

DAS_Clear Differences for open items

Transaction Key	DAS_Clear Differences for open items						
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination						
Description of Transaction Key	<p>Clear Differences for Open Items (DSA)</p> <p>Open item is an item which has to be cleared with another line item. The balance of an account with open item management is equal to the balance of the open items. General ledger accounts are kept with open item management if you need to check whether there is an offsetting posting for a given business transaction.</p> <p>With this Account Determination, it is defined which G/L Accounts are needed to be posted when there is a clearing difference. In the Standard, there will be used two separate G/L Accounts and delivers the required posting keys (40/50) for this automatic posting configuration.</p> <p>When posting Differences for Open Items clearing documents, the system takes tolerances into accounts. In the system are sample tolerances defined for the standard company codes.</p> <p>The acceptable tolerances are defined in the system. The system knows which Tolerances are acceptable for example payment differences.</p> <p>Tolerance Groups for Employees</p> <p>The Tolerance Groups predefine with various amount limits for your employees with which you determine account.</p> <p>Automatic postings are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the maximum document amount the employee is authorized to post • the maximum amount the employee can enter as a line item in a customer or vendor account • the maximum cash discount percentage the employee can grant in a line item • the maximum acceptable tolerance for payment differences for the employee. <p>Payment differences are posted automatically within certain tolerance groups. This way the system can post the difference by correcting the cash discount or by posting to a separate expense or revenue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amounts or percentage rates up to which the system is to automatically post to a separate expense or revenue account if it is not possible to correct the cash discount or • up to which difference amounts the system is to correct the cash discount. In this case the cash discount is automatically increased or decreased by the difference. us-ing tolerance groups. <p>You can also additionally differentiate these settings by company code. Since the same rules usually apply to a group of employees, enter the values for employee groups.You can then enter amount limits and tolerances per employee group and company code.</p> <p>You can also specify tolerances for clearing procedures depending on your customer or ven-dors. The lower limits from the customer/vendor specifications and employee group are taken in each case during clearing.</p>						
Description of Related G/L Accounts	<p>The following accounts are assigned:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)</th> <th>G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>52080000</td> <td>Loss from allowed Differences GL Account Clearing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>52580000</td> <td>Gain from allowed Differences GL Account Clearing</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Accounts used for the Loss from allowed Differences during G/L Account Clearing and for the Gain from allowed Differences during G/L Account Clearing should be the G/L Account Type "P" for Primary Costs</p>	G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)	52080000	Loss from allowed Differences GL Account Clearing	52580000	Gain from allowed Differences GL Account Clearing
G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)						
52080000	Loss from allowed Differences GL Account Clearing						
52580000	Gain from allowed Differences GL Account Clearing						

	or Revenue.				
Posting Examples	A Payable for Rent is posted				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debit</th> <th>Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>63005000 - Office/Building Rent 1000 EUR</td> <td>21720000 - Other Payables (no recon acct) 1000 EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Debit	Credit	63005000 - Office/Building Rent 1000 EUR	21720000 - Other Payables (no recon acct) 1000 EUR
	Debit	Credit			
	63005000 - Office/Building Rent 1000 EUR	21720000 - Other Payables (no recon acct) 1000 EUR			
Next transaction is the clearing but a difference of 50 EUR arises					
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debit</th> <th>Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>21720000 - Other Payables (no recon acct) 950 EUR</td> <td>11001000 - Bank 1 - Bank (Main) Account 950 EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Debit	Credit	21720000 - Other Payables (no recon acct) 950 EUR	11001000 - Bank 1 - Bank (Main) Account 950 EUR	
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	Regarding the tolerance group conditions, the 50 EUR difference are in the 5% acceptance so the difference will be posted.				
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BNG_Invoiced, but not yet delivered

Transaction Key	BNG_Invoiced, but not yet delivered
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>Define Adjustment Accounts for GR/IR (WRV)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postings are made to the goods receipt/invoice receipt (GR/IR) clearing account or to GR/IR accounts whenever goods are delivered and invoice receipts are captured with a material reference. • Postings relating to the same purchase order and purchase order item are updated but not cleared automatically. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Goods delivered, but not invoiced ◦ Goods invoiced, but not delivered • If the missing goods or the invoice are received, the corresponding GR / IR clearing account is debited. The corresponding items are not balanced. • Before you create the balance sheet, the GR / IR clearing account must be analyzed with a program in order to correctly identify the transactions posted to the account. • The program creates the balance of the items for each reconciliation account and assignment number. Is it a credit balance (the goods were delivered, but not calculated) or a debit balance (the goods that have been calculated, but not delivered)? • The program places the necessary adjustment postings in a batch input session. These postings are created separately according to the company code, GR / IR clearing account, reconciliation account. They business area and are needed to display business transactions correctly in the balance sheet. The postings are reversed to the reversal date that you specify for the program run.
Description of Related G/L Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BNG

	<p>Invoice receipt is in system but good receipt still not posted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GNB <p>Good receipt is posted but invoice receipt still not posted</p> <p>Screen fields for configuring the GR/IR Clearing Accounts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconciliation Account: Enter the Account to be adjusted 2. Adjustment Account: Enter the Adjustment Account (technical Account) 3. Target Account: This is the Account to which the amount is to be posted and the balance adjusted (balance sheet account) 								
<p>Posting Examples</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods delivered, but not invoiced <table border="1" data-bbox="528 624 1506 775"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debit</th> <th>Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>13100000 - Inventory - Raw Material 100000 EUR</td> <td>21120000 - Goods Received/Invoice Received 100000 EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods Invoiced, but not delivered <table border="1" data-bbox="528 896 1506 1046"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debit</th> <th>Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>21120000 - Goods Received/Invoice Received 100000 EUR</td> <td>21100000 - Payables Domestic 100000 EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Debit	Credit	13100000 - Inventory - Raw Material 100000 EUR	21120000 - Goods Received/Invoice Received 100000 EUR	Debit	Credit	21120000 - Goods Received/Invoice Received 100000 EUR	21100000 - Payables Domestic 100000 EUR
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GNB_Delivered, but not yet invoiced

<p>Transaction Key</p>	<p>GNB_Delivered, but not yet invoiced</p>
<p>Maintained with</p>	<p>Configuration Item: Account Determination</p>
<p>Description of Transaction Key</p>	<p>Define Adjustment Accounts for GR/IR (WRV)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postings are made to the goods receipt/invoice receipt (GR/IR) clearing account or to GR/IR accounts whenever goods are delivered and invoice receipts are captured with a material reference. • Postings relating to the same purchase order and purchase order item are updated but not cleared automatically. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Goods delivered, but not invoiced ◦ Goods invoiced, but not delivered • If the missing goods or the invoice are received, the corresponding GR / IR clearing account is debited. The corresponding items are not balanced. • Before you create the balance sheet, the GR / IR clearing account must be analyzed with a program in order to correctly identify the transactions posted to the account. • The program creates the balance of the items for each reconciliation account and assignment number. Is it a credit balance (the goods were delivered, but not calculated) or a debit balance (the goods that have been calculated, but not delivered)? • The program places the necessary adjustment postings in a batch input session. These postings are created separately according to the company code, GR / IR clearing account, reconciliation account. They business area and are needed to display business transactions

	<p>correctly in the balance sheet. The postings are reversed to the reversal date that you specify for the program run.</p>								
<p>Description of Related G/L Accounts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BNG Invoice receipt is in system but good receipt still not posted • GNB Good receipt is posted but invoice receipt still not posted <p>Screen fields for configuring the GR/IR Clearing Accounts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconciliation Account: Enter the Account to be adjusted 2. Adjustment Account: Enter the Adjustment Account (technical Account) 3. Target Account: This is the Account to which the amount is to be posted and the balance adjusted (balance sheet account) 								
<p>Posting Examples</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods delivered, but not invoiced <table border="1" data-bbox="528 819 1506 967"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debit</th> <th>Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>13100000 - Inventory - Raw Material 100000 EUR</td> <td>21120000 - Goods Received/Invoice Received 100000 EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods Invoiced, but not delivered <table border="1" data-bbox="528 1088 1506 1236"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debit</th> <th>Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>21120000 - Goods Received/Invoice Received 100000 EUR</td> <td>21100000 - Payables Domestic 100000 EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Debit	Credit	13100000 - Inventory - Raw Material 100000 EUR	21120000 - Goods Received/Invoice Received 100000 EUR	Debit	Credit	21120000 - Goods Received/Invoice Received 100000 EUR	21100000 - Payables Domestic 100000 EUR
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BIL_Define Retained Earnings Accounts

<p>Transaction Key</p>	<p>BIL_Define Retained Earnings Accounts</p>
<p>Maintained with</p>	<p>Configuration Item: Account Determination</p>
<p>Description of Transaction Key</p>	<p>At the beginning of the fiscal year, the balance carryforward program is run, which carries forward the balances of the general ledger, customers, vendors and asset accounts to the next fiscal year.</p> <p>Profit and Loss accounts are carried forward to the retained earnings accounts on the balance sheet. Defined in this account determination group. No documents are created. The balance carry forward can therefore not be carried out via the line item display.</p> <p>The opening balance on a retained earnings account consists of:</p> <p>Opening balance = Closing balance of the previous year + Retained earnings from the P&L accounts</p> <p>Consequently, the opening balance on a retained earnings account does not correspond to the closing balance of the previous year.</p> <p>The carry forward balance of the retained earnings account is representing the cumulated year-end balance of the corresponding P&L accounts. In this example the year-end balance of the P&L accounts are assigned to P&L account type 'X'.</p>
<p>Description of Related G/L Accounts</p>	<p>Define Retained Earnings Accounts</p>

	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>G/L Account Number (L_SAKNR)</th> <th>G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>33000000</td> <td>Retained Earnings</td> </tr> </table> <p>The Account which should be used in this Account Determination, should be in local currency and should not have a Tax category.</p>	G/L Account Number (L_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)	33000000	Retained Earnings
G/L Account Number (L_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)				
33000000	Retained Earnings				
Posting Examples	<p>Generally, the balance is carried forward as follows:</p> <p>Balance sheet accounts are transferred with all additional account assignments.</p> <p>P&L accounts are carried forward to the retained earnings account. Additional account assignments are not transferred. The transaction currencies are not transferred and are totalled in the local currency. Retained earnings account(s) have to be maintained for the P&L accounts in which all the P&L accounts are totalled.</p> <p><i>Testscript: J58 Accounting and Financial Close</i></p> <p><i>Carry Forward Balances</i></p>				

ESA_Output acquisitn tax

Transaction Key	ESA_Output acquisitn tax				
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination				
Description of Transaction Key	<p>ESA / ESE - Acquisition tax</p> <p>In some countries, deliveries to certain companies abroad can be tax-exempt, such as in the case of goods exported within the EU. The vendor does not charge any tax in these cases, although the invoice will record the fact that no tax was charged on the transaction.</p> <p>Acquisition tax must be displayed on the balance sheet of the company that acquired the object, but can be posted as input tax. It follows that by deducting this amount as input tax, the company effectively avoids paying the acquisition tax. The tax amount is posted to the tax account as both a payable and a receivable when the incoming invoice is posted.</p> <p>The tax amounts are calculated from the invoice amount (base amount), the percentage rates being specific for a country or region. You determine them when defining your tax codes.</p> <p>In contrast to acquisition tax, the offsetting entry for the acquisition tax is posted to the other side of the account (by defining a +/- sign change for the offsetting entry).</p> <p>As a result of these two postings, a tax-exempt business transaction is created. The tax amount must, however, be reported to the tax authorities.</p>				
Description of Related G/L Accounts	You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the SAP Best Practices Explorer . Go to the Accelerators tab. Open the Excel file with the title <i>Account Determination (global)</i> . Information about account determination for Tax Accounts is available on the T030K tab.				
Posting Examples	<p>You have an incoming invoice to post to the sum of 1000 EUR, with no input tax. The acquisition tax rate is in this example 15 percent, and an offsetting entry has to be made as input tax at the same percentage rate.</p> <p>You have defined a tax code for which you have specified a rate of 15 percent for acquisition tax and 100 percent for the offsetting entry for acquisition tax. The acquisition tax rate is used as the base for the offsetting entry.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debit</th> <th>Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>65100000 Office Supplies 1000EUR 12600000 Input Tax (VST) 150EUR</td> <td>Vendor XY (21100000 Payables Domestic) 1000EUR 22100000 Acquisition Tax 150EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Debit	Credit	65100000 Office Supplies 1000EUR 12600000 Input Tax (VST) 150EUR	Vendor XY (21100000 Payables Domestic) 1000EUR 22100000 Acquisition Tax 150EUR
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ESE_Input acquisitn tax

Transaction Key	ESE_Input acquisitn tax				
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination				
Description of Transaction Key	<p>ESA / ESE - Acquisition tax</p> <p>In some countries, deliveries to certain companies abroad can be tax-exempt, such as in the case of goods exported within the EU. The vendor does not charge any tax in these cases, although the invoice will record the fact that no tax was charged on the transaction.</p> <p>Acquisition tax must be displayed on the balance sheet of the company that acquired the object, but can be posted as input tax. It follows that by deducting this amount as input tax, the company effectively avoids paying the acquisition tax. The tax amount is posted to the tax account as both a payable and a receivable when the incoming invoice is posted.</p> <p>The tax amounts are calculated from the invoice amount (base amount), the percentage rates being specific for a country or region. You determine them when defining your tax codes.</p> <p>In contrast to acquisition tax, the offsetting entry for the acquisition tax is posted to the other side of the account (by defining a +/- sign change for the offsetting entry).</p> <p>As a result of these two postings, a tax-exempt business transaction is created. The tax amount must, however, be reported to the tax authorities.</p>				
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Posting Examples	<p>You have an incoming invoice to post to the sum of 1000 EUR, with no input tax. The acquisition tax rate is in this example 15 percent, and an offsetting entry has to be made as input tax at the same percentage rate.</p> <p>You have defined a tax code for which you have specified a rate of 15 percent for acquisition tax and 100 percent for the offsetting entry for acquisition tax. The acquisition tax rate is used as the base for the offsetting entry.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 1339 1508 1505"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debit</th> <th>Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>65100000 Office Supplies 1000EUR 12600000 Input Tax (VST) 150EUR</td> <td>Vendor XY (21100000 Payables Domestic) 1000EUR 22100000 Acquisition Tax 150EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Debit	Credit	65100000 Office Supplies 1000EUR 12600000 Input Tax (VST) 150EUR	Vendor XY (21100000 Payables Domestic) 1000EUR 22100000 Acquisition Tax 150EUR
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CO3_COFINS Clearing

Transaction Key	CO3_COFINS Clearing
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>Transaction Keys which are primarily used in Brazil.</p> <p>Brazilian VAT law is regulated at three levels: federal, state and municipal. There is no uniform sales tax in Brazil. The main sales taxes are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IPI (Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados) <p>IPI is a federal sales tax, which is a tax on the value added in the processing and further processing of products. Thus, only certain facts in the context of added value are recorded by this tax. It is important, however, that IPI always occurs in the context of imports.</p>

2. ICMS (Imposto sobre Operações relativas à Circulação de Mercadorias e Prestação de Serviços de Transportes Interestadual e Intermunicipal e de Comunicação)

It is a country sales tax and one of the most complicated taxes in Brazil. Taxation is subject to the movement of goods and services in the areas of transport and communications. For the ICMS exists a framework law of the federation. In addition, the 27 federal states and the federal district have issued their own (implementation) laws that regulate not only the tax rates but also tax benefits and fringe benefits country-specific. When importing, ICMS also applies.

3. ISS (Imposto sobre Serviços de Qualquer Natureza)

The ISS is a community-based tax on services. The ISS is an all-phase tax and not VAT. Also with import of services the ISS is due.

4. PIS / COFINS (Programa de Integração Social / Contribuição para o Financiamento da Seguridade Social)

A treatment of the Brazilian VAT system would be incomplete without the two charges PIS and COFINS. This is not a classic sales tax but taxes that work like sales tax; one system as a value-added system and the other as an all-phase gross income tax. This different system was introduced in 2004. PIS and COFINS apply to all import operations.

Transaction	Competence	Tax Base	Tax rate	Import?	Export?
IPI	Federal	Value of industrialized products	0% -360% (effectiv)	Yes	No
ICMS	State	Value of the products in circulation / certain services	18% - 25%	Yes	No
ISS	Municipale service tax	Value of the service	2% bis 5%	Yes	No
PISPASEP & COFINS	Gross receipt contribution	Revenue	1,65% + 7,6% = 9,25% (Value added system) or 0,65% + 3% = 3,65% (all-phase-system)	Yes	No

Description of Related G/L Accounts

Transaction Key	Description
CO3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for the COFINS Offset, Purchase business process.
COF	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS on Sales Revenue for business processes defined by law.
FCP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for Comp ICMS FCP.
FCX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for Comp ICMS FCP Offset.
IC1	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Clearing is used in Consignment and Future Delivery Process (MM).
ICC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS complementary.
ICD	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS DIFAL for Future Delivery Process (MM).

Transaction Key	Description
ICM	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS - any business process that allows the ICMS credit (defined by the State law).
ICP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS - DIFAL processes (Purchase for consumption and/or asset).
ICX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS offset for DIFAL process and Zona Franca de Manaus process.
ICZ	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS offset for Zona Franca de Manaus.
INX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for INSS Offset.
IPC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IPI Tax.
ISW	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ISS Withholding Tax due at Service Provider location.
MW6	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Partition Origi.
MW7	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Partition Desti.
MW8	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Part.Spec.Fund.
MW9	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS FCP Amount.
PI3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Offset (Purchase business process).
PIS	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS on Sales Revenue for business processes defined by law.
VS1	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IPI to Recover for Purchase for Industrialization.
VS2	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Credit - Purchase for Consignment, Future Delivery, Resale, Industrialization-
VS3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS ST - Purchase for Resale
WAC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAG	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
WAI	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAS	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WC3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
WC4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for Cofins withholding offset for Sales process.

Transaction Key	Description
WC5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WG3	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
WG4	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process used in Brazil.
WG5	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
WI3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
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WI5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WK3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ISS Withholding Tax.
WP3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
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WS4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding Tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process.
WS5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WTG	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).

You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the [SAP Best Practices Explorer](#). Go to the **Accelerators** tab. Open the Excel file with the title *Account Determination (global)*. Information about account determination for **Tax Accounts** is available on the **T030K** tab.

Posting Examples	
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IC1_ICMS clearing

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ICC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS complementary.

Transaction Key	Description
ICD	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS DIFAL for Future Delivery Process (MM).
ICM	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS - any business process that allows the ICMS credit (defined by the State law).
ICP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS - DIFAL processes (Purchase for consumption and/or asset).
ICX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS offset for DIFAL process and Zona Franca de Manaus process.
ICZ	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS offset for Zona Franca de Manaus.
INX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for INSS Offset.
IPC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IPI Tax.
ISW	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ISS Withholding Tax due at Service Provider location.
MW6	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Partition Origi.
MW7	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Partition Desti.
MW8	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Part.Spec.Fund.
MW9	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS FCP Amount.
PI3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Offset (Purchase business process).
PIS	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS on Sales Revenue for business processes defined by law.
VS1	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IPI to Recover for Purchase for Industrialization.
VS2	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Credit - Purchase for Consignment, Future Delivery, Resale, Industrialization-
VS3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS ST - Purchase for Resale
WAC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAG	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
WAI	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAS	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WC3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).

Transaction Key	Description
WC4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for Cofins withholding offset for Sales process.
WC5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WG3	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
WG4	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process used in Brazil.
WG5	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
WI3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
WI4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process.
WI5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WK3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ISS Withholding Tax.
WP3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
WP4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding Tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process.
WP5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WS3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
WS4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding Tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process.
WS5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WTG	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).

You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the [SAP Best Practices Explorer](#). Go to the [Accelerators](#) tab. Open the Excel file with the title *Account Determination (global)*. Information about account determination for **Tax Accounts** is available on the *TO30K* tab.

Posting Examples	
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INX_IPI clearing

Transaction Key	INX_IPI clearing
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>Transaction Keys which are primarily used in Brazil.</p> <p>Brazilian VAT law is regulated at three levels: federal, state and municipal. There is no uniform sales tax in Brazil. The main sales taxes are the following:</p>

1. IPI (Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados)

IPI is a federal sales tax, which is a tax on the value added in the processing and further processing of products. Thus, only certain facts in the context of added value are recorded by this tax. It is important, however, that IPI always occurs in the context of imports.

2. ICMS (Imposto sobre Operações relativas à Circulação de Mercadorias e Prestação de Serviços de Transportes Interestadual e Intermunicipal e de Comunicação)

It is a country sales tax and one of the most complicated taxes in Brazil. Taxation is subject to the movement of goods and services in the areas of transport and communications. For the ICMS exists a framework law of the federation. In addition, the 27 federal states and the federal district have issued their own (implementation) laws that regulate not only the tax rates but also tax benefits and fringe benefits country-specific. When importing, ICMS also applies.

3. ISS (Imposto sobre Serviços de Qualquer Natureza)

The ISS is a community-based tax on services. The ISS is an all-phase tax and not VAT. Also with import of services the ISS is due.

4. PIS / COFINS (Programa de Integração Social / Contribuição para o Financiamento da Seguridade Social)

A treatment of the Brazilian VAT system would be incomplete without the two charges PIS and COFINS. This is not a classic sales tax but taxes that work like sales tax; one system as a value-added system and the other as an all-phase gross income tax. This different system was introduced in 2004. PIS and COFINS apply to all import operations.

Transaction	Competence	Tax Base	Tax rate	Import?	Export?
IPI	Federal	Value of industrialized products	0% -360% (effectiv)	Yes	No
ICMS	State	Value of the products in circulation / certain services	18% - 25%	Yes	No
ISS	Municipale service tax	Value of the service	2% bis 5%	Yes	No
PISPASEP & COFINS	Gross receipt contribution	Revenue	1,65% + 7,6% = 9,25% (Value added system) or 0,65% + 3% = 3,65% (all-phase-system)	Yes	No

Description of Related G/L Accounts

Transaction Key	Description
CO3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for the COFINS Offset, Purchase business process.
COF	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS on Sales Revenue for business processes defined by law.
FCP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for Comp ICMS FCP.
FCX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil forComp ICMS FCP Offset.
IC1	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Clearing is used in Consignment and Future Delivery Process (MM).

Transaction Key	Description
ICC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS complementary.
ICD	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS DIFAL for Future Delivery Process (MM).
ICM	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS - any business process that allows the ICMS credit (defined by the State law).
ICP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS - DIFAL processes (Purchase for consumption and/or asset).
ICX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS offset for DIFAL process and Zona Franca de Manaus process.
ICZ	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS offset for Zona Franca de Manaus.
INX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for INSS Offset.
IPC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IPI Tax.
ISW	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ISS Withholding Tax due at Service Provider location.
MW6	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Partition Origi.
MW7	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Partition Desti.
MW8	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Part.Spec.Fund.
MW9	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS FCP Amount.
PI3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Offset (Purchase business process).
PIS	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS on Sales Revenue for business processes defined by law.
VS1	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IPI to Recover for Purchase for Industrialization.
VS2	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Credit - Purchase for Consignment, Future Delivery, Resale, Industrialization-
VS3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS ST - Purchase for Resale
WAC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAG	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
WAI	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAS	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).

Transaction Key	Description
WC3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
WC4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for Cofins withholding offset for Sales process.
WC5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WG3	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
WG4	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process used in Brazil.
WG5	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
WI3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
WI4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process.
WI5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WK3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ISS Withholding Tax.
WP3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
WP4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding Tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process.
WP5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WS3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
WS4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding Tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process.
WS5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WTG	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
<p>You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the SAP Best Practices Explorer. Go to the Accelerators tab. Open the Excel file with the title <i>Account Determination (global)</i>. Information about account determination for Tax Accounts is available on the <i>T030K</i> tab.</p>	
Posting Examples	

VS1_Sales tax 1

Transaction Key	VS1_Sales tax 1
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	Transaction Keys which are primarily used in Brazil .

Brazilian VAT law is regulated at three levels: federal, state and municipal. There is no uniform sales tax in Brazil. The main sales taxes are the following:

1. IPI (Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados)

IPI is a federal sales tax, which is a tax on the value added in the processing and further processing of products. Thus, only certain facts in the context of added value are recorded by this tax. It is important, however, that IPI always occurs in the context of imports.

2. ICMS (Imposto sobre Operações relativas à Circulação de Mercadorias e Prestação de Serviços de Transportes Interestadual e Intermunicipal e de Comunicação)

It is a country sales tax and one of the most complicated taxes in Brazil. Taxation is subject to the movement of goods and services in the areas of transport and communications. For the ICMS exists a framework law of the federation. In addition, the 27 federal states and the federal district have issued their own (implementation) laws that regulate not only the tax rates but also tax benefits and fringe benefits country-specific. When importing, ICMS also applies.

3. ISS (Imposto sobre Serviços de Qualquer Natureza)

The ISS is a community-based tax on services. The ISS is an all-phase tax and not VAT. Also with import of services the ISS is due.

4. PIS / COFINS (Programa de Integração Social / Contribuição para o Financiamento da Seguridade Social)

A treatment of the Brazilian VAT system would be incomplete without the two charges PIS and COFINS. This is not a classic sales tax but taxes that work like sales tax; one system as a value-added system and the other as an all-phase gross income tax. This different system was introduced in 2004. PIS and COFINS apply to all import operations.

Transaction	Competence	Tax Base	Tax rate	Import?	Export?
IPI	Federal	Value of industrialized products	0% -360% (effectiv)	Yes	No
ICMS	State	Value of the products in circulation / certain services	18% - 25%	Yes	No
ISS	Municipale service tax	Value of the service	2% bis 5%	Yes	No
PISPASEP & COFINS	Gross receipt contribution	Revenue	1,65% + 7,6% = 9,25% (Value added system) or 0,65% + 3% = 3,65% (all-phase-system)	Yes	No

Description of Related G/L Accounts

Transaction Key	Description
CO3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for the COFINS Offset, Purchase business process.
COF	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS on Sales Revenue for business processes defined by law.
FCP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for Comp ICMS FCP.
FCX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for Comp ICMS FCP Offset.

Transaction Key	Description
IC1	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Clearing is used in Consignment and Future Delivery Process (MM).
ICC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS complementary.
ICD	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS DIFAL for Future Delivery Process (MM).
ICM	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS - any business process that allows the ICMS credit (defined by the State law).
ICP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS - DIFAL processes (Purchase for consumption and/or asset).
ICX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS offset for DIFAL process and Zona Franca de Manaus process.
ICZ	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS offset for Zona Franca de Manaus.
INX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for INSS Offset.
IPC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IPI Tax.
ISW	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ISS Withholding Tax due at Service Provider location.
MW6	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Partition Origi.
MW7	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Partition Desti.
MW8	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Part.Spec.Fund.
MW9	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS FCP Amount.
PI3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Offset (Purchase business process).
PIS	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS on Sales Revenue for business processes defined by law.
VS1	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IPI to Recover for Purchase for Industrialization.
VS2	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Credit - Purchase for Consignment, Future Delivery, Resale, Industrialization-
VS3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS ST - Purchase for Resale
WAC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAG	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
WAI	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).

Transaction Key	Description
WAS	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WC3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
WC4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for Cofins withholding offset for Sales process.
WC5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WG3	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
WG4	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process used in Brazil.
WG5	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
WI3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
WI4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process.
WI5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IRRF Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WK3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ISS Withholding Tax.
WP3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
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WS3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).
WS4	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding Tax Offset (Services or Specific Goods) for Sales Process.
WS5	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WTG	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax (Services or Specific Goods).

You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the [SAP Best Practices Explorer](#). Go to the **Accelerators** tab. Open the Excel file with the title *Account Determination (global)*. Information about account determination for **Tax Accounts** is available on the *T030K* tab.

Posting Examples

WC3_COFINS Withhold.Tax

Transaction Key	WC3_COFINS Withhold.Tax
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Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination																														
Description of Transaction Key	<p>Transaction Keys which are primarily used in Brazil.</p> <p>Brazilian VAT law is regulated at three levels: federal, state and municipal. There is no uniform sales tax in Brazil. The main sales taxes are the following:</p> <p>1. IPI (Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados)</p> <p>IPI is a federal sales tax, which is a tax on the value added in the processing and further processing of products. Thus, only certain facts in the context of added value are recorded by this tax. It is important, however, that IPI always occurs in the context of imports.</p> <p>2. ICMS (Imposto sobre Operações relativas à Circulação de Mercadorias e Prestação de Serviços de Transportes Interestadual e Intermunicipal e de Comunicação)</p> <p>It is a country sales tax and one of the most complicated taxes in Brazil. Taxation is subject to the movement of goods and services in the areas of transport and communications. For the ICMS exists a framework law of the federation. In addition, the 27 federal states and the federal district have issued their own (implementation) laws that regulate not only the tax rates but also tax benefits and fringe benefits country-specific. When importing, ICMS also applies.</p> <p>3. ISS (Imposto sobre Serviços de Qualquer Natureza)</p> <p>The ISS is a community-based tax on services. The ISS is an all-phase tax and not VAT. Also with import of services the ISS is due.</p> <p>4. PIS / COFINS (Programa de Integração Social / Contribuição para o Financiamento da Seguridade Social)</p> <p>A treatment of the Brazilian VAT system would be incomplete without the two charges PIS and COFINS. This is not a classic sales tax but taxes that work like sales tax; one system as a value-added system and the other as an all-phase gross income tax. This different system was introduced in 2004. PIS and COFINS apply to all import operations.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Transaction</th> <th>Competence</th> <th>Tax Base</th> <th>Tax rate</th> <th>Import?</th> <th>Export?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IPI</td> <td>Federal</td> <td>Value of industrialized products</td> <td>0% -360% (effectiv)</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICMS</td> <td>State</td> <td>Value of the products in circulation / certain services</td> <td>18% - 25%</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISS</td> <td>Municipale service tax</td> <td>Value of the service</td> <td>2% bis 5%</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PISPASEP & COFINS</td> <td>Gross receipt contribution</td> <td>Revenue</td> <td>1,65% + 7,6% = 9,25% (Value added system) or 0,65% + 3% = 3,65% (all-phase-system)</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Transaction	Competence	Tax Base	Tax rate	Import?	Export?	IPI	Federal	Value of industrialized products	0% -360% (effectiv)	Yes	No	ICMS	State	Value of the products in circulation / certain services	18% - 25%	Yes	No	ISS	Municipale service tax	Value of the service	2% bis 5%	Yes	No	PISPASEP & COFINS	Gross receipt contribution	Revenue	1,65% + 7,6% = 9,25% (Value added system) or 0,65% + 3% = 3,65% (all-phase-system)	Yes	No
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Transaction Key	Description
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IC1	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Clearing is used in Consignment and Future Delivery Process (MM).
ICC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS complementary.
ICD	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS DIFAL for Future Delivery Process (MM).
ICM	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS - any business process that allows the ICMS credit (defined by the State law).
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MW6	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Partition Origi.
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PI3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Offset (Purchase business process).
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VS1	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IPI to Recover for Purchase for Industrialization.
VS2	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Credit - Purchase for Consignment, Future Delivery, Resale, Industrialization-
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WAC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for COFINS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAG	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.
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Transaction Key	Description
WAP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAS	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
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Posting Examples

WC4_COFINS WTax Offset

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FCP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for Comp ICMS FCP.
FCX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for Comp ICMS FCP Offset.
IC1	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Clearing is used in Consignment and Future Delivery Process (MM).
ICC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS complementary.
ICD	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS DIFAL for Future Delivery Process (MM).
ICM	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS - any business process that allows the ICMS credit (defined by the State law).
ICP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS - DIFAL processes (Purchase for consumption and/or asset).
ICX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS offset for DIFAL process and Zona Franca de Manaus process.
ICZ	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS offset for Zona Franca de Manaus.
INX	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for INSS Offset.
IPC	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IPI Tax.
ISW	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ISS Withholding Tax due at Service Provider location.
MW6	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Partition Origi.
MW7	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Partition Desti.
MW8	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Part.Spec.Fund.
MW9	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS FCP Amount.
PI3	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Offset (Purchase business process).
PIS	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS on Sales Revenue for business processes defined by law.
VS1	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for IPI to Recover for Purchase for Industrialization.
VS2	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for ICMS Credit - Purchase for Consignment, Future Delivery, Resale, Industrialization-
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WAG	This Account Determination is a unique code for Pis/COFINS/CSLL withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods) used in Brazil.

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WAP	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for PIS Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
WAS	This Account Determination is a special Account Determination for Brazil for CSLL Withholding tax for accumulation (Services or Specific Goods).
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Posting Examples

WC5_COFINS Accum. WTax

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JIC_Central GST

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Posting Examples			

MW5_Output tax GST

Transaction Key	MW5_Output tax GST
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>Use tax is tax that is withheld by the vendor. If the vendor does not charge taxes on taxable transactions or cannot charge for legal reasons, for example, the recipient of the goods is obliged to pay the taxes due to the tax authorities. This tax increases the expense, the offsetting entry is made to a tax provision account similar to an output tax account.</p> <p>Use taxes are a special kind of taxation within the US that arises from the fact that companies must withhold and remit tax only to those states in which they are registered. To those states in which they are not registered, vendors supply goods tax-free, even where the transaction would normally be liable to tax. The goods recipient is however required to pay use tax on the goods to their own state, and therefore obtains no tax advantage.</p> <p>Some companies in the US also have a global license, called a "Self-assessment Permit", that allows them to receive goods from vendors tax-exempt. These companies are then also responsible for correct payment of taxes on taxable transactions.</p> <p>Use taxes must be both reported and paid to the tax authorities.</p> <p>The corresponding Tax Transaction Keys are: MW1, MW2, MW3, MW4, MW5</p>
Description of Related G/L Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the SAP Best Practices Explorer. Go to the Accelerators tab. Open the Excel file with the title <i>Account Determination (global)</i>. Information about account determination for Tax Accounts is available on the <i>T030K</i> tab.
Posting Examples	You post a vendor invoice of 1,000 USD to the vendor account with tax code U1. The invoice amount does not contain taxes. The use tax rate is 7 percent. You make the offsetting entry with amount entry * and Calculate taxes to the account Payables. The document overview then looks as follows:

Debit	Credit
65100000 Office Supplies 1070 USD Tax Code: U1	Vendor XY (21100000 Payables Domestic) 1000 USD Tax Code: **
22001010 Use Tax Accrued (MW1) - State (US) 70USD	

Although the invoice amount did not contain any tax, the system determined the use tax by means of the tax code and posted it to the corresponding tax accounts. At the same time an offsetting entry increased by the amount of the use tax was posted to the expense account.

MWS_Output tax

Transaction Key	MWS_Output tax
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>EU countries - VAT Rates Applied to the EU</p> <p>More detailed information about the different VAT rates can be found at the European Commission webpage for Taxation and Customs Union : https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/vat_en ➔</p> <p>Output tax (MWS) is calculated on revenue or expense items. The base amount for the calculation are at customers the revenues and on the suppliers the expenses. The tax amounts are posted to separate tax accounts and paid to the tax office. The tax percentage rates vary between countries or regions and are determined when you define the tax codes.</p> <p>The tax codes are used to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the sales tax amount in the document • Calculate the tax amount automatically on request • Calculate the non-deductible input tax • Check whether a tax account with the tax type (input or output tax) may be posted • Determine the tax account <p>The tax codes are defined by specifying the tax percentage under a two-digit code. The tax code defines the calculation and posting of the tax in the system.</p> <p>Automatic tax posting</p> <p>When posting a document, the system automatically generates the tax items. The required data, posting key and account number of the tax account must be stored in the system</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>VAT applies to the following transactions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supply of goods or services made in Germany by a taxable person • The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person • Reverse-charge supplies, including supplies of services and supplies of goods with installation services • The self-supply of goods and services by a taxable person • The importation of goods from outside the EU, regardless of the status of the importer. For VAT purposes, the territory of Germany <p>The tax amounts are automatically posted to tax accounts. The system always posts the amounts to the side of the account to which the other G/L account amounts are also posted.</p>

	<p>Digital economy</p> <p>There are no specific rules relating to the taxation of the digital economy in Germany apart from, for example, specific rules for the place of the digital service and the Mini One-Stop Shop scheme.</p> <p>Mini One-Stop Shop</p> <p>Special rules apply to the place of supply for supplies of telecommunications, broadcasting and electronic services to non-VAT taxable customers.</p> <p>These services are taxed in the country or region where the consumer is established. EU taxable persons that supply electronic services have to charge VAT to nontaxable persons established anywhere in the EU, using the destination principle.</p> <p>EU suppliers are permitted to discharge their VAT obligations using a Mini One-Stop Shop scheme, which enables them to fulfill their VAT obligations (VAT registration, reporting and payment) in their home country or region, including for services provided in other Member States where they are not established. Accordingly, EU suppliers are able to apply a simplification measure similar to the one that is in place for non-EU providers of electronic services.</p>						
<p>Description of Related G/L Accounts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the SAP Best Practices Explorer. Go to the Accelerators tab. Open the Excel file with the title <i>Account Determination (global)</i>. Information about account determination for Tax Accounts is available on the <i>TO30K</i> tab. <p>Account assigned to this transaction key should have following general Account Settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G/L Account Type: X Balance Sheet Account Account Group: SAKO G/L Accounts (General) Account Currency: EUR Balances in Local Currency Only: selected Tax Category: > Output Tax Account Post Automatically Only: selected 						
<p>Posting Examples</p>	<p>Posting customer invoice</p> <p>You post an outgoing invoice 119 EUR with 19 percent output tax with Tax Code A1. The invoice amount, including tax, is automatically posted to the customer account; the tax amount (19 EUR) is automatically posted to the output tax account.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 1532 1508 1731"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debit</th> <th>Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Customer XY (12100000 Receivables Domestic) 119 EUR</td> <td>41000000 Revenue Domestic - Product 100EUR Tax Code A1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tax Code **</td> <td>22000000 Output Tax (MWS) 19EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Debit	Credit	Customer XY (12100000 Receivables Domestic) 119 EUR	41000000 Revenue Domestic - Product 100EUR Tax Code A1	Tax Code **	22000000 Output Tax (MWS) 19EUR
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VS5_Input Tax PST Gross

<p>Transaction Key</p>	<p>VS5_Input Tax PST Gross</p>				
<p>Maintained with</p>	<p>Configuration Item: Account Determination</p>				
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Posting Examples																	

VS7_Input tax GST s/a

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Posting Examples		

VSC_Input tax QST

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VSF_Input tax GST

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VSH_Input tax HST rec.

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Posting Examples	

VST_Input tax

Transaction Key	VST_Input tax
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>Input tax (VST) is calculated on revenue items (base amount). The tax amounts are posted to separate tax accounts and refunded by the tax office. The tax percentage rates vary from country to country and are determined when you define the tax codes.</p> <p>The tax amounts are automatically posted to tax accounts. The system always posts the amounts to the side of the account to which the other G/L account amounts are also posted.</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT. The following are the two rates of VAT in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The standard rate at 19% The reduced rate at 7% <p>The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or exemption.</p> <p>An option to treat specific VAT-exempt supplies and services as taxable supplies exists.</p> <p>Examples of goods and services taxable at 7%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Books and newspapers Cultural services Food Passenger transport (however, effective from 2012, transport by ship is subject to the standard rate of 19%)

- Agricultural products
- Hotel stays

The term “exempt supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are not liable to German VAT and that do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction. Some supplies are classified as “ex-empt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods outside the EU and related services, and intra-Community supplies of goods.

Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

- Land and buildings
- Financial transactions
- Insurance
- Education
- Medical services

Option to tax for exempt supplies. For some VAT-exempt supplies, such as land, buildings and financial transactions, there is an option for the supplier to treat a transaction as taxable, and if certain requirements are met, related input tax can be recovered. The supply or service must be rendered to an entrepreneur for business purposes, and further requirements might apply.

Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use) • Hotel accommodation

- Restaurant meals for employees on business trips
- 100% purchase, lease or hire of cars by corporations, partnerships or sole proprietors (with VAT chargeable on employee private use)
- Advertising
- Books
- Transport services

Austria

In Austria, the VAT rate depends on where the supply is made.

- regions of Jungholz and Mittelberg, the standard rate is 19%.
- All other regions of Austria, the standard rate is 20%.
- Reduced rates of 10% and 13% also apply.

The standard VAT rate applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or exemption.

Examples of goods and services taxable at 10%

- Most foodstuffs
- Books
- Restaurant meals
- Pharmaceuticals
- Passenger transport
- Residential apartment rental
- Supplies made by private hospitals and charitable organizations

Examples of goods and services taxable at 13%

- Entrance fees for sport events
- Entrance fees for cultural events
- Hotel accommodation
- Domestic flights
- Certain wine sales made by the producer

Belgium

In Belgium, the following VAT rates apply:

- Standard rate at 21%
- Reduced rates at 6% and 12%
- Zero rate (0%)

The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific measure provides for a reduced rate, the zero rate or exemption.

Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%

- Waste products (hard-copy newspapers, metal waste, etc.)

Examples of goods and services taxable at 6%

- Under certain conditions, goods of basic necessity and social services
- Books and magazines
- Certain foodstuffs (milk, fish, meat, fats and oils)
- Drugs and medicines
- Water
- Accommodation
- Improvements and renovations to buildings older than 10 years
- Restaurant services (excluding drinks)

France

In **mainland France**, the following are the VAT rates:

- Standard rate: 20%
- Reduced rates: 2.1%, 5.5% and 10%

The standard VAT rate applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific measure provides for a reduced rate or exemption.

Examples of goods and services taxable at 2.1%

- Pharmaceuticals

Examples of goods and services taxable at 5.5%

- Foodstuffs

Examples of goods and services taxable at 10%

- Accommodation

Corsica. On the island of Corsica, the standard rate is 20%. However, rates of 0.9%, 2.1%, 10% and 13% apply to specified goods or services.

- 0.9% rate applies to the first performance of certain theatrical performances and circuses.

- 2.1% rate applies to the supplies of certain goods and services that are subject to the reduced rate of 5.5% in mainland France.
- 10% rate applies to work on immovable property, to agricultural equipment and to sales of restaurant food for consumption on the premises.
- 13% rate applies to petroleum products.

Overseas Dependencies (Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion)

- standard rate is 8.5%.
- reduced rate of 2.1% applies to the supplies of goods and services that are subject to the 5.5% rate in mainland France.
- special VAT rate of 1.05% applies to periodicals.
- special VAT rate of 1.75% applies to the sale of livestock to nontaxable persons.

Luxembourg

In Luxembourg, the following VAT rates apply:

- Standard rate: 17%
- Reduced rates: 3%, 8% and 14%

The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services unless a specific measure provides for a reduced rate or an exemption.

Examples of goods and services taxable at the super-reduced rate of 3%

- Food for human consumption, excluding alcohol
- Agricultural products
- Books, newspapers and periodicals, excluding e-books
- Restaurant services, excluding alcohol
- Water
- Transport of persons

Examples of goods and services taxable at the reduced rate of 8%

- Liquid gas for heating, lighting and fueling engines
- Electric energy
- Plants and other floriculture products

Examples of goods and services taxable at the parking rate of 14%

- Wine of grapes with a concentration of alcohol up to 13 grades
- Solid mineral combustibles, mineral oil and wood used as fuel
- Advertising brochures and other prints
- Steam, heating and cooling

Mexico

The VAT rates are:

- Standard rate: 16%
- 0%
- Exempt

The standard rate of 16% applies to all taxable activities, unless a specific measure provides for a reduced rate, such as zero rate or exemption. Effective as of 1 January 2015, all temporary importations made by companies who operate under the IMMEX program are subject to VAT at the standard rate

Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%

- Exported goods
- Certain exported services
- Unprocessed food and milk

The Netherlands

The VAT rates are:

- Standard rate: 21%
- Reduced rate: 6%
- Zero rate (0%)

The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific measure provides a reduced rate, the zero rate or an exemption.

Examples of goods and services taxable at 6%

- Foodstuffs
- Books
- Certain goods and services used by the agricultural sector
- Passenger transport
- Hotel accommodation

Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%

- Exports of goods
- Intra-Community supplies of goods
- Supplies to ships and aircraft used for international transportation

Description of Related G/L Accounts

- You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the [SAP Best Practices Explorer](#). Go to the **Accelerators** tab. Open the Excel file with the title *Account Determination (global)*. Information about account determination for **Tax Accounts** is available on the *TO30K* tab.

Posting Examples

Posting of incoming invoice

You post an incoming invoice with an invoice amount of 1190EUR with 19 percent input tax with the tax code V1. The invoice amount, including tax, is posted to the vendor account. The tax amount (190 EUR) is automatically posted to the input tax account.

Debit	Credit
65100000 Office Supplies 1000EUR Tax Code: V1	Vendor XY (21100000 Payables Domestic) 1190 EUR Tax Code: **
12600000 Input Tax (VST) 190EUR	

ZUD_VAT Output-DebitCI

Transaction Key	ZUD_VAT Output-DebitCI
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>The standard tax calculation procedure TAXRU is used to cover the special requirements for Russia. In the standard tax calculation procedure TAXRU the 166 requirements was added to have the possibility to activate more than one tax transaction for one tax code (this is necessary, for example, for the calculation of the tax base for fact VAT with 0%-export).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keys ZUD (VAT Output-DebitCI) / ZUK (VAT Output-CreditCI) used for recognition the VAT collected from customers as revenue. <p>There are some specific requirements regarding VAT calculation in Russia:</p> <p>There are 18%, 10%, 0% rates and non-VAT operations in Russia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incoming VAT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Generally, VAT is deducted on the fact of incoming invoice. ◦ Nevertheless, input VAT is considered as deferred VAT because it can only be deducted if all relevant documents like invoice- "faktura" (tax invoice) and act of acceptance are received from vendor. ◦ Transfer deferred VAT to fact VAT should be done for all incoming VAT. <p>There are 2 schemes of deferred incoming VAT:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scheme called "Tax transfer on primary event": XX (deferred VAT) -> ZZ (VAT to be deducted). <p>User uses tax code XX for Vendor invoice. In the end of the period user makes posting to the tax code ZZ for those invoices, which he can prove to the tax authorities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Scheme called "Tax transfer on secondary event": XX (deferred VAT) ->YY (technical code) -> ZZ (VAT to be deducted). <p>User uses tax code XX for Vendor invoice. In the end of the period user makes posting to the tax code ZZ for those invoices, which he can prove to the tax authorities. In this case a special table is used (secondary events table - J_3RTSE) and tax can be transferred partially proportionally the quantity or amount of the secondary event.</p> <p>For imported materials and goods VAT is calculated and paid on customs. Tax base also includes custom duty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Output VAT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At the moment of sales (outgoing invoice is provided), output VAT is calculated and should be paid to budget. We don't have deferred VAT schemes for outgoing invoices except export process. ■ In case of export sales 0% output VAT is implied as soon as payment and the confirmation of the export by relevant documents (invoice, customs clearance document)is done within 180 days. If there is no confirmation of export within 180 days, VAT should be calculated.Deductible VAT on goods, which are going to be sold for export should be restored and can't be deducted as long as the export is not confirmed. ■ For export, we use deferred taxes scheme with 3 codes: XX ->YY -> ZZ. ■ But as for export VAT rate is 0%, accounts which are used in this scheme are technical. ■ Output VAT has also to be calculated and paid to budget on advance payments received from customers.Then, when sales occur,output VAT is calculated again.

	<p>At the moment of clearing the invoice with an advanced payment, VAT calculated from the advanced payment can be deducted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output VAT has also to be calculated and paid by the resident corporation itself (tax agent) in case of purchasing services from foreign companies. For advanced payments paid to foreign companies for services output VAT has also to be calculated. VAT calculated as a "tax agent duties" can be deducted only after being paid to the tax authorities.
Description of Related G/L Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the SAP Best Practices Explorer. Go to the Accelerators tab. Open the Excel file with the title <i>Account Determination (global)</i>. Information about account determination for Tax Accounts is available on the <i>TO30K</i> tab.
Posting Examples	

ZUK_VAT Output-CreditCI

Transaction Key	ZUK_VAT Output-CreditCI
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>The standard tax calculation procedure TAXRU is used to cover the special requirements for Russia. In the standard tax calculation procedure TAXRU the 166 requirements was added to have the possibility to activate more than one tax transaction for one tax code (this is necessary, for example, for the calculation of the tax base for fact VAT with 0%-export).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keys ZUD (VAT Output-DebitCI) / ZUK (VAT Output-CreditCI) used for recognition the VAT collected from customers as revenue. <p>There are some specific requirements regarding VAT calculation in Russia:</p> <p>There are 18%, 10%, 0% rates and non-VAT operations in Russia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incoming VAT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, VAT is deducted on the fact of incoming invoice. Nevertheless, input VAT is considered as deferred VAT because it can only be deducted if all relevant documents like invoice- "faktura" (tax invoice) and act of acceptance are received from vendor. Transfer deferred VAT to fact VAT should be done for all incoming VAT. <p>There are 2 schemes of deferred incoming VAT:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme called "Tax transfer on primary event": XX (deferred VAT) -> ZZ (VAT to be deducted). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> User uses tax code XX for Vendor invoice. In the end of the period user makes posting to the tax code ZZ for those invoices, which he can prove to the tax authorities. Scheme called "Tax transfer on secondary event": XX (deferred VAT) ->YY (technical code) -> ZZ (VAT to be deducted). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> User uses tax code XX for Vendor invoice. In the end of the period user makes posting to the tax code ZZ for those invoices, which he can prove to the tax authorities. In this case a special table is used (secondary events table - J_3RTSE) and tax can be transferred partially proportionally the quantity or amount of the secondary event. <p>For imported materials and goods VAT is calculated and paid on customs. Tax base also includes custom duty.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Output VAT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At the moment of sales (outgoing invoice is provided), output VAT is calculated and should be paid to budget. We don't have deferred VAT schemes for outgoing invoices except export process. ■ In case of export sales 0% output VAT is implied as soon as payment and the confirmation of the export by relevant documents (invoice, customs clearance document) is done within 180 days. If there is no confirmation of export within 180 days, VAT should be calculated. Deductible VAT on goods, which are going to be sold for export should be restored and can't be deducted as long as the export is not confirmed. ■ For export, we use deferred taxes scheme with 3 codes: XX -> YY -> ZZ. ■ But as for export VAT rate is 0%, accounts which are used in this scheme are technical. ■ Output VAT has also to be calculated and paid to budget on advance payments received from customers. Then, when sales occur, output VAT is calculated again. At the moment of clearing the invoice with an advanced payment, VAT calculated from the advanced payment can be deducted. ■ Output VAT has also to be calculated and paid by the resident corporation itself (tax agent) in case of purchasing services from foreign companies. For advanced payments paid to foreign companies for services output VAT has also to be calculated. VAT calculated as a "tax agent duties" can be deducted only after being paid to the tax authorities.
Description of Related G/L Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the SAP Best Practices Explorer. Go to the Accelerators tab. Open the Excel file with the title <i>Account Determination (global)</i>. Information about account determination for Tax Accounts is available on the <i>T030K</i> tab.
Posting Examples	

KDB_Exch. Rate Diff. Using Exch. Rate Key

Transaction Key	KDB_Exch. Rate Diff. Using Exch. Rate Key
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>Prepare Automatic Postings for Foreign Currency Valuation</p> <p>The automatic posting procedures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KDB - Exchange Rate Difference Using Exchange Rate Key • KDF - Exchange Rate Difference Open Items/GL Account • KDW - Payment difference for alternative Currency • RDF - Internal currencies rounding differences <p>In this account determination it is defined the numbers of the revenue and expense accounts to which realized exchange rate differences (gains and losses) are posted when open items are cleared. Automatically are the exchange rate differences posted when valuation open items and foreign currency balances.</p> <p>You define also the accounts for valuating open items here and the accounts for realized exchange rate differences during open item clearing</p> <p>The currency type is used to control account determination item valuation and exchange rate difference posting. For example you could post gains in local currency and gains in group currency to separate</p>

accounts.

When valuating open items the system posts to a balance sheet adjustment account and to an account for exchange rate differences that occur during the valuation. Exchange rate differences could be either a gain or a loss. You store the account numbers accordingly.

The valuation of foreign currency balances requires a special key that is assigned the gain and loss accounts for posting any exchange rate differences that occur during valuation. You can freely define this key. Then you enter it in the master records of the accounts that you want to value. To post the differences that are determined from a group of G/L accounts to the same gain or loss accounts, enter the same key for all these G/L accounts.

You can differentiate the accounts by currency. Exchange gains and losses are then posted to the accounts designated for the currency involved. You must not change your accounts for the valuation posting after the first valuation run has taken place. Otherwise the postings can no longer be reversed.

When open items are cleared in a foreign currency, exchange rate differences may occur. This happens due to fluctuations in exchange rates. Through account determination you can define the automatic posts of these exchange rate differences to the revenue or expense account as realized gains or losses.

The exchange rate differences appear also during open item evaluation for financial statements. These exchange rate profit and loss is posted to a separate expense or revenue account for exchange rate differences as an offsetting posting.

When clearing an open item that has already been evaluated, reversing of the balance sheet correction account will happen and the remaining exchange rate difference will be posted to the account for realized exchange rate differences.

You must assign a revenue or expense account to all reconciliation accounts and all G/L accounts with open item transactions in any foreign currency. You must assign these accounts for realized losses and gains.

Description of Related G/L Accounts

You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the [SAP Best Practices Explorer](#). Go to the **Accelerators** tab. Open the Excel file with the title *Account Determination (global)*. Information about account determination for **Accounts for Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Differences** is available on the *T030S* tab.

The exchange rate profit or loss from the valuation is posted to a separate expense or revenue account for exchange rate differences as an offsetting posting. To value your foreign currency balance sheet accounts, you must define expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences.

The exchange rate key "Blank" is used, which is valid for all currencies. Thus, for all accounts, the exchange rate key "Blank" is always entered so that a separate entry does not have to be made for each currency.

You can also group the accounts using an separate exchange rate key for example "USD" in the master record of the foreign currency balance sheet accounts. In the account determination you assign the expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences to this exchange rate difference key.

You want to analyze the exchange rate profits and losses arising on foreign currency balance sheet accounts and securities accounts in USD separately. To do this, create separate expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences for example these USD accounts. Create a joint expense account and joint revenue account for exchange rate differences for all other currencies.

Following accounts are assigned to KDB - Accounts for Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Differences:

Exchange Rate Key	G/L Account Number (L_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
„Blank“	72010000	Loss from Exchange Rate Differences
„Blank“	72510000	Gain from exchange rate differences

- KDF - Accounts for Open Item Exchange Rate Differences, Revaluation in tab "T030H".

Example for all G/L account:

Account: 21100000 **Payables Domestic** the following accounts assigned to KDF and the exchange rate key "Blank" is used, which is valid for all currencies. Thus, for all accounts, the exchange rate key "Blank" is always entered so that a separate entry does not have to be made for each currency.

You can also group the accounts using an separate currency and currency typ for example "USD" in the master record of the foreign currency balance sheet accounts. In the account determination you assign the expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences to this currency for example "USD".

Currency	Currency type	T030H	G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
„Blank“	„Blank“	Loss	72010000	Loss from Exchange Rate Differences
		Gain	72510000	Gain from exchange rate differences
		Val.Loss 1	72040000	Loss from currencies valuation
		Val.Gain 1	72540000	Gain from currencies valuation
		BS Adjustment	21102000	Payables Domestic Adjustments

- KDW - Payment difference for alternative Currency
- You create an open item with an alternative payment currency, you clear the items in foreign currency or payment currency. For the payment difference for alternative currency we define account that the account determination is posting the payment differences for alternative currency.

Following accounts are assigned to KDW - Payment difference for alternative Currency:

G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
72010000	Loss from Exchange Rate Differences
72510000	Gain from exchange rate differences

- RDF - Internal currencies rounding differences
- Sometimes when a clearing document is posted , it's amount is rounded posting-rounding-differences.The rounding difference can be posted to a G/L Account .It could be expense or revenue from rounding differences foreign currencies. For the internal currencies rounding differences we define accounts that the account determination is posting the rounding differences.

Following accounts are assigned to RDF- Internal currencies rounding differences:

G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
72020000	Loss from Rounding Dif. Foreign Currency (MM)
72520000	Gain from rounding dif. foreign currency (MM)

A foreign currency valuation is necessary if vendor accounts contain open items in a foreign currency. The amounts of these open items are translated into the local currency at the time they are entered using the current exchange rate.

For example, an invoice of vendor XY in foreign currency USD 500 translates to local currency EUR 600.

Debit	Credit
65100000 - Office Supplies 500 USD	Vendor XY (21100000 - Paybls Domestic) 500 USD = 600 EUR

For the adjustment, the following will be posted automatically:

Debit	Credit
72040000 - Loss from Currency Valuation 100 EUR	21102000 - Payables Domestic Adjustments 100 EUR

KDF_Exchange Rate Dif: Open Items/GL Acct

Transaction Key	KDF_Exchange Rate Dif: Open Items/GL Acct
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>Prepare Automatic Postings for Foreign Currency Valuation</p> <p>The automatic posting procedures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KDB - Exchange Rate Difference Using Exchange Rate Key • KDF - Exchange Rate Difference Open Items/GL Account • KDW - Payment difference for alternative Currency • RDF - Internal currencies rounding differences <p>In this account determination it is defined the numbers of the revenue and expense accounts to which realized exchange rate differences (gains and losses) are posted when open items are cleared. Automatically are the exchange rate differences posted when valuation open items and foreign currency balances.</p> <p>You define also the accounts for valuating open items here and the accounts for realized exchange rate differences during open item clearing</p> <p>The currency type is used to control account determination item valuation and exchange rate difference posting. For example you could post gains in local currency and gains in group currency to separate accounts.</p> <p>When valuating open items the system posts to a balance sheet adjustment account and to an account for exchange rate differences that occur during the valuation. Exchange rate differences could be either a gain or a loss. You store the account numbers accordingly.</p> <p>The valuation of foreign currency balances requires a special key that is assigned the gain and loss accounts for posting any exchange rate differences that occur during valuation. You can freely define this key. Then you enter it in the master records of the accounts that you want to value. To post the differences that are determined from a group of G/L accounts to the same gain or loss accounts, enter the same key for all these G/L accounts.</p> <p>You can differentiate the accounts by currency. Exchange gains and losses are then posted to the accounts designated for the currency involved. You must not change your accounts for the valuation posting after the first valuation run has taken place. Otherwise the postings can no longer be reversed.</p>

When open items are cleared in a foreign currency, exchange rate differences may occur. This happens due to fluctuations in exchange rates. Through account determination you can define the automatic posts of these exchange rate differences to the revenue or expense account as realized gains or losses.

The exchange rate differences appear also during open item evaluation for financial statements. These exchange rate profit and loss is posted is posted to a separate expense or revenue account for exchange rate differences as an offsetting posting.

When clearing an open item that has already been evaluated, reversing of the balance sheet correction account will happen and the remaining exchange rate difference will be posted to the account for realized exchange rate differences.

You must assign a revenue or expense account to all reconciliation accounts and all G/L accounts with open item transactions in any foreign currency. You must assign these accounts for realized losses and gains.

Description of Related G/L Accounts

You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the [SAP Best Practices Explorer](#). Go to the **Accelerators** tab. Open the Excel file with the title *Account Determination (global)*. Information about account determination for **Accounts for Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Differences** is available on the *T030S* tab.

The exchange rate profit or loss from the valuation is posted to a separate expense or revenue account for exchange rate differences as an offsetting posting. To value your foreign currency balance sheet accounts, you must define expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences.

The exchange rate key "Blank" is used, which is valid for all currencies. Thus, for all accounts, the exchange rate key "Blank" is always entered so that a separate entry does not have to be made for each currency.

You can also group the accounts using an separate exchange rate key for example "USD" in the master record of the foreign currency balance sheet accounts. In the account determination you assign the expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences to this exchange rate difference key.

You want to analyze the exchange rate profits and losses arising on foreign currency balance sheet accounts and securities accounts in USD separately. To do this, create separate expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences for example these USD accounts. Create a joint expense account and joint revenue account for exchange rate differences for all other currencies.

Following accounts are assigned to KDB - Accounts for Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Differences:

Exchange Rate Key	G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
„Blank“	72010000	Loss from Exchange Rate Differences
„Blank“	72510000	Gain from exchange rate differences

- KDF - Accounts for Open Item Exchange Rate Differences, Revaluation in tab "T030H".

Example for all G/L account:

Account: 21100000 **Payables Domestic** the following accounts assigned to KDF and the exchange rate key "Blank" is used, which is valid for all currencies. Thus, for all accounts, the exchange rate key "Blank" is always entered so that a separate entry does not have to be made for each currency.

You can also group the accounts using an separate currency and currency typ for example "USD" in the master record of the foreign currency balance sheet accounts. In the account determination you assign the expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences to this currency for example "USD".

Currency	Currency type	T030H	G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
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Currency	Currency type	T030H	G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
„Blank“	„Blank“	Loss	72010000	Loss from Exchange Rate Differences
		Gain	72510000	Gain from exchange rate differences
		Val.Loss 1	72040000	Loss from currencies valuation
		Val.Gain 1	72540000	Gain from currencies valuation
		BS Adjustment	21102000	Payables Domestic Adjustments

- KDW - Payment difference for alternative Currency
- You create an open item with an alternative payment currency, you clear the items in foreign currency or payment currency. For the payment difference for alternative currency we define account that the account determination is posting the payment differences for alternative currency.

Following accounts are assigned to KDW - Payment difference for alternative Currency:

G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
72010000	Loss from Exchange Rate Differences
72510000	Gain from exchange rate differences

- RDF - Internal currencies rounding differences
- Sometimes when a clearing document is posted , it's amount is rounded posting-rounding-differences.The rounding difference can be posted to a G/L Account .It could be expense or revenue from rounding differences foreign currencies. For the internal currencies rounding differences we define accounts that the account determination is posting the rounding differences.

Following accounts are assigned to RDF- Internal currencies rounding differences:

G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
72020000	Loss from Rounding Dif. Foreign Currency (MM)
72520000	Gain from rounding dif. foreign currency (MM)

Posting Examples

Testscript J58 Perform Foreign Currency Valuation

A foreign currency valuation is necessary if vendor accounts contain open items in a foreign currency. The amounts of these open items are translated into the local currency at the time they are entered using the current exchange rate.

For example, an invoice of vendor XY in foreign currency USD 500 translates to local currency EUR 600.

Debit	Credit
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Debit	Credit
65100000 - Office Supplies 500 USD	Vendor XY (21100000 - Paybls Domestic) 500 USD = 600 EUR

For the adjustment, the following will be posted automatically:

Debit	Credit
72040000 - Loss from Currency Valuation 100 EUR	21102000 - Payables Domestic Adjustments 100 EUR

KDW_Payment difference for altern. Currency

Transaction Key	KDW_Payment difference for altern. Currency
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>Prepare Automatic Postings for Foreign Currency Valuation</p> <p>The automatic posting procedures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KDB - Exchange Rate Difference Using Exchange Rate Key • KDF - Exchange Rate Difference Open Items/GL Account • KDW - Payment difference for alternative Currency • RDF - Internal currencies rounding differences <p>In this account determination it is defined the numbers of the revenue and expense accounts to which realized exchange rate differences (gains and losses) are posted when open items are cleared. Automatically are the exchange rate differences posted when valuation open items and foreign currency balances.</p> <p>You define also the accounts for valuating open items here and the accounts for realized exchange rate differences during open item clearing</p> <p>The currency type is used to control account determination item valuation and exchange rate difference posting. For example you could post gains in local currency and gains in group currency to separate accounts.</p> <p>When valuating open items the system posts to a balance sheet adjustment account and to an account for exchange rate differences that occur during the valuation. Exchange rate differences could be either a gain or a loss. You store the account numbers accordingly.</p> <p>The valuation of foreign currency balances requires a special key that is assigned the gain and loss accounts for posting any exchange rate differences that occur during valuation. You can freely define this key. Then you enter it in the master records of the accounts that you want to value. To post the differences that are determined from a group of G/L accounts to the same gain or loss accounts, enter the same key for all these G/L accounts.</p> <p>You can differentiate the accounts by currency. Exchange gains and losses are then posted to the accounts designated for the currency involved. You must not change your accounts for the valuation posting after the first valuation run has taken place. Otherwise the postings can no longer be reversed.</p> <p>When open items are cleared in a foreign currency, exchange rate differences may occur. This happens due to fluctuations in exchange rates. Through account determination you can define the automatic posts of these exchange rate differences to the revenue or expense account as realized gains or losses.</p> <p>The exchange rate differences appear also during open item evaluation for financial statements. These exchange rate profit and loss is posted to a separate expense or revenue account for exchange rate differences as an offsetting posting.</p>

When clearing an open item that has already been evaluated, reversing of the balance sheet correction account will happen and the remaining exchange rate difference will be posted to the account for realized exchange rate differences.

You must assign a revenue or expense account to all reconciliation accounts and all G/L accounts with open item transactions in any foreign currency. You must assign these accounts for realized losses and gains.

Description of Related G/L Accounts

You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the [SAP Best Practices Explorer](#). Go to the **Accelerators** tab. Open the Excel file with the title *Account Determination (global)*. Information about account determination for **Accounts for Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Differences** is available on the *T030S* tab.

The exchange rate profit or loss from the valuation is posted to a separate expense or revenue account for exchange rate differences as an offsetting posting. To value your foreign currency balance sheet accounts, you must define expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences.

The exchange rate key "Blank" is used, which is valid for all currencies. Thus, for all accounts, the exchange rate key "Blank" is always entered so that a separate entry does not have to be made for each currency.

You can also group the accounts using an separate exchange rate key for example "USD" in the master record of the foreign currency balance sheet accounts. In the account determination you assign the expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences to this exchange rate difference key.

You want to analyze the exchange rate profits and losses arising on foreign currency balance sheet accounts and securities accounts in USD separately. To do this, create separate expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences for example these USD accounts. Create a joint expense account and joint revenue account for exchange rate differences for all other currencies.

Following accounts are assigned to KDB - Accounts for Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Differences:

Exchange Rate Key	G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
„Blank“	72010000	Loss from Exchange Rate Differences
„Blank“	72510000	Gain from exchange rate differences

- KDF - Accounts for Open Item Exchange Rate Differences, Revaluation in tab "T030H".

Example for all G/L account:

Account: 21100000 **Payables Domestic** the following accounts assigned to KDF and the exchange rate key "Blank" is used, which is valid for all currencies. Thus, for all accounts, the exchange rate key "Blank" is always entered so that a separate entry does not have to be made for each currency.

You can also group the accounts using an separate currency and currency typ for example "USD" in the master record of the foreign currency balance sheet accounts. In the account determination you assign the expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences to this currency for example "USD".

Currency	Currency type	T030H	G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
„Blank“	„Blank“	Loss	72010000	Loss from Exchange Rate Differences
		Gain	72510000	Gain from exchange rate differences
		Val.Loss 1	72040000	Loss from currencies valuation

Currency	Currency type	T030H	G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
		Val.Gain 1	72540000	Gain from currencies valuation
		BS Adjustment	21102000	Payables Domestic Adjustments

- KDW - Payment difference for alternative Currency
- You create an open item with an alternative payment currency, you clear the items in foreign currency or payment currency. For the payment difference for alternative currency we define account that the account determination is posting the payment differences for alternative currency.

Following accounts are assigned to KDW - Payment difference for alternative Currency:

G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
72010000	Loss from Exchange Rate Differences
72510000	Gain from exchange rate differences

- RDF - Internal currencies rounding differences
- Sometimes when a clearing document is posted , it's amount is rounded posting-rounding-differences.The rounding difference can be posted to a G/L Account .It could be expense or revenue from rounding differences foreign currencies. For the internal currencies rounding differences we define accounts that the account determination is posting the rounding differences.

Following accounts are assigned to RDF- Internal currencies rounding differences:

G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
72020000	Loss from Rounding Dif. Foreign Currency (MM)
72520000	Gain from rounding dif. foreign currency (MM)

Posting Examples

Testscript J58 Perform Foreign Currency Valuation

A foreign currency valuation is necessary if vendor accounts contain open items in a foreign currency. The amounts of these open items are translated into the local currency at the time they are entered using the current exchange rate.

For example, an invoice of vendor XY in foreign currency USD 500 translates to local currency EUR 600.

Debit	Credit
65100000 - Office Supplies 500 USD	Vendor XY (21100000 - Paybls Domestic) 500 USD = 600 EUR

For the adjustment, the following will be posted automatically:

Debit	Credit

Debit	Credit
72040000 - Loss from Currency Valuation 100 EUR	21102000 - Payables Domestic Adjustments 100 EUR

RDF_Internal currencies rounding differences

Transaction Key	RDF_Internal currencies rounding differences
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>Prepare Automatic Postings for Foreign Currency Valuation</p> <p>The automatic posting procedures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KDB - Exchange Rate Difference Using Exchange Rate Key • KDF - Exchange Rate Difference Open Items/GL Account • KDW - Payment difference for alternative Currency • RDF - Internal currencies rounding differences <p>In this account determination it is defined the numbers of the revenue and expense accounts to which realized exchange rate differences (gains and losses) are posted when open items are cleared. Automatically are the exchange rate differences posted when valuatin open items and foreign currency balances.</p> <p>You define also the accounts for valuating open items here and the accounts for realized exchange rate differences during open item clearing</p> <p>The currency type is used to control account determination item valuation and exchange rate difference posting. For example you could post gains in local currency and gains in group currency to separate accounts.</p> <p>When valuating open items the system posts to a balance sheet adjustment account and to an account for exchange rate differences that occur during the valuation. Exchange rate differences could be either a gain or a loss. You store the account numbers accordingly.</p> <p>The valuation of foreign currency balances requires a special key that is assigned the gain and loss accounts for posting any exchange rate differences that occur during valuation. You can freely define this key. Then you enter it in the master records of the accounts that you want to value. To post the differences that are determined from a group of G/L accounts to the same gain or loss accounts, enter the same key for all these G/L accounts.</p> <p>You can differentiate the accounts by currency. Exchange gains and losses are then posted to the accounts designated for the currency involved. You must not change your accounts for the valuation posting after the first valuation run has taken place. Otherwise the postings can no longer be reversed.</p> <p>When open items are cleared in a foreign currency, exchange rate differences may occur. This happens due to fluctuations in exchange rates. Through account determination you can define the automatic posts of these exchange rate differences to the revenue or expense account as realized gains or losses.</p> <p>The exchange rate differences appear also during open item evaluation for financial statements. These exchange rate profit and loss is posted is posted to a separate expense or revenue account for exchange rate differences as an offsetting posting.</p> <p>When clearing an open item that has already been evaluated, reversing of the balance sheet correction account will happen and the remaining exchange rate difference will be posted to the account for realized exchange rate differences.</p> <p>You must assign a revenue or expense account to all reconciliation accounts and all G/L accounts with open item transactions in any foreign currency. You must assign these accounts for realized losses and gains.</p>

Description of Related G/L Accounts

You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the [SAP Best Practices Explorer](#). Go to the **Accelerators** tab. Open the Excel file with the title *Account Determination (global)*. Information about account determination for **Accounts for Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Differences** is available on the *T030S* tab.

The exchange rate profit or loss from the valuation is posted to a separate expense or revenue account for exchange rate differences as an offsetting posting. To value your foreign currency balance sheet accounts, you must define expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences.

The exchange rate key "Blank" is used, which is valid for all currencies. Thus, for all accounts, the exchange rate key "Blank" is always entered so that a separate entry does not have to be made for each currency.

You can also group the accounts using an separate exchange rate key for example "USD" in the master record of the foreign currency balance sheet accounts. In the account determination you assign the expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences to this exchange rate difference key.

You want to analyze the exchange rate profits and losses arising on foreign currency balance sheet accounts and securities accounts in USD separately. To do this, create separate expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences for example these USD accounts. Create a joint expense account and joint revenue account for exchange rate differences for all other currencies.

Following accounts are assigned to KDB - Accounts for Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Differences:

Exchange Rate Key	G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
„Blank“	72010000	Loss from Exchange Rate Differences
„Blank“	72510000	Gain from exchange rate differences

- KDF - Accounts for Open Item Exchange Rate Differences, Revaluation in tab "T030H".

Example for all G/L account:

Account: 21100000 **Payables Domestic** the following accounts assigned to KDF and the exchange rate key "Blank" is used, which is valid for all currencies. Thus, for all accounts, the exchange rate key "Blank" is always entered so that a separate entry does not have to be made for each currency.

You can also group the accounts using an separate currency and currency typ for example "USD" in the master record of the foreign currency balance sheet accounts. In the account determination you assign the expense and revenue accounts for exchange rate differences to this currency for example "USD".

Currency	Currency type	T030H	G/L Account Number (I_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
„Blank“	„Blank“	Loss	72010000	Loss from Exchange Rate Differences
		Gain	72510000	Gain from exchange rate differences
		Val.Loss 1	72040000	Loss from currencies valuation
		Val.Gain 1	72540000	Gain from currencies valuation
		BS Adjustment	21102000	Payables Domestic Adjustments

- KDW - Payment difference for alternative Currency

- You create an open item with an alternative payment currency, you clear the items in foreign currency or payment currency. For the payment difference for alternative currency we define account that the account determination is posting the payment differences for alternative currency.

Following accounts are assigned to KDW - Payment difference for alternative Currency:

G/L Account Number (L_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
72010000	Loss from Exchange Rate Differences
72510000	Gain from exchange rate differences

- RDF - Internal currencies rounding differences
- Sometimes when a clearing document is posted , it's amount is rounded posting-rounding-differences.The rounding difference can be posted to a G/L Account .It could be expense or revenue from rounding differences foreign currencies. For the internal currencies rounding differences we define accounts that the account determination is posting the rounding differences.

Following accounts are assigned to RDF- Internal currencies rounding differences:

G/L Account Number (L_SAKNR)	G/L Acct Long Text (SKAT)
72020000	Loss from Rounding Dif. Foreign Currency (MM)
72520000	Gain from rounding dif. foreign currency (MM)

Posting Examples

Testscript J58 Perform Foreign Currency Valuation

A foreign currency valuation is necessary if vendor accounts contain open items in a foreign currency. The amounts of these open items are translated into the local currency at the time they are entered using the current exchange rate.

For example, an invoice of vendor XY in foreign currency USD 500 translates to local currency EUR 600.

Debit	Credit
65100000 - Office Supplies 500 USD	Vendor XY (21100000 - Paybls Domestic) 500 USD = 600 EUR

For the adjustment, the following will be posted automatically:

Debit	Credit
72040000 - Loss from Currency Valuation 100 EUR	21102000 - Payables Domestic Adjustments 100 EUR

BUV_Clearing between company codes

Transaction Key	BUV_Clearing between company codes
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	BUV - Clearing between company codes

	<p>You define the accounts for the clearing entries the system makes when posting cross-company code transactions between two company codes. These clearing entries represent the receivables and payables between company codes which result from central purchasing or payment.</p> <p>The company codes involved must be part of a single legal entity for tax purposes if you are posting invoices to which each of the following points apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The receivables or payables are posted in a different company code from the one in which the revenue or expenses (costs) are posted. • The business transaction is relevant to taxes. <p>If a single legal entity exists for tax purposes, then only one of the company codes creates the advance tax return for every company code involved in the cross-company code postings.</p>						
<p>Description of Related G/L Accounts</p>	<p>You can specify G/L accounts as well as customer and vendor accounts for clearing between company codes.</p> <p>There is no standard content delivered by SAP for this Customizing for SAP S/4HANA Cloud.</p>						
<p>Posting Examples</p>	<p>Posting on petty cash accounts between 2company code 1010 and 1020. In the account determination a clearing account is assigned to each company code:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 801 1476 1108"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="448 801 912 862">Debit</th> <th data-bbox="912 801 1476 862">Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 862 912 974"> Company code 1010: 10010000 -Petty cash 100 Euro </td> <td data-bbox="912 862 1476 974"> Company code 1010: 10401020-IC Clearing account for CC 1020 100 Euro </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 974 912 1108"> Company code 1020: 10401010-IC Clearing account for CC 1010 100 Euro </td> <td data-bbox="912 974 1476 1108"> Company code 1020: 10010000 - Petty cash 100 Euro </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Debit	Credit	Company code 1010: 10010000 -Petty cash 100 Euro	Company code 1010: 10401020-IC Clearing account for CC 1020 100 Euro	Company code 1020: 10401010-IC Clearing account for CC 1010 100 Euro	Company code 1020: 10010000 - Petty cash 100 Euro
Debit	Credit						
Company code 1010: 10010000 -Petty cash 100 Euro	Company code 1010: 10401020-IC Clearing account for CC 1020 100 Euro						
Company code 1020: 10401010-IC Clearing account for CC 1010 100 Euro	Company code 1020: 10010000 - Petty cash 100 Euro						

V00_Receivables <= 1 year

<p>Transaction Key</p>	<p>V00_Receivables <= 1 year</p>
<p>Maintained with</p>	<p>Configuration Item: Account Determination</p>
<p>Description of Transaction Key</p>	<p>Transfer and Sort Receivables and Payables (BI2)</p> <p>Before creating your financial statements, you have to order your receivables and payables according to their remaining term so that they can be displayed correctly. You need to enter adjustment postings to do this.</p> <p>Adjustment postings are necessary in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have customer accounts that are in credit. You cannot display this balance as a receivable; it must be displayed as a payable. • If you have vendor accounts which are in debit. You cannot display this balance as a payable; it must be displayed as a receivable. • In certain countries (France and Germany, for example), investments must be displayed separately according to their year dependencies. (<1 year, 1-5 years, >5 years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ V00: Receivables <= 1 year ◦ V01: Receivables > 1 year ◦ V02: Liabilities <= 1 year ◦ V03: Liabilities > 1 year and <= 5 years

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o V04: Liabilities > 5years 								
<p>Description of Related G/L Accounts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the SAP Best Practices Explorer. Go to the Accelerators tab. Open the Excel file with the title <i>Account Determination (global)</i>. Information about account determination for Tax Accounts is available on the <i>T030K</i> tab. 								
<p>Posting Examples</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regrouping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Test script for J58: o Process step Regroup Receivables/Payables • For the Financial Statement, Receivables are sorted according their remaining terms <table border="1" data-bbox="529 629 1506 777"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debit</th> <th>Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12101000 - Receivables Domestic due > 1 Year 2500 EUR</td> <td>12102000 - Receivables Domestic Adjustments 2500 EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Vendors with a Debit Balance must be displayed as a Receivable</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="450 889 1506 1037"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debit</th> <th>Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12590000 - Vendors with a Debit Balance 3500 EUR</td> <td>12102000 - Receivables Domestic Adjustments 3500 EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>After the year end closing are finished and the annual financial statement is submitted, the vendors with a debit balance and the customers with a credit balance need to be reversed.</p>	Debit	Credit	12101000 - Receivables Domestic due > 1 Year 2500 EUR	12102000 - Receivables Domestic Adjustments 2500 EUR	Debit	Credit	12590000 - Vendors with a Debit Balance 3500 EUR	12102000 - Receivables Domestic Adjustments 3500 EUR
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V01_Receivables > 1 year

<p>Transaction Key</p>	<p>V01_Receivables > 1 year</p>
<p>Maintained with</p>	<p>Configuration Item: Account Determination</p>
<p>Description of Transaction Key</p>	<p>Transfer and Sort Receivables and Payables (BI2)</p> <p>Before creating your financial statements, you have to order your receivables and payables according to their remaining term so that they can be displayed correctly. You need to enter adjustment postings to do this.</p> <p>Adjustment postings are necessary in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have customer accounts that are in credit. You cannot display this balance as a receivable; it must be displayed as a payable. • If you have vendor accounts which are in debit. You cannot display this balance as a payable; it must be displayed as a receivable. • In certain countries (France and Germany, for example), investments must be displayed separately according to their year dependencies. (<1 year, 1-5 years, >5 years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o V00: Receivables <= 1 year o V01: Receivables > 1 year o V02: Liabilities <= 1 year o V03: Liabilities > 1 year and <= 5 years

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o V04: Liabilities > 5years 								
<p>Description of Related G/L Accounts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the SAP Best Practices Explorer. Go to the Accelerators tab. Open the Excel file with the title <i>Account Determination (global)</i>. Information about account determination for Tax Accounts is available on the <i>T030K</i> tab. 								
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Debit	Credit								
12590000 - Vendors with a Debit Balance 3500 EUR	12102000 - Receivables Domestic Adjustments 3500 EUR								

V02_Liabilities <= 1 year

<p>Transaction Key</p>	<p>V02_Liabilities <= 1 year</p>
<p>Maintained with</p>	<p>Configuration Item: Account Determination</p>
<p>Description of Transaction Key</p>	<p>Transfer and Sort Receivables and Payables (BI2)</p> <p>Before creating your financial statements, you have to order your receivables and payables according to their remaining term so that they can be displayed correctly. You need to enter adjustment postings to do this.</p> <p>Adjustment postings are necessary in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have customer accounts that are in credit. You cannot display this balance as a receivable; it must be displayed as a payable. • If you have vendor accounts which are in debit. You cannot display this balance as a payable; it must be displayed as a receivable. • In certain countries (France and Germany, for example), investments must be displayed separately according to their year dependencies. (<1 year, 1-5 years, >5 years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o V00: Receivables <= 1 year o V01: Receivables > 1 year o V02: Liabilities <= 1 year o V03: Liabilities > 1 year and <= 5 years

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o V04: Liabilities > 5years 								
<p>Description of Related G/L Accounts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the SAP Best Practices Explorer. Go to the Accelerators tab. Open the Excel file with the title <i>Account Determination (global)</i>. Information about account determination for Tax Accounts is available on the <i>T030K</i> tab. 								
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V03_Liabilities > 1 and <= 5 years

<p>Transaction Key</p>	<p>V03_Liabilities > 1 and <= 5 years</p>
<p>Maintained with</p>	<p>Configuration Item: Account Determination</p>
<p>Description of Transaction Key</p>	<p>Transfer and Sort Receivables and Payables (BI2)</p> <p>Before creating your financial statements, you have to order your receivables and payables according to their remaining term so that they can be displayed correctly. You need to enter adjustment postings to do this.</p> <p>Adjustment postings are necessary in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have customer accounts that are in credit. You cannot display this balance as a receivable; it must be displayed as a payable. • If you have vendor accounts which are in debit. You cannot display this balance as a payable; it must be displayed as a receivable. • In certain countries (France and Germany, for example), investments must be displayed separately according to their year dependencies. (<1 year, 1-5 years, >5 years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o V00: Receivables <= 1 year o V01: Receivables > 1 year o V02: Liabilities <= 1 year o V03: Liabilities > 1 year and <= 5 years

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o V04: Liabilities > 5years 								
<p>Description of Related G/L Accounts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the SAP Best Practices Explorer. Go to the Accelerators tab. Open the Excel file with the title <i>Account Determination (global)</i>. Information about account determination for Tax Accounts is available on the <i>T030K</i> tab. 								
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V04_Liabilities > 5

<p>Transaction Key</p>	<p>V04_Liabilities > 5</p>
<p>Maintained with</p>	<p>Configuration Item: Account Determination</p>
<p>Description of Transaction Key</p>	<p>Transfer and Sort Receivables and Payables (BI2)</p> <p>Before creating your financial statements, you have to order your receivables and payables according to their remaining term so that they can be displayed correctly. You need to enter adjustment postings to do this.</p> <p>Adjustment postings are necessary in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have customer accounts that are in credit. You cannot display this balance as a receivable; it must be displayed as a payable. • If you have vendor accounts which are in debit. You cannot display this balance as a payable; it must be displayed as a receivable. • In certain countries (France and Germany, for example), investments must be displayed separately according to their year dependencies. (<1 year, 1-5 years, >5 years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o V00: Receivables <= 1 year o V01: Receivables > 1 year o V02: Liabilities <= 1 year o V03: Liabilities > 1 year and <= 5 years

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o V04: Liabilities > 5years 								
Description of Related G/L Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the SAP Best Practices Explorer. Go to the Accelerators tab. Open the Excel file with the title <i>Account Determination (global)</i>. Information about account determination for Tax Accounts is available on the <i>T030K</i> tab. 								
Posting Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regrouping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Test script for J58: o Process step Regroup Receivables/Payables • For the Financial Statement, Receivables are sorted according their remaining terms <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Debit</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12101000 - Receivables Domestic due > 1 Year 2500 EUR</td> <td>12102000 - Receivables Domestic Adjustments 2500 EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Vendors with a Debit Balance must be displayed as a Receivable</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Debit</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12590000 - Vendors with a Debit Balance 3500 EUR</td> <td>12102000 - Receivables Domestic Adjustments 3500 EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>After the year end closing are finished and the annual financial statement is submitted, the vendors with a debit balance and the customers with a credit balance need to be reversed.</p>	Debit	Credit	12101000 - Receivables Domestic due > 1 Year 2500 EUR	12102000 - Receivables Domestic Adjustments 2500 EUR	Debit	Credit	12590000 - Vendors with a Debit Balance 3500 EUR	12102000 - Receivables Domestic Adjustments 3500 EUR
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A00_Transfer postings: changed reconciliation account

Transaction Key	A00_Transfer postings: changed reconciliation account
Maintained with	Configuration Item: Account Determination
Description of Transaction Key	<p>Transfer and Sort Receivables and Payables (BI3)</p> <p>If you have changed the reconciliation account for a customer or vendor, and the payables and receivables posted to the old reconciliation account are to be assigned to the new account before they are displayed in the financial statement, adjustment postings are necessary to have a correctly displayed financial statement.</p> <p>A00: Transfer postings: changed reconciliation account</p>
Description of Related G/L Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can find the accounts used in this Account Determination Transaction Key in the SAP Best Practices Explorer. Go to the Accelerators tab. Open the Excel file with the title <i>Account Determination (global)</i>. Information about account determination for Tax Accounts is available on the <i>T030K</i> tab.
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