

## **Global Setting**

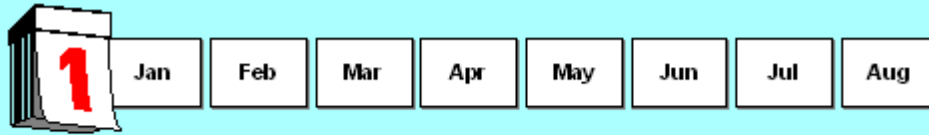
- Define fiscal year variant
- Assignment of fiscal year variant to company code
- Define posting period variant
- Assignment of posting period variant to company code
- Open and close posting period
- Define Document type & number ranges
- Define Posting Key
- Maintenance of field status variants
- Assignment of field status variant to company code
- Define Tolerance groups for GL accounts
- Define Tolerance groups for employees
- Activate Document Splitting
- Activate Global Parameters

## **FISCAL YEAR**

You have the following options for defining your fiscal year variants in relation to the calendar year: **Fiscal year same as calendar year** Fiscal year differs from calendar year (non-calendar fiscal year). The posting periods can also be different to the calendar months. **Your fiscal year is year-dependent** This means that the fiscal year only applies to a specific calendar year. **Fiscal Year Same as Calendar Year** If your fiscal year is the same as the calendar year, the following specifications apply: • The fiscal year begins on January 1. • Twelve posting periods are available. • The periods correspond to calendar months. You do not have to define the individual periods. The system automatically uses the calendar months. **Non-Calendar Fiscal Year** If your fiscal year differs from the calendar year, you must specify How many posting periods you require • How the system should determine the posting period and fiscal year from the posting date during posting: • To enable the system to determine the posting period, specify month and day limits for the end of each period.

**Fiscal Year** Since your fiscal year is not the same as the calendar year, you have to specify the year displacement for each posting period. You can use the entries -1, 0, and +1 for this. In the illustration that follows, your fiscal year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31. The period limits correspond to the beginning and end of the calendar months. Since the fiscal year does not correspond to the calendar year, you specify how the fiscal year is to be determined by entering the year displacement. If you post with a posting date of 02/03/99, the system uses your definition of the fiscal year variant to determine that posting period 11 is in fiscal year 1998

### Calendar year



### Fiscal year definition

Fiscal year begins on April 1

Period	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
End of period	1/31	2/29	3/31	4/30	5/31	6/30	7/31	8/31
Year displacement	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0

Posting Periods Do Not Correspond To Calendar Months. If you are using a non-calendar fiscal year, and your posting periods do not correspond to the calendar months, define the difference by specifying the day of the period end. Your fiscal year begins on April 16 and ends on April 15. The start and end of your posting periods do not correspond to the start and end of a calendar month. You must split the period 12/16 to 01/15 in two posting periods, since you require different specifications for the year displacement. This means that for posting period 9, you have to define two posting periods (with year displacements 0 and -1).

### Calendar year



### Fiscal year definition

Fiscal year begins on April 16

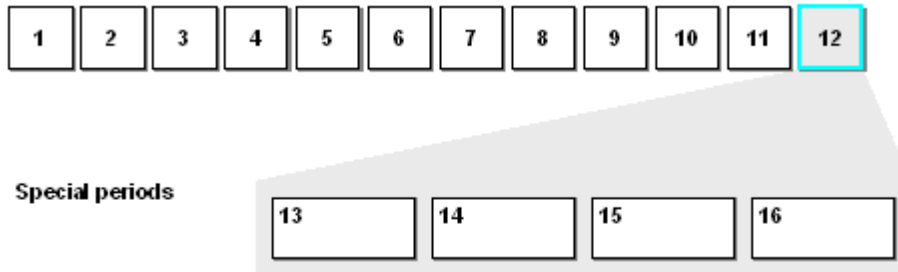
Period	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
End of period	1/15	2/15	3/15	4/15	5/15	6/15	7/15	8/15	9/15	10/15	11/15	12/15	12/31
Year displacement	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

In the example given, the system would determine the following posting periods and fiscal years from the posting dates given:

Posting Date	Year Displacement	Period	Fiscal Year
20.12.1998	0	9	1998
13.01.1999	-1	9	1998

**Year-Dependent Fiscal Year Variants** You can define a year-dependent fiscal year variant. This is a fiscal year variant that only applies to a specific calendar year. To do this, select the field Year-dependent when you define your fiscal year variants. You then have to enter the period ends, defined by month and day limits, for each calendar year. In this case, the year displacement specifications refer to the calendar year for which you have defined posting periods. The year is displayed when you maintain the period ends.

**Special Periods** Special posting periods that subdivide the last regular posting period for closing operations. Irrespective of how you have defined your fiscal year, you can also use special periods. Special periods subdivide the year-end closing period. They therefore merely divide the last posting period into several closing periods. This enables you to create several supplementary financial statements.



A fiscal year usually has 12 posting periods. In *General Ledger Accounting*, you can define up to four special periods. If you do not need 12 posting periods, you can use the posting periods that are not required as special periods. If you use these additional closing periods, you must specify the number you require in the field *No. special periods*. when defining the fiscal year variants. You cannot exceed a maximum of 16 periods. **When posting to special periods, you must take the following into consideration:**

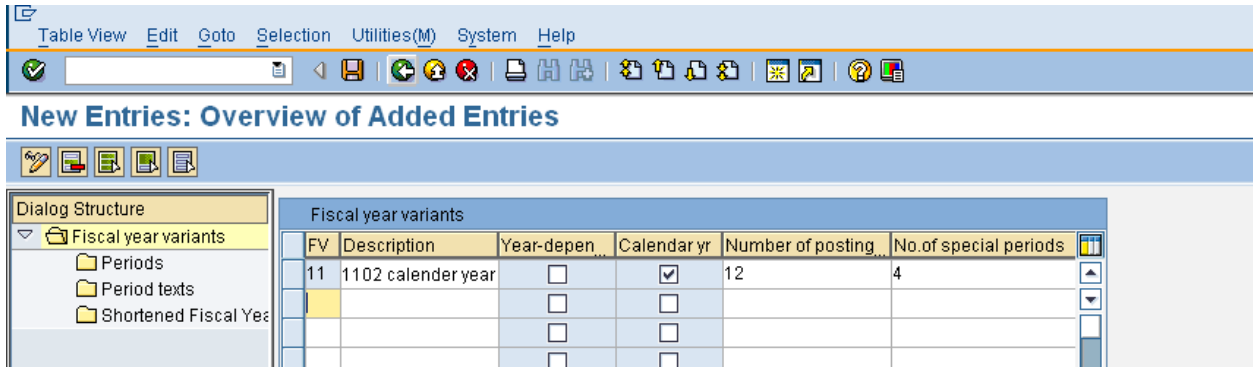
- The posting date must fall within the last regular posting period.
- You have to enter the special periods in the document header in the *Period* field, since the special periods cannot be determined automatically by the system.

**Maintain Fiscal Year Variant (Maintain Shortened Fisc. Year)**

**PATH:** SPRO → Financial Accounting (New) → Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) → Ledgers → Fiscal Year and Posting Periods → Maintain Fiscal Year Variant (Maintain Shortened Fisc. Year).

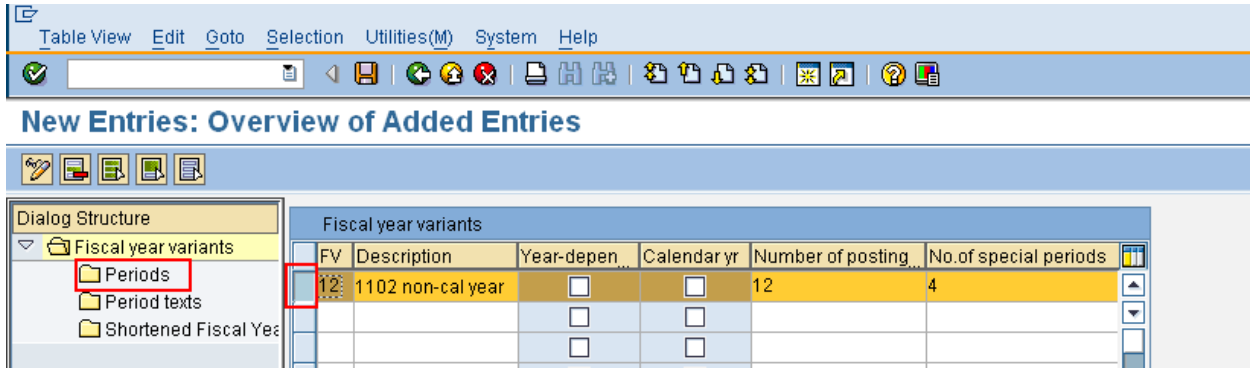
**Transaction code:** OB29

Click on (IMG Activity), it will take to another screen. Here pres on .



Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen.

NOTE: If your Fiscal Year is Non-Calendar year (with 12 months) the following way is to perform the activity. Click on (IMG Activity), it will take to another screen. Here pres on . Click



Click on save button to save the activity and select the line which you just enter and double click on periods option under dialog structure, so it will take to another screen as follows

Table View Edit Goto Selection Utilities(M) System Help

**New Entries: Overview of Added Entries**

Dialog Structure

- Fiscal year variants
  - Periods
  - Period texts
  - Shortened Fiscal Year

Fi.Year Variant  1102 non-cal year

No.posting periods  No.special periods

Year-dependent  Calendar year

Periods				
	Month	Day	Period	Year shift
1	31	10	-1	
2	28	11	-1	
3	31	12	-1	
4	30	1	0	
5	31	2	0	
6	30	3	0	
7	31	4	0	
8	31	5	0	
9	30	6	0	
10	31	7	0	
11	30	8	0	
12	31	9	0	

Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen. NOTE: If your Fiscal Year is Non-Calendar year with 24 months the following way is to perform the activity.

Table View Edit Goto Selection Utilities(M) System Help

**New Entries: Overview of Added Entries**

Dialog Structure

- Fiscal year variants
  - Periods
  - Period texts
  - Shortened Fiscal Year

Fiscal year variants					
FV	Description	Year-depen...	Calendar yr	Number of posting...	No.of special perio
13	1102 non-cal year 24 p	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Click on save button to save the activity and select the line which you just enter and double click on periods option under dialog structure, so it will take to another screen as follows.

Periods			
Month	Day	Period	Year shift
1	15	1	0
1	31	2	0
2	15	3	0
2	28	4	0
3	15	5	0
3	31	6	0
4	15	7	0
4	30	8	0
5	15	9	0
5	30	10	0
6	15	11	0
6	30	12	0
7	15	13	0
7	31	14	0
8	15	15	0
8	31	16	0
9	15	17	0
9	30	18	0
10	15	19	0
10	31	20	0
11	15	21	0
11	30	22	0
12	15	23	0
12	31	24	0

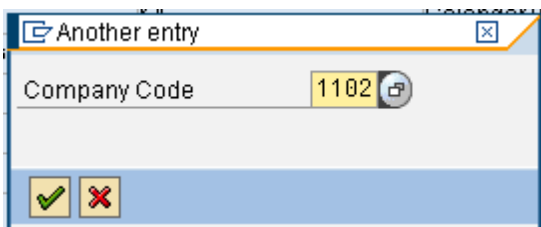
Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen.

**Assign Company Code to a Fiscal Year Variant**

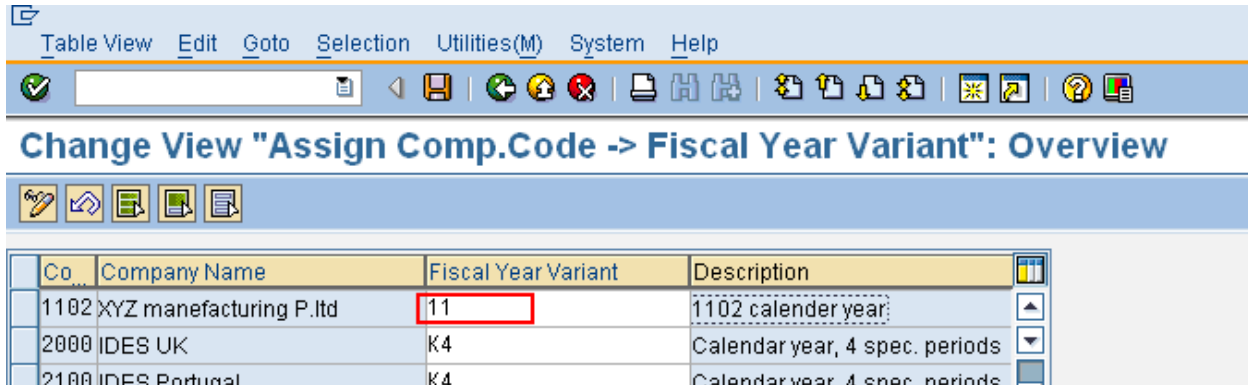
**PATH:** SPRO→Financial Accounting (New)→ Financial Accounting Global Settings (New)→ Ledgers→Fiscal Year and Posting Periods→ Assign Company Code to a Fiscal Year Variant.

**Transaction code:** OB37

Click on (IMG Activity), in this screen click on button, so it will display an small window



Enter your company code and press enter button or click on continue button. Your company code will display on the top of the screen as follow.



Now enter your Fiscal Year Variant. Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen.

### **POSTING PERIODS**

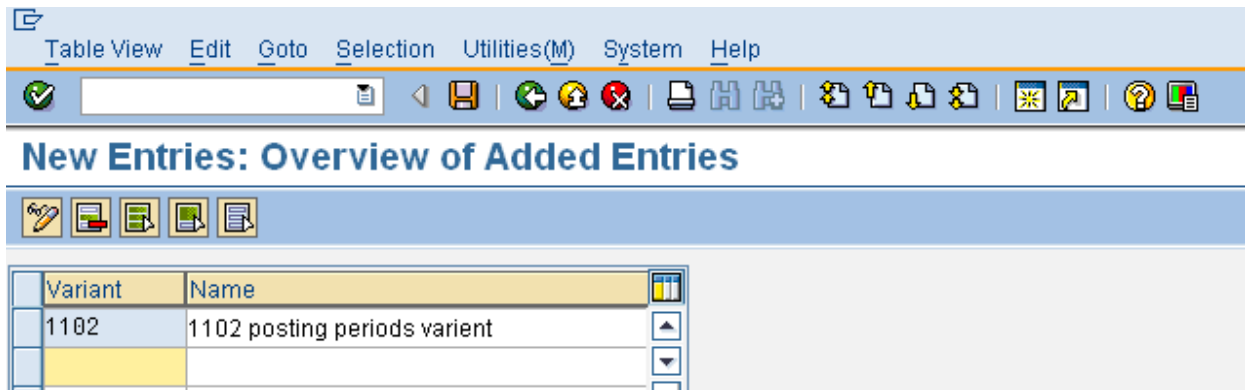
When you record a document, you enter the posting date. When you post the document, the system uses the posting date specified to automatically determine the posting period. The posting period consists of a month and a fiscal year. These are both displayed in the document overview. The posting period determined is entered in the document and the transaction figures for this period are updated. For postings to the previous fiscal year, the system carries out the following adjustments: For balance sheet accounts, the system adjusts the carry forward balance of the accounts concerned in the current fiscal year. For profit and loss accounts, the profit or loss carried forward to the retained earnings account is adjusted.

#### **Define Variants for Open Posting Periods**

**PATH:** SPRO → Financial Accounting (New) → Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) → Ledgers → Fiscal Year and Posting Periods → Posting Periods → Define Variants for Open Posting Periods.

**Transaction code:** OBBO

Click on (IMG Activity), it will take to another screen. Here press on .



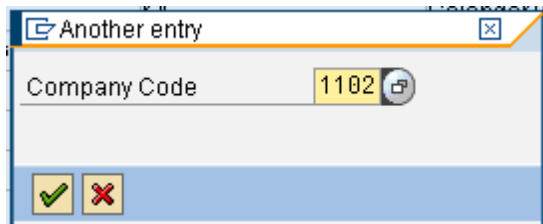
Enter new variant and description in this screen. Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen.

### **Assign Variants to Company Code**

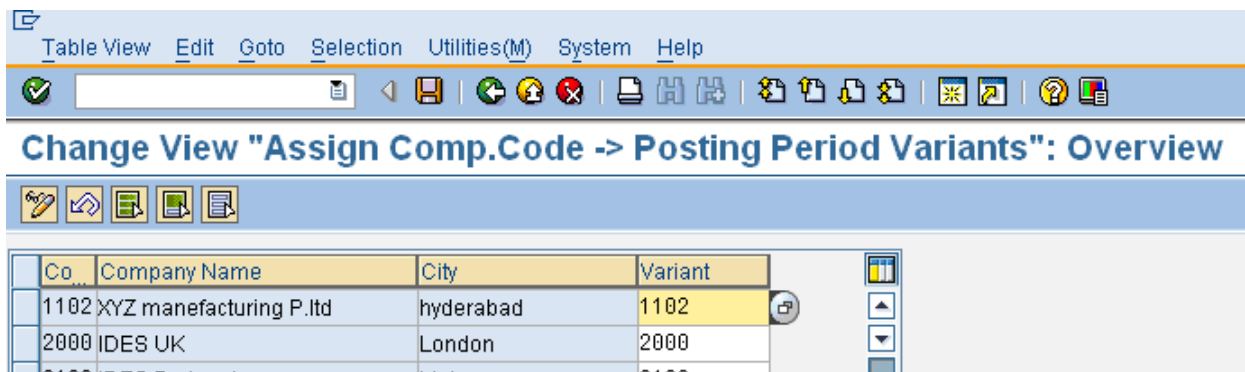
**PATH:** SPRO→Financial Accounting (New)→ Financial Accounting Global Settings (New)→ Ledgers→Fiscal Year and Posting Periods→ Posting Periods→ Assign Variants to Company Code.

**Transaction code:** OBBP **Database Table:** T001

Click on (IMG Activity), in this screen click on button, so it will display an small window:



Enter your company code and pres enter button or click on continue button. Your company code will display on the top of the screen as follow.



In this screen assign your posting periods variant (which you created in above step) to your company code. Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen.



## Open and Close Posting Periods

You define posting periods in your fiscal year variants. You can open and close these posting periods for posting. As many periods as you require can be open for posting simultaneously. Usually, only the current posting period is open for posting, all other posting periods are closed. At the end of this posting period, the period is closed, and the next posting period is opened. Special periods can be open for closing postings during the period-end closing. You have the following options for opening and closing posting periods. Posting Period Variants You can specify which company codes are open for posting in a posting period variant. Posting period variants are cross-company code and you have to assign them to your company codes. The posting periods are then opened and closed simultaneously for all company codes via the posting period variants.

Working with posting period variants is recommended if you are responsible for a large number of company codes. Since you only have to open and close the posting period once for the variant, your work is considerably reduced. Account Type You can differentiate the opening and closing of posting periods by account type. This means that for a specific posting period, postings can be permitted to customer accounts, but not to vendor accounts. For each posting period that should be open, you must always specify at least account type. You can exercise more detailed control by specifying further account types. Using the minimum entry, when you enter the posting date in the document header, the system checks whether the posting period determined in the posting period variant can be posted to. As soon as you then enter an account number, in a second step, the system checks whether the posting period is permitted for the account specified.

### Account Interval

You can differentiate the opening and closing of posting periods by account intervals. This means that you only open a posting period for posting to a specific account. Account intervals always apply to G/L accounts. If you want to open sub ledger accounts, you have to enter the corresponding reconciliation account and the account type. During the closing operations, you can, for example, use the reconciliation accounts to close customer and vendor accounts before G/L accounts. This allows you to prevent further postings to these accounts after you have confirmed the balances with your customers and vendors. Balance confirmation is one of the prerequisites for further closing operations. You can open and close posting periods only for specific users. To do this, enter an authorization group at document header level. This authorization group is effective only in time period 1 and prevents users who do not have the appropriate authorization for the authorization object F\_BKPF\_BUP (accounting document: Authorization for posting periods) from posting in periods which are only open for time period 1.

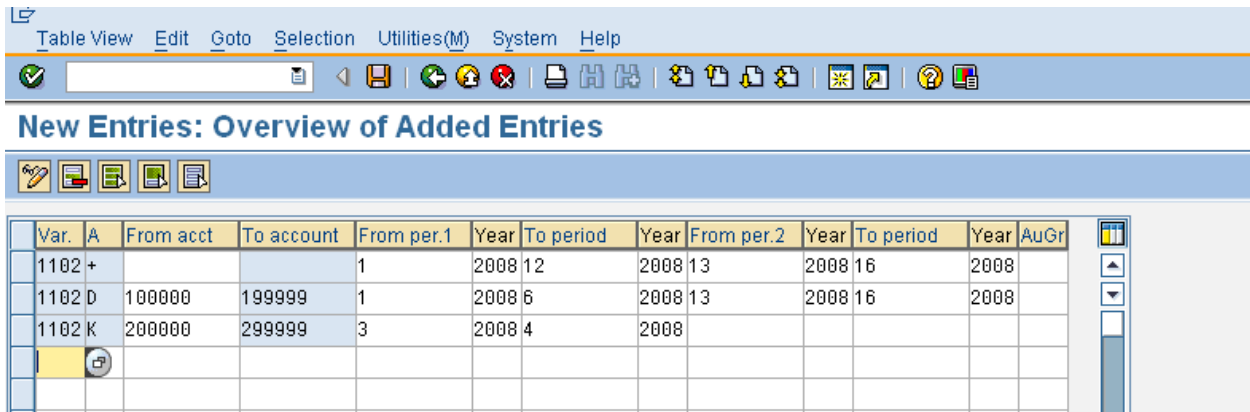
Example:

VAR	A	From acct	To acct	From per.	To per.	From per.	To per.	
0001	+	—	—	0121999	0121999	0012000	0022000	1
0001	D	—	9999999999			0012000	0022000	5
0001	K	—	9999999999			0012000	0022000	4
0001	S	140150	00140150			0012000	0022000	3
0001	S	140100	00149999	0121999	0121999	0012000	0022000	2
0001	S	—	99999999			0012000	0022000	

**PATH:** SPRO → Financial Accounting (New) → Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) → Ledgers → Fiscal Year and Posting Periods → Posting Periods → Open and Close Posting Periods.

**Transaction code:** OB52

Click on (IMG Activity), it will take to another screen. Here press on .



Var.	A	From acct	To account	From per.1	Year	To period	Year	From per.2	Year	To period	Year	AuGr
1102	+			1	2008	12	2008	13	2008	16	2008	
1102	D	100000	199999	1	2008	6	2008	13	2008	16	2008	
1102	K	200000	299999	3	2008	4	2008					

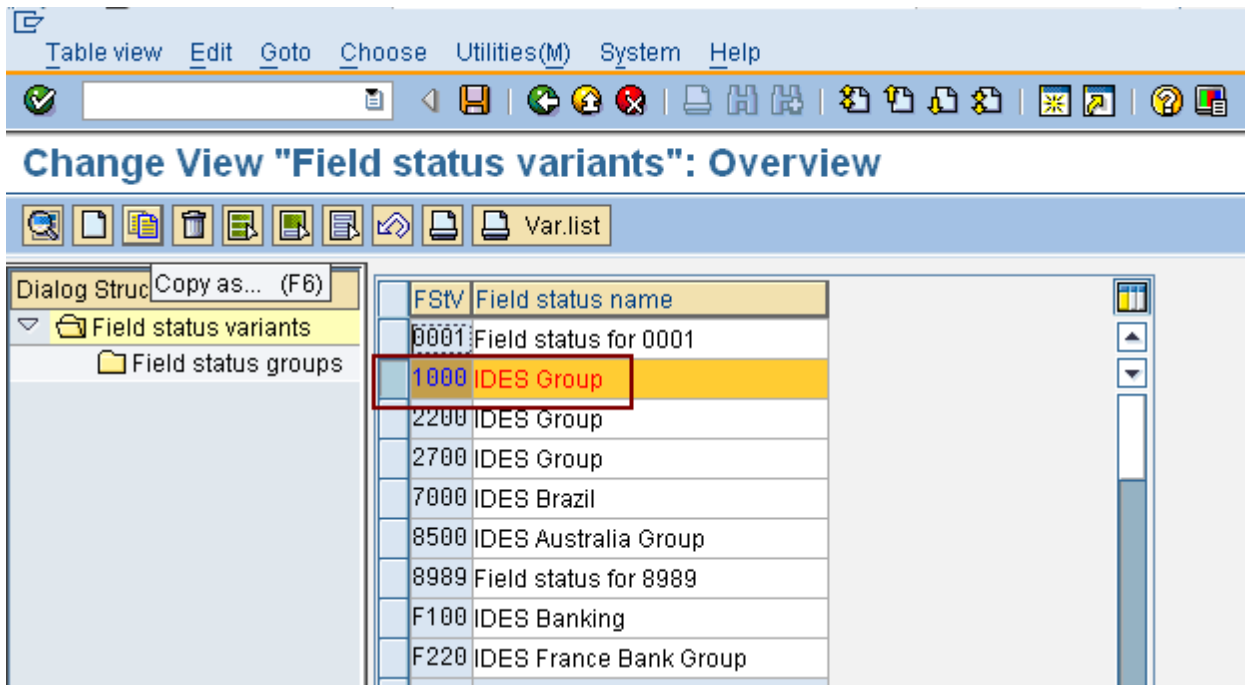
Enter the parameters as the client required. Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen

**Define Field Status Variants**

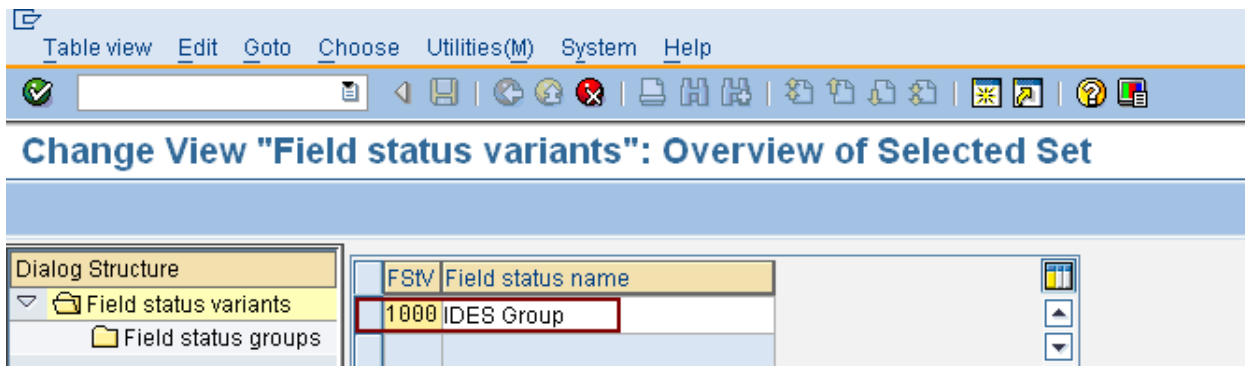
**PATH:** SPRO→Financial Accounting (New)→ Financial Accounting Global Settings (New)→ Ledgers→Fields→ Define Field Status Variants.

**Transaction Code:** OBC4

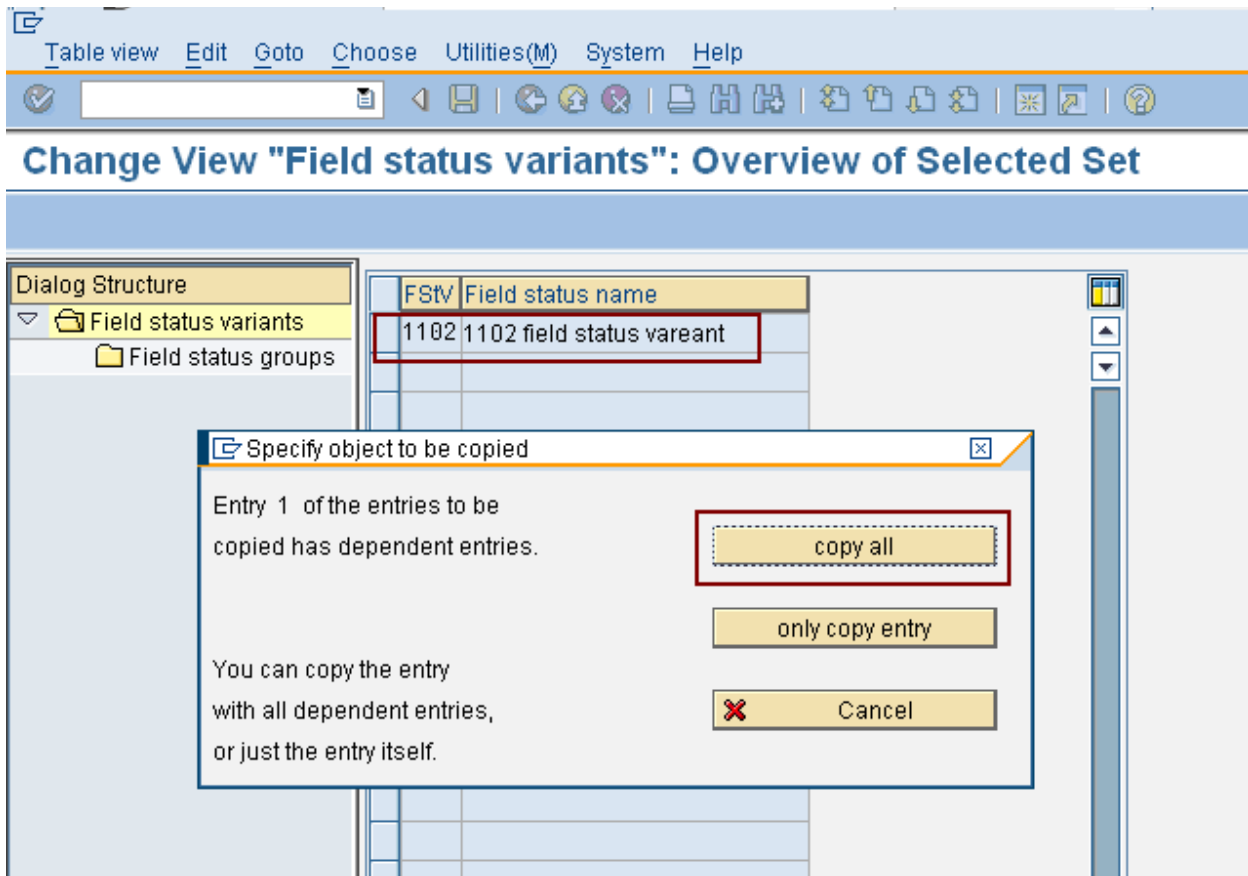
Click on (IMG Activity), it will take open the screen. Click on this so it will display options



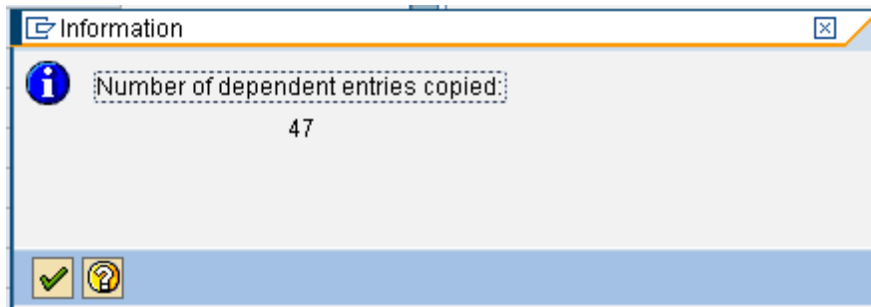
in this screen select "1000" Field status variants and pres Cops as Button so it will display the following screen.



In the above screen change the FStv and field status name as follow.



After changing the name of variant and description just pres enter button it will display an small information window. Now we have to click on "Copy all " it will display another information button just pres enter or continue button.



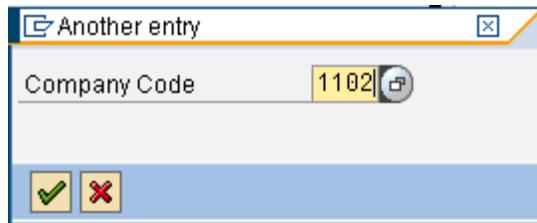
Your field status is copied: Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen

### Assign Company Code to Field Status Variants

**PATH:** SPRO→Financial Accounting (New)→ Financial Accounting Global Settings (New)→ Ledgers→Fields→ Assign Company Code to Field Status Variants.

**Transaction Code:** OBC5

Click on (IMG Activity), so will take you to screen there click on button



Another entry

Company Code 1102

✓ ✗

Enter your company code and press enter button or click on continue button. Your company code will display on the top of the screen as follow

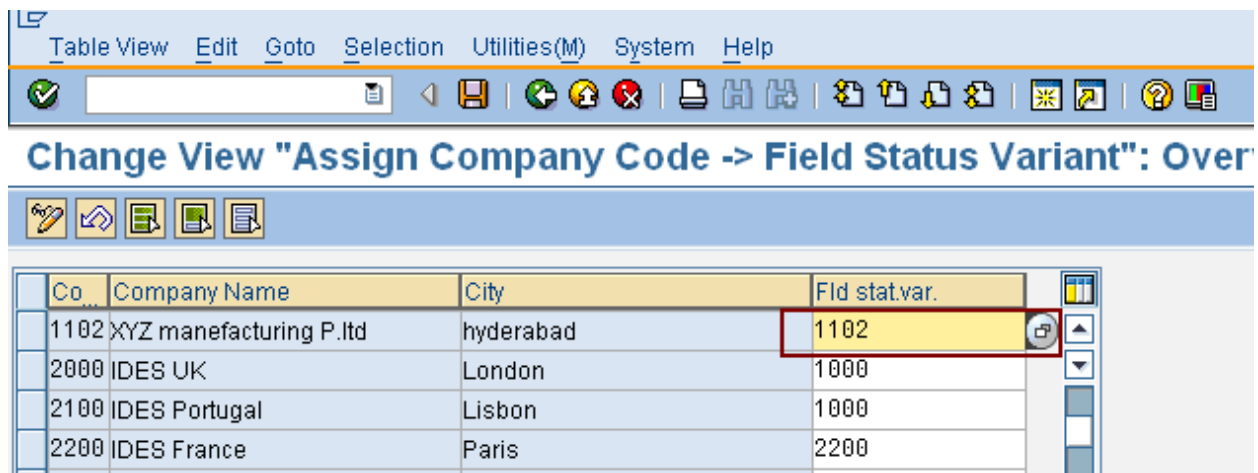


Table View Edit Goto Selection Utilities(M) System Help

Change View "Assign Company Code -> Field Status Variant": Over

Co...	Company Name	City	Fld stat.var.
1102	XYZ manufacturing P.ltd	hyderabad	1102
2000	IDES UK	London	1000
2100	IDES Portugal	Lisbon	1000
2200	IDES France	Paris	2200

In the above screen assign you field status variant to your company code: Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen.

## **DOCUMENT TYPES**

Documents represent the link between the business transaction and posting in accounting. Only complete documents can be posted in the SAP system. "Complete" means that the balance from the debit and credit items is zero. Further conditions for posting a document are that you must enter the basic account assignment data, such as document date, posting date, document type, posting key, account number, and amounts. You must make entries in all the required fields (these are defined as "required" during system configuration). A document consists of a document header and at least two document line items:

- **Document Header** The document header is a part of the document that contains information that applies to the entire document, such as the document date and document number. It also includes controlling information such as the document type.
- **Document Line Item** The document line item is a part of the document that contains information on an item. This includes the amount, an account number, whether the item is a debit or credit, and additional information depending on the transaction to be posted. A document line item can also contain additional account assignments (for example, profit center, cost center) and an explanatory text.
- **Document Views** You can display a document in two different views in General Ledger Accounting:
  - **Entry View** In the entry view, a document contains the document line items originally entered or transferred from the original component.
  - **General Ledger View** In the general ledger view, a document contains the document line items originally entered or transferred from the original component, split line items generated by document splitting, or additionally generated clearing items. Documents in the general ledger view always apply to a specific ledger. You can display the posted documents in the entry view and in the general ledger view. For more information, see Document Display.

**The document type has the following functions:** Differentiating between business transactions. The document type tells you instantly what sort of business transaction is in question. This is useful, for example, when displaying line items for an account.

Controlling the posting to account types (vendor, customer, or G/L accounts). The document type determines which account types that particular document can be posted to.

## **Assigning document numbers**

A number range is assigned to every document type. The numbers for the documents you create are taken from this number range. The original documents from one number range should be stored together. In this way, the document type controls document storage. To ensure that the document numbers in the leading ledger as well as those in the non-leading ledgers do not present any gaps, you should define a document type with its own number range for postings from valuations to the leading ledger. You then use this document type for valuation postings to the non-leading ledgers as well. Notwithstanding, you assign a distinct number range to this document type for

postings from valuations to non-leading ledgers. In General Ledger Accounting, the document types you define for the documents in the entry view need to be different to those for the documents in the general ledger view:

**Document Types for Documents in Entry View** For your leading **ledger**, you can use the document types delivered by SAP or you can define your own document types. For your non-leading ledgers, you only need to define separate document types for documents in the entry view for those ledgers that are used as the representative ledger in a ledger group.

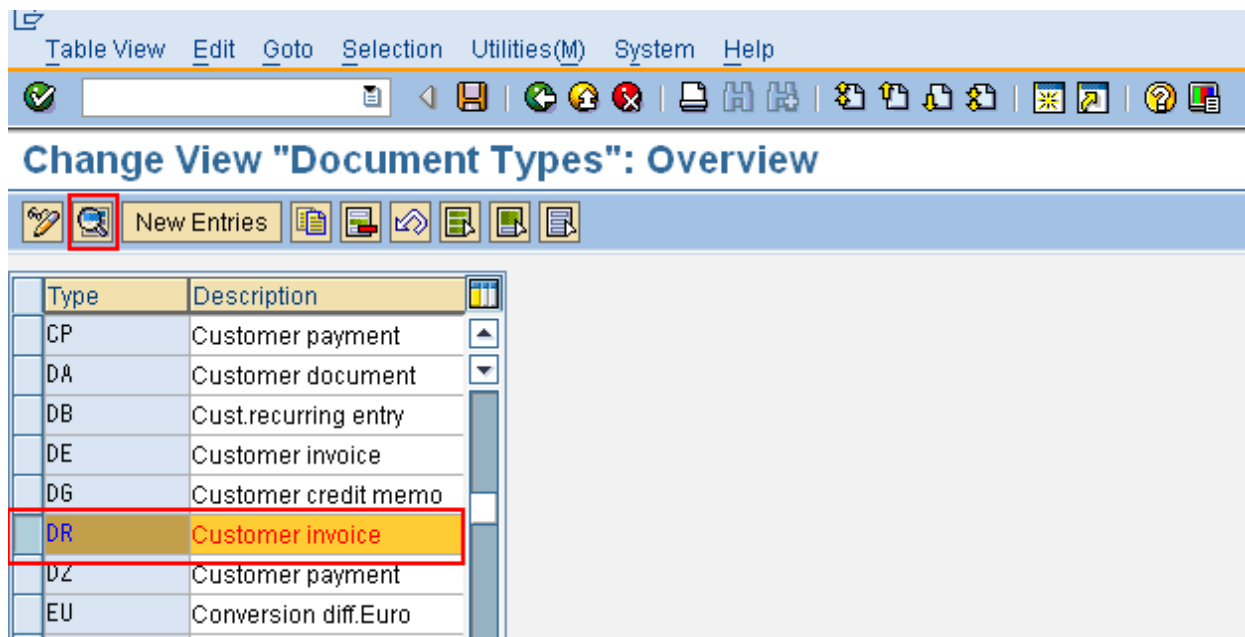
**Document Types for Documents in General Ledger View** For the leading ledger, the document in the entry view corresponds to the document in the general ledger view. Consequently, you do not need to define separate document types for documents in the general ledger view. For your non-leading ledgers, you only need to define separate document types for documents in the general ledger view if the fiscal year variant of the non-leading ledger differs from the fiscal year variant of the leading ledger in a given company code.

### Define Document Types for Entry View







**PATH:** SPRO→Financial Accounting (New)→ Financial Accounting Global Settings (New)→ Document→ Document Types→ Define Document Types for Entry View

**Transaction Code:** OBA7

Click on (IMG Activity), so will take you to screen as follow.



Select one of the document type and select details button.

Document Type

**Properties**  
 Number range    
 Reverse DocumentType   
 Authorization Group

**Account types allowed**  
 Assets  
 Customer  
 Vendor  
 Material  
 G/L account

**Special usage**  
 Btch input only

**Control data**  
 Net document type  
 Cust/vend check  
 Negative Postings Permitted  
 Inter-company postgs  
 Enter trading partner

**Default values**  
 Ex.rate type for forgn crncy docs

**Required during document entry**  
 Reference number  
 Document header text

**Joint venture**  
 Debit Rec.Indic   
 Rec.Ind. Credit

Like above for every document type it has its own parameters as per the transaction requirement. SAP has provided all the Document Types for an industry so no need to prepare any new one. If you want to prepare any new Document Type pres on and fill the parameters as follow:



Document Type

**Properties**

Number range  Number range information

Reverse DocumentType

Authorization Group

**Account types allowed**

Assets

Customer

Vendor

Material

G/L account

**Special usage**

Btch input only

**Control data**

Net document type

Cust/vend check

Negative Postings Permitted

Inter-company postgs

Enter trading partner

**Default values**

Ex.rate type for forgn crncy docs

**Required during document entry**

Reference number

Document header text

**Joint venture**

Debit Rec.Indic

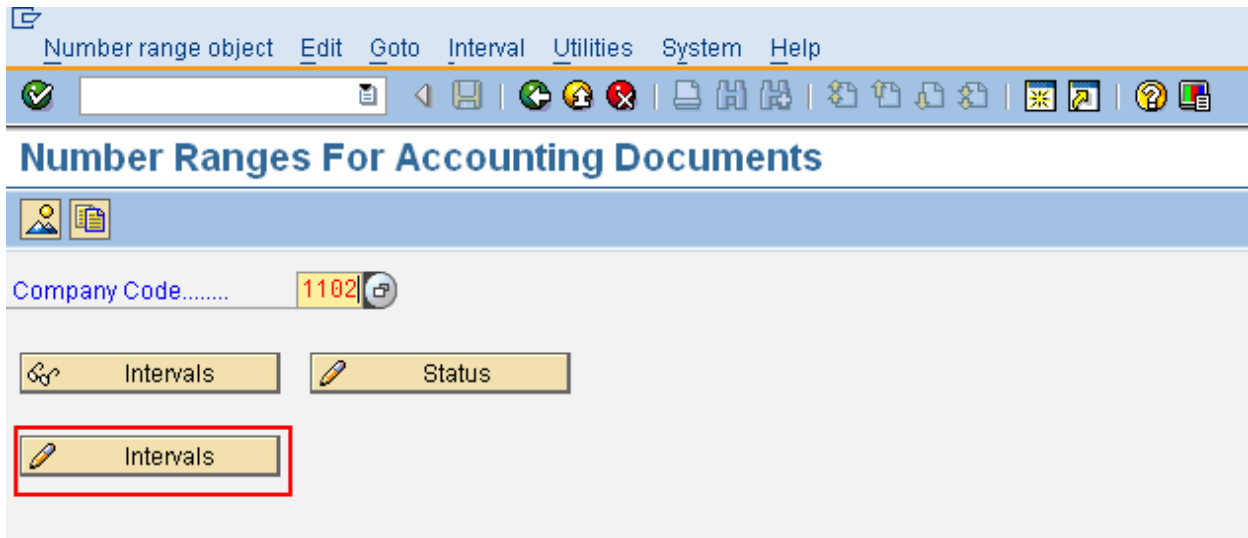
Rec.Ind. Credit

### **Define Document Number Ranges**

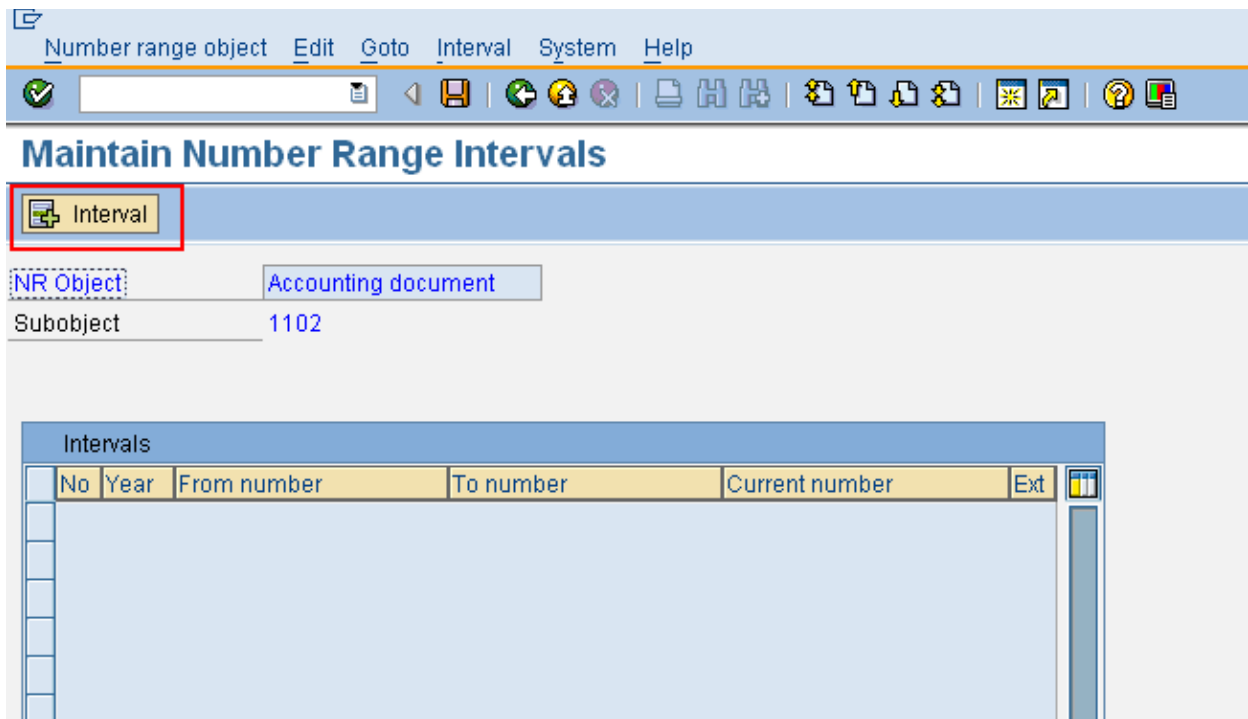
**PATH:** SPRO → Financial Accounting (New) → Financial Accounting Global Settings (New) → Document → Document Number Ranges → Define Document Number Ranges for Entry View

**Transaction Code:** FBN1

Click on (IMG Activity), so will take you to screen as follow.



Now enter your company code and pres on Edit Intervals button it will go to another screen as follow.



Now click on insert inter intervals button so it will display an separate window as follow.

Insert Interval

New Interval						
No	Year	From number	To number	Current number	Ext	
01	2008	100000	199999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Existing Number Ranges						
No	Year	From number	To number	Number Range Status	Ext	

Interval icons:

After entering above data press enter or click on insert button so the data which you entered will come to main screen. Now again click on insert interval button so it will display same window and enter another number range and interval.

Interval

NR Object: Accounting document

Intervals						
No	Year	From number	To number	Current number	Ext	
01	2008	0000100000	0000199999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14	2008	0000200000	0000299999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	2008	0000300000	0000399999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16	2008	0000400000	0000499999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17	2008	0000500000	0000599999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18	2008	0000600000	0000699999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19	2008	0000700000	0000799999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
20	2008	0000800000	0000899999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
48	2008	0001200000	0001299999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
49	2008	0000900000	0000999999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
50	2008	0001000000	0001099999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
51	2008	0001100000	0001199999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Z1	2008	0001400000	0001499999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Z2	2008	0001300000	0001399999	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Note:** in the above screen we have to maintain the Non-Leading ledger Number ranges also. Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen.

### **Define Posting Keys**

PATH: SPRO→Financial Accounting (New)→ Financial Accounting Global Settings (New)→ Document→

Define Posting Keys.

Click on (IMG Activity), so will take you to screen as follow.



Posting key	Name	Debit/Credit	Account type
00	Act assignment model		
01	Invoice	Debit	Customer
02	Reverse credit memo	Debit	Customer
03	Bank charges	Debit	Customer
04	Other receivables	Debit	Customer
05	Outgoing payment	Debit	Customer
06	Payment difference	Debit	Customer
07	Other clearing	Debit	Customer
08	Payment clearing	Debit	Customer
09	Special G/L debit	Debit	Customer
11	Credit memo	Credit	Customer
12	Reverse invoice	Credit	Customer
13	Reverse charges	Credit	Customer
14	Other payables	Credit	Customer
15	Incoming payment	Credit	Customer
16	Payment difference	Credit	Customer
17	Other clearing	Credit	Customer
18	Payment clearing	Credit	Customer
19	Special G/L credit	Credit	Customer
21	Credit memo	Debit	Vendor
22	Reverse invoice	Debit	Vendor
24	Other receivables	Debit	Vendor
25	Outgoing payment	Debit	Vendor
26	Payment difference	Debit	Vendor
27	Clearing	Debit	Vendor
28	Payment clearing	Debit	Vendor
29	Special G/L debit	Debit	Vendor
31	Invoice	Credit	Vendor
32	Reverse credit memo	Credit	Vendor
34	Other payables	Credit	Vendor
35	Incoming payment	Credit	Vendor
36	Payment difference	Credit	Vendor
37	Other clearing	Credit	Vendor
38	Payment clearing	Credit	Vendor
39	Special G/L credit	Credit	Vendor
40	Debit entry	Debit	G/L account
50	Credit entry	Credit	G/L account
70	Debit asset	Debit	Asset
75	Credit asset	Credit	Asset
80	Inventory taking	Debit	G/L account
81	Costs	Debit	G/L account
82	Inventory difference	Debit	G/L account
83	Price difference	Debit	G/L account
84	Consumption	Debit	G/L account
85	Change in stock	Debit	G/L account



1: Inventory Cost										81	91
2: Inventory Difference										82	92
3: Prince Difference										83	93
4: Consumption										84	94
5: Changes in Stock										85	95
6: GR / IR										86	96
9: Stock Inward Movement										89	99

The above table describes how posting keys are formulated for each transaction

**Define Tolerance Groups for Employees**

**PATH:** SPRO→Financial Accounting (New)→ Financial Accounting Global Settings  
(New)→ Document→ Tolerance Groups→ Define Tolerance Groups for Employees.

**Transaction Code:** OBA4

The screenshot shows the SAP SPRO transaction OBA4 'Define Tolerance Groups for Employees'. The interface includes a menu bar with options like 'Table View', 'Edit', 'Goto', 'Selection', 'Utilities(M)', 'System', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons. The main content area is titled 'New Entries: Details of Added Entries' and contains the following fields and sections:

- Group:** [Empty field]
- Company code:** 1102, XYZ manufacturing P.ltd, hyderabad
- Currency:** INR
- Upper limits for posting procedures:**
  - Amount per document: 99.999.999.999,00
  - Amount per open item account item: 99.999.999,00
  - Cash discount per line item: 20,000 %
- Permitted payment differences:**

	Amount	Percent	Cash discont adj.to
Revenue	100,00	2,0 %	[Empty field]
Expense	100,00	2,0 %	[Empty field]

Maintain above parameters and save Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen

### Define Tolerance Groups for G/L Accounts

**PATH:** SPRO→Financial Accounting (New)→ General Ledger Accounting (New)→ Business Transactions→ Open Item Clearing→ Clearing Differences→ Define Tolerance Groups for G/L Accounts.

**Transaction Code:** OBA0

Click on (IMG Activity), so will take you to screen here click on it will take to following screen

The screenshot shows the SAP SPRO configuration screen for 'New Entries: Details of Added Entries'. The interface includes a menu bar with 'Table View', 'Edit', 'Goto', 'Selection', 'Utilities(M)', 'System', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons. The main content area displays the following information:

- Company Code:** 1102 (Z manufacturing P.ltd)
- Tolerance group:** 1102 GL Tolerance limits
- Tolerances for Groups of G/L Accounts in Local Curre:**

Posting Type	Amount	Currency	Percentage	Unit
Debit posting	100,00	INR	5,0	%
Credit posting	100,00	INR	5,0	%

Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen

### Define Tolerances (Vendors)

**PATH:** SPRO→Financial Accounting (New)→ Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable→ Business Transactions→ Outgoing Payments→ Manual Outgoing Payments→ Define Tolerances (Vendors).

**Transaction Code:** OBA3

Click on (IMG Activity), so will take you to screen here click on it will take to following screen.

The screenshot shows the SAP SPRO configuration screen for 'Define Tolerances (Vendors)'. The interface includes a menu bar with 'Table View', 'Edit', 'Goto', 'Selection', 'Utilities(M)', 'System', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons. The main content area displays the following information:

- Company Code:** 1102
- Currency:** (empty)
- Tolerance group:** 1102 tolerance limits
- Specifications for Clearing Transactions:**
  - Grace days due date: (empty)
  - Cash Discount Terms Displayed:
  - Arrears Base Date: (empty)
- Permitted Payment Differences:**

	Amount	Percent	Adjust Discount By
Gain	100	5 %	(empty)
Loss	100	5 %	(empty)
- Permitted Payment Differences for Automatic Write-Off (Function Code AD):**

	Amount	Percent
Rev.	100	5 %
Expense	100	5 %
- Specifications for Posting Residual Items from Payment Differences:**
  - Payment Term from Invoice
  - Fixed payment term: (empty)
  - Only grant partial cash disc
  - Dunning key: (empty)
- Tolerances for Payment Advices:**

	Amount	Percent
Outst.receiv.from	100	5 %
Outst.payable from	100	5 %

Click on save button to save the activity and go back to SPRO screen