Migration Scenarios for Subsequent Implementation of Functions

Release 6958
Icons in Body Text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>Caution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📸</td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📜</td>
<td>Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔸</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔧</td>
<td>Syntax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional icons are used in SAP Library documentation to help you identify different types of information at a glance. For more information, see Help on Help → General Information Classes and Information Classes for Business Information Warehouse on the first page of any version of SAP Library.

Typographic Conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Style</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Example text</em></td>
<td>Words or characters quoted from the screen. These include field names, screen titles, pushbuttons labels, menu names, menu paths, and menu options. Cross-references to other documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example text</strong></td>
<td>Emphasized words or phrases in body text, graphic titles, and table titles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE TEXT</td>
<td>Technical names of system objects. These include report names, program names, transaction codes, table names, and key concepts of a programming language when they are surrounded by body text, for example, SELECT and INCLUDE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example text</td>
<td>Output on the screen. This includes file and directory names and their paths, messages, names of variables and parameters, source text, and names of installation, upgrade and database tools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example text</td>
<td>Exact user entry. These are words or characters that you enter in the system exactly as they appear in the documentation.</td>
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<td>&lt;Example text&gt;</td>
<td>Variable user entry. Angle brackets indicate that you replace these words and characters with appropriate entries to make entries in the system.</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE TEXT</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migration Scenarios for Subsequent Implementation of Functions .............................................. 5
Subsequent Implementation of Document Splitting..................................................................... 6
Subsequent Implementation of Ledgers (Scenarios 7 and 8) ..................................................... 8
  Subsequent Implementation of an Additional Ledger (Scenario 7) ........................................ 10
    Scenario 7: Preparation .................................................................................................... 12
    Scenario 7: Preparations for Asset Accounting .............................................................. 13
    Scenario 7: Preparations for Foreign Currency Valuation ............................................... 14
    Scenario 7: Migration (Building the Ledger Data) ......................................................... 15
    Scenario 7: Migration for Asset Accounting ................................................................. 16
Subsequent Switch from Account to Ledger Approach (Scenario 8) ....................................... 17
  Scenario 8: Preparation .................................................................................................... 19
  Scenario 8: Preparations for Asset Accounting .................................................................. 20
  Scenario 8: Migration ....................................................................................................... 22
  Scenario 8: Migration for Asset Accounting ...................................................................... 25
  Scenario 8: Migration for Foreign Currency Valuation ..................................................... 27
Migration Scenarios for Subsequent Implementation of Functions

Purpose
You have already implemented new General Ledger Accounting and would now like to make some significant changes subsequently. The following special migration scenarios enable you to do this:

- Scenario 6 for the subsequent implementation of document splitting
- Scenario 7 for the subsequent implementation of an additional ledger (possibly with document splitting already activated)
- Scenario 8 for the subsequent switch from the account approach to the ledger approach (with parallel accounting, possibly with document splitting already activated)

Implementation Considerations
To implement the new functions, you need to use the Migration Cockpit. On the one hand, you use the Migration Cockpit to migrate from classic General Ledger Accounting to new General Ledger Accounting, and, on the other hand, you use it to make substantial subsequent changes within new General Ledger Accounting once it has been implemented (such as the subsequent implementation of document splitting or the subsequent activation of an additional ledger). Although the activities required for this do not strictly speaking constitute an actual migration, they can nevertheless be performed in a controlled and consistent manner using the migration tools and the scenario-based Migration Cockpit. Whenever migration is mentioned in this documentation, migration in the broad sense is meant.
Subsequent Implementation of Document Splitting

Use

If you have performed your first migration to new General Ledger Accounting without document splitting, you can use special migration pack 6 to implement document splitting retroactively. You can also choose to implement document splitting subsequently to reduce the complexity of the migration project when you implement new General Ledger Accounting.

To implement document splitting subsequently, you also use the Migration Cockpit. It is not possible to implement document splitting subsequently without using the Migration Cockpit.

For the implementation of document splitting, line items must be enriched retroactively with account assignment information to guarantee that subsequent processes are processed correctly and produce correct results.

You can use document splitting to divide line items according to selected characteristics (such as by segment). During document splitting, information (account assignments) is projected in line items that do not initially contain this information. In addition, a zero balance setting can be generated for selected characteristics so that it is possible to create at any time complete financial statements for these characteristics.

For more information, see Building Data with Document Splitting [External].

Prerequisites

You have already performed the migration to new General Ledger Accounting and use it in your production system. The date of the first migration to new General Ledger Accounting predates the current migration date by at least one fiscal year.

Document splitting is not active in the company codes for which you want to implement document splitting subsequently.

You use at least one document splitting characteristic for General Ledger Accounting.

The settings for document splitting have been made in Customizing. This applies to the posting of documents in new General Ledger Accounting as well as for the alternative settings for document splitting in the migration.

You have been using the General Ledger Accounting scenarios that you require in the relevant ledgers at least since the current migration date.

If you want to manage in new General Ledger Accounting financial statement characteristics in addition to the company code (such as segment, profit center, or fund), you need to ensure that the opening balance sheet also shows a zero balance for each value of these characteristics. (In cases involving more than one financial statement characteristic, combinations of their values must also be taken into account.)

Activities

The subsequent implementation of document splitting requires there already to be data without document splitting information in new General Ledger Accounting. Consequently, you have to save the data of the fiscal year during which you are performing the migration in a backup client and delete it in the client to which the data is being migrated. The backup client is just a temporary measure for technical purposes. You do not need to perform any particular activities for this.

After the migration, you compare the data in the current client with the data in the backup client to check the correctness and completeness of the data. You subsequently delete the data in the backup client.
Independently of the backup client described above, the system must first be saved completely before you start the migration activities.

Unlike the standard migration scenarios (migration packs 1 through 5), the migration scenario for the subsequent implementation of document splitting also enables company codes to be migrated successively. The reason for this is that document splitting can be activated or left deactivated for individual company codes. You can perform the migration either for all ledgers or just for individual ledgers. However, the migration has to include all ledgers that are relevant from the perspective of the company code due to the document splitting characteristics.

Apart for the aspects discussed above, the same activities, recommendations, and restrictions that apply to migration with document splitting also apply to a large extent to the subsequent implementation of document splitting. For more information, see the sections on Migration with Document Splitting [External].
Subsequent Implementation of Ledgers (Scenarios 7 and 8)

Use
You already use new General Ledger Accounting in your production system, and now you want to do the following:

- Implement an additional accounting principle
- Portray an additional reporting view in a separate ledger
- Replace the account approach with the ledger approach
- Discontinue using a special purpose ledger that you do not use for parallel accounting
- Assign an existing company code to an existing ledger

The subsequent implementation of a ledger always entails the assignment of a company code to the ledger. Consequently, the decisive time for the implementation of a ledger is not the time when the ledger is created but rather the time when a company code is assigned to the ledger.

In each of the above cases, you need to add a non-leading ledger. The SAP General Ledger Migration Service assists you in doing this.

To portray an additional accounting principle or an additional reporting view, you need to implement an additional ledger. For this, you use scenario 7 in the Migration Cockpit.

To replace the account approach with the ledger approach, you use scenario 8 in the Migration Cockpit.

If, apart from wanting to use scenario 7 or 8, you also want to use scenario 6 (to implement document splitting subsequently [Page 6]), you need to perform two projects consecutively.

Integration

Scenarios 7 and 8 help you add a ledger in Asset Accounting (FI-AA).

Prerequisites
The following prerequisites must be met:

- New General Ledger Accounting is active in your system.
- The currencies required in the new ledger are already updated in the leading ledger.
- If this is not the case, you need to request from the System Landscape Optimization (SLO) a service for adding a new currency before you implement the new ledger. (See also: service.sap.com/slo.)
- The General Ledger Accounting scenarios [External] required in the new ledger as well as any customer fields [External] are already assigned to at least one of the existing ledgers from which data can be copied. If data is copied from an existing ledger that is a non-leading ledger, the company codes that are relevant for the new ledger are also assigned to this existing ledger.
- The Migration Cockpit is required to build the data of a subsequently implemented ledger.
Features

One ledger in new General Ledger Accounting is the **leading ledger**. In general, this ledger is used to portray group accounting. To portray different accounting principles in parallel, you can use other ledgers in addition to the leading ledger to portray different postings to the same accounts as required by the different accounting principles. Using ledgers for parallel accounting purposes is referred to as the **ledger approach** in new General Ledger Accounting.

With scenarios 7 and 8, you assign the company codes to the new ledger on the migration date or before the first postings are made in the new fiscal year. As a consequence, all ledger-independent documents from phase 1 (see Phase Model for the Migration [External]) can be posted to the new ledger, and only the documents that had already been posted at the time of the assignment then need to be migrated later.

The system explicitly prevents updates from being made to old fiscal years.

Both scenarios contain functions for building opening balances for the new ledger.

Constraints

You **cannot** use scenarios 7 and 8 for the following purposes:

- To introduce new account assignments
- To introduce additional currencies
- To implement new scenarios for General Ledger Accounting [External]
- To change the leading ledger
  
  You can only add a non-leading ledger; it is **not** possible to change the leading ledger.
- To post documents from FI-SL subsequently

You **cannot** implement document splitting subsequently in scenarios 7 and 8. Instead, you have to do this in a separate project using migration scenario 6.

If you create a new ledger with a non-calendar fiscal year [External], the same restrictions apply as those for migration scenarios 4 and 5.

You **cannot** use migration scenario 8 to replace an existing account approach with the ledger approach in the component **SAP Treasury and Risk Management (TRM)**.

Activities

The following sections describe the activities necessary for

- Subsequently implementing an (additional) non-leading ledger (scenario 7) [Page 10] and
- Subsequently switching from the account approach to the ledger approach (scenario 8) [Page 17]
Subsequent Implementation of an Additional Ledger (Scenario 7)

Purpose
You use this process when you already use new General Ledger Accounting in your production system and want to implement an additional, non-leading ledger subsequently (migration scenario 7).

Prerequisites
To be able to build the data of a subsequently implemented ledger, you need to use the Migration Cockpit with scenario 7.

For a full list of the prerequisites, see Subsequent Implementation of Ledgers (Scenarios 7 and 8) [Page 8].

Process Flow
As with all migration scenarios, an additional ledger is implemented subsequently using the phase model [External], which comprises phases 0 to 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 0</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Migration Date</td>
<td>Activation Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Fiscal Year</td>
<td>New Fiscal Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New GL Accounting Without New Ledger</td>
<td>New GL Accounting Without New Ledger</td>
<td>New GL Accounting With New Ledger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table provides a summary of the activities that are necessary in the different phases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 0 Preparation</th>
<th>Phase 1 Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan the subsequent implementation of an additional ledger (especially for phase 2)</td>
<td>Make year-end closing postings in the old fiscal year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a new ledger (such as L1) and a new ledger group (such as L1)</td>
<td>Make ordinary postings in the new fiscal year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Customizing settings for the migration</td>
<td>Close the old fiscal year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assign company codes to the new ledger</td>
<td>If necessary, build the missing general ledger view for the new ledger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare FI-AA</td>
<td>Copy opening balances from a suitable source ledger (for accounts not managed on an open item basis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Build balance carryforward from accounts managed on an open item basis as well as reconciliation accounts for the new fiscal year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make any necessary adjustments to Customizing settings for FI-AA and other components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If none yet exist, build new depreciation areas (for FI-AA, foreign currency valuation, and other components)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the migration date and the activation date, the following applies:
The migration date is always the first day of the current fiscal year or of a future fiscal year. If you use Asset Accounting, the migration date must not fall before a depreciation run that has already been performed. We recommend opting for the first day of a forthcoming fiscal year.

The activation date falls after year-end closing for the old fiscal year.

As of the activation date, the old fiscal year must be closed for postings. In this way, the values for the balance carryforward can no longer be changed, and the balances and items of the new ledger can now be built completely. You can then use the new ledger to create periodic reports.

In the transition phase from the first day of the fiscal year and up to the activation date, postings can be made to the old fiscal year as well as to the new fiscal year. Once the Customizing settings for the migration and for the ledger have been made in the production system, postings in the new fiscal year are updated online to the new ledger. Ledger-specific postings can be made to the new fiscal year. However, ledger-specific postings that only contain the subsequently implemented ledger cannot be made to the old fiscal year. This reduces the effort required to build the documents (in migration phase 1) in the subsequently implemented ledger.
Scenario 7: Preparation

Purpose
You use this process to perform the preparatory activities for subsequently implementing an additional, non-leading ledger.

Process Flow
You need to perform the following activities before opening the fiscal year for which you want to subsequently activate the ledger:

1. Create the new ledger (such as L1). The system automatically creates a ledger group of the same name (such as L1).
2. In the Migration Cockpit, choose migration scenario 7 (Subsequent Implementation of an Additional Ledger).
3. Create a migration plan for the subsequent implementation of an additional ledger, and assign to this migration plan a migration date as well as the relevant ledgers and company codes.
4. In Customizing for Financial Accounting (New), assign the relevant company codes to the new ledger.
5. If necessary, define a new accounting principle to which you assign the new ledger group.
6. Make any necessary adjustments to the Customizing settings in Asset Accounting (FI-AA).
   For more information, see Scenario 7: Preparations for Asset Accounting [Page 13].
7. Make any necessary adjustments to the Customizing settings for periodic valuations in new General Ledger Accounting (in Customizing for General Ledger Accounting (New) under Periodic Processing → Valuate).
   For more information, see Scenario 7: Preparations for Foreign Currency Valuation [Page 14].
8. Make any necessary adjustments to the Customizing settings relevant for valuation (such as in the component Treasury and Risk Management (TRM)).

Result
The system has now been set up for making fiscal year-specific postings to the new ledger. Ongoing processes at the start of the fiscal year can be performed, and ledger-specific postings can be made for these processes in the new fiscal year.

Due to the missing opening balances, however, it is still not possible to use the new ledger for comprehensive reporting.
Scenario 7: Preparations for Asset Accounting

Use
You use this procedure when one of the following cases applies:

Case A: You want to implement a new depreciation area that makes postings to the new ledger.

Case B: There is already a depreciation area with current values in Asset Accounting, but there have previously not been any updates to new General Ledger Accounting. However, these values need to be updated in the new ledger in future.

Prerequisites
In Customizing for Asset Accounting, you have assigned the leading depreciation area to the leading ledger.

Procedure
You can make the assignments described here before opening the new fiscal year. However, you cannot activate the new valuation area for postings to new General Ledger Accounting until the old fiscal year has been closed in Asset Accounting. Any depreciation postings made until then in the new fiscal year are then posted in aggregated form in the current period.

Case A: Implementation of a new depreciation area
1. Create a new depreciation area and the corresponding derived depreciation area.
2. Assign the ledger group of the subsequently implemented ledger to these new depreciation areas (that is, to the depreciation area with the derived depreciation area).
3. Adjust the settings in Asset Accounting (such as the depreciation key) to the requirements of the new depreciation area.
4. While the old fiscal year in Asset Accounting has not yet been closed, a non-posting posting indicator ("0") must be assigned to the new valuation area.

Case B: Set up updates for existing depreciation area
While the old fiscal year in Asset Accounting has not yet been closed, the posting indicator of the valuation area must not be changed.

Result
Asset Accounting is now ready to post data to the new ledger.
Scenario 7: Preparations for Foreign Currency Valuation

In Customizing for foreign currency valuation, the following dependencies apply:

1. Define a valuation method, or use an existing one.
2. Create a new valuation area.
3. Assign the desired valuation method to the new valuation area.
4. Assign the new accounting principle to the new valuation area.
Scenario 7: Migration (Building the Ledger Data)

Purpose
You use this process to build the data in the subsequently implemented ledger.

Process Flow
Proceed as follows:

1. In the Migration Cockpit, build worklists for open items from the previous year (phase 0) as well as worklists for documents from phase 1.

   If the Customizing settings for the subsequent implementation of the ledger already existed in the production system at the start of the fiscal year, all relevant postings in phase 1 are updated to the new ledger from that point in time. Such documents are no longer included in the worklist and do not need to be migrated.

2. In the Migration Cockpit, create the general ledger line items as well as the balance carryforward for the open items from phase 0.

   In the new ledger, the program builds line items for accounts managed on an open item basis, and it also builds the balance carryforward, applying any document splitting information present.

3. Transfer from the source ledger to the new ledger the balance carryforward for accounts not managed on an open item basis.

4. Make manual balance carryforward postings to adjust the balance carryforward where necessary.

5. In the Migration Cockpit, subsequently post any missing documents from phase 1 in the new ledger.

   For this, the program considers any existing document splitting information because such information is build independent of ledgers, provided that document splitting is activated.


7. Asset Accounting (FI-AA):

   For more information, see Scenario 7: Migration for Asset Accounting [Page 16].

8. Foreign currency valuation:

   Perform the valuation runs for the new valuation area for the periods of the new fiscal year.

9. Close the migration plan in the Migration Cockpit.

Result
Once the activities in the Migration Cockpit have been completed, the balances as well as the totals items and line items from the migration date are built completely in the subsequently implemented ledger. You can now use the new ledger for the intended reporting purposes.
Scenario 7: Migration for Asset Accounting

Use

You use this procedure when one of the following cases applies:

Case A: You want to implement a new depreciation area that makes postings to the new ledger.

Case B: There is already a depreciation area with current values in Asset Accounting, but there have previously not been any updates to new General Ledger Accounting. However, these values need to be updated in the new ledger in future.

Prerequisites

The following prerequisites need to be fulfilled for the migration:

In Customizing for Asset Accounting, you have assigned the leading depreciation area to the leading ledger.

You have performed the activities described under Preparations for Asset Accounting [Page 13].

You have performed the fiscal year change in Asset Accounting.

Procedure

You cannot activate the new valuation area for postings to new General Ledger Accounting until the old fiscal year has been closed in Asset Accounting. Any depreciation postings made until then in the new fiscal year are then posted in aggregated form in the now current period.

Case A: Implementation of a new depreciation area

1. Release the new depreciation area for depreciation postings and the derived depreciation area for APC postings by assigning the appropriate posting indicator for direct postings to new General Ledger Accounting.

2. Build the data for the new depreciation area using the program Automatic Opening of a New Depreciation Area (RAFABNEW). This program copies from the reference depreciation area the plan values of the fiscal years that are open in Asset Accounting. For this, see the program documentation.

3. After building the balances and line items, start the FI-AA Reconciliation Program <- General Ledger: List with Difference Accounts (RAABST02).

Case B: Set up updates for existing depreciation area

1. Assign to the depreciation area the ledger group of the subsequently implemented ledger as well as a posting indicator for postings to new General Ledger Accounting.

2. After building the balances and line items, start the FI-AA Reconciliation Program <- General Ledger: List with Difference Accounts (RAABST02).

Result

The values in Asset Accounting are contained in the new ledger.
Subsequent Switch from Account to Ledger Approach (Scenario 8)

Purpose

With new General Ledger Accounting, you have the following options for portraying parallel accounting:

Account approach: You portray parallel accounting using separated account groups within the same ledger.

Ledger approach: You portray parallel accounting using different ledgers with the same accounts.

You use the process for the subsequent switch from the account approach to the ledger approach when you already use new General Ledger Accounting in your production system and want to subsequently switch from an existing account approach to the ledger approach in new General Ledger Accounting (migration scenario 8).

For more information on the account approach and the ledger approach, see

- Parallel Accounting [External]
- SAP Note 779251.

Prerequisites

To be able to build the data of a subsequently implemented ledger, you need to use the Migration Cockpit with scenario 8.

For a full list of the prerequisites, see Subsequent Implementation of Ledgers (Scenarios 7 and 8) [Page 8].

Process Flow

As with all migration scenarios, the subsequent switch to the ledger approach is performed using the phase model [External], which comprises phases 0 to 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 0</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Migration Date</td>
<td>Activation Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Fiscal Year</td>
<td>New Fiscal Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New GL Accounting Without New Ledger</td>
<td>New GL Accounting Without New Ledger</td>
<td>New GL Accounting With New Ledger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information on the account approach and the ledger approach, see

- Parallel Accounting [External]
- SAP Note 779251.
The following table provides a summary of the activities that are necessary in the different phases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 0 Preparation</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2 Performing the Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan the subsequent switch to the ledger approach (in particular phase 2)</td>
<td>Make year-end closing postings in the old fiscal year</td>
<td>If necessary, build the missing general ledger view for the new ledger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a new ledger (such as L1) and a new ledger group (such as L1)</td>
<td>Make ordinary postings in the new fiscal year</td>
<td>Copy opening balances from a suitable source ledger (for accounts not managed on an open item basis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Customizing settings for the migration</td>
<td>Close the old fiscal year (including balance carryforward)</td>
<td>Build balance carryforward for OI-managed accounts for new fiscal year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assign company codes to the new ledger</td>
<td>Make adjustments to Customizing settings for FI-AA and other components</td>
<td>Customizing FI-AA: Make changes to ledger assignments and account determination for parallel valuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make any necessary adjustments to Customizing settings for FI-AA and other components</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adjust Customizing settings for other components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjust Customizing settings for foreign currency valuation, where applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transfer balance carryforward in the new ledger from the previous accounts to the new parallel accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transfer the valuation postings created in phase 1 from the previous accounts to the new parallel accounts (supported by a program)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the migration date and the activation date, the following applies:

The **migration date** is always the first day of a future fiscal year. If you use Asset Accounting, the migration date must **not** fall before a depreciation run that has already been performed.

The **activation date** falls after year-end closing for the old fiscal year.

As of the activation date, the old fiscal year must be closed for postings. In this way, the values for the balance carryforward can no longer be changed, and the balances and items of the new ledger can now be built completely. You can then use the new ledger to create periodic reports.

In the transition phase from the first day of the fiscal year and up to the activation date, postings can be made to the old fiscal year as well as to the new fiscal year. The Customizing settings for the migration and for the ledger need to have been made in the production system to enable postings in the new fiscal year to be updated online to the new ledger. Ledger-specific postings have then already been made to the new fiscal year. However, ledger-specific postings that only contain the subsequently implemented ledger cannot be made to the old fiscal year.
Scenario 8: Preparation

Purpose
You use this process to perform the preparatory activities for the subsequent switch from the account approach to the ledger approach.

Process Flow
You must perform the following activities before opening the fiscal year for which you want to activate the ledger subsequently:

1. Create the new ledger (such as L1). The system automatically creates a ledger group of the same name (such as L1).
2. In the Migration Cockpit, choose migration scenario 8 (Subsequent Switch from Account to Ledger Approach).
3. Create a migration plan for the subsequent switch to the ledger approach, and assign to this migration plan a migration date as well as the relevant ledgers and company codes.
4. In Customizing for new General Ledger Accounting, assign the relevant company codes to the new ledger.
5. Adjust the Customizing settings in Asset Accounting (FI-AA).
   For more information, see Scenario 8: Preparations for Asset Accounting [Page 13].
6. For foreign currency valuation, you continue to use the previously valid settings until the preceding fiscal year is closed.
7. Make any necessary adjustments to the Customizing settings relevant for valuation (such as in the component Treasury and Risk Management (TRM)).

Result
The system has now been set up for making fiscal year-specific postings to the new ledger. Ongoing processes at the start of the fiscal year can be performed.

Due to the missing opening balances, however, it is still not possible to use the new ledger for reporting purposes. Any reports that need to be created in the meantime still have to be created using the parallel accounts of the leading ledger.
**Scenario 8: Preparations for Asset Accounting**

**Use**
You use this procedure to be able to make the postings for different depreciation areas with a specific ledger group from the beginning of the fiscal year. This is essential in order to be able to separate the depreciation areas. Furthermore, this enables the depreciation area-specific postings in phase 1 to be transferred to the new parallel accounts with system support.

**Prerequisites**
In Customizing for Asset Accounting, you have assigned the leading depreciation area to the leading ledger.

**Procedure**
Perform the following steps **before** opening the new fiscal year:

8. Create another new ledger and assign the leading ledger and the subsequently implemented ledger to it.
9. Assign the new ledger group from step 1 to the depreciation area to be converted.
10. Assign the leading ledger group or the corresponding ledger group to the leading depreciation area and to all other depreciation areas performing postings.
11. Create a new derived depreciation area for the depreciation area to be converted. However, this derived depreciation area must not yet contain any posting indicator that causes postings in General Ledger Accounting.

**Result**
Postings for the depreciation area to be converted are now updated to the previously used parallel accounts – in the leading ledger as well as in the new ledger.

The system ensures that the postings for the other depreciation areas are **not** updated in the new ledger.

Due to the missing opening balances, it is still not possible to use the new ledger for reporting purposes. Any reports that need to be created in the meantime still have to be created using the parallel accounts of the leading ledger.
**Example**

**Initial Situation**

**Ledger:**
- 0L: Leading ledger
- L1: Subsequently implemented ledger

### Previous Depreciation Areas and Accounting Principles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depreciation Area</th>
<th>Accounting Principle</th>
<th>Posting Indicator</th>
<th>Account Determination</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>IAS</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Posts to leading ledger 0L or ledger group 0L assigned in FI-AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>German Commercial Code</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Posts to leading ledger 0L or ledger group 0LL assigned in FI-AA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### New Properties of the Depreciation Areas (Preparation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depreciation Area</th>
<th>Accounting Principle</th>
<th>Posting Indicator</th>
<th>Account Determination</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>IAS</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Only posts to leading ledger 0L or ledger group 0L assigned in FI-AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>German Commercial Code</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Posts to leading ledger 0L as well as to new ledger L1 or ledger group 0LL assigned in FI-AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Derived depreciation area for 30</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td>No postings yet or Ledger group L1 assigned in FI-AA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scenario 8: Migration

Purpose
You use this process to build the data for the subsequent switch to the ledger approach (scenario 8).

Process Flow
To build the data, proceed as follows:

1. In the Migration Cockpit, build worklists for open items from the previous year (phase 0) as well as worklists for documents from phase 1.

   If the Customizing settings for the subsequent implementation of the ledger already existed in the production system at the start of the fiscal year, all relevant postings in phase 1 are updated to the new ledger from that point in time. Such documents are no longer included in the worklist and do not need to be migrated.

2. In the Migration Cockpit, create general ledger line items as well as balance carryforward for the open items from phase 0.

   In the new ledger, the program builds line items for accounts managed on an open item basis, and it also builds the balance carryforward, applying any document splitting information available.

3. Transfer from the source ledger to the new ledger the balance carryforward for accounts not managed on an open item basis. At the same time, close the accounts that are going to be used jointly for different valuation views in future or that do not concern the accounting principle of the new ledger.

4. Use manual balance carryforward postings to transfer the balance carryforward from the previously used parallel accounts to the new parallel accounts in the subsequently implemented ledger. You do this with transaction Balance Carryforward for Ledger Group (FBCB).

5. Write off the balance carryforward of the previously used parallel accounts from the leading ledger.
Summary of Steps 2-5: Balance Carryforward

6. In the Migration Cockpit, subsequently post any **missing** documents from phase 1 in the new ledger.

   For this, the program considers any existing document splitting information because such information is built independently of the ledgers, provided that document splitting is activated.

7. Transfer manual valuation-specific postings from the previously used parallel accounts to the new, common accounts in the new ledger.

8. Asset Accounting:

   Transfer APC and depreciation postings made in phase 1 from the previously used parallel accounts to the new, common accounts in the new ledger.

   For more information, see Scenario 8: Migration for Asset Accounting [Page 25].

9. Foreign currency valuation:

   Transfer postings for foreign currency valuation in phase 1 from the previously used parallel accounts to the new, common accounts in the new ledger.

   For more information, see Scenario 8: Migration for Foreign Currency Valuation [Page 27].
Summary of Steps 6-9: Transferring Documents from Phase 1

New Ledger L1

Step 6:
Subsequent posting of documents from phase 1 (if not updated online)

Step 7:
Manual Transfer

Step 9:
• Reset foreign currency valuation for phase 1;
• Assign new ledger to local valuation area;
• Change account determination;
• Repeat foreign currency valuation

Step 8:
• Reset periodic APC run;
• Reverse periodic APC postings;
• Save account determination for depreciation;
• Change account determination;
• Assign new ledger to valuation area and convert posting indicator;
• Repeat periodic APC posting;
• Reverse depreciation in leading ledger and transfer to new ledger

10. Close the migration plan in the Migration Cockpit.

Result

Once the activities in the Migration Cockpit have been completed, the balances as well as the totals items and line items from the migration date are built completely in the subsequently implemented ledger and are transferred to the new, commonly shared, parallel accounts. You can now use the ledger for the intended reporting purposes.
**Scenario 8: Migration for Asset Accounting**

**Procedure**

Proceed as follows:

1. In the Migration Cockpit, reset the periodic APC run using the program *Reset Periodic APC Posting Run* (RAPERDEL).

2. Reverse all documents of the periodic APC run for the current fiscal year. Follow the instructions in the Migration Cockpit.

3. In the Migration Cockpit, save the account determination for the depreciation area to be converted. To do this, use the program *Store Old Account Determination for FI-AA During Migration* (FAGL_COPY_OLD_DETERMINATION).

4. Change the account determination for the parallel depreciation area (such as depreciation area 30) from the parallel accounts used previously to the common accounts to be used in future.

5. Assign to the new, derived depreciation area (such as depreciation area 34) a posting indicator for posting acquisition and production costs.

6. Change the posting indicator of the depreciation area to be converted to the posting indicator for posting depreciation only.

7. Assign to both depreciation areas (such as 30 and 34) the ledger group containing just the new ledger (such as L1).

8. Repeat the periodic APC run.

9. To reverse the depreciation documents that were posted in phase 1 and to transfer these documents with the new account determination to the new ledger, run the program *Transfer All Depreciation Documents After Migration with New Account Determination* (FAGL_MIG_AFA_POST) in the Migration Cockpit.

10. After building the balances and the transfer postings for the accounts, start the *FI-AA Reconciliation Program <-> General Ledger: List with Difference Accounts* (RAABST02).

**Result**

Postings for the converted depreciation area are now only updated to the commonly used accounts in the new ledger.

The system ensures that the postings for the other depreciation areas are not updated in the new ledger.

The postings in phase 1 were created on the new, commonly used, parallel accounts in the new ledger. The reference between each FI-AA document and FI document is retained.

Once the activities in the Migration Cockpit have been completed, balances as well as totals items and line items from the migration date are built completely in the subsequently implemented ledger. You can now use the new ledger for the intended reporting purposes.
**Example**

You find the initial data for this example (initial situation and preparation) in *Scenario 8: Preparations for Asset Accounting [Page 20]*.

After the depreciation areas have been converted, they look as follows:

**Depreciation Areas After Conversion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depreciation Area</th>
<th>Accounting Principle</th>
<th>Posting Indicator</th>
<th>Account Determination</th>
<th>Ledger group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>IAS</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Only posts to leading ledger OL</td>
<td>Ledger group OL assigned in FI-AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>German Commercial Code</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Only posts depreciation to ledger L1</td>
<td>Ledger group L1 assigned in FI-AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Derived depreciation area for 30</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>Only posts APC to ledger L1</td>
<td>Ledger group L1 assigned in FI-AA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scenario 8: Migration for Foreign Currency Valuation

Use
You use this procedure to transfer the foreign currency valuation postings that are still made to the previously used parallel accounts in phase 1 to the new, common accounts in the new ledger.

Prerequisites
The following prerequisites must be met:

- Balance carryforward has been completed in the new ledger.
- The balance carryforward values have been completely transferred from the previously used parallel accounts to the new, common accounts in the new ledger.

Procedure

1. Reset the foreign currency valuations for the valuation area to be converted, and do this consecutively for all periods of the new fiscal year.
2. Adjust the account assignment of the existing valuation area to be converted so that the previously used parallel accounts are replaced by the new, common accounts.
3. Assign the ledger group of the new ledger to the accounting principle of the valuation area to be converted.
4. Repeat foreign currency valuation for the converted valuation area consecutively for all periods of the new fiscal year.

Result
Foreign currency valuation is now performed in parallel ledgers on the common accounts stored in the account determination. The valuations in phase 1 have been transferred to the new accounts.