

SAP Intercompany Matching and Reconciliation (ICMR) Advance Configuration Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. How does ICMR support external audits?**
 - A. By providing random transaction reports**
 - B. By offering detailed financial forecasts**
 - C. By providing transparent documentation of transactions**
 - D. By maintaining physical records of all transactions**

- 2. How does SAP ICMR support multi-currency transactions in reconciliation?**
 - A. By providing only local currency reporting**
 - B. Through manual currency conversion processes**
 - C. With currency conversion functionalities**
 - D. By limiting transactions to a single currency**

- 3. Which statement best describes intercompany pricing policies?**
 - A. They only apply to parent companies**
 - B. They control pricing transactions between subsidiaries**
 - C. They are only relevant for external sales**
 - D. They are unnecessary for internal audits**

- 4. Which module in SAP is primarily used for managing intercompany transactions?**
 - A. SAP Supply Chain Management (SCM)**
 - B. SAP Financial Accounting (FI) module**
 - C. SAP Customer Relationship Management (CRM)**
 - D. SAP Sales and Distribution (SD)**

- 5. What is a "Matching Document" in the context of ICMR?**
 - A. A report detailing financial summaries**
 - B. A record of unmatched intercompany transactions**
 - C. A document capturing details of matched transactions**
 - D. A list of intercompany employees**

- 6. What IMG activity controls trading partner settings in SAP?**
- A. SPRO → Cross-Company Code Settings**
 - B. FS00 (GL Master)**
 - C. FB02 (Change FI Document)**
 - D. FINS_C_ICR_01**
- 7. What does 'Matching' refer to in the context of ICMR?**
- A. The process of performing quarterly reconciliations**
 - B. The process of comparing intercompany transactions to identify discrepancies**
 - C. The identification of financial partners across companies**
 - D. The assignment of budgets across different segments**
- 8. Which tool configures document type mapping for ICMR?**
- A. SPRO → Define Document Types (T-Code OBA7)**
 - B. F3072 (Manage Matching Rules)**
 - C. SWDD (Workflow Configuration)**
 - D. Manage Assignments**
- 9. Which configuration option is crucial for cross-ledger matching?**
- A. Ledger Filter**
 - B. Matching Method**
 - C. Crossledger Algorithm**
 - D. Intercompany Ledger Setup**
- 10. What is the name of the table that stores integration IDs for matching runs?**
- A. FINS_ICR_RUN_ID**
 - B. ACDOCA_TABLE**
 - C. FINS_MATCH_ID**
 - D. RUN_INTEGRATION_ID**

Answers

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1. C
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. How does ICMR support external audits?

- A. By providing random transaction reports
- B. By offering detailed financial forecasts
- C. By providing transparent documentation of transactions**
- D. By maintaining physical records of all transactions

ICMR supports external audits primarily through the provision of transparent documentation of transactions. This transparency enables auditors to efficiently review and verify intercompany transactions. By ensuring comprehensive documentation, organizations can easily demonstrate compliance with financial reporting standards and regulations during an audit. It allows for traceable and easily accessible records, making the auditor's job simpler and more effective in ensuring that all transactions are accurate and properly accounted for. In contrast, while random transaction reports and financial forecasts may provide insights into company performance, they do not offer the level of detail or accuracy required for auditing purposes. Maintaining physical records, although valuable in some contexts, does not enhance the transparency and ease of access afforded by digital documentation systems inherent in ICMR. Thus, the clarity and detail associated with transaction documentation directly support the objectives of an external audit.

2. How does SAP ICMR support multi-currency transactions in reconciliation?

- A. By providing only local currency reporting
- B. Through manual currency conversion processes
- C. With currency conversion functionalities**
- D. By limiting transactions to a single currency

The functionality of SAP Intercompany Matching and Reconciliation (ICMR) supports multi-currency transactions effectively through robust currency conversion functionalities. This capability allows the system to handle various currencies seamlessly, enabling accurate reconciliation between different entities that may operate in distinct currencies. In practical terms, this means that when transactions occur in different currencies, SAP ICMR can automatically convert those amounts into a common reporting currency based on predefined exchange rates. This automation minimizes the risk of errors and ensures that all entities can reconcile their accounts accurately, regardless of the currency in which they transact. The system not only facilitates these conversions but also updates exchange rates regularly, ensuring that the data used for reconciliation is current and reflective of the market conditions. This comprehensive support for multi-currency transactions is essential for organizations operating globally, where currency variations are commonplace. The options that suggest limitations, such as providing only local currency reporting, relying on manual currency conversion, or restricting transactions to a single currency, do not align with the enhanced capabilities of SAP ICMR. The effective handling of multiple currencies is critical in today's interconnected business environment, underscoring the importance of the system's automated currency conversion functionalities.

3. Which statement best describes intercompany pricing policies?

- A. They only apply to parent companies
- B. They control pricing transactions between subsidiaries**
- C. They are only relevant for external sales
- D. They are unnecessary for internal audits

The choice that best describes intercompany pricing policies is that they control pricing transactions between subsidiaries. Intercompany pricing policies are essential for ensuring that transactions between different entities within the same organization—such as various subsidiaries—are conducted at appropriate and compliant pricing levels. These policies help maintain consistent pricing frameworks that adhere to regulations and financial standards, facilitating accurate financial reporting and tax compliance across different jurisdictions where the subsidiaries operate. In implementing intercompany pricing policies, companies can effectively manage transfer pricing issues, which is crucial for regulatory compliance, particularly in multinational operations. This approach allows companies to avoid potential tax penalties or issues related to pricing discrepancies among subsidiaries. Pricing policies are not confined to parent companies, as they significantly impact how subsidiaries transact with each other. Additionally, they are not limited to external sales, since their primary focus is on internal transactions between entities within the same corporate structure. They also play a role in internal audits to ensure that the pricing aligns with predefined benchmarks and standards, making them quite relevant for internal financial accuracy and compliance assessments.

4. Which module in SAP is primarily used for managing intercompany transactions?

- A. SAP Supply Chain Management (SCM)
- B. SAP Financial Accounting (FI) module**
- C. SAP Customer Relationship Management (CRM)
- D. SAP Sales and Distribution (SD)

The SAP Financial Accounting (FI) module is primarily used for managing intercompany transactions because it is designed to handle all financial transactions and records within an organization. This module includes accounts payable, accounts receivable, general ledger, and financial reporting functionalities, which are essential for tracking and reconciling intercompany balances and transactions accurately. FI enables organizations to manage different accounting entities and ensures compliance with financial regulations across jurisdictions. Through the use of intercompany accounting processes, companies can effectively process transactions between different subsidiaries or business units, facilitating accurate financial consolidation and reporting. In contrast, the other modules serve different core functionalities. SAP Supply Chain Management (SCM) focuses on logistics and supply chain processes, while SAP Customer Relationship Management (CRM) is oriented towards managing customer interactions and relationships. SAP Sales and Distribution (SD) deals mainly with the selling and distribution of goods and services. While these modules may contribute to the broader context of intercompany transactions, they do not specifically address the financial management aspect necessary for direct intercompany transaction oversight and reconciliation.

5. What is a "Matching Document" in the context of ICMR?

- A. A report detailing financial summaries
- B. A record of unmatched intercompany transactions
- C. A document capturing details of matched transactions**
- D. A list of intercompany employees

In the context of SAP Intercompany Matching and Reconciliation (ICMR), a "Matching Document" specifically refers to a document that captures the details of matched transactions between intercompany entities. This is essential in ensuring that the financial records of different companies within a corporate group align and that transactions have been accurately reported by each party involved. Matching documents serve to confirm that the amounts, currencies, and details such as invoice numbers and transaction dates are reconciled across the participating entities. By maintaining such documents, organizations can facilitate transparency, improve accuracy in reporting, and streamline their reconciliation processes, ultimately leading to a clearer financial picture at the group level. The functionality of creating matching documents ensures that each instance of intercompany transactions is accounted for, helping companies to manage discrepancies effectively and resolve any unmatched items that may arise during financial reporting. This understanding underscores the importance of matching documents as a critical component of the ICMR process, central to maintaining coherent financial relations within interconnected business units.

6. What IMG activity controls trading partner settings in SAP?

- A. SPRO → Cross-Company Code Settings**
- B. FS00 (GL Master)
- C. FB02 (Change FI Document)
- D. FINS_C_ICR_01

The answer is rooted in the configuration structure of SAP, specifically within the Implementation Guide (IMG). The IMG activity related to cross-company code settings plays a crucial role in defining how trading partner relationships are managed within the system. This activity allows organizations to configure the necessary parameters for intercompany transactions, including the establishment of trading partners and settings that govern the behavior of these transactions. Using the IMG path, users can navigate through various options to set up things like default settings for intercompany pricing, allocation methods, and integration with other modules, directly influencing how trading partners operate within the financial accounting processes. This foundational setup is vital as it ensures the accuracy and consistency of intercompany transactions, which can help organizations to streamline their financial reporting and reconciliation activities. The other options, while they play important roles in different contexts, do not specifically address the configuration of trading partner settings. The GL Master (referred to in one of the choices) pertains to the chart of accounts and general ledger accounts rather than intercompany trading partner configurations. The maintenance of FI documents and changes to transactions is important for accounting accuracy but does not set the foundational rules governing trading partner relationships within SAP's intercompany framework. Thus, the cross-company code settings provide the essential architecture necessary for managing these

7. What does 'Matching' refer to in the context of ICMR?

- A. The process of performing quarterly reconciliations
- B. The process of comparing intercompany transactions to identify discrepancies**
- C. The identification of financial partners across companies
- D. The assignment of budgets across different segments

'Matching' in the context of Intercompany Matching and Reconciliation (ICMR) specifically refers to the process of comparing intercompany transactions to identify discrepancies. This is a critical part of ensuring that financial records are accurately aligned across different entities within a corporate group. By systematically comparing the transactions recorded by different companies, organizations can detect variations, errors, or mismatches, which may arise due to timing differences, erroneous entries, or other factors. This process is integral to achieving a clear and accurate financial picture, as it helps in maintaining compliance with accounting standards and facilitates better financial reporting. Identifying discrepancies allows companies to resolve issues proactively, ensuring transparency and trust in intercompany transactions. The other choices do not encompass the true essence of 'Matching': performing quarterly reconciliations is a broader practice that occurs after matching is done; the identification of financial partners is a separate function related to establishing relationships rather than reconciling transactions; and assigning budgets is a planning activity not directly related to the process of matching and reconciling financial records.

8. Which tool configures document type mapping for ICMR?

- A. SPRO → Define Document Types (T-Code OBA7)**
- B. F3072 (Manage Matching Rules)
- C. SWDD (Workflow Configuration)
- D. Manage Assignments

The tool used to configure document type mapping for Intercompany Matching and Reconciliation (ICMR) is found in the SPRO transaction, specifically under the section where you define document types. This functionality is crucial because it dictates how different document types are processed in the ICMR framework, ensuring that matching rules can effectively recognize and align intercompany transactions. Using the transaction code OBA7, users can set up various document types to be used in the financial reconciliation process. This mapping is fundamental to the automation and accuracy of intercompany reconciliations, as it allows the system to differentiate between types of transactions and apply the appropriate matching logic. F3072, which relates to managing matching rules, plays a different role by defining how the actual matching of transactions occurs, but it does not deal with the critical task of mapping the document types themselves. Similarly, SWDD is dedicated to workflow configuration and does not encompass the specific functionality required for document type mapping. "Manage Assignments" would likely relate to assigning various parameters or entities but does not focus specifically on document type configuration. Overall, the correct answer is that document type mapping is configured using the tools provided in SPRO, specifically through the transaction code OBA7, which is essential for ensuring proper

9. Which configuration option is crucial for cross-ledger matching?

A. Ledger Filter

B. Matching Method

C. Crossledger Algorithm

D. Intercompany Ledger Setup

The crucial configuration option for cross-ledger matching is the ledger filter. This setting allows the system to specify which ledgers should be considered during the matching process. By filtering out unnecessary ledgers, the ledger filter helps to streamline the matching operations, ensuring that only relevant data across different ledgers is reviewed for potential matches. This is particularly important in intercompany transactions where discrepancies might arise across various accounting entities and ledger configurations. The effective use of a ledger filter enhances accuracy in the reconciliation process, as it focuses on the pertinent ledgers, thus minimizing the potential for mismatches or overlooking valid matches due to excessive data. This targeted approach is essential for achieving efficiency in cross-ledger matching, which involves comparing entries across different ledgers to ensure consistency in intercompany transactions.

10. What is the name of the table that stores integration IDs for matching runs?

A. FINS_ICR_RUN_ID

B. ACDOCA_TABLE

C. FINS_MATCH_ID

D. RUN_INTEGRATION_ID

The table that stores integration IDs for matching runs is named FINS_ICR_RUN_ID. This specific table plays a crucial role in the context of SAP Intercompany Matching and Reconciliation, as it is designated to hold unique identifiers assigned during the matching run process. These integration IDs are essential for tracking and managing the various runs that the system performs, ensuring that all intercompany transactions are reconciled properly and facilitating effective auditing. Understanding the function of the FINS_ICR_RUN_ID table is key in the overall workflow of intercompany reconciliation within SAP systems, as it provides the necessary linkage between transactions and their respective reconciliation runs. Other related tables, such as those mentioned in the other choices, serve different purposes within the SAP data model and do not specifically handle matching run IDs in the same manner.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://sopicmradvconfig.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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