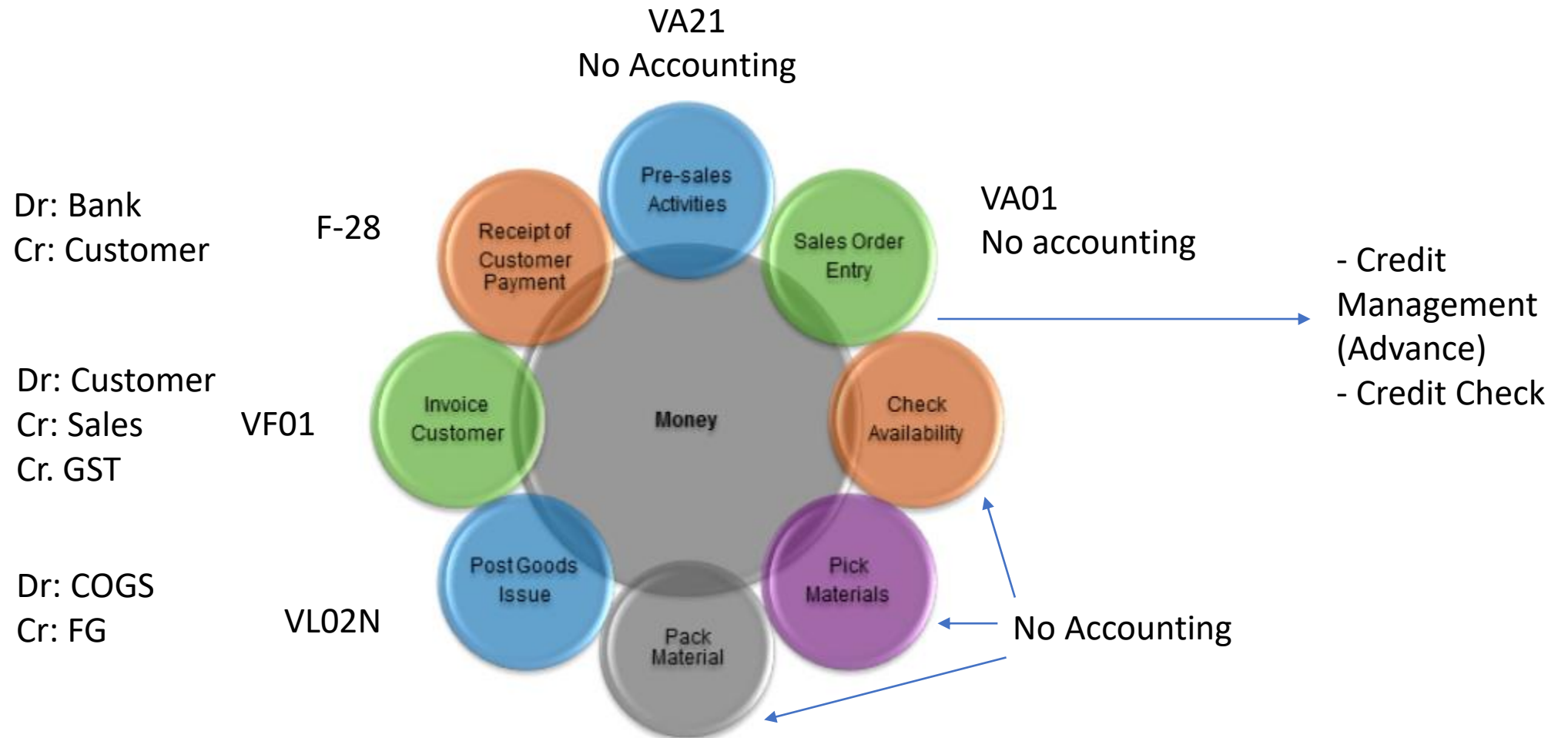
# **ORDER TO CASH**

# Business Integration with ERP





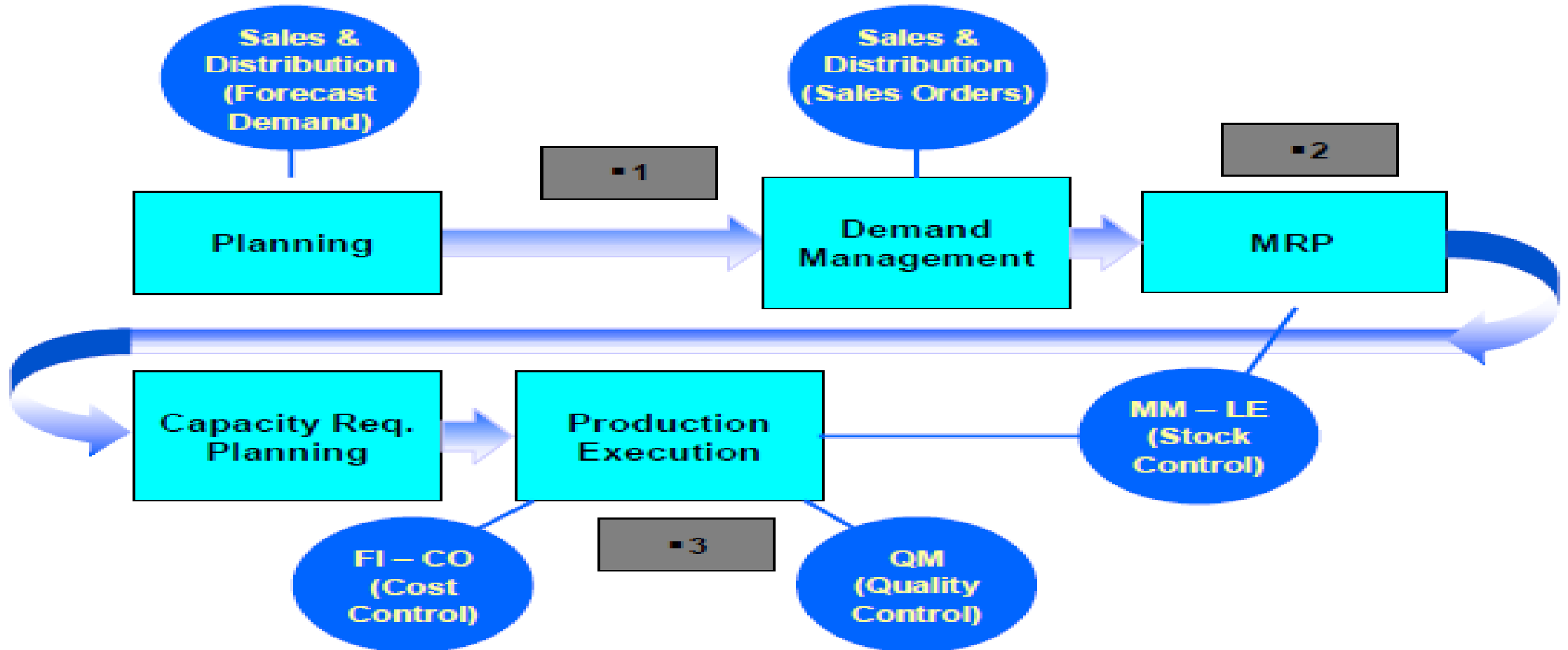
# O2C Accounting



A photograph of three business professionals in an office setting. A woman with blonde hair is in the foreground, looking down at a laptop. Behind her, a man with grey hair is smiling and looking at the same laptop. Another man with dark hair is partially visible in the background, also looking at the laptop. The background is a blurred office environment with windows. A white horizontal bar is overlaid on the image, containing the text 'PLAN TO PRODUCE'. The SAP logo is in the bottom left corner.

## **PLAN TO PRODUCE**

# SAP PP Integration



# SAP PP Integration

PP integration takes place mainly at these stages-

- 1) When we create and release the production order, the planned costs will be calculated from BOM and Routing/Master Recipe master data. CO document will be generated for planned postings
- 2) When we issue goods (Raw materials) to production (against Production order) the FI and CO entries will get generated
- 3) When operations in routings are confirmed, the cost centers in the work centers will be charged with the activity costs. Here secondary cost postings will be triggered in the production cost centers.





# Product Costing

# About PC

Product Costing is used for determining cost of manufacturing product/ rendering services.

It helps management in -

- Determining Cost of Goods Sold  
 $\text{Sale} - \text{COGS} = \text{Gross Profit}$
- Valuation of Inventories (Legal Valuation)
- Cost controlling
- Profitability forecasting & analysis
- Pricing

In this session, we will deal with manufactured products

# Costing Methodology

- Moving Average Price  
**Price that changes in consequence of usage and entry of invoices. Calculated by dividing the value of material by the quantity in stock. Automatically recalculated based on activity.**
- Standard Price  
**Constant price without considering usage or invoices. Price variances are posted to price difference accounts; not affecting the standard price. Usually calculated at the beginning of each year.**
- MAP is indicated by Price Control indicator as 'V' and Standard Price is indicated by 'S' in the material master
- The decision on method of valuating material is taken at the time of creating/ extending the material master. Finished goods are valued with standard price while RM/ PM may be MAP or standard price.

# Manufacturing Scenarios

- **Make to Order**

The planning and manufacturing process is initiated after receiving the sales orders from the customer.

The whole process is customer focused and throughout the manufacturing process the connection to the customer can be maintained.

The primary benefit of this process is that manufacturer can meet specific customer requirements and track the profitability of each sales order.



# Manufacturing Scenarios

- **Make to Stock**

Characteristics of a Make-to-Stock (MTS) process are commodity based end products

Production prior to sales order based on forecast

End products sold from inventory, controlling of inventory is critical and distribution and warehousing of end product is the norm.

# Striking Similarity – Plant & Kitchen !





Kitchen is a “plant” with several “Work Centre”



# Standard Costing

Costing Lot

Finished  
Goods

Rosgulla

100 Psc

Raw  
Material

Ingredients

Qty

Rate

Tot

Milk

10 Ltrs

25

250

Sugar

5 Kgs

20

100

Misc. Item

1 Kg

50

50

400

Activity

Heating

2 Hrs

25

50

Refrig.

1 Hrs

30

30

Washing

1 Hr

15

15

Storage

5%

20

115

Overhead

Standard Cost

515

Per Unit Cost

5.15



# Standard Costing

Rosgulla

100 Psc

Bill Of  
Material

Ingredients

Qty

Rate

Tot

Milk

10 Ltrs

25

250

Sugar

5 Kgs

20

100

Misc. Item

1 Kg

50

50

400

Recipes/  
Routings

Heating

2 Hrs

25

50

Refrig.

1 Hrs

30

30

Washing

1 Hr

15

15

Costing  
Sheet

Storage

5%

20

115

Standard Cost

515

Per Unit Cost

5.15

# Standard Costing

Rosgulla

100 Psc

Ingredients	Qty	Rate	Tot	
Milk	10 Ltrs	25	250	
Sugar	5 Kgs	20	100	
Misc. Item	1 Kg	50	50	400
Heating	2 Hrs	25	50	
Refrig.	1 Hrs	30	30	
Washing	1 Hr	15	15	
Storage	5%		20	115
Standard Cost				515
Per Unit Cost				5.15

Cost  
Component

## Standard Vrs. Actual Costs



100 Psc	Standard			Actual			Var.	
Ingredients	Qty	Rate	Tot	Qty	Rate	Tot		
Milk	10 Ltrs	25	250	12 Ltrs	30	360		
Sugar	5 Kgs	20	100	10 Kgs	18	180		
Misc. Item	1 Kg	50	50	1 Kg	50	50		
			400				590	190
Heating	2 Hrs	25	50	3 Hrs	25	75		
Refrig.	1 Hrs	30	30	1 Hrs	30	30		
Washing	1 Hr	15	15	1 Hr	15	15		
Storage	5%		20	5%		30		
			115				150	35
Standard Cost			515	Actual Cost			740	225

# What makes it work in SAP?

## Master Data

- Material Master for FG, RM and PM
  - Price Control, Costing indicator, Plan price for RM/ PM
- BOM
  - Assembly
  - Item with quantity
  - Base qty
- Routings
  - Operations
  - Work Centre, Cost Centre
  - Activities
  - Resources
- Cost Centers/ Cost Elements
- Activity

## T-Codes

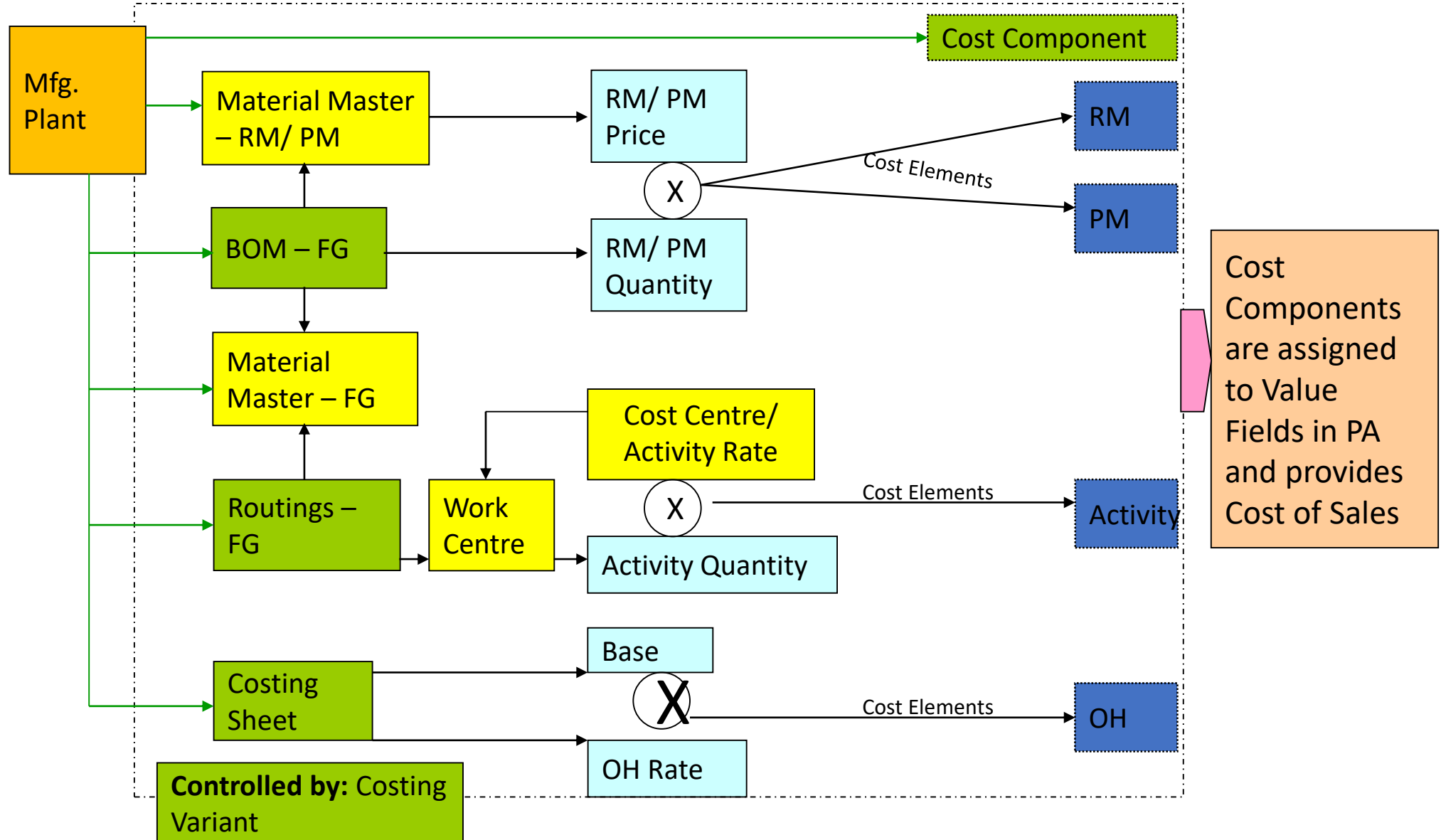
- Material Cost Estimate/ Costing Run (CK13N/ CK40N)
- Cost Centre Planning & activity rates (KP26)

## Configuration

- Costing Variant
  - Costing type
  - Valuation Variant
  - Date Control
  - Qty structure control
  - Transfer Control
  - Reference Control
- Costing Sheet
- Plant, production version, etc



# Standard Costing Process

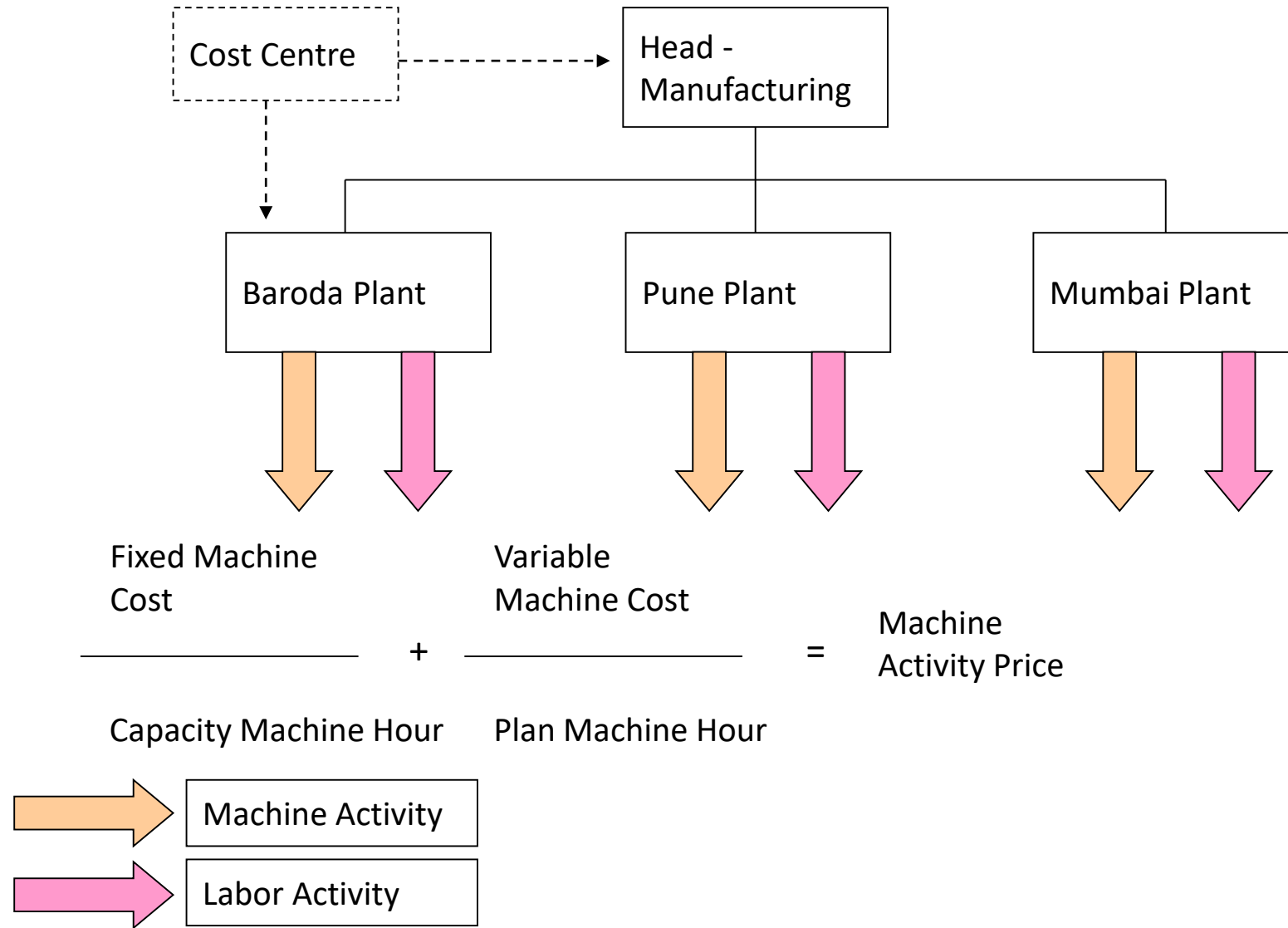




# Activity Price Calculation

- **RM/ PM** prices are based on market forecast or historical averages
- **Activity prices** involves cost centers and activity-dependent planning

# Activity Price Calculation





# Valuation

- Once standard cost is released, all finished goods currently in stock, are re-valuated.
- Difference between old value and the new value gets posted to FI using MM procedures in OBYC.
- FG stock is reflected at current standard price

# Production


**Display Process Order: Header - General Data**

Material | Capacity | WM material staging | Operations | Materials | XSteps



Process order: 60001314  Type: PI03  
Material: BP-100 Bakery product; configured to order Plant: 3100  
Status: TECO CNF DLV DLT PRC DLFL GMPS SETC 

General data | Assignment | Goods recpt | **Control data** | Dates/qty's | Mast. data | Administr. | Custo...

**Order**

Reference Order:  ☒ Deletion flag  
Reservation/Purch. Req: Immediately 

**Costing**

Cstg variant planned	PPP1	Actual Costing Variant	PPP2
Costing Sheet	COGM	Overhead Key	<input type="text"/>
Results Analysis Key	FERT	Variance Key	000001
Apportionment Struct.	<input type="text"/> 		
Planned Cost Calc.	Determine Planned Costs When Saving 		
Functional Area	0100	Manufacturing	

# Production

- RM/ PM required for a production batch are issued on Process Order using movement type 261.
- Activity hours are confirmed on the process orders.
- Production quantity is confirmed
- While saving, costs gets calculated on Process Orders –  
RM/PM valued at MAP, Activity – Standard
- At the period end, variances are calculated between standard costs and MAP and settled.
- Finished Goods produced are always valued at Standard Cost.

# Sales

- At the time of Post Goods Issue (PGI), cost of finished goods dispatched are booked in SAP FI.
- This happens as per procedures in OBYC (MM module).
- Costs are picked up from current standard price field in material master.
- Cost per unit \* units dispatched is booked as COGS.
- Using pricing condition VPRS in billing document, COGS value is transferred to PA



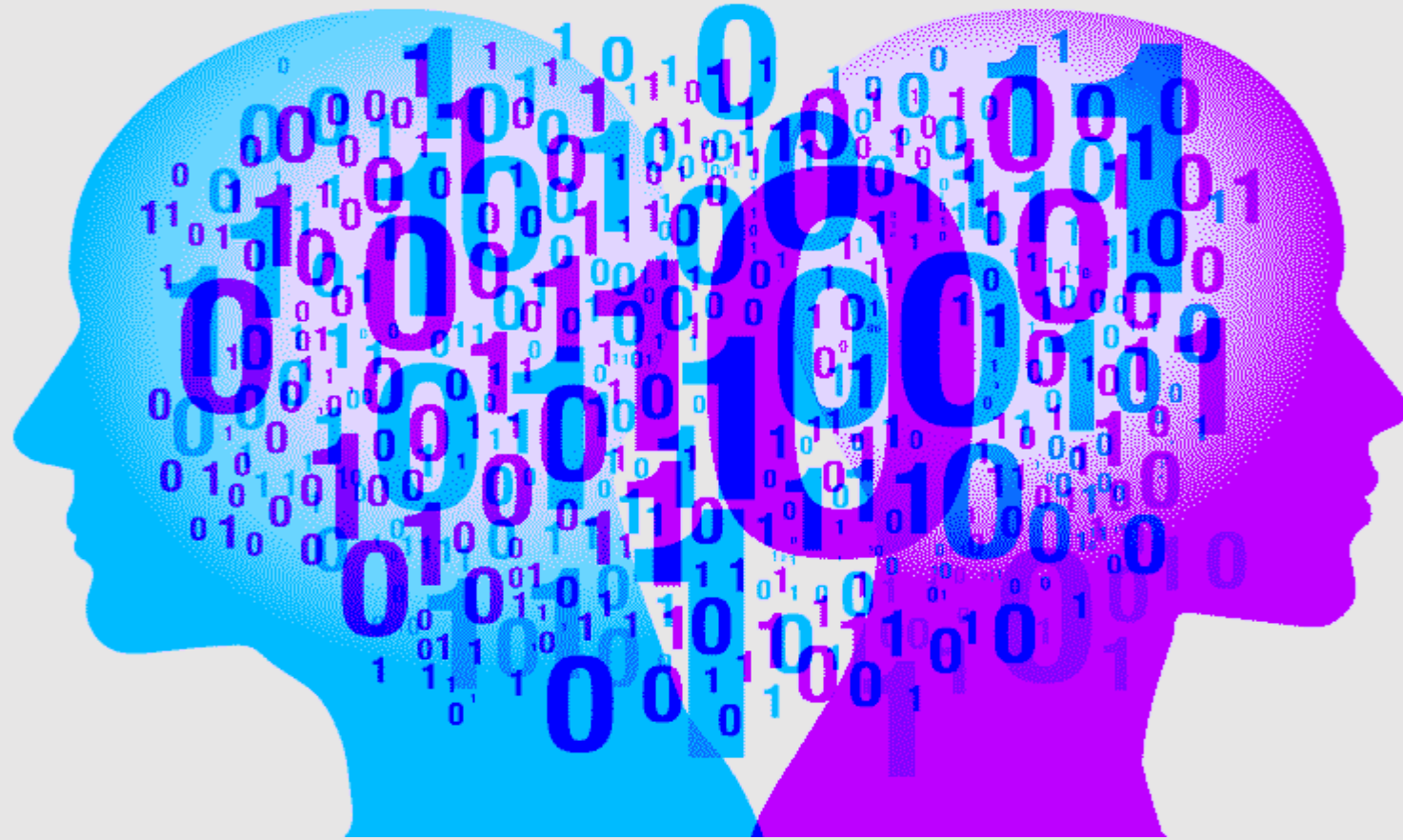
# Perion End

## Major Activities:

- Overhead Calculation as per costing sheet
- WIP Calculation for process order with status 'partially delivered'
- Variance calculation – between Standard Cost and Target Cost
- Settlement of variances in FI
- Actual activity prices

# Profitability Analysis

Value Field Description		Rs.
VVR01	Sale Revenue	1000
VVC01	COGS	515
VVC02	Variances	225
Gross Profit		260



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# Thanks!