



## Header Data

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## Symptom

This SAP Note provides recommendations to accomplish **Order ESS/1187/2015** under **Disposición adicional segunda. Subsidio de incapacidad temporal durante la jubilación parcial.**:

*"El subsidio de incapacidad temporal, cualquiera que sea la contingencia de la que derive, causado por un trabajador en situación de jubilación parcial, será abonado en régimen de pago directo, en todo caso y por la duración que corresponda, por la entidad gestora o colaboradora pertinente, sin que opere el régimen de colaboración obligatoria a que se refiere el artículo 16.1. b) y c) de la Orden de 25 de noviembre de 1966, por la que se regula la colaboración de las empresas en la gestión del Régimen General de la Seguridad Social.*

*La entidad gestora o colaboradora comunicará a la empresa el inicio del abono del subsidio al trabajador en régimen de pago directo, así como su finalización."*

This legal statement determines that, from December 1st, 2015, the payment of the work incapacity benefits (prestaciones) for partially-retired pensioners (jubilados parciales) will be directly provided by the Spanish Social Insurance, instead of being delegated to the companies.

Consequently, the following scenarios must be handled:

1. When the partially-retired pensioner has a common illness (enfermedad común) that lasts more than 15 days, only the employer contributions must be calculated from the 16th day of absence. This means that the **BC cont.comunes (/302)**, and **BC cont.profesionales (/303)** wage types must be generated by the **Cálculo de nómina española (RPCALCE0)** report for this period.
2. When the partially-retired pensioner has a work accident (accidente laboral), only the employer contributions must be calculated from the day next to the accident. This means that the /302 and /303 wage types must be generated by the RPCALCE0 report for this period.

For more information, see also <[https://www.boe.es/diario\\_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2015-6839](https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2015-6839)>. The website accessible through this hyperlink is an external website which is not part of SAP's offering. By clicking the hyperlink YOU AGREE that unless expressly stated otherwise in your agreements with SAP: (i) the content of the linked to website and any further external website is not content provided by or on behalf of SAP, nor is it otherwise under SAP's control; (ii) the fact that SAP provides links to external websites does not imply that SAP agrees or disagrees with the contents and information provided on such websites; (III) SAP DOES NOT GIVE ANY REPRESENTATION REGARDING THE QUALITY, SAFETY, SUITABILITY, ACCURACY OR RELIABILITY OF ANY EXTERNAL WEBSITE OR ANY OF INFORMATION, CONTENT AND MATERIALS PROVIDED THEREON; (IV) YOU VISIT THOSE EXTERNAL WEBSITES ENTIRELY AT YOUR OWN RISK SAP SHALL NOT BE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE OR LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGE OR LOSS CAUSED OR ALLEGED TO BE CAUSED BY OR IN CONNECTION WITH YOUR USE OF OR RELIANCE ON ANY CONTENT, GOODS OR SERVICES AVAILABLE ON OR THROUGH ANY SUCH LINKED WEBSITE.

## Other Terms

&CALC; &SLD; &TC (for more information, see SAP Note 1071282)

PC00\_M04\_CALC; PC00\_M04\_CRETA\_BASES; PC00\_M04\_CTCE

## Reason and Prerequisites

You have to apply SAP Note 2262287 as a prerequisite.

## Solution

### SUMMARY

This SAP Note is structured with the following sections:

1. Recommendations to accomplish the changes on common illness
2. Recommendations to accomplish the changes on work accident
3. Example of implementation for BAdI method

## 1. RECOMMENDATIONS TO ACCOMPLISH THE CHANGES ON COMMON ILLNESS

From the 1st to the 15th day of absence, the common illness keeps unchanged for partially-retired pensioners. This means that the **Enfermedad no laboral** (1000) absence can still be used in the **Absentismos** (2001) infotype for absences that last less than 16 days.

However, from the 16th day of absence, the behavior of the common illness for partially-retired pensioners is similar to the behavior of the **IT Prolongada** (1200) absence. Therefore, the recommendation is to inform an absence with this behavior in the 2001 infotype from the 16th day of absence.

The next sections detail how to proceed in this case.

### 1.1. Create a copy of absence *IT Prolongada* (1200)

The new absence is meant to be used exclusively for partially-retired pensioners from the 16th day of a common illness. In order to create it, perform the following steps:

1. In transaction SM30, change the **Clases de absentismos y presencias** (T554S) view and choose **Posicionar**
2. In the pop-up window, inform value **04** in the **AgrrSubdivPers** field, value **1200** in the **Cl.abs./pres.** field and choose **Continuar**
3. Select the encountered entry and choose **Copiar como**
4. In the next window, change the **TxtCLPresAb** (T554S-SUBTY) to a custom subtype (for example, 9200) and its description to **IT Prolongada Jub.Parcial**
5. Save the entry

The work incapacity benefits are not reported to the Social Security and are only relevant for those companies that provide salary complements to these benefits. Even though SAP recommends the creation of the new absence for all companies that employ partially-retired pensioners, the companies that do not provide these complements might choose not to create the new absence and keep using the 1200 absence. Consequently, the calculation of the work incapacity benefits in payroll will be based on 75% of the daily regulatory base (BRD) from the 16th day of absence.

### 1.2. Implement BAdI method

Before you proceed with this step, ensure you have installed SAP Note 2262287 as a prerequisite.

The work incapacity benefits are based on a percentage of the BRD and are calculated as follows:

- From 16th to 20th day of absence: 60% of BRD
- From 21st day of absence: 75% of BRD

In order to enable the absence created in section 1.1 to accomplish this calculation, implement the **Cambia la tabla IT después de ejecutar la función EBPIO** (CHANGE\_IT\_AFTER\_EBPIO) method from the **BAdI: Modificación de datos de Seguridad Social para nómina** (HRPAYS\_SOCIALSECURITY\_CALC) BAdI. An example of implementation is provided in section 3.

The work incapacity benefits are not reported to the Social Security and are only relevant for those companies that provide salary complements to these benefits. Therefore, the companies that do not provide these complements might choose not to implement the BAdI method. Consequently, the calculation of the work incapacity benefits in payroll will be based on 75% of the daily regulatory base (BRD) from the 16th day of absence.

### 1.3. Maintain master data

In case of a common illness that lasts more than 15 days for partially-retired pensioners, perform the following steps:

1. In infotype 2001, create one entry with subtype 1000 from the 1st to the 15th day of absence
2. Create a second entry with the subtype created in section 1.1 from the 16th to the last day of absence
3. If the 1st day of absence occurs in a different month from the 16th day of absence, the RPCALCE0 report is not able to determine the same BRD for both entries; in this case, use the **base reguladora manual** mechanism to manually set the BRD of the entries with the new subtype in the **Pago complementario** (0015) infotype
4. In case of relapse (recaída), only link entries using the **Vinculaciones** (P2001-KENN1 and P2001-KENN2) fields if they have the same subtype

This recommendation is valid even for companies that do not provide salary complements to the work incapacity benefits.

### 1.4. Impact in SLD Bases File and FAN file

In the SLD bases file, which is generated by the **SLD: fichero de bases** (RPC\_PAYES\_CRETA\_BASES) report, the first 15 days of common illness are reported under the **Contingencias comunes** (500) and **Cuota de IT de AT y EP de situaciones especiales** (603) concepts, from the 16th day, absences are reported under the **Conting.Com.Cotiz.Empresarial** (509) and 603 concepts. The work incapacity benefits are not reported in the bases file.

In the FAN file, which is generated by the **Modelos de cotización para la Seguridad Social** (RPCTC0E0) report, the first 15 days of common illness are reported under the **Contingencias comunes** (BA01) and **AT y EP** (BA02) segments, from the 16th day, absences are reported under the **Contingencias comunes cotización empresarial** (BA21) and **Cotización empresarial por AT y EP y Otras Cotizaciones** (BA22) segments. The work incapacity benefits are not reported in the FAN file.

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS TO ACCOMPLISH THE CHANGES ON WORK ACCIDENT

The day of the work accident keeps unchanged for partially-retired pensioners. This means that the **Enfermedad laboral** (2000) absence can still be used in the **Absentismos** (2001) infotype for the day when the accident occurs.

However, from the day right after the work accident, the behavior of this absence for partially-retired pensioners is similar to the behavior of the **IT Prolongada AT/EP** (1300) absence. Therefore, the recommendation is to inform an absence with this behavior in the 2001 infotype from the day right after the work accident.

The next statements detail how to proceed on this case.

## 2.1. Create a copy of absence **IT Prolongada AT/EP** (1300)

The new absence is meant to be used exclusively for partially-retired pensioners from the day right after the work accident. In order to create it, perform the following steps:

1. In transaction SM30, change the **Clases de absentismos y presencias** (T554S) view and choose **Posicionar**
2. In the pop-up window, inform value **04** in the **AgrpSubdivPers** field, value **1300** in the **Cl.abs./pres.** field and choose **Continuar**
3. Select the encountered entry and choose **Copiar como**
4. In the next window, change the **TxtCLPresAb** (T554S-SUBTY) to a custom subtype (for example, 9300) and its description to **IT Prolong. AT/EP Jub.P.**
5. Save the entry

The work incapacity benefits are not reported to the Social Insurance and are only relevant for those companies that provide salary complements to these benefits. Even though SAP recommends the creation of the new absence for all companies that employ partially-retired pensioners, the companies that do not provide these complements might choose not to create the new absence and keep using the 1300 absence. Consequently, the calculation of the work incapacity benefits in payroll might present incoherent amounts.

## 2.2. Implement BAdI method

Before you proceed with this step, ensure you have installed SAP Note 2262287 as a prerequisite.

The calculation of the work incapacity benefits is based on 75% of the BRD. In order to enable the absence created in section 2.1 to use the correct BRD in the benefits calculation, implement the **Cambia la tabla IT después de ejecutar la función EBPI0** (CHANGE\_IT\_AFTER\_EBPI0) method from the **BAdI: Modificación de datos de Seguridad Social para nómina** (HRPAYES\_SOCIALSECURITY\_CALC) BAdI. An example of implementation is provided in section 3.

The work incapacity benefits are not reported to the Social Security and are only relevant for those companies that provide salary complements to these benefits. Therefore, the companies that do not provide these complements might choose not to implement the BAdI method. Consequently, the calculation of the work incapacity benefits in payroll might present incoherent amounts.

## 2.3. Maintain master data

In case of a work accident for partially-retired pensioners, perform the following steps:

1. In infotype 2001, create one entry with subtype 2000 on the day of the accident
2. Create a second entry with the subtype created in section 2.1 from the day right after the work accident to the last day of absence
3. If the day of the accident occurs in a different month from the next absence day, the RPCALCE0 report is not able to determine the same BRD for both entries; in this case, use the **base reguladora manual** mechanism to manually set the BRD of the entries with the new subtype in the **Pago complementario** (0015) infotype

Note that you do not need to link the entry with subtype 2000 using the **Vinculaciones** (P2001-KENN1 and P2001-KENN2) fields with entries of other subtypes

This recommendation is valid even for companies that do not provide salary complements to the work incapacity benefits.

## 2.4. Impact in SLD Bases File and FAN file

In the SLD bases file, which is generated by the RPC\_PAYES\_CRETA\_BASES report, all days right after the work accident are reported under the 509 and 603 concepts. The work incapacity benefits are not reported in the bases file.

In the FAN file, which is generated by the RPCTC0E0 report, all days right after the work accident are reported under BA21 and BA22 segments. The work incapacity benefits are not reported in the FAN file.

## 3. EXAMPLE OF IMPLEMENTATION FOR BADI METHOD

Before you proceed with the implementation, ensure you have installed SAP Note 2262287 as a prerequisite.

This section provides an example of implementation for the **Cambia la tabla IT después de ejecutar la función EBPI0** (CHANGE\_IT\_AFTER\_EBPI0) method from the **BAdI: Modificación de datos de Seguridad Social para nómina** (HRPAYES\_SOCIALSECURITY\_CALC) BAdI. The example is not delivered by Support Package, SAP Note or any other channel, and will not be maintained by SAP afterwards. The implementation must be reviewed and adapted to your specific needs.

The example of implementation consists in recalculating the amount of the work incapacity benefits of common illnesses and work accidents for partially-retired pensioners, accordingly to the rules described in sections 1.2 and 2.2.

The work incapacity benefits are not reported to the Social Security and are only relevant for those companies that provide salary complements to these benefits. Therefore, the companies that do not provide salary complements to the employee's work incapacity benefits might choose not to implement the BAdI method. Consequently, the calculation of the work incapacity benefits in payroll will be based on 75% of the daily regulatory base (BRD) from the 16th day of common illnesses and might present incoherent amounts for work accidents.

*METHOD if\_hrpays\_socialsecurity\_calc~change\_it\_after\_ebpi0.*

*DATA ls\_ab            TYPE pc20i.  
DATA ls\_ab\_brd        TYPE pc20i.*

```

DATA ls_it_3p3      TYPE pc207.
DATA ls_it_30i      TYPE pc207.
DATA ls_p2001       TYPE p2001.
DATA ls_sv          TYPE pc225.
DATA ls_brd         TYPE pc207.
DATA lv_60_perc_days TYPE pc207-anzhl.
DATA lv_brd_lgart   TYPE pc207-lgart.
DATA lv_brd_rounded TYPE pc207-betpe.

```

```

* Check if the RED 09/2015 is valid for the processed period
IF ls_aper-begda < '20151201'. " <<< CUSTOM ACTIVATION DATE
  RETURN.
ENDIF.

```

```

* Retrieve the employee's Social Insurance data
LOOP AT it_sv INTO ls_sv.
  EXIT.
ENDLOOP.

```

```

* Check if the employee is a partially-retired pensioner (jubilado parcial)
IF ls_sv-pesoc(3) <> '540' AND ls_sv-pesoc(3) <> '542'.
  RETURN.
ENDIF.

```

```

* Process benefits (prestaciones)
LOOP AT ct_it INTO ls_it_3p3
  WHERE lgart = '/3P3'.

```

```

* Retrieve the absence that corresponds to the wage type
LOOP AT it_ab INTO ls_ab
  WHERE abznr = ls_it_3p3-abznr
    AND ( subty = '9200' " <<< CUSTOM ABSENCE SUBTYPE
      OR subty = '9300' ). " <<< CUSTOM ABSENCE SUBTYPE
  EXIT.
ENDLOOP.

```

```

* Checks if there is IT prolongada for Jubilado Parcial
IF sy-subrc <> 0.
  CONTINUE.
ENDIF.

```

```

* Assumes that the ABZNR that links to the /3P3 is the same of the
* AB entry that is being processed
CLEAR ls_ab_brd.
ls_ab_brd-abznr = ls_ab-abznr.

```

```

* In case of relapse (recaída) in the same month, one single /3Z*
* might be generated for multiple entries. On this case, retrieves
* the first of these entries, since there will be a /3Z* for it.
IF ls_ab-kenn2 IS NOT INITIAL.
  LOOP AT it_ab INTO ls_ab_brd
    WHERE subty = ls_ab-subty
      AND kenn1 = ls_ab-kenn2
      OR kenn2 = ls_ab-kenn2.
  EXIT.
ENDLOOP.
ENDIF.

```

```

IF ls_ab-subty = '9200'.
  lv_brd_lgart = '/3Z2'.
ELSE.
  lv_brd_lgart = '/3Z3'.
ENDIF.

```

```

* Retrieves the BRD from /3Z3 wage type
READ TABLE ct_it INTO ls_brd
  WITH KEY lgart = lv_brd_lgart
    abznr = ls_ab_brd-abznr.
IF sy-subrc <> 0.
  CONTINUE.
ENDIF.

```

```

* Discount the current amount of /3P3 from /30I
CLEAR ls_it_30i.
READ TABLE ct_it INTO ls_it_30i
  WITH KEY lgart = '/30I'.
IF sy-subrc = 0.
  ls_it_30i-betrg = ls_it_30i-betrg - ls_it_3p3-betrg.
ENDIF.

```

```

* IT Prolongada Jubilado Parcial

```

IF ls\_ab-subty = '9200'. " <<< CUSTOM ABSENCE SUBTYPE

```
* The first 5 days of benefits are calculated with 60% of BRD
lv_60_perc_days = 5.

* In case of relapse (recaída) discounts days of previous absences
IF ls_ab-kenn2 IS NOT INITIAL.
  LOOP AT it_p2001 INTO ls_p2001
    WHERE subty = ls_ab-subty
      AND begda < ls_ab-begda
      AND ( kenn2 = ls_ab-kenn2
        OR kenn1 = ls_ab-kenn2 ).
    lv_60_perc_days = lv_60_perc_days - ls_p2001-kaltg.
  ENDLOOP.
ENDIF.

* When the absence continues from previous month but is not a relapse,
* discounts the 60% days paid in previous month
lv_60_perc_days = lv_60_perc_days - ( ls_ab-begda - ls_ab-obegd ).
IF lv_60_perc_days < 0.
  CLEAR lv_60_perc_days.
ENDIF.

* Limit it to the number of days of absence
IF lv_60_perc_days > ls_it_3p3-anzhl.
  lv_60_perc_days = ls_it_3p3-anzhl.
ENDIF.

* Calculates 60% of BRD from 16th to 20th day of absence
lv_brd_rounded = ls_brd-betpe * ( 60 / 100 ).
ls_it_3p3-betrg = lv_brd_rounded * lv_60_perc_days.

* Calculates 75% of BRD from 21st day of absence
lv_brd_rounded = ls_brd-betpe * ( 75 / 100 ).
ls_it_3p3-betrg = ls_it_3p3-betrg
  + lv_brd_rounded * ( ls_it_3p3-anzhl - lv_60_perc_days ).

* IT Prolongada AT/EP Jubilado Parcial
ELSEIF ls_ab-subty = '9300'. " <<< CUSTOM ABSENCE SUBTYPE
* Calculates 75% of BRD
lv_brd_rounded = ls_brd-betpe * ( 75 / 100 ).
ls_it_3p3-betrg = lv_brd_rounded * ls_it_3p3-anzhl.
ENDIF.

MODIFY TABLE ct_it FROM ls_it_3p3.

* Adds the new amount of /3P3 to /30I
IF ls_it_30i IS NOT INITIAL.
  ls_it_30i-betrg = ls_it_30i-betrg + ls_it_3p3-betrg.
ENDIF.
MODIFY TABLE ct_it FROM ls_it_30i.

ENDLOOP.

ENDMETHOD.
```

## 4. USER GUIDE: PRACTICAL CASES

This section provides examples on how to maintain the master data of partially-retired pensioners in several scenarios of common illness and work accident.

The 9200 and 9300 absence subtypes are provided as examples. Please, consider the custom subtypes that you created in sections 1.1 and 2.1 instead. If you choose not to create these absences, consider subtypes 1200 and 1300, respectively.

### 4.1. Basic cases

#### 4.1.1. Basic case of common illness

##### Scenario:

The partially-retired pensioner has a common illness from 05.01.2016 to 10.02.2016, with a daily regulatory base of EUR 80,95.

##### Solution:

Create two entries in infotype 2001 (do not link the entries):

Subtype	From	To	Comment
1000	05.01.2016	19.01.2016	First 15 days of absence
9200	20.01.2016	10.02.2016	From 16th to last day of absence

Payroll result:

Period	Wage type	Number of days	Amount	Comment
January	/302	12	971,40	
	/303	12	971,40	
	/3P7	15	1.214,25	First 15 days of absence
	/3P7	12	971,40	Remaining days
	/3P8	15	1.214,25	First 15 days of absence
	/3P8	12	971,40	Remaining days
	/3P3	12	667,82	$80,95 \times 60\% \times 5 = 242,85 + 80,95 \times 75\% \times 7 = 424,97$
February	/302	10	809,50	
	/303	10	809,50	
	/3P7	10	809,50	Remaining days
	/3P8	10	809,50	Remaining days
	/3P3	10	607,10	$80,95 \times 75\% \times 10 = 607,10$

#### 4.1.2. Basic case of work accident

##### Scenario:

The partially-retired pensioner has a work accident from 05.01.2016 to 10.02.2016, with a daily regulatory base of EUR 80,95.

##### Solution:

Create two entries in infotype 2001 (do not link the entries):

Subtype	From	To	Comment
2000	05.01.2016	05.01.2016	Day of the accident
9300	06.01.2016	10.02.2016	Remaining days after the accident

##### Payroll result:

Period	Wage type	Number of days	Amount	Comment
January	/302	26	2.104,70	
	/303	26	2.104,70	
	/3P7	26	2.104,70	
	/3P8	26	2.104,70	
	/3P3	26	1.578,46	$80,95 \times 75\% \times 26 = 1.578,46$
February	/302	10	809,50	
	/303	10	809,50	
	/3P7	10	809,50	
	/3P8	10	809,50	
	/3P3	10	607,10	$80,95 \times 75\% \times 10 = 607,10$

#### 4.2. Cases where the *base reguladora manual* is required

##### 4.2.1. 1st and 16th day of common illness occur in different months

##### Scenario:

The partially-retired pensioner has a common illness from 22.01.2016 to 10.03.2016, with a daily regulatory base of EUR 80,95.

##### Solution:

Create two entries in infotype 2001 (do not link the entries):

Subtype	From	To	Comment
1000	22.01.2016	05.02.2016	First 15 days of absence
9200	06.02.2016	10.02.2016	From 16th to last day of absence

After you run the payroll for January, check the BRD that was calculated in order to set the **base reguladora manual** in infotype 15:

Wage type	Amount	Date	Comment
/3M0	80,95	06.02.2016	Start date of the entry with subtype 9200 in infotype 2001
/3M1	80,95	06.02.2016	Start date of the entry with subtype 9200 in infotype 2001

##### Payroll result:

Period	Wage type	Number of days	Amount	Comment
--------	-----------	----------------	--------	---------

January	/3P7	10	809,50	First 15 days of absence
	/3P8	10	809,50	First 15 days of absence
February	/302	24	1.942,80	
	/303	24	1.942,80	
	/3P7	05	404,75	First 15 days of absence
	/3P7	24	1.942,80	Remaining days
	/3P8	05	404,75	First 15 days of absence
	/3P8	24	1.942,80	Remaining days
	/3P3	24	1.396,34	$80,95 \times 60\% \times 05 = 242,85 +$ $80,95 \times 75\% \times 19 = 1.153,49$
March	/302	10	809,50	
	/303	10	809,50	
	/3P7	10	809,50	Remaining days
	/3P8	10	809,50	Remaining days
	/3P3	10	607,10	$80,95 \times 75\% \times 10 = 607,10$

#### 4.2.2. 1st and 2nd day of work accident occur in different months

##### Scenario:

The partially-retired pensioner has a work accident from 31.01.2016 to 10.03.2016, with a daily regulatory base of EUR 80,95.

##### Solution:

Create two entries in infotype 2001 (do not link the entries):

Subtype	From	To	Comment
2000	31.01.2016	31.01.2016	Day of the accident
9300	01.02.2016	10.03.2016	Remaining days after the accident

The BRD is not calculated in the payroll for January. Perform the manual calculation of the BRD and set the **base reguladora manual** in infotype 15:

Wage type	Amount	Date	Comment
/3M0	80,95	01.02.2016	Start date of the entry with subtype 9300 in infotype 2001
/3M1	80,95	01.02.2016	Start date of the entry with subtype 9300 in infotype 2001

##### Payroll result:

Period	Wage type	Number of days	Amount	Comment
February	/302	29	2.347,55	
	/303	29	2.347,55	
	/3P7	29	2.347,55	
	/3P8	29	2.347,55	
	/3P3	29	1.760,59	$80,95 \times 75\% \times 29 = 1.760,59$
March	/302	10	809,50	
	/303	10	809,50	
	/3P7	10	809,50	
	/3P8	10	809,50	
	/3P3	10	607,10	$80,95 \times 75\% \times 10 = 607,10$

### 4.3. Relapse cases

#### 4.3.1. Common illness with relapse in the first 15 days

##### Scenario:

The partially-retired pensioner has a common illness from 05.01.2016 to 14.01.2016, with a daily regulatory base of EUR 80,95 and a relapse from 01.02.2016 to 20.02.2016.

##### Solution:

Create three entries in infotype 2001 (link the entries with the same subtype):

Subtype	From	To	P2001-KENN1	P2001-KENN2	Comment
1000	05.01.2016	14.01.2016	01	00	First 15 days of absence; link with same subtype
1000	01.02.2016	05.02.2016	00	01	First 15 days of absence; link with same subtype
9200	06.02.2016	20.02.2016	00	00	From 16th to last day of absence; do not link with other entries

The 1st and 16th days of the absence occur in different months. After you run the payroll for January, check the BRD that was calculated in

order to set the **base reguladora manual** in infotype 0015:

Wage type	Amount	Date	Comment
/3M0	80,95	06.02.2016	Start date of the entry with subtype 9200 in infotype 2001
/3M1	80,95	06.02.2016	Start date of the entry with subtype 9200 in infotype 2001

Payroll result:

Period	Wage type	Number of days	Amount	Comment
January	/3P7	10	809,50	First 15 days of absence
	/3P8	10	809,50	First 15 days of absence
February	/302	15	1.214,25	
	/303	15	1.214,25	
	/3P7	05	404,75	First 15 days of absence
	/3P7	15	1.214,25	Remaining days
	/3P8	05	404,75	First 15 days of absence
	/3P8	15	1.214,25	Remaining days
	/3P3	15	849,95	$80,95 \times 60\% \times 05 = 242,85 +$ $80,95 \times 75\% \times 10 = 607,10$

#### 4.3.2. Common illness with multiple relapses after the 15th day

Scenario:

The partially-retired pensioner has a common illness from 05.01.2016 to 19.01.2016, with a daily regulatory base of EUR 80,95 and multiple relapses:

- From 05.02.2016 to 05.02.2016
- From 10.02.2016 to 10.02.2016
- From 15.02.2016 to 15.02.2016
- From 01.03.2016 to 10.03.2016

Solution:

Create five entries in infotype 2001 (link the entries with the same subtype):

Subtype	From	To	P2001-KENN1	P2001-KENN2	Comment
1000	05.01.2016	19.01.2016	00	00	First 15 days of absence; do not link with other entries
9200	05.02.2016	05.02.2016	01	00	From 16th to last day of absence; link with same subtype
9200	10.02.2016	10.02.2016	00	01	From 16th to last day of absence; link with same subtype
9200	15.02.2016	15.02.2016	00	01	From 16th to last day of absence; link with same subtype
9200	01.03.2016	10.03.2016	00	01	From 16th to last day of absence; link with same subtype

The 1st and 16th days of the absence occur in different months. After you run the payroll for January, check the BRD that was calculated in order to set the **base reguladora manual** in infotype 15 for all entries with subtype 9200:

Wage type	Amount	Date	Comment
/3M0	80,95	05.02.2016	Start date of the first entry with subtype 9200 in infotype 2001
/3M1	80,95	05.02.2016	Start date of the first entry with subtype 9200 in infotype 2001
/3M0	80,95	10.02.2016	Start date of the second entry with subtype 9200 in infotype 2001
/3M1	80,95	10.02.2016	Start date of the second entry with subtype 9200 in infotype 2001
/3M0	80,95	15.02.2016	Start date of the third entry with subtype 9200 in infotype 2001
/3M1	80,95	15.02.2016	Start date of the third entry with subtype 9200 in infotype 2001
/3M0	80,95	01.03.2016	Start date of the forth entry with subtype 9200 in infotype 2001
/3M1	80,95	01.03.2016	Start date of the forth entry with subtype 9200 in infotype 2001

Payroll result:

Period	Wage type	Number of days	Amount	Comment
January	/3P7	15	1.214,25	First 15 days of absence
	/3P8	15	1.214,25	First 15 days of absence
February	/302	3	242,85	
	/303	3	242,85	
	/3P7	3	242,85	Remaining days
	/3P8	3	242,85	Remaining days
	/3P3	1	48,57	$80,95 \times 60\% \times 1 = 48,57$
	/3P3	1	48,57	$80,95 \times 60\% \times 1 = 48,57$
	/3P3	1	48,57	$80,95 \times 60\% \times 1 = 48,57$



March	/302	10	809,50	
	/303	10	809,50	
	/3P7	10	809,50	Remaining days
	/3P8	10	809,50	Remaining days
	/3P3	10	582,82	80,95 x 60% x 2 = 97,14 + 80,95 x 75% x 8 = 485,68

You can find more information about the Note Assistant in SAP Service Marketplace, under [service.sap.com/note-assistant](https://service.sap.com/note-assistant).

VERSIONING	
1	Released for Customer
2	Changed note text. It is not necessary to reapply the note.

## Validity

Software Component	From Rel.	To Rel.	And Subsequent
SAP_HRCES	600	600	<input type="checkbox"/>
	604	604	<input type="checkbox"/>
	608	608	<input type="checkbox"/>

## References

### This document refers to:

#### SAP Notes (unidirectional)

2262287 [CALC: BAdI method called in the end of payroll function EBPI0](#)

1071282 [CONSULT: List of tags for Spain notes.](#)

167718 [CONSULT.: HRMS España - Novedades](#)