# ONESOURCE INDIRECT TAX

# ONESOURCE INDIRECT TAX INTEGRATION FOR SAP US/CA TAX CONFIGURATION GUIDE

**VERSION 5.2.0.0E** 

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If you need to obtain the Open Source Libraries used in this product, please request access using ONESOURCE Indirect Tax Support Network.

June 2012

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### **ABOUT THIS GUIDE**

The Standard SAP Tax Interface supports tax calculations for the US and Canada (US/CA). To enable US/CA tax integration, you must install the Basic ONESOURCE Indirect Tax Integration for SAP, and then configure it as shown in this guide.

Once Integration is complete, your SAP implementation can leverage the full set of calculation, auditing, and reporting features of ONESOURCE Indirect Tax for the US or Canada.

#### **HOW THIS GUIDE IS ORGANIZED**

This guide contains the following chapters:

- OVERVIEW (page 3) describes the tax interface on a high level using flow diagrams, and it describes the prerequisites to support Integration between SAP and Determination.
- CONFIGURING SAP TO USE ONESOURCE INDIRECT TAX FOR US AND CANADA TAX (page 7) describes the steps necessary in FI, SD, MM and user exits to enable US/CA sales and purchasing transactions to calculate taxes using Determination.
- SAMPLE ORDER-TO-CASH SCENARIO (page 57) shows a complete sales transaction, including tax results, after implementing Integration and Determination.
- SEPARATING RECOVERABLE AND NON-RECOVERABLE TAXES (page 67) describes how to separate non-recoverable taxes from recoverable taxes.

#### **PREREQUISITES**

Before performing any of the tasks found in this guide, you must have installed the Basic Integration for SAP and enabled RFCs in SAP to communicate with Determination as described in ONESOURCE Indirect Tax Integration for SAP Installation and RFC Configuration Guide.

Before working with this guide, you must have a deep knowledge of the SAP tax features, covering all aspects of FI, MM, and SD, and have spent significant time either as an expert configurator or consultant in these areas.

ONESOURCE Indirect Tax recommends that you assemble a team to implement this product because it requires both functional and technical input. Your team should include someone who thoroughly understands business requirements and processes, as well as someone who can implement the required software changes.

#### WHO SHOULD USE THIS GUIDE

This guide is intended for use by SAP programmers and functional analysts having a knowledge of SAP FI, SD, and MM who are responsible for implementing ONESOURCE Indirect Tax in a customer's SAP system. These programmers and analysts must have a thorough understanding of the overall processing logic of the Standard SAP Tax Interface and the configuration needed to enable that logic. The examples in this guide are taken from SAP ECC 6.0.

#### **OSS NOTES**

We recommend that you review all relevant notes to the SAP Tax Interface on the SAP Support Web. Our Professional Services team has compiled a list of important OSS notes that they have encountered in their support of new ONESOURCE Indirect Tax implementation projects.

Please review KB

https://customer.sabrix.com/app/answers/detail/a id/1122

with a list of known possible notes relevant to integrating SAP and ONESOURCE Integration with SAP. It is also recommended that you do a search in SAP at http://service.sap.com/notes for tax relevant notes in the core Application Areas XX-PART-TIF, CRM-BF-TAX, AP-TTE, but there are others relevant as well.



We have provided a partial tax interface-related OSS notes list in the KB article but there may be other OSS notes which could be applicable to your installation which are not in this list. We recommend that you review all available OSS notes on the SAP support website.

# CONFIGURING SAP TO USE ONESOURCE INDIRECT TAX FOR US AND CANADA TAX

This chapter addresses the configurations and master data maintenance you need to perform in the FI, SD, and MM modules of SAP to enable tax calculation using ONESOURCE Indirect Tax Determination for US and Canada (US/CA).

To enable US and Canada transactions, you must follow the steps described in the following sections:

- FI CONFIGURATIONS (page 8)
- SD CONFIGURATIONS (page 27)
- MM CONFIGURATIONS (page 36)
- MAINTAINING MASTER DATA (page 41)

#### **REQUIRED CONFIGURATIONS**

For the United States (US) and Canada (CA), SAP provides tax procedures called **TAXUSX** and **TAXCAX** respectively. These tax procedures work in conjunction with the pricing procedure called **RVAXUD**. SAP recommends that you use pricing procedure **RVAXUD** since it allows max tax calculation by the external tax engine. Max tax calculations are not possible using the SAP native tax functionality. This is another advantage of using Determination for your tax calculations.

There are three key SAP modules—FI, SD, and MM—where you need to make the IMG configurations. These changes will activate the tax interface so that it sends transactions from Order to Cash, Procure to Pay and FI to Determination. This guide describes required configurations, as well as master data maintenance for jurisdiction code determination and condition type maintenance for tax code selection in SD and MM.

You may require additional configurations according to your business needs. To get the most accurate tax results, you need to make sure that Determination and SAP have been configured to account for your specific business scenarios.

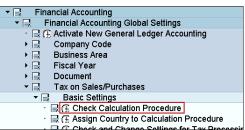
#### FI CONFIGURATIONS

FI configurations require successful completion of these procedures:

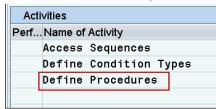
- VERIFYING THAT TAXUSX AND TAXCAX PROCEDURES ARE ON YOUR SYSTEM (page 8)
- ASSIGNING THE COUNTRY TO THE TAX PROCEDURE (CALCULATION PROCEDURE) (page 11)
- CHECKING AND UPDATING SETTINGS FOR THE TAX PROCEDURE (ACCOUNT KEYS/PROCESSES) (page 12)
- SPECIFYING THE STRUCTURE FOR THE TAX JURISDICTION CODE (page 14)
- DEFINING NUMBER RANGES FOR EXTERNAL TAX CALCULATION (page 16)
- DEFINING THE PHYSICAL DESTINATION (RFC) ACCOUNT (page 17)
- ACTIVATING EXTERNAL TAX CALCULATION (page 17)
- ACTIVATING EXTERNAL UPDATING (page 19)
- MAINTAINING CANADIAN PROVINCES (OVK2) (page 20)
- DEFINING TAX CODES ON SALES AND PURCHASES (page 21)

#### VERIFYING THAT TAXUSX AND TAXCAX PROCEDURES ARE ON YOUR SYSTEM

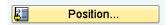
1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchase > Basic Settings > Check Calculation Procedure.



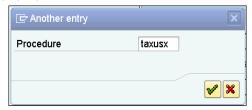
2. Set the cursor on Check Calculation Procedure, select Start.



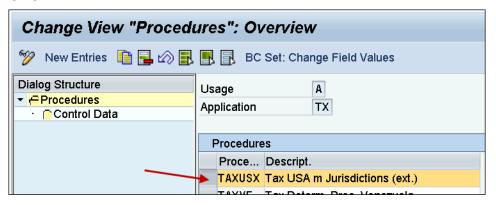
- 3. Highlight Define Procedures and double-click it.
- 4. On the following screen, select **Position**.



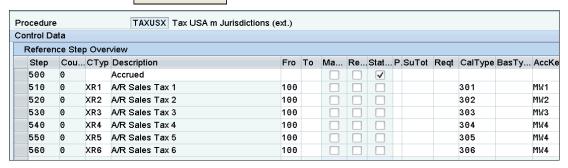
5. Enter *TAXUSX* in the pop-up window.



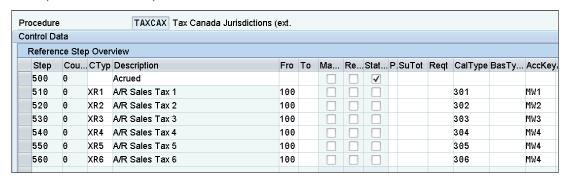
6. Highlight TAXUSX.



7. Double-click the Control Data **Control Data** icon to display the details of **TAXUSX** tax procedure.



8. Repeat the same steps for **TAXCAX** to see the details.



In this example, the Canada tax procedure is the same as the TAXUSX procedure. If you do not have TAXCAX in the list of procedures available to you, you can create one like we have done here by copying the TAXUSX procedure. Create TAXCAX as in step 5 above and use step 7 to add new entries to the control data. Use the control data from TAXUSX and copy to TAXCAX. By

### 10 | CONFIGURING SAP TO USE ONESOURCE INDIRECT TAX FOR US AND CANADA TAX FI CONFIGURATIONS

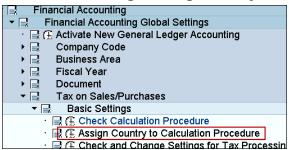
replicating the **TAXUSX** into a new procedure for Canada you are keeping a single procedure to a given company code and can later configure different G/L accounts for Canada taxes, etc.



If you need to split recoverable and non-recoverable taxes for GST or any other Canadian taxes in separate G/L accounts, see *SEPARATING RECOVERABLE AND NON-RECOVERABLE TAXES* (page 67). This tax procedure (**TAXCAX**) only brings the total GST and other tax results from ONESOURCE Indirect Tax. It does not separate recoverable from non-recoverable taxes.

#### ASSIGNING THE COUNTRY TO THE TAX PROCEDURE (CALCULATION PROCEDURE)

1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchase > Basic Settings > Assign Country to Calculation Procedure.



- 2. Set the cursor on Assign Country to Calculation Procedure, then Start.
- 3. Select the Position button.



4. On the pop-up window, enter the **Country** US.



5. Assign the tax procedure to the **US**.

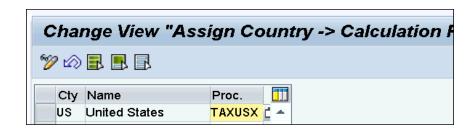
Repeat the same steps for country Canada and assign the tax procedure TAXCAX to it.



If you need to make any major modifications to the tax procedures, SAP recommends that you make a copy starting the name with the letter Z (for example, **ZUSTAX** or ZCATAX), as shown in the example below. You can then make the modifications. Make sure that you assign this modified tax procedure to the relevant country.

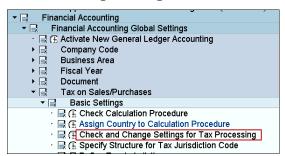


Multiple countries can call the same tax procedure depending upon your business requirements, chart of account configurations, or your need to simplify G/L posting.

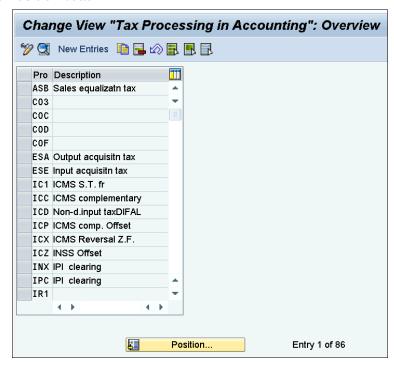


#### CHECKING AND UPDATING SETTINGS FOR THE TAX PROCEDURE (ACCOUNT KEYS/PROCESSES)

- 1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchase > Basic Settings > Check and Change Settings for Tax Processing.
- 2. Set the cursor on Check and Change Settings for Tax Processing, then Start.



3. Select the Position button.



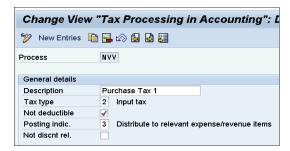
4. On the popup window, enter the relevant keys (such as NVV) for TAXUSX and TAXCAX.



5. Highlight NVV.

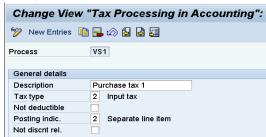


6. Select the General details icon to see the details.

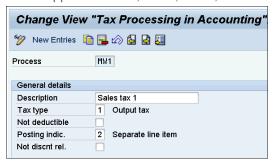


For **TAXUSX** and **TAXCAX**, the following account keys are applicable: *NVV, VS1, VS2, VS3, VS4, MW1, MW2, MW3* and *MW4*.

7. Repeat the steps to see the details on other account keys. The following configuration applies to VS1, VS2, VS3, and VS4:



The following configuration applies to MW1, MW2, MW3, and MW4:





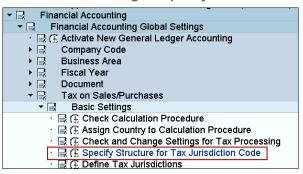
SAP has provided these account keys with out-of-the-box configurations. Please do not change the settings on these account keys. If necessary, make a copy of these account keys and then change the settings.

The default configuration for NVV does not enable auditing of tax amounts in ONESOURCE Indirect Tax audit database because the taxes are distributed to relevant expense revenue accounts in SAP.

#### 14

#### SPECIFYING THE STRUCTURE FOR THE TAX JURISDICTION CODE

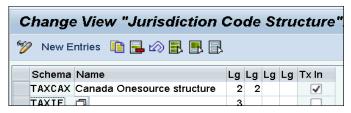
1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchase > Basic Settings > Specify Structure for Tax Jurisdiction Code.



- 2. Set the cursor on Specify Structure for Tax Jurisdiction Code, then select Start.
- 3. Find the tax procedure **TAXUSX**.
- 4. Modify **TAXUSX** with jurisdiction structure *4-5-4-1*:

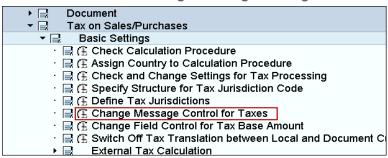


- Find the tax procedure TAXCAX.
- 6. Modify **TAXCAX** as shown here with jurisdiction structure 2-2. If you had to create tax procedure TAXCAX, then you will also have to create this schema as a new entry to the list.



#### **Changing the Message Control for Taxes**

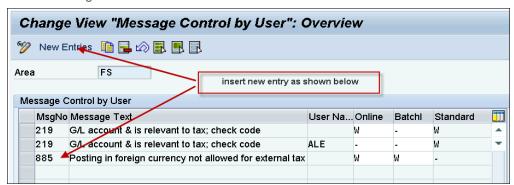
1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchase > Basic Settings > Change Message Control for Taxes.



- 2. Set the cursor on Change Message Control for Taxes, then select Start.
- 3. Define Application area FS.

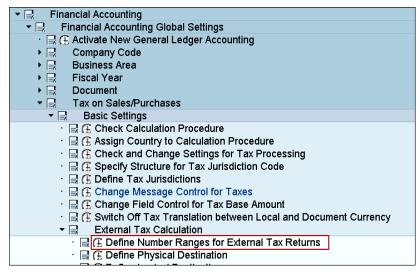


4. Define message 885.

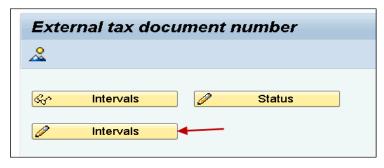


#### **DEFINING NUMBER RANGES FOR EXTERNAL TAX CALCULATION**

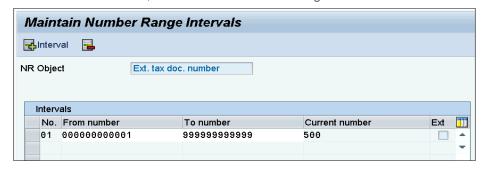
1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchase > Basic Settings > External Tax Calculation > Define Number Ranges for External Tax Returns.



2. Set the cursor on **Define Number Ranges for External Tax Returns**, then select **Start**. **(3)** 



3. Select the **Intervals** button, then define the number range.



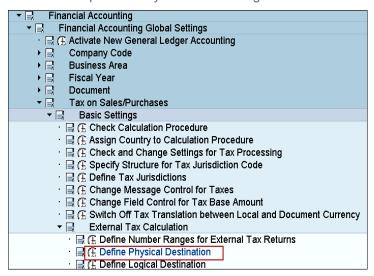


Never make this number range external by checking the Ext check box. Always leave blank

#### **DEFINING THE PHYSICAL DESTINATION (RFC) ACCOUNT**

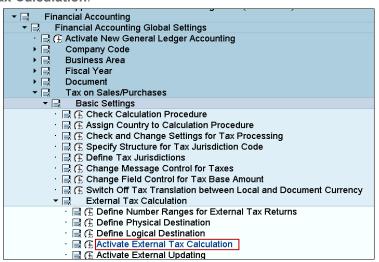
1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchases > Basic Settings > External Tax Calculation > Define Physical **Destination (RFC) Account.** 

This step has been described in detail in Integration for SAP Installation and RFC Configuration Guide, and you should have already tested the configuration as shown in that guide. You do not need to perform any additional configuration here.



#### **ACTIVATING EXTERNAL TAX CALCULATION**

1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchases > Basic Settings > External Tax Calculation > Activate **External Tax Calculation.** 

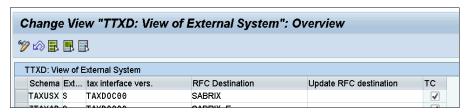


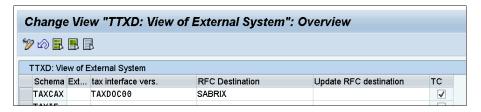
2. Set the cursor on Activate External Tax Calculation, then select Start.



FI CONFIGURATIONS

3. Maintain the data for tax procedures **TAXUSX** and **TAXCAX**.





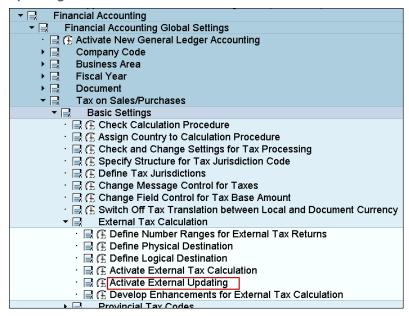
4. Save your work.



If you have configured a custom tax procedure and assigned it to a country, be sure that you have also done the configuration above. If you do not do this, the call to ONESOURCE Indirect Tax will not be made.

#### **ACTIVATING EXTERNAL UPDATING**

1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchases > Basic Settings > External Tax Calculation > Activate **External Updating.** 



- 2. Set the cursor on **Activate External Updating**, then select **Start**.
- 3. Check the Active check box.



4. Save your work.



This is only a one-time configuration, and if you do not complete this step, tax results will not be audited in Determination audit database.

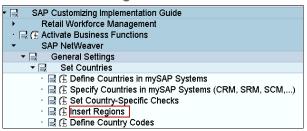
#### **MAINTAINING CANADIAN PROVINCES (OVK2)**

You must change some of the province codes in SAP to ensure compatibility with Determination. Refer to OSS note 548753.

- Change NL (Newfoundland) to NF.
- Change NN (Nunavut) to NU.

ONESOURCE Indirect Tax also recommends removing province code **ZZ** because it is not a valid Canadian Province.

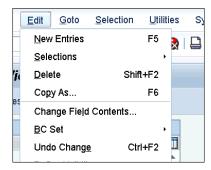
1. From IMG, navigate to **General Settings > Set Countries > Insert Region**.



2. Highlight CA - NL and select it.



3. Select Copy As from the Edit menu.

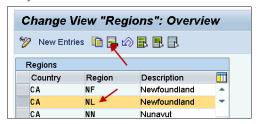


4. Replace NL with NF.



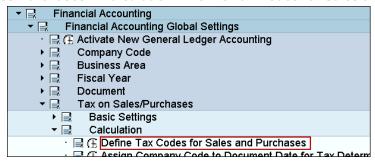
You will have two entries now: CA - NF and CA - NL.

5. Delete CA - NL and save your work.



#### **DEFINING TAX CODES ON SALES AND PURCHASES**

1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchases > Calculation > Define Tax Codes for Sales and Purchases.

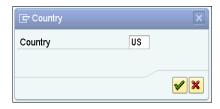


2. Click on **Define Tax Codes on Sales and Purchases**, then select **Start**.

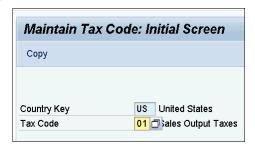


#### Create Tax Code O1 - A/R Taxes (Sales)

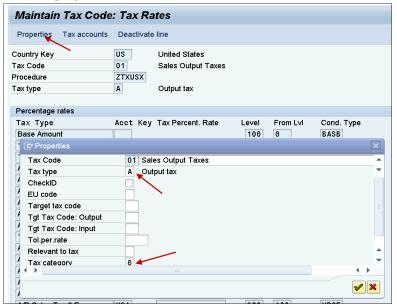
1. Select the **Country** *US*.



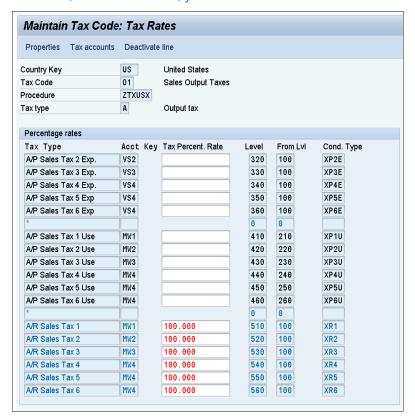
2. Enter the Tax Code O1.



- 3. Click **Properties** to open the Properties popup. Modify the fields:
  - Set the Tax Type to A;
  - Set the Tax Category to 0 or leave blank.

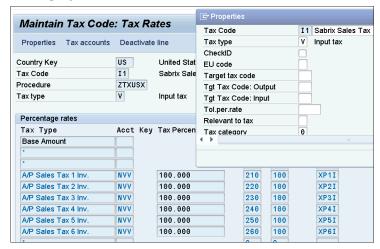


4. In the accrual block, levels **510** to **550**, you must set **Tax Percent** to *100*.



#### **Create Tax Code I1 - A/P Taxes (Input)**

- 1. Repeat the prior process for Tax Code I1. Modify the **Properties** fields:
  - Set the **Tax Type** to *V*.
  - Set the Tax Category to 0 or leave blank.



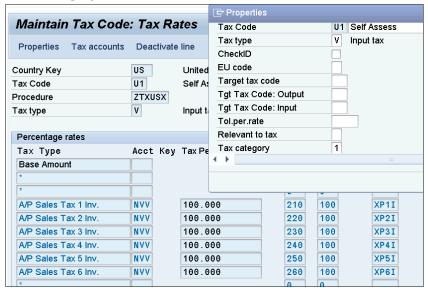
- 2. In the accrual block, levels 210 to 260, you must set Tax Percent to 100.
- 3. Save your work.

#### Tax Code: U1 - A/P Taxes (Self-Assessment)

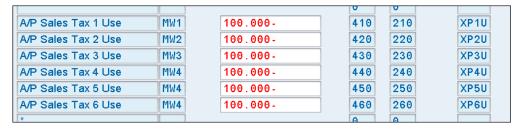
See Recommended Tax Codes for US and Canada (page 24) for US and Canada tax codes.

- 1. Create Tax Code U1 A/P Taxes (Self-Assessment).
- 2. Modify the **Properties** fields:

- .Set the **Tax Type** to *V.*
- Set the Tax Category to 1.



- 3. Set Levels 210 to 260 to a Tax Percent Rate of 100.
- 4. On the same screen, set Levels 410 to 460 to a Tax Percent Rate of 100.000-.



5. Save your work and then create the same tax codes for Canada.

#### Recommended Tax Codes for US and Canada

Use values in the following table to complete the procedure above.

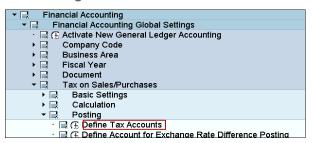
US and Canada Tax Codes					
Country	Tax Procedure	Tax Code	Description	Tax Type	Tax Category
US	TAXUSX	01	AR - Taxes	А	0
US	TAXUSX	I1	AP - Taxes (Input)	V	0
US	TAXUSX	U1	AP - Taxes (Self Assessment)	V	1
CA	TAXCAX	01	AR - Taxes	А	0
CA	TAXCAX	I1	AP - Taxes (Input)	V	0
CA	TAXCAX	U1	AP - Taxes (Self Assessment)	V	1

Based on the properties of the tax code, Integration provides the following Company Role (Buyer or Seller) to Determination.

Company Role based on Tax Type						
Тах Туре	Description	Tax Category	ONESOURCE Indirect Tax Company Role			
А	Output Tax	Must be 0 or Blank; no other flags are allowed.	S - Seller			
V	Input Tax	If 0 or Blank	S - Seller			
V	Input Tax	1	B - Buyer			

#### **Defining Tax Accounts**

From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchases > Posting > Define Tax Accounts.



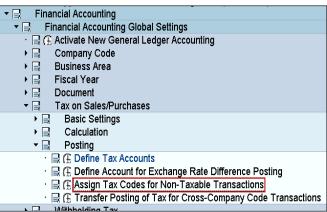


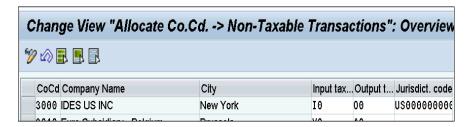
You will assign the G/L accounts for posting taxes, using values specific to your accounting needs. Please have your accounting department provide guidelines to complete this configuration.

#### **Assigning Tax Codes for Non-Taxable Transactions**

1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchases > Postings > Assign Tax Codes for Non-Taxable Transactions.

2. Set the cursor on Assign Tax Codes for Non-Taxable Transactions, then select Start. 🕀





3. For the given company set the data as shown above.

#### SD CONFIGURATIONS

SD configurations require several procedures:

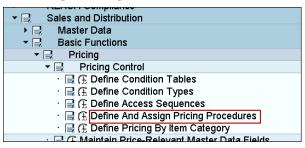
- MAINTAINING THE PRICING PROCEDURE FOR TAX CALCULATION (page 27)
- DETERMINING PRICING PROCEDURE (ASSIGNING PRICING PROCEDURE) (page 29)
- DEFINING TAX DETERMINATION RULES (page 31)
- ASSIGNING DELIVERING PLANTS FOR TAX DETERMINATION (page 32)
- DEFINING TAX RELEVANCE OF CUSTOMER MASTER RECORDS (page 34)
- DEFINING TAX RELEVANCE OF MATERIALS MASTER RECORDS (page 35)

#### MAINTAINING THE PRICING PROCEDURE FOR TAX CALCULATION

SAP has provided the **RVAXUD** pricing procedure to make a tax call to Determination. The essential condition types in this tax procedure are *UTXD*, *UTXE*, and *XR1-XR6*.

If you have already implemented SAP and are using pricing procedures, you need to decide how to add these condition types in your existing pricing procedures to enable the tax call to ONESOURCE Indirect Tax. You must use *UTXD* and *UTXE* to take the benefit of max tax calculation.

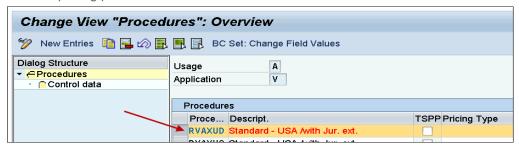
1. From IMG, navigate to Sales and Distribution > Basic Functions > Pricing > Pricing > Control > Define and Assign Pricing Procedure.



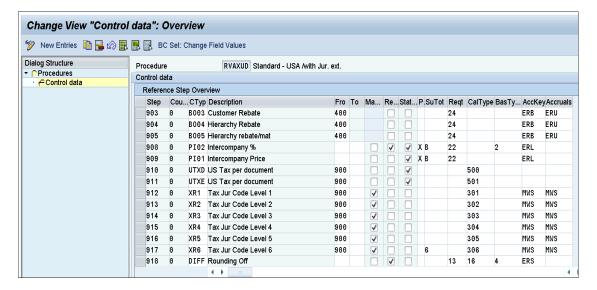
- 2. Set the cursor on **Define and Assign Pricing Procedure**, then select **Start**.
- 3. Highlight Maintain Pricing Procedure and double-click it.



4. Find the pricing procedure **RVAXUD**.



5. Double-click Control Data to see the details.





If you have business-specific needs to alter this pricing procedure or if you have an existing pricing procedure that calls Determination for tax calculation, make sure that you have all condition types shown above with this exact set-up. If you need to make major modifications, SAP always recommends that you make a copy of the original, and then alter it according to your business needs.

Once you have the pricing procedure set up correctly, make sure that you can invoke this pricing procedure from the sales transaction, as shown in the next step. Seek help from your SD expert about setting the required configurations to make sure that the correct pricing procedure gets invoked.

#### **DETERMINING PRICING PROCEDURE (ASSIGNING PRICING PROCEDURE)**

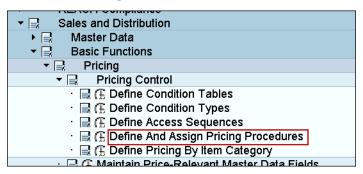
Five factors determine the pricing procedure in SD. Those factors are:

- Sales Organization
- Distribution Channel
- Division
- Order Type
- Sold-To-Party

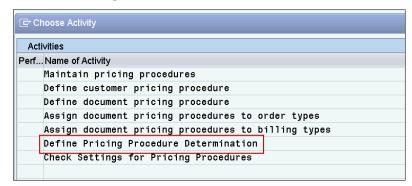
Order Type and Sold-To-Party have a pricing indicator assigned to them.

Make sure that your master data (Sold-To-Party) has the correct indicator in the Sold-To-Party Billing tab. The configuration in SAP exists in this location.

- 1. From IMG, navigate to Sales and Distribution > Basic Functions > Pricing > Pricing Control > Define and Assign Pricing Procedures.
- 2. Set the cursor on **Define Pricing Procedure**, then select **Start**.



3. Double-click **Define Pricing Procedure Determination**.



4. On this screen make sure that you have correctly configured your pricing procedure determination. Work with your SD Business Analyst to confirm all lines in this table are correct for all combinations of sales org, channel, etc. Multiple lines would need to be updated based on your pricing procedure structures.

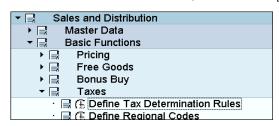


#### **DEFINING TAX DETERMINATION RULES**

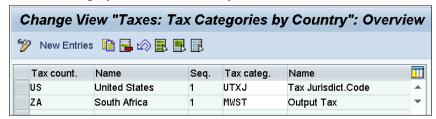
In SD, your tax code determination is based on the tax category and its corresponding indicator. Both the tax category and its indicator are maintained on the Sales Organization view of the customer master.

The following configuration is required to assign an appropriate indicator to a tax category:

- 1. From IMG, navigate to Sales and Distribution > Basic Functions > Taxes > Define Tax **Determination Rules.**
- 2. Set the cursor on **Define Tax Determination Rules**, select **Start**.



3. Assign the Tax Category *UTXJ* to the country **US**.



4. Assign the Tax Category UTXJ as shown above to the country CA.





Make sure that you have only one entry in this configuration for a given country.

#### ASSIGNING DELIVERING PLANTS FOR TAX DETERMINATION

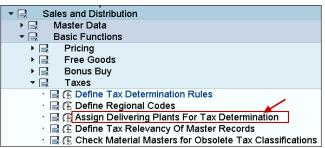
In SD, SAP uses plant as a ship-from location (by default). In MM, plant is used as a ship-to location for tax calculation. Therefore, make sure that every active plant in your company has been assigned a jurisdiction code.

Determination plays a key role in determining the tax jurisdiction code for any given address based on the City, ZIP and ZIP+4 address data.

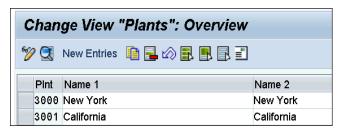
You have already completed all prerequisite configurations so that Determination determines tax jurisdiction codes for your plant addresses. This is a good test to make sure that SAP is calling Determination through the installed Integration and receiving jurisdiction codes for US and CA addresses back from ONESOURCE Indirect Tax.

If you do not receive a jurisdiction code for some of your US or CA addresses, the prerequisite configurations were incorrectly done.

1. From IMG, navigate to Sales and Distribution > Basic Functions > Taxes > Assign **Delivering Plants for Tax Determination.** 

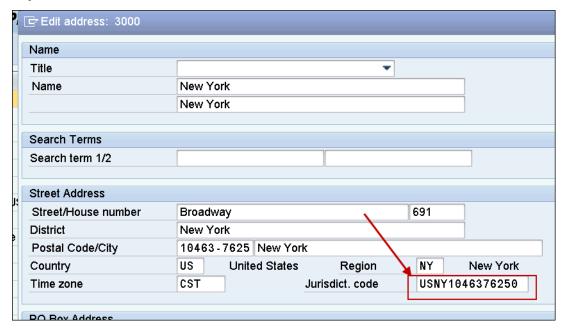


2. Set cursor on Assign Delivering Plants for Tax Determination, then select Start.



3. Highlight the **Plant** code on which you want to maintain the jurisdiction code.

- 4. Select the address icon 🗊 to get to the address details.
- 5. Provide the address and press ENTER. ONESOURCE Indirect Tax must return the jurisdiction code.



- 6. Save your work.
- 7. Repeat for all applicable plants you use for end-to-end testing.



ONESOURCE Indirect Tax recommends that you provide the complete Postal Code, including the +4 portion, to get the unique jurisdiction code.

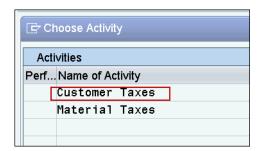
#### **DEFINING TAX RELEVANCE OF CUSTOMER MASTER RECORDS**

This configuration is required to set up a tax-relevant flag which you will use in the Customer Master. You will maintain those flags here. ONESOURCE Indirect Tax recommends that you use 1 as the Taxable flag. ONESOURCE Indirect Tax also recommends that you maintain every customer and material as taxable in SAP and let Determination decide taxability.

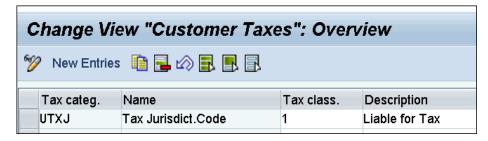
1. From IMG, navigate to Sales and Distribution > Basic Functions > Taxes > **Define Tax Relevancy of Master Records.** 



2. Click on **Define Tax Relevancy of Master Records**, then **Start**.



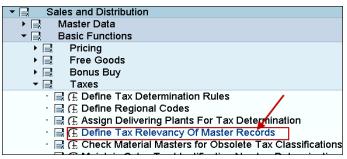
- 3. Double-click Customer Taxes.
- 4. Maintain the Tax Class as 1.



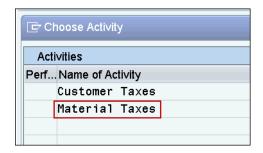
#### **DEFINING TAX RELEVANCE OF MATERIALS MASTER RECORDS**

This configuration is required to set up a tax-relevant flag you use in the Sales Organization view of the Material Master. You will maintain those flags here. ONESOURCE Indirect Tax recommends that you use 1 as the Taxable flag. ONESOURCE Indirect Tax also recommends that you maintain every customer and material as taxable in SAP and let Determination decide taxability.

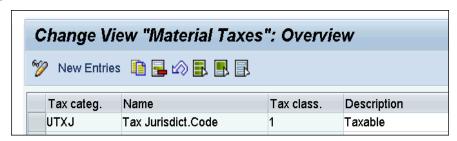
1. From IMG, navigate to Sales and Distribution > Basic Functions > Taxes > Define Tax Relevancy of Master Records.



2. on **Define Tax Relevancy of Master Records**, then select **Start**.



- 3. Highlight Material Taxes and then double-click it.
- 4. Assign the tax indicator.



# MM CONFIGURATIONS

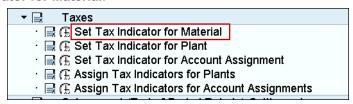
MM configurations require the following procedures:

- SETTING THE TAX INDICATOR FOR MATERIALS (page 36)
- SETTING THE TAX INDICATOR FOR PLANT (page 37)
- SETTING THE TAX INDICATOR FOR ACCOUNT ASSIGNMENT (page 38)
- ASSIGNING THE TAX INDICATOR FOR PLANT (page 39)
- ASSIGNING THE TAX INDICATOR FOR ACCOUNT ASSIGNMENT (page 40)

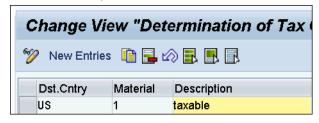
#### SETTING THE TAX INDICATOR FOR MATERIALS

This configuration assigns a tax indicator on the purchasing view of material master. This flag will be used to determine the tax code.

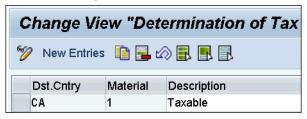
1. From IMG, navigate to Materials Management > Purchasing > Taxes > Set Tax Indicator for Material.



- 2. Set the cursor on **Set Tax Indicator for Material**, then select **Start**.
- 3. Assign the tax indicator to country US.



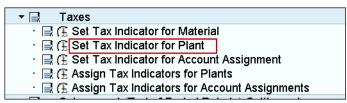
4. Assign the tax indicator to country CA.



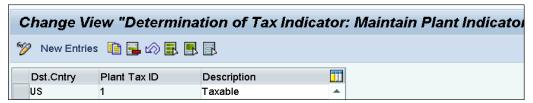
#### SETTING THE TAX INDICATOR FOR PLANT

In this configuration, you maintain the taxable flags for all countries to which your plants belong.

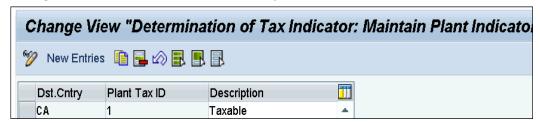
1. From IMG, navigate to Materials Management > Purchasing > Taxes > Set Tax Indicator for Plant.



- 2. Set the cursor on **Set Taxes Indicator for Plant**, then select **Start**.
- 3. Assign the taxable indicator 1 for the country US.



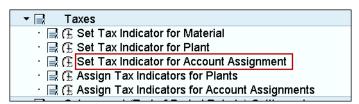
4. Assign the taxable indicator 1 for the country CA.



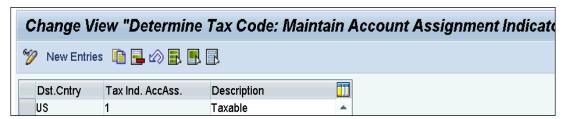
#### SETTING THE TAX INDICATOR FOR ACCOUNT ASSIGNMENT

This configuration is required to set a taxable indicator for account assignment.

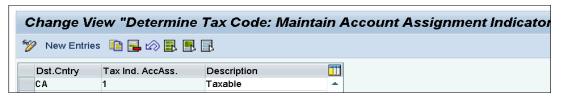
- 1. From IMG, navigate to Materials Management > Purchasing > Taxes > Set Tax Indicator for Account Assignment.
- 2. Set the cursor on **Set Tax Indicator for Account Assignment**, then select **Start**.



Set the tax indicator for US.



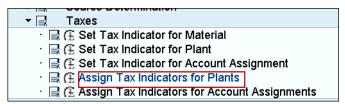
4. Set the tax indicator for CA.



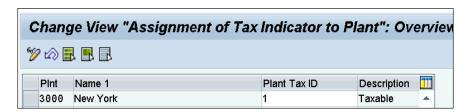
#### ASSIGNING THE TAX INDICATOR FOR PLANT

In this configuration you assign the tax indicator to the plant that you created in the previous configuration. You can use this indicator to determine the tax code.

1. From IMG, navigate to Materials Management > Purchasing > Taxes > Assign Tax Indicator for Plant.



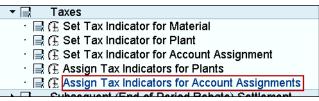
- 2. Set the cursor on Assigning the Tax Indicator for Plant, then select Start.
- 3. Assign the tax indicator to the plant. Remember to complete this for all plants.



#### ASSIGNING THE TAX INDICATOR FOR ACCOUNT ASSIGNMENT

In this configuration, you assign the tax indicator to the account.

1. From IMG, navigate to Materials Management > Purchasing > Taxes > Assign Tax Indicator for Account Assignments.



- 2. Set the cursor on Assign the Tax Indicators for Account Assignments, then select Start.
- 3. Assign the tax indicator to each of the combinations of Account Assignment code and destination country. Set Tax Ind. AccAss. to code 1 (taxable) for each combination.



# MAINTAINING MASTER DATA

Once you have done the necessary configurations in SD and MM with tax indicators, you need to assign those tax indicators in the material master and customer master.

In SD, based on these tax indicators, tax codes are determined in the pricing procedure. You also need to maintain the condition type UTXJ with the appropriate tax codes based on these indicators. *UTXJ* is the condition type used in the pricing procedure for tax code determination.

The following procedures describe how to assign tax indicators and maintain the condition type for tax code determinations:

- ASSIGNING TAX INDICATORS IN THE MATERIAL MASTER SALES ORGANIZATION VIEW (page 41)
- ASSIGNING TAX INDICATORS IN THE MATERIAL MASTER PURCHASING VIEW (page 43)
- ASSIGNING TAX INDICATORS IN THE CUSTOMER MASTER (page 45)
- MAINTAINING JURISDICTION CODES (page 46)
- MAINTAINING CONDITION TYPE UTXJ TO DETERMINE THE TAX CODE (page 48)
- MAINTAINING COMMODITY CODES ON THE MATERIAL MASTER (page 53)

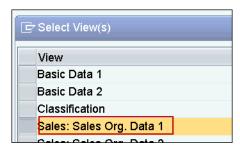
# ASSIGNING TAX INDICATORS IN THE MATERIAL MASTER SALES **ORGANIZATION VIEW**

Transaction: MM01/MM02

1. Enter the Material number.



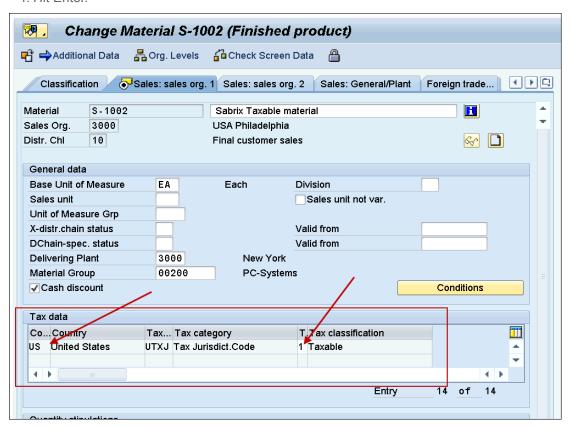
2. Select Sales: Sales Org. Data 1 and press ENTER.



3. Enter the Sales Organization and Distribution Channel.



4. Hit Enter.



5. Save your work and repeat this for all of the sales area and country codes extended to this material. Make sure you have a line for both US and Canada country codes on each part number for this procedure.

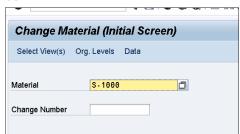


There are tools available that your Professional Services Representative can offer for mass update of all part number and sales organization extensions. Talk to your ONESOURCE Indirect Tax representative for more details and assistance in this maintenance process.

## ASSIGNING TAX INDICATORS IN THE MATERIAL MASTER PURCHASING VIEW

**Transaction: MM01/MM02** 

1. Enter the **Material** number.



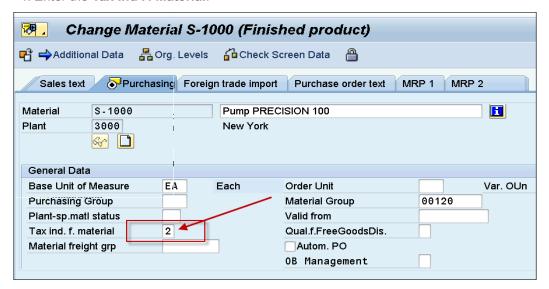
2. Select the Purchasing view.



3. Enter the Plant code.



4. Enter the Tax Ind F. Material.



5. Save your work and repeat this procedure for all of the plants extended to this material.

#### ASSIGNING TAX INDICATORS IN THE CUSTOMER MASTER

**Transaction: XD01/XD02** 

1. Enter the Customer number, Sales Organization, Distribution Channel, and Division.



2. To maintain the tax indicators, you must be in the Sales Area Data > Billing Tab.



3. Save your work and repeat this process for all of the sales areas to which this customer has been extended. You will need to enter lines for both US and Canada as shown above in the taxes table.

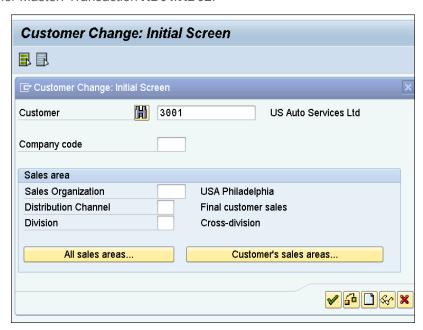


There are tools available that your Professional Services Representative can offer for mass update of all part number and sales organization extensions. Talk to your ONESOURCE Indirect Tax representative for more details and assistance in this maintenance process.

#### **MAINTAINING JURISDICTION CODES**

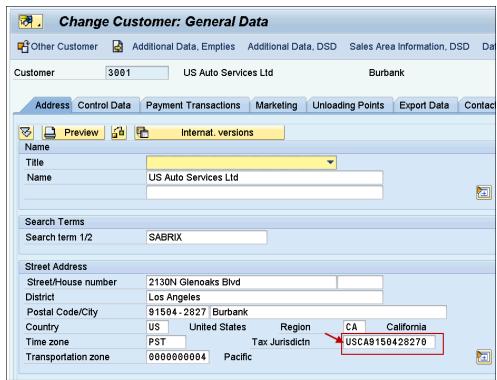
Any address location used for tax calculation must contain a jurisdiction code. Based on the address, Determination determines the jurisdiction code and returns it to the calling transaction.

1. Customer Master: Transaction XD01/XD02.



- 2. Enter the Customer Master Number and press ENTER.
- 3. You must be in the address tab to maintain the jurisdiction code. Type the complete address and press ENTER.





4. ONESOURCE Indirect Tax will determine the jurisdiction code for you.

5. Save your work.

Be sure to maintain the jurisdiction code on all the address elements in your transaction, such as plant, sales organization, cost center, vendor, and customer.



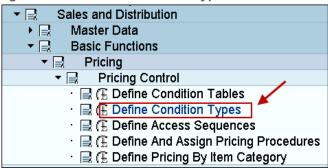
An ABAP code can do mass maintenance of jurisdiction codes. Refer to OSS Note 409562 Mass adjustment of jurisdiction codes in address data. Contact ONESOURCE Indirect Tax Professional Services for information on using this code.

#### MAINTAINING CONDITION TYPE UTXJ TO DETERMINE THE TAX CODE

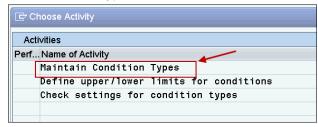
SAP determines the tax code in SD (A/R) transactions through the condition Type UTXD in the pricing procedure, using an access sequence of UTX1. UTXD refers to the UTXJ condition type; UTXJ has the same access sequence as UTXD (UTX1). Maintain your tax codes using the UTXJ condition type, with the access sequence UTX1. Use the condition table 2 - Domestic Taxes to maintain your Tax Codes.

Because ONESOURCE Indirect Tax determines taxability and non-taxability, it is a best practice to maintain your customers and materials as taxable in SAP.

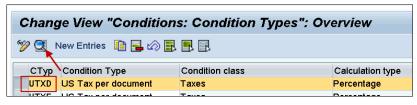
1. From IMG customizing (SPRO), navigate to Sales and Distribution > Basic Functions > Pricing > Pricing Control > Define Condition Types.



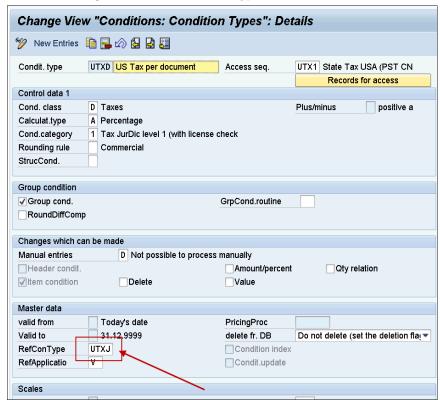
2. Double-click Maintain Condition types.



3. From the Condition Type screen use the Position button to go to UTXD and display the record.



4. Select the line and hit the details button to display the detail screen. Which shows *UTXD* referring to the *UTXJ* condition type.

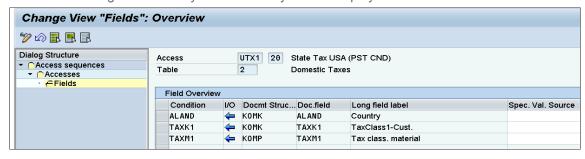


- 5. Make sure that the detail screen for UTXD is as shown above and save your work.
- 6. Go to IMG Sales and Distribution > Basic Functions > Pricing > Price Control > Define Access Sequences.
- 7. Display the access sequence UTX1 by selecting it from the list of table entries. Highlight it and click on the access sequence option on the left of the screen to display the table below. Make sure it is set correctly. It should appear as shown below.

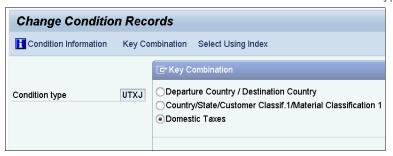
This shows the access sequence UTX1 with the condition tables it uses.



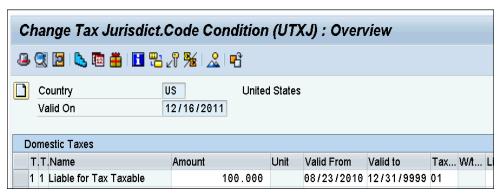
8. Next highlight the domestic taxes line and select the fields option to display the table. This shows the fields of the condition table 2. Again make sure this table is shown as below or make changes and save your work. Entry should display as seen here.



9. You can use transaction VK11/VK12 to maintain the tax code on condition type UTXJ.



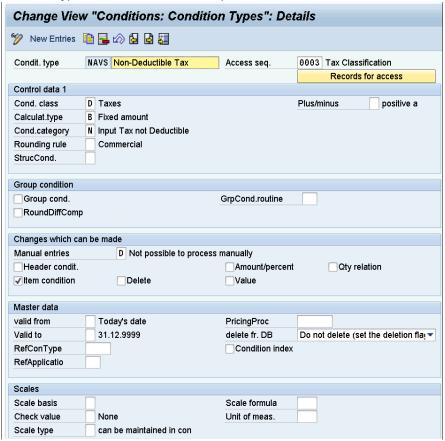
- 10.Enter Condition Type UTXJ and select Domestic Taxes (Condition Table 2)
- 11. Maintain the tax code.

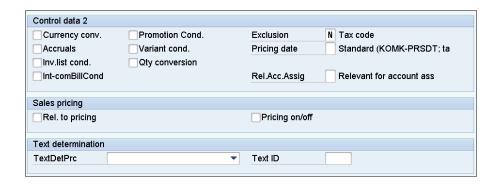


#### **DETERMINING TAX CODE THROUGH PRICING**

In MM (A/P) transactions, the tax code can be determined through the pricing procedure. The pricing procedure must have a condition type NAVS with Access Sequence 0003 (Access Sequence 0003 has several condition tables).

- 1. In IMG navigate to Materials Management > Purchasing > Conditions > Define Price **Determination Process > Define Condition Types.** Locate NAVS in the table list and display the details.
- 2. The Condition Type NAVS with Access Sequence 0003.





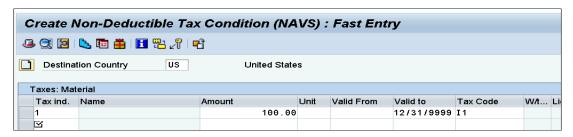
- 3. To review the Access Sequence 0003 navigate in IMG to: Materials Management > Purchasing > Conditions > Define Price Determination Process > Define Access Sequence.
- 4. Select from the list 0003 and double click on Accesses within the Dialog Structure. Next select line 50 and double click on Fields within the Dialog Structure
- 5. Access Sequence 0003 with Condition Table 80.



6. You can use transactions **MEK1** and **MEK2** to maintain tax codes on Condition Type *NAVS*.



7. Enter Condition Type NAVS and select Taxes: Material (Condition Table 80).



- 8. Maintain the tax code as shown above.
- 9. Save your work.
- You can also use other Condition Tables to maintain the tax codes depending upon your NOTE business needs.

#### MAINTAINING COMMODITY CODES ON THE MATERIAL MASTER

There are various ways you can configure product mappings when you are using Determination.

If you want to pass a Commodity Code from SAP to Determination, you must maintain the Commodity Code in the Foreign trade export on the Material Master view.

1. In the MM01 or MM02 transaction, enter the Material Number and Plant and access the Foreign trade export page:





You need to include ABAP code in the Tax user exit to query this code from the Material Master and populate one of ONESOURCE Indirect Tax Custom Attributes. Within Determination, you then need to create a TransEditor to move the Custom Attribute to the Commodity Code field.

# DEVELOPING ENHANCEMENTS FOR EXTERNAL TAX CALCULATION

You may need to make enhancements in the Tax user exit to provide required data elements to Determination for accurate tax calculation.

To ensure proper tax calculation, we recommend that you add the following code to the Tax user exit in enhancement FYTX0002. Consult Appendix C of the R/3 Tax Interface Configuration Guide for additional information about using this enhancement.

All of these changes depend on your organization's needs and processes. Please consult ONESOURCE Indirect Tax Professional Services for assistance if needed.

- 1. Derive Point of Order Origin (POO) address from Sales Organization of the order:
  - Add the field VKORG to table CI TAX INPUT USER in transaction SE11.
  - Add the following code to program ZXFYTU03 in transaction SE38:

```
* Get jurisdiction of sales org. for POO
     data: adrnr type tvko-adrnr,
      txjcd type sadr-txjcd.
* Find address number of sales org.
     select single adrnr from tvko into adrnr
                   where vkorg = i input user-vkorg.
* Read tax jurisdiction code of sales org.
      if sy-subrc = 0.
      select single taxjurcode from adrc into txjcd
                           where addrnumber = adrnr
                           and date from <= sy-datum
                          and nation = ' '.
* Replace tax jur. code with sales org. one
      if sy-subrc = 0.
      ch user changed fields-txjcd poo = txjcd.
      endif.
endif.
```

Instead of using the Sales Organization, your organization might like to use the Sales Office or Sales Employee instead. Please consult your IT expert or ask our Professional Services department to assist you if needed.

- 2. Provide freight amount of sales order to tax interface for accurate tax calculation:
  - Add the field KZWI4 to table CI\_TAX\_INPUT\_USER in transaction SE11.
  - Add the following code to program **ZXFYTU03** in transaction **SE38**:

```
ch user changed fields-freight am = i input user-kzwi4.
```

For additional information on freight handling in the SAP interface see Appendix D of the R/3 Tax Interface Configuration Guide.

- 3. Create Point of Title Transfer (PoTT) Mapping:
  - Add the field INCO1 to table CI\_TAX\_INPUT\_USER in transaction SE11.
  - Use this user exit code to map Incoterms to PoTT.

```
CASE I INPUT USER-INCO1.
WHEN 'DAF' or 'DES' or 'DEQ' or 'DDU' or 'DDP'.
CH_USER_CHANGED_FIELDS-PTP_IND = 'D'. "Destination
WHEN 'EXW'. "Ex works
CH USER CHANGED FIELDS-PTP IND= 'O'. "Origin
WHEN 'FCA' OR 'FAS' OR 'FOB' OR 'CFR' OR 'CIF' OR 'CPT' OR 'CIP'.
CH_USER_CHANGED_FIELDS-PTP_IND= 'I'. "In transit
WHEN OTHERS.
CH_USER_CHANGED_FIELDS-PTP_IND = 'I'. "In transit
ENDCASE.
```

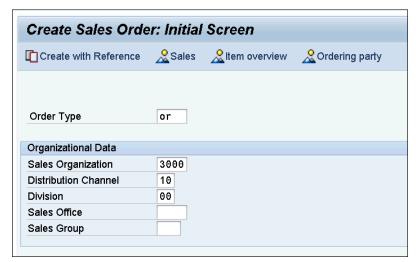
# **SAMPLE ORDER-TO-CASH SCENARIO**

This chapter provides a simple example of the complete Order-to-Cash process once Determination and Integration have been integrated with SAP.

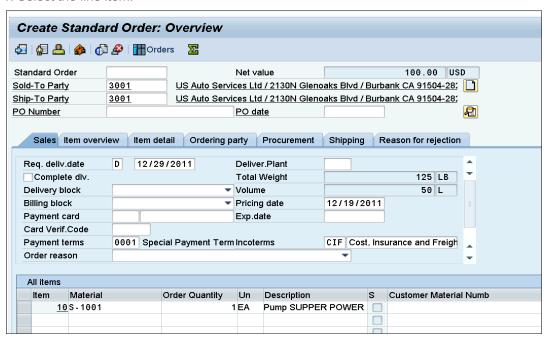
- CREATING A SALES ORDER (page 57)
- CREATING A BILLING DOCUMENT (page 60)
- VIEWING TAXES IN SAP TABLES (page 62)
- COPYING THE DOCUMENT CONDITION (page 62)
- POSTING THE BILLING DOCUMENT TO THE GL (page 64)

# **CREATING A SALES ORDER**

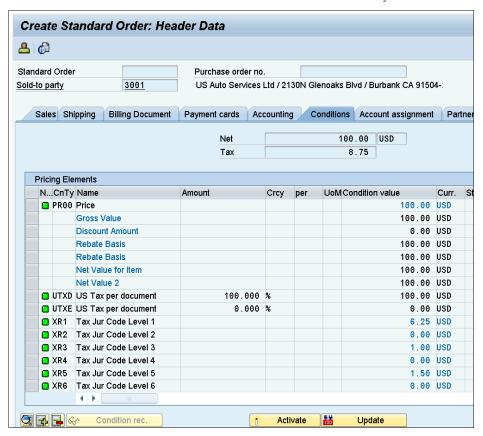
This process uses Transaction **VA01** to create a sales order for company 3000.



1. Select the line item.



2. Select **GoTo > Header > Conditions** to view the taxes calculated by the Determination.

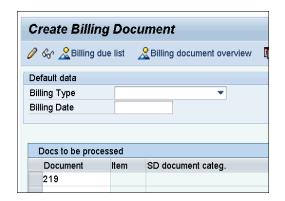


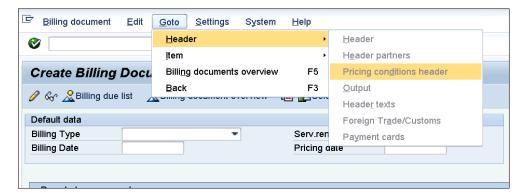
3. Select Save to create a Sales Order.

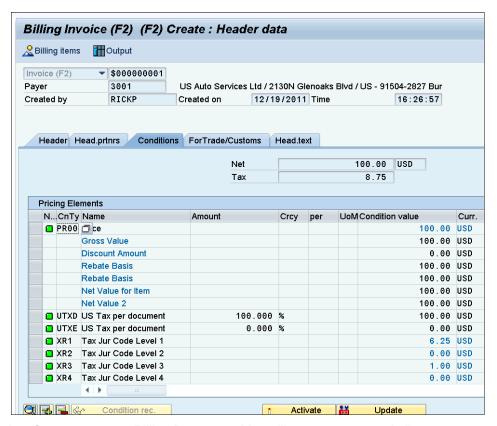
Standard Order 219 has been saved

# CREATING A BILLING DOCUMENT

This process uses Transaction **VF01**. The last created order number is displayed by default. Hit Enter. Select the line item and then from the menu bar, select **GoTo > Header > Pricing Conditions Header** to view the taxes calculated by Determination.





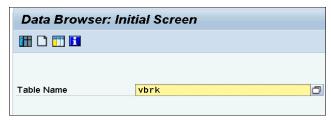


4. Select **Save** to create a Billing Document. You will see a message similar to:

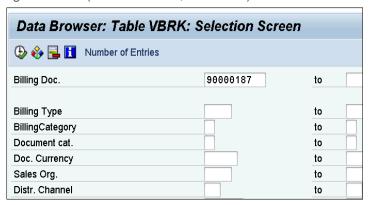


# **VIEWING TAXES IN SAP TABLES**

This process uses Transaction **SE16** and Table VBRK.



1. Copy the billing document (in this scenario, 90000187).

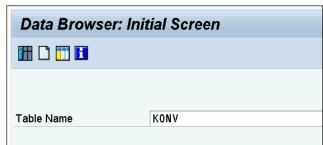


2. Click **Execute**. The following screen appears.

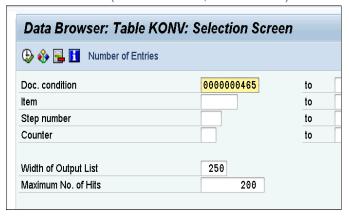


# COPYING THE DOCUMENT CONDITION

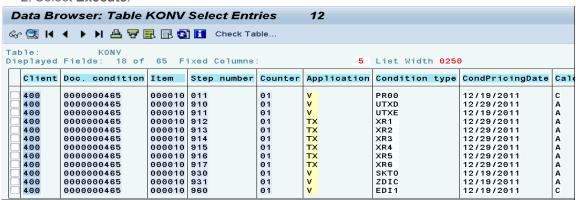
This process uses Transaction SE16 to see that data stored in the ZZ fields in table KONV.



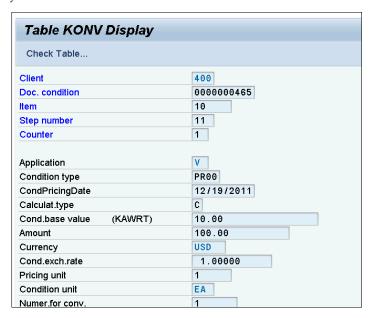
1. Copy the **Document Condition** (in this scenario, 0000000465).

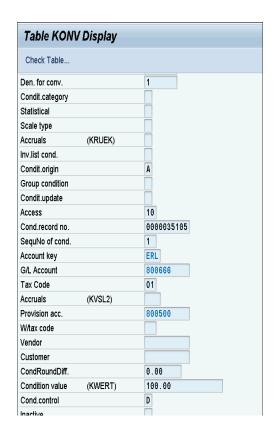


2. Select Execute.



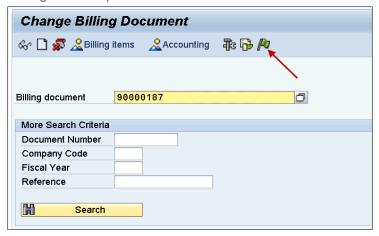
3. Select on any line item to see the data stored in detail.





# POSTING THE BILLING DOCUMENT TO THE GL

This process uses Transaction VF02. To post the billing document to General Ledger, release the document to accounting and then post to GL.

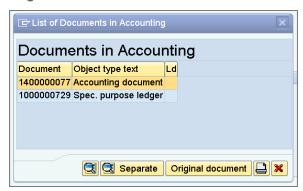


1. Select ReleaseToAccounting (Shift+F4) ReleaseToAccounting (Shift+F4) to release the document to accounting.

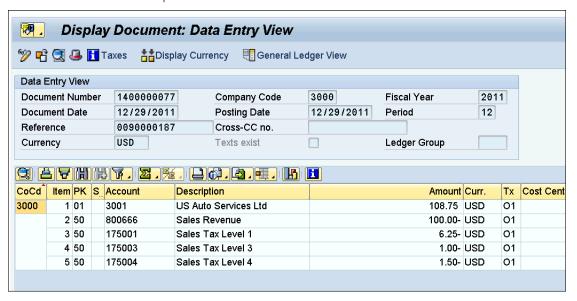
You will see a message similar to "The document has already been passed on to accounting"

✓ The document has already been passed on to accounting

- 2. Select Accounting Recounting to post to the GL.
- 3. Select the Accounting Document and double click it.



4. The document is now posted to the GL.



POSTING THE BILLING DOCUMENT TO THE GL

# SEPARATING RECOVERABLE AND NON-RECOVERABLE TAXES

ONESOURCE Indirect Tax can separate non-recoverable taxes from recoverable taxes. This feature is most applicable to EU VAT, but can be applied conceptually to any VAT regime, such as Canada GST.

This chapter describes the SAP configurations needed to post the recoverable and non-recoverable taxes in separate G/L accounts. Your configurations on account key and G/L may differ according to your business needs.

Please test transactions end-to-end to ensure that G/L accounts and ONESOURCE Indirect Tax audit database are updated correctly.

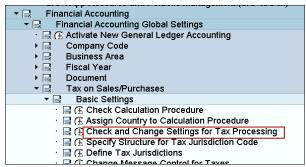
# SEPARATING CANADIAN NON-RECOVERABLE TAXES FROM RECOVERABLE TAXES



In addition to following the procedures described here, ONESOURCE Indirect Tax recommends that you obtain accounting and consulting help from your SAP IT team to ensure that these configurations meet your needs and that G/L posting is performed correctly.

#### **DEFINING THE NEW ACCOUNT KEY MW5**

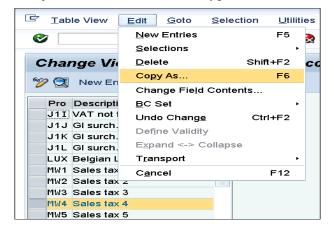
1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchases > Basic Settings > Check and Change Settings for Tax **Processing** 



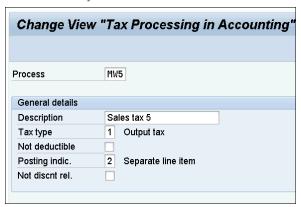
2. Select Check and Change Settings for Tax Processing, then Start.



3. Select the account key MW4 and select Edit > Copy As from the menu.

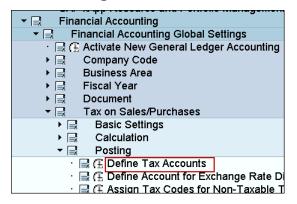


4. Change MW4 to MW5 and save your work.



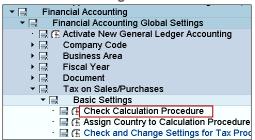
## ASSIGNING THE G/L ACCOUNT NUMBER TO THE ACCOUNT KEY

- 1. Verify that your accounting department has provided the correct account number to complete this configuration.
- 2. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchases > Posting > Define Tax Accounts.

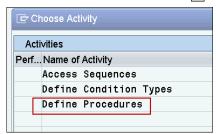


# REPLACING MW4 WITH MW5 ON CONDITION TYPE XP5U IN THE TAX **PROCEDURE**

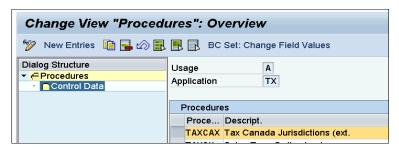
1. From IMG, navigate to Financial Accounting > Financial Accounting Global Settings > Tax on Sales/Purchases > Basic Settings > Check Calculation Procedure



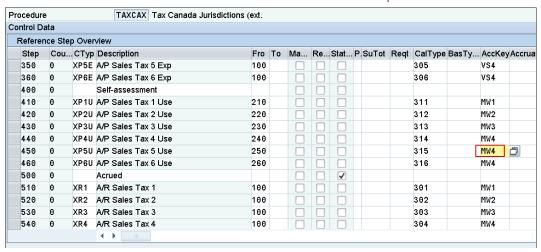
2. Select Check Calculation Procedure, then select Start.



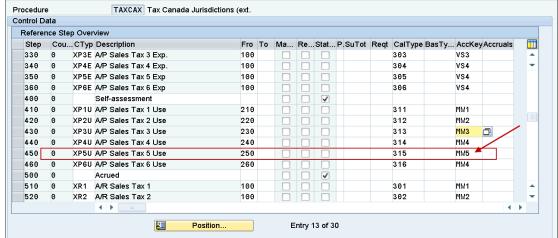
3. Double-click Define Procedure.



4. Select **TAXCAX** and double-click **Control Data** in the left hand portion of this screen.









ONESOURCE Indirect Tax has already mapped Non-Recoverable taxes to the fifth bucket in the taxMappings.xml file, which is a integral part of Integration code. If you are using this jurisdiction level for any other purpose, you must configure a different condition type to receive the nonrecoverable taxes. You must also do a corresponding mapping in the taxMappingsExtension.xml