

ALE in Profit Center Accounting (EC-PCA-TL)



HELP.ECPCA

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Icons

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ALE in Profit Center Accounting (EC-PCA-TL)

Use

Distributed Profit Center Accounting enables you to manage your profit center data centrally even when different business transactions are processed in different R/3 systems.

Example

In a given company, sales and production run on two separate systems.

Features

The following distribution methods are available in Profit Center Accounting:

[Centralized Profit Center Accounting \[Page 12\]](#)

[Decentralized Profit Center Accounting \[Page 7\]](#)

Under [ALE Business Processes in Profit Center Accounting \[Page 6\]](#), you will find an overview showing which systems the various data entry functions are assigned to, depending on the distribution method chosen.

ALE Business Processes in Profit Center Accounting

Use

You can distribute the master data and transaction data in Profit Center Accounting between connected R/3 systems in order to keep this data consistent in all those systems. There are two different methods of distributing the data:

[Centralized Profit Center Accounting \[Page 12\]](#)

[Decentralized Profit Center Accounting \[Page 7\]](#)

You carry out the various data entry functions in different systems, depending on which ALE distribution method you use.

Functions	Centralized Profit Center Accounting	Decentralized Profit Center Accounting
Master data entry/maintenance: Profit centers Standard hierarchy ----- Profit center group Account group	Central controlling system/ central master data maintenance system Central controlling system/ central master data maintenance system/local system	Central controlling system/ central master data maintenance system Central controlling system/ central master data maintenance system/local system
Manual planning	Central controlling system	Master system of a profit center
Transfer plan data from other application components	Central controlling system/local system	Central controlling system/master system of profit center/local system
Postings to profit centers	Central controlling system/local system	Central controlling system/master system of profit center/local system
Information system (individual profit centers)	Central controlling system	Central controlling system/master system of profit center
Information system (global)	Central controlling system	Central controlling system

Decentralized Profit Center Accounting

Use

Decentralized Profit Center Accounting is one of the two distribution methods available for profit center data. If your R/3 installation uses distributed systems which are integrated using ALE, you can specify a distribution method to define which systems communicate with one another and how.

With decentralized Profit Center Accounting, transaction data which affects a given profit center is automatically compiled in a [logical system \[Ext.\]](#). This is called the **master system** of the profit center and is defined in the master data record for that profit center. In contrast to central Profit Center Accounting, it is possible here to execute complete reports for a profit center in its master system. After performing the rollup of totals records in the central system, you can carry out central reporting using all profit center data.

Integration

The relevant business object here is the **profit center document**.

The message types used by the IDocs between the central controlling system, the central master data maintenance system and the local systems, are described in the Implementation Guide (IMG) for Profit Center Accounting, under Tools → Set distribution of profit center data (ALE).

Features

- For Profit Center Accounting to be used in the local systems, the **profit center master data** has to be made available in all systems. There are two alternatives for maintaining profit centers and the standard hierarchy:
 - a. the central controlling system (the logical system of the controlling area)
 - b. a separate central master data maintenance system

You can distribute the master data from here to the relevant local systems.

Profit center groups and account groups can, in principal, be maintained in all systems. It is recommended, however, that you maintain them all in one of the central systems.

In decentralized Profit Center Accounting, a master system is assigned to each profit center. You can also assign local systems to profit centers. However, the master data is always maintained in a central system and then sent to the local systems.



The standard hierarchy must be distributed *separately* from the other master data to all local systems. In contrast to profit center groups or account groups, the standard hierarchy cannot be changed in the local systems.

- The assignments of profit centers to the original objects must be complete in all systems. These assignments ensure that all postings in local systems are made to the correct profit center so that it is no longer necessary to assign postings manually to a profit center. If the master data for these objects was also created in the central system and then distributed, the assignments were also distributed. Otherwise you need to make the assignments manually in the local systems. You can obtain a list of missing assignments using the *Check assignments* function.

Decentralized Profit Center Accounting

- The line items are stored locally in the master system of the relevant profit center. If postings are made to a profit center in a system that is not that profit center's master system, the relevant line items are replicated in the profit center's master system with a reference to the original document.
- You can analyze the line items and totals records for a profit center in that profit center's master system. If you want to report on all profit centers, you need to transfer the **totals records** from the various master systems to the central controlling system following period-end closing. This makes it possible to analyze reports on all the profit center data in the central controlling system.



The line items are not transferred to the central controlling system. This means that you cannot branch to line items in Reporting in the central controlling system.

The data is stored there in a separate "rollup ledger", **ledger 8C**. This ledger is automatically created in the central controlling system when you select decentralized Profit Center Accounting in Customizing. This ensures that no data from the local systems is imported more than once.



Note that you have to start a rollup in the central controlling system from ledger 8A to ledger 8C if profit centers are created which have their master system here. You do this using the same rollup transaction as for a rollup from a local system to the central controlling system.

- When you transfer **plan data** from other applications, you do this in the system where that data was originally created. The data is then sent to all the affected systems, just like actual data. Profit centers can only be planned manually in their master system.

Prerequisites

The necessary customizing settings are described in the Implementation Guide (IMG) for Cross-Application Components.

- The change indicator must be activated in the central controlling system/central master data maintenance system for the following message types:
 - PRCMAS (Profit center)
 - COGRP6 (Profit center group)
 - COGRP9 (Account group).
- Make sure that the central controlling system and the central master data maintenance system are defined in the controlling area basic data.
- In the controlling area settings for EC-PCA, specify the distribution method. If you choose decentralized Profit Center Accounting, the rollup ledger 8C is created automatically in the logical system of the controlling area.
- Assign each profit center to a master system in master data maintenance.
- Activate the line item update for the starting fiscal year in the control parameters for actual postings.

Decentralized Profit Center Accounting

- If you switch the distribution method from Central Profit Center Accounting to Decentralized Profit Center Accounting, all existing profit centers will be assigned the central controlling system as their master system. You cannot change the assignment of a profit center to a logical system.

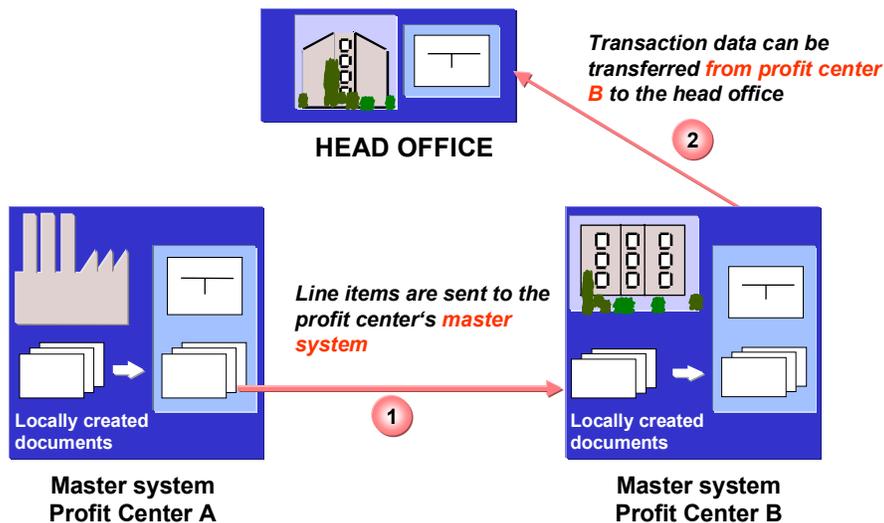
Process Flow: Decentralized Profit Center Accounting

Process Flow: Decentralized Profit Center Accounting

Purpose

Decentralized Profit Center Accounting has the function of recording and analyzing profit center data if more than one system is being used for the different business processes. In addition to performing analyses after a rollup in the central controlling system, you can also do so decentrally in the master system of a profit center.

Process Flow



Master Data

- It is possible to set up a separate system for master data maintenance. The profit center master data is distributed from this central master data maintenance system to the central controlling system and the decentralized systems.



Setting up a central master data maintenance system is optional. Responsibility for master data maintenance can also lie with the central controlling system. However, the information which follows is provided on the assumption that you have two central systems.

- The following profit center master data is maintained in the central master data maintenance system and distributed from there to the local systems:
 - Profit centers
 - Profit center groups
 - Account groups

Process Flow: Decentralized Profit Center Accounting

- Profit centers are assigned to a logical system, in which all transaction data which affects each profit center is compiled. This logical system can either be a decentralized system or the central controlling system. This is called the master system of the profit center and is defined in the master data record for that profit center.
- The standard hierarchy is assigned to the central master data maintenance system and all changes to it need to be made there. Then it is sent to all the local systems. You cannot change the standard hierarchy in the local systems. In contrast, profit center groups and account groups sent from one of the central systems can be changed in the local systems.

Transaction Data

- Each document created in the local or central system is, as is usually the case, updated in the system as both a line item and a summary record in Profit Center Accounting. Document lines posted to a profit center with a different master system are automatically replicated in that profit center's master system. The EC-PCA line item created in the master system contains the original document number in the reference field. Totals records are likewise stored in the home system of the profit center. You can transfer balance sheet items at the end of the period before the rollup, either locally or centrally. Payables and receivables are an exception, however. They can only be transferred in the central controlling system.
- When you transfer **plan data** from other applications, you do this in the system where that data was originally created. The data is then sent to all the affected systems, just like actual data. Profit centers can only be planned manually in their master system. The plan data from all the local systems is transferred to the central controlling system at the end of the period and can be analyzed and modified there.
- You should normally carry out plan and actual allocations (assessment and distribution) after merging the data in the central controlling system. However, it is still possible to assess and distribute data in the decentralized systems.
- The line items and totals records for a profit center can be analyzed in that profit center's master system. If you want to be able to run reports on all profit centers, you need to transfer the totals records from the various master systems to the central controlling system at the end of the period.



The central controlling system can also serve as the master system for profit centers. As a result, rollup of totals records also has to be started for the central controlling system.

This makes it possible to analyze reports on all the profit center data in the central controlling system.

Centralized Profit Center Accounting

Centralized Profit Center Accounting

Use

Central Profit Center Accounting is one of two distribution methods which you can select for profit center data. In a distributed, but integrated SAP R/3 installation, you use the distribution methods to determine which systems communicate with each other and which message types are distributed.

In a distributed environment, where various SAP systems are connected by Application Link Enabling (ALE), the transaction data from Profit Center Accounting can be brought together in a central Profit Center Accounting system. Profit Center Accounting runs on all systems and therefore makes it possible to perform profit center analyses on the locally posted data. One of the distributed systems takes over central Profit Center Accounting and receives the totals records from the local systems. This makes it possible in the central system to report on profit center data from all other systems.



In this scenario, transaction data is only transferred from the local systems to the central controlling system.

Prerequisites

For Profit Center Accounting to be used in the local systems, the **profit center master data** has to be made available in all systems. This data includes the profit center master records and, where available, the profit center groups and account groups. Responsibility for master data maintenance lies with a central controlling system, the [logical system \[Ext.\]](#) of the controlling area, or with a separate central master data maintenance system. The data is distributed from here to all affected decentralized systems.

The assignments of profit centers to the original objects must be complete in all systems. This makes it no longer necessary for you to assign profit center postings manually to profit centers. The system automatically transfers the data to the local Profit Center Accounting system when it is posted to the original object. If the master data for these objects was also created in the central system and then distributed, the assignments were also distributed. Otherwise you need to make the assignments manually in the local systems. You can obtain a list of missing assignments using the Assignment Monitor in the Profit Center Accounting application menu.

Features

- The actual postings in the local system are reproduced in the profit centers. After period-end closing, the system transfers all local totals records to the central controlling system.

You can either transfer balance sheet items locally at the end of the period before the profit center rollup is carried out, or directly in the central controlling system. Payables and receivables are an exception, however. They can only be transferred in the central controlling system.

- Profit centers can only be planned manually in the central controlling system.

When you transfer plan data from other applications, you do this in the system where that data was originally created.

Centralized Profit Center Accounting

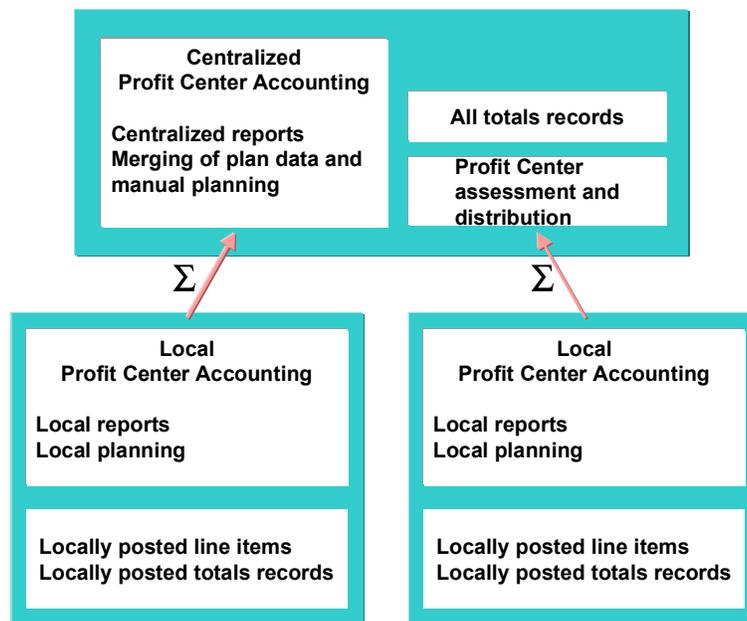
Data from all local systems is then transferred to the central controlling system on a monthly basis, where it can be analyzed and, where necessary, amended.

- Normally, you carry out the **assessment and distribution** for plan data and actual data in the central controlling system following monthly transfer of data. However, it is also possible to assess and distribute locally posted data in the decentralized systems.



If you carry out assessment/distribution in the local system, you must be absolutely sure that this has not already been done in the central controlling system or is to be done here at a later time.

Distribution of functions in the central R/3 system and the local R/3 systems.



Process Flow: Centralized Profit Center Accounting

Process Flow: Centralized Profit Center Accounting

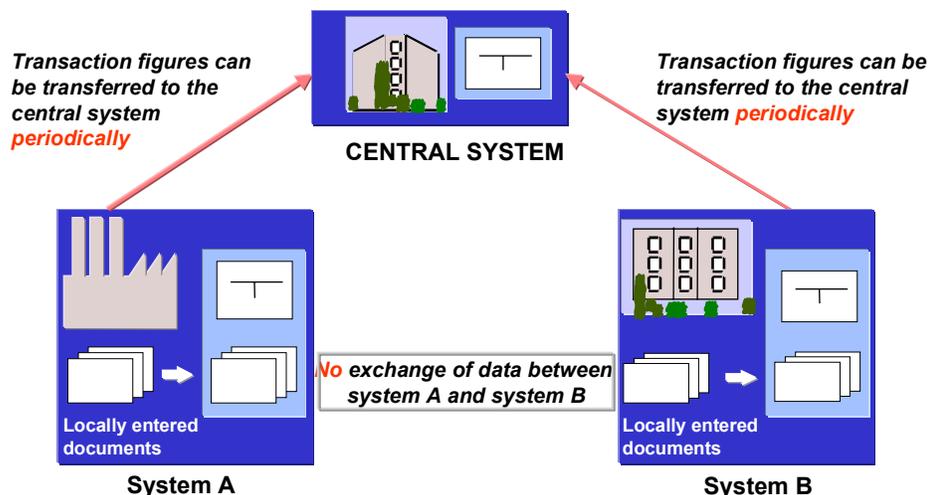
Purpose

The purpose of centralized Profit Center Accounting is to manage and analyze profit center data when more than one system is being used for the various business processes. The analysis is performed following a rollup in the logical system of the controlling area of all profit center data from distributed systems.

Process Flow

Using the distribution model you maintain in Customizing, you determine how the applications in your distributed systems communicate with one another. You maintain this model in the central controlling system. You then distribute it from here to the other systems.

It is possible to set up a separate system for master data maintenance. However, responsibility for master data maintenance can also lie with the central controlling system. The notes below are given on the assumption that you have two central systems.



The message types determine which data is sent under which activity. The R/3 System contains the message type **PCROLL** (Profit Center Rollup) for distribution in Profit Center Accounting.

If you have more than one central controlling system, it might be necessary to transfer the data according to company code. Consequently, you must enter the company code as a filter in the distribution model.



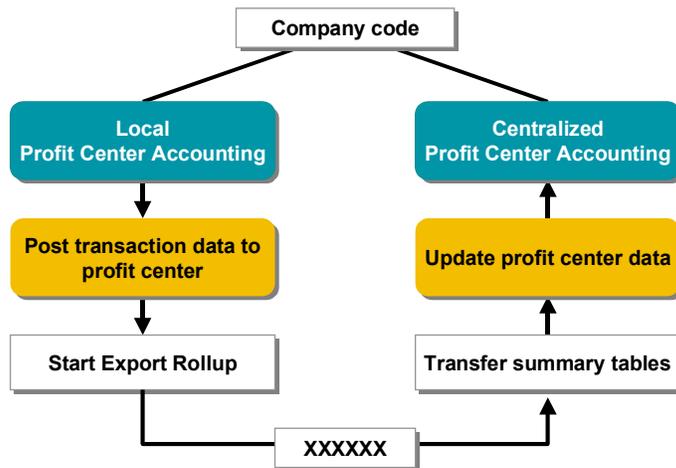
- Data for company code 0001 is sent to system ABC.
- Data for company code 0002 is sent to system XYZ.

You can then roll up the balances in your local systems to the central system you specified above using export rollup. You can roll up both actual data and planning data. The latest balances

Process Flow: Centralized Profit Center Accounting

transferred are stored in a special export ledger, and are used to determine which balances need to be transferred the next time you run the rollup.

Overview of the monthly rollup process in Profit Center Accounting



You can set up your system so that the persons responsible for transfer of profit center data are automatically informed if an error occurs during transfer. The standard task for handling errors during transfer of profit center data is **TS40007915** (PCROLL). For more information about error handling, see the ALE Implementation Guide (IMG), under [Error Handling \[Ext.\]](#).

The profit center totals record in the central controlling system contains the sender local system as a reference. Consequently, in your report, you can see what system a given totals record originates from.