

2345417 - FAQ: SLD (Sistema de Liquidación Directa, Direct Payment System)

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Please find the original document at <https://launchpad.support.sap.com/#/notes/2345417>

Symptom

This is a list of frequently asked questions that relate to the SLD (sistema de liquidación directa, direct payment system).

Although every effort has been made to provide a thorough set of FAQs, this document is not exhaustive. If additional FAQs arise, this document will be updated to reflect the most current and accurate information.

Check that your questions are answered here, in SAP Notes, or in the existing product documentation before opening an incident to SAP. The existing product documentation includes system documentation (reports/transactions, customizing - SPRO, field help, messages, BADIs, payroll objects), and SAP Help Portal documentation (<http://help.sap.com/>).

In the Keywords section, you will find a glossary of terms in Spanish and English, to help you search through the questions and answers.

Note that several questions are about decisions made by Social Security, and SAP cannot be held responsible for these decisions.

General

1. Q. What is SLD?
2. Q. What is Cret@?
3. Q. How does SLD calculate intervals?
4. Q. How does the system report amounts that were included by CCC in the FAN file? For example, CA11 (otros conceptos, other concepts), CA12 (aportación a los servicios comunes, contribution to common services) CA20 (deducción por contingencias excluidas, deduction over excluded contingencies), or CA21 (deducción colaboración voluntaria enfermedades comunes y/o accidente no laboral, deduction for voluntary contributions to temporary disability and/or non-work-related incident).

Adjustments (Payroll, Days, Intervals)

1. Q. What's the calculation algorithm used by Social Security to define quotas, bonifications and reductions based on intervals?
2. Q. For an employee on the monthly contribution group, the system doesn't recognize the contribution base for worked days in the adjustment of an interval to 30 days. What should I do?

3. Q. How does the system carry out the adjustment of an interval to 30 days for employees on the daily contribution group?
4. Q. I need employees on the daily contribution group to contribute as a monthly employee in a specific area of my company, regardless the number of days of the month. What should I do?
5. Q. When should I create a payroll split and how does this affect intervals in SLD?
6. Q. The SLD: fichero de bases (RPC_PAYES_CRETA_BASES) report doesn't generate an interval required by Social Security, so the SLD bases file is rejected. How should I proceed?

Absences

1. Q. What happens to months that have 28, 29 and 31 days if the employee is on sick leave for one day?
2. Q. How to report non-taken vacation with worked days?
3. Q. How do contributions work when the employee is in part-time maternity leave?
4. Q. Are adjustments carried out in cases of employment regulation file (ERE) or unpaid absence (PSS) that last more than one day?
5. Q. In case an employee on the monthly contribution group reaches the maximum contribution limit, which bases correspond to each interval?
6. Q. When a partially-retired pensioner has a common illness that lasts more than 15 days, or a work accident how are company contributions calculated?
7. Q. An employee goes on maternity leave and, in the same month, another employee substitutes her. Then, the Social Security rejects the SLD bases file and claims the file should have three intervals:
 - One until the employee's maternity leave start date
 - One from the maternity leave start date to the day before the employee is substituted
 - One as of the day the employee is substituted

How should I proceed?

8. Q. An employee has an illness relapse, but the interval generated by the SLD: fichero de bases (RPC_PAYES_CRETA_BASES) report starts one day before or after the expected day. How should I proceed?
9. Q. How does the system generate the bases file for public sector employees with unpaid absence?

Environment

- Human Capital Management (HCM)
- SAP R/3
- SAP ERP Core Component
- SAP ERP
- SAP enhancement package for SAP ERP
- SAP enhancement package for SAP ERP, version for SAP HANA

Resolution

General

1. Q. What is SLD?

A. The direct payment system (sistema de liquidación directa, SLD, in Spanish) is an electronic system through which companies and the Spanish Social Security exchange files to level the databases of both parties, so that the social security actively runs the invoicing process instead of companies having to do so. You can find more information about SLD at the Social Security website, at http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Masinformacion/SistemaRed/ProyectoCreta/index.htm.

2. Q. What is Cret@?

A. Cret@ is the name of the project ran by the Social Security to create, develop, and roll out SLD to Spanish companies.

3. Q. How does SLD calculate intervals?

A. To generate the intervals correctly in the SLD: fichero de bases (RPC_PAYES_CRETA_BASES) report, there are some conditions you have to consider: see Knowledge Base Article [2150947](#).

4. Q. How does the system report amounts that were included by CCC in the FAN file? For example, CA11 (otros conceptos, other concepts), CA12 (aportación a los servicios comunes, contribution to common services), CA20 (deducción por contingencias excluidas, deduction over excluded contingencies), or CA21 (deducción colaboración voluntaria enfermedades comunes y/o accidente no laboral, deduction for voluntary contributions to temporary disability and/or non-work-related incident).

A. These are economic concepts that are calculated for each interval and reported as output information to the Social Security.

Adjustments (Payroll, Days, Intervals)

1. Q. What's the calculation algorithm used by Social Security to define quotas, bonifications and reductions based on intervals?

A. Calculations to define quotas, bonifications and reductions are made for each interval by economic concept. The relevant contribution type is applied, and the resulting quota is rounded to two decimals (euros and cents). In case of fixed-amount bonifications, amounts are daily (calculated by dividing the monthly amount by 30, then rounding them off), but they consider the monthly limit.

2. Q. For an employee on the monthly contribution group, the system doesn't recognize the contribution base for worked days in the adjustment of an interval to 30 days. What should I do?

A. Review your entries in the Generación del calendario personal (T5ECP) table. For more information, see Knowledge Base Article [2127563](#).

3. Q. How does the system carry out the adjustment of an interval to 30 days for employees on the daily contribution group?

A. The system doesn't carry out the days adjustment for employees on the daily contribution group, except when the Base mensual para grupo diario (COT30) payroll constant is active for these employees (see question 4 in this section).

4. Q. I need employees on the daily contribution group to contribute as a monthly employee in a specific area of my company, regardless the number of days of the month. What should I do?

A. Use the Trabajadores del mar: Registro canario (V_T5ES1) view to customize entries of the Base mensual para grupo diario (COT30) payroll constant by personnel area and personnel subarea. For more information, see Knowledge Base Article [2201952](#).

5. Q. When should I create a payroll split and how does this affect intervals in SLD?

A. Create a payroll split whenever there's a re-entry action, or any change in master data that causes changes to the contributions. For more information, see Knowledge Base Article [2150947](#).

6. Q. The SLD: fichero de bases (RPC_PAYES_CRETA_BASES) report doesn't generate an interval required by Social Security, so the SLD bases file is rejected. How should I proceed?

A. This can happen for two reasons:

- There are additional space characters in the entries of the Campos relevantes por aplicación (V_T77PAYES_RELAP) view. If this happens, remove the space characters.
- The SLD bases report unifies payroll results splits into one interval because the contribution conditions don't change between the two splits. However, the customizing in the V_T77PAYES_RELAP view is not enough to generate the interval. If this happens, use the Adaptar medidas y motivos para la Seguridad Social (V_T5E30) view.

For more information on how to remove the spaces and use the V_T5E30 view, see Knowledge Base Article [2225503](#).

Absences

1. Q. What happens to months that have 28, 29 and 31 days if the employee is on sick leave for one day?

A. Whenever you adjust the number of days in a month, this means having more or less days in a month. For example:

- 31 days month: 30 worked days, 0 days on sick leave.
- 31 days month: 29 worked days, 1 day on sick leave.
- 29 days month: 28 worked days, 2 days on sick leave.
- 28 days month: 27 worked days, 3 days on sick leave.

2. Q. How to report non-taken vacation with worked days?

A. Contribution for paid, non-taken vacation is calculated in a complementary settlement L13 that is independent of the L00 settlement in the month when the employment contract was terminated. In this case, in the L00 settlement of the termination month, it is mandatory that the company sends an L13 settlement, too. Each settlement should contain the following information:

- L00 settlement: intervals that correspond to the worked days periods.
- L13 settlement: intervals that correspond to the non-taken vacation during worked days.
If the vacation period lasts over a month, they must be informed in the L13 settlement and a different interval should be generated for each of the months.

If there is an overlap between worked days and non-taken vacation that was paid, each settlement should contain the following information:

- L00 settlement: intervals that correspond to the worked days periods.

- L13 settlement: intervals that correspond to the non-taken vacation during worked days, which may coincide with the same period in the L00 settlement.

For this settlement, the employee contributions refer to the payment received for the vacation.

Keep in mind that the contribution for both settlements can't exceed the maximum contribution limit in any of these cases.

3. Q. How do contributions work when the employee is in part-time maternity leave?

A. The system generates an interval (from-to dates) for the days in which the employee is on part-time maternity leave. For this interval, Social Security requests the contribution base per worked day and per part-time maternity leave non-worked day.

For the days adjustment, the system considers the employee as if she worked part-time.

4. Q. Are adjustments carried out in cases of employment regulation file (ERE) or unpaid absence (PSS) that last more than one day?

A. Neither ERE nor PSS are special situations, so the system behavior is to adjust the last interval that lasts more than one day.

5. Q. In case an employee on the monthly contribution group reaches the maximum contribution limit, which bases correspond to each interval?

A. This can happen in different situations. Let's see some of them.

IT and ERE

- 01-15: temporary disability (IT), 14 days
- 16-31: employment regulation file (ERE), 16 days

In special situations like IT, maternity leave, paternity leave, or risk during pregnancy or breast-feeding, the adjustment to 30 days is carried out in the last interval of one of these situations that takes lasts more than one day.

Worked days and ERE

- 01-15: worked days, 15 days
- 16-31: ERE, 15 days

The adjustment to 30 days is carried out in the last interval, not because it's an ERE interval, but because it's the last interval and it's not a special situation.

Worked days, ERE and PSS

- 01-10: worked days, 10 days
- 11-20: ERE, 10 days
- 21-31: PSS, 10 days

The adjustment to 30 days is carried out in the last interval.

Change of CCC

- 01-20: work on CCC 01, 20 days
- 21-31: work on CCC 01, 10 days

The system doesn't control maximum contribution bases per employee, but rather per employee and CCC, because they are different employment relationships.

Worked days and strike

- 01-20: worked days, 20 days
- 21: strike, no days
- 22-31: worked days, 10 days

The system considers this as 30 worked days on the maximum contribution limit.

6. Q. When a partially-retired pensioner has a common illness that lasts more than 15 days, or a work accident how are company contributions calculated?

A. For common illness, as of the 16th day of absence the behavior 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.

For work accidents, as of the day right after the work accident, the behavior 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.

For more information on how to make these changes in the system, see SAP Note [2262326](#).

7. Q. An employee goes on maternity leave and, in the same month, another employee substitutes her. Then, the Social Security rejects the SLD bases file and claims the file should have three intervals:

- One until the employee's maternity leave start date
- One from the maternity leave start date to the day before the employee is substituted
- One as of the day the employee is substituted

How should I proceed?

A. Enter the maternity substitution in the system. For more information on how to do this, see Knowledge Base Article [2231122](#).

8. Q. An employee has an illness relapse, but the interval generated by the SLD: fichero de bases (RPC_PAYES_CRETA_BASES) report starts one day before or after the expected day. How should I proceed?

A. Customize the Primer día de recaída AT/EP (SREAT) situation in the Asignación de opciones a situaciones (V_T5EU3) view. For more information on how to do this, see Knowledge Base Article [2248193](#).

9. Q. How does the system generate the bases file for public sector employees with unpaid absence?

A. The SLD: fichero de bases (RPC_PAYES_CRETA_BASES) report processes the absence as 'O0', and generates an interval with the 509 concept.

Keywords

A tiempo parcial = part-time

Accidente laboral = work accident

Baja por enfermedad = sick leave

Baja por maternidad = maternity leave

Base de cotización = contribution base

Bonificación de cuantía fija = fixed-amount bonification

Cotización = contribution

Días trabajados = worked days

Empleado diario de cotización mensual = employee on the daily contribution group

Enfermedad común = common illness

Expediente de regulación de empleo (ERE) = Employment regulation file (ERE)

Fichero de bases = bases file

Huelga = strike

Incapacidad temporal (IT) = temporary disability (IT)

Jubilado parcial = partially-retired pensioner

Permiso sin sueldo (PSS) = unpaid absence (PSS)

Recaída = relapse

Sistema de liquidación directa (SLD) = direct payment system (SLD)

Split de nómina = payroll split

Tramo = interval

Vacaciones no disfrutadas = non-taken vacation