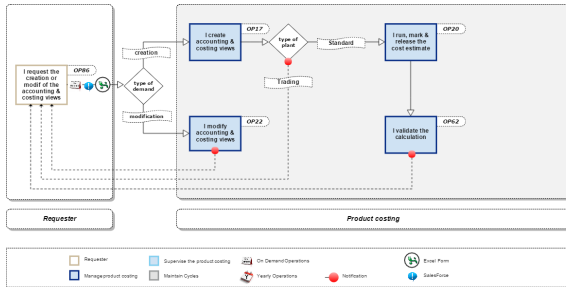


# I create the Costing & Accounting views

Process: **Product Costing**

Responsibility area: **Manage product costing**



Scope

WW

Frequency

On Demand

References

- [Material - Master Data](#)

Attachments

<< I create the Costing & Accounting views >>

## Guideline

### • WP2

I receive the form [Seamless Closing Project - RPA FICO Template V4.4](#)

1. It can be a material to be created in a trading plant (type = NDIR), in this case the material code won't be costed, you need to flag : "DO NOT COST"

STEP 1

Display the material master data of any code with MM03 and click on

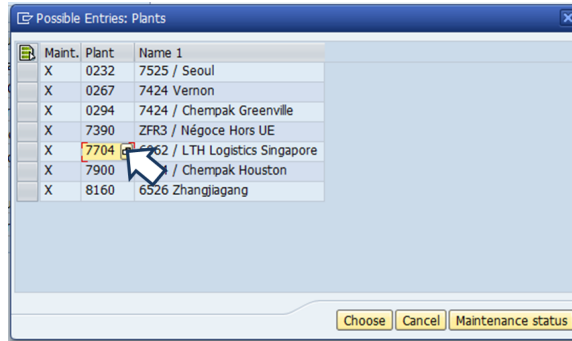
Org. Levels

STEP 2

Click on the button beside the plant code

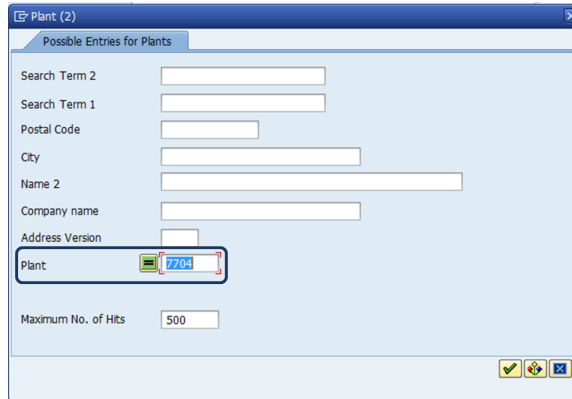
STEP 3

Click on the button beside any plant code



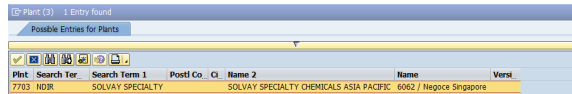
STEP 4

Fill possible entries depending on your need



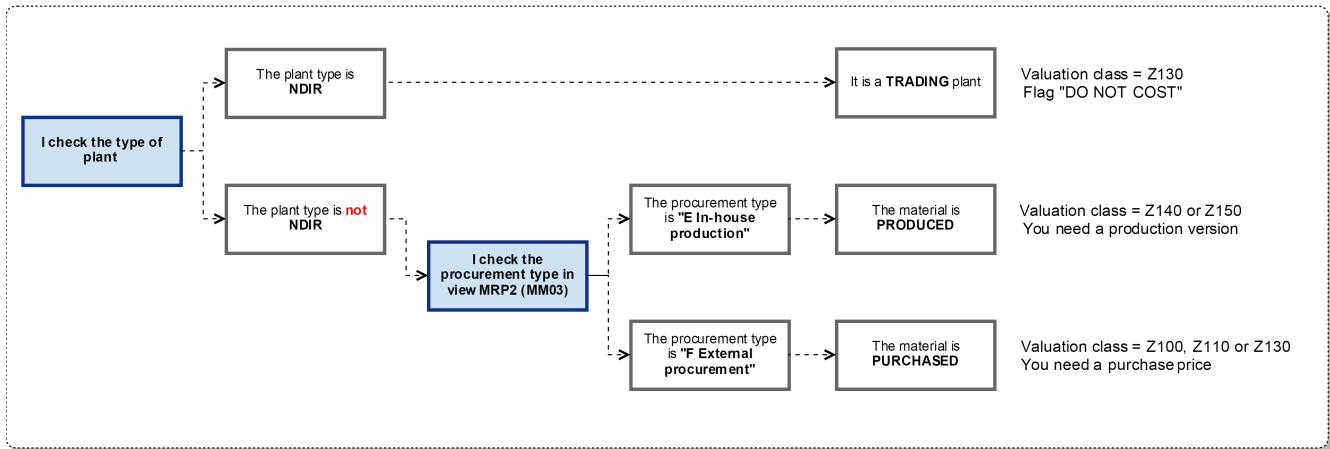
STEP 5

**i** The plant type of 7703 is **NDIR**



2. If the material is not created in a trading plant, it can be purchased or produced.

- It is produced when it has a procurement type "E" in the view MRP2: it can be a Semi-Finished product (valuation class = Z140) or a Finished product (valuation class = Z150). A production version is requested to create a produced material .
- It is purchased when it has a procurement type "F" in the view MRP2: it can be a Raw Material (valuation class = Z100), a packaging (valuation class = Z110) or a trading goods (valuation class = Z130). Trading goods are usually produced in another plant of the group. In this case the controller can request the use of a SpecProcurem Costing (in view costing 2) to identify the origin of the product. A purchase price is requested to create a purchased material.



Ensure that the form provided by requester is consistent with core rules.

- i** All companies in WP1 (excluding Chile, Korea & Brazil) are not using Material ledger
- All companies in PF1 & Brazilian & Chilean & Korean companies in WP1 are using material ledger

**Display Material 77953 (/Finished pdt & RM & SF)**

Additional Data   Org. Levels

Quality management   Accounting 1   Accounting 2   Costing 1

Material: 77953   UETOL BULK  
Plant: 7681   ZFR3 St. Fons

**General data**

Base Unit of Measure: KG kg   Valuation Category:   
 Currency: EUR   Current period: 09 2015  
 Division: UG   Price determ.:   ML act.

**Current valuation**

Valuation Class: **1** Z130  
 VC: Sales order stk:    Proj. stk val. class:   
 Price Control: **2** S   Price Unit: **4** 1,000  
 Moving price: **3** 0.00   Standard price: 4,940.90  
 Total Stock: 0   Total Value: 0.00  
 Valuated Un  
 Future price: 0.00   Valid from:   
 Previous price: 4,830.62   Last price change: 01.07.2015

Previous period/year   Std cost estimate

**i** **Definition**

The valuation class has the following functions:

- Allows the stock values of materials of the same material type to be posted to different G/L accounts.
- Allows the stock values of materials of different material types to be posted to the same G/L account.
- Determines together with other factors the G/L accounts updated for a valuation-relevant transaction (such as a goods movement).

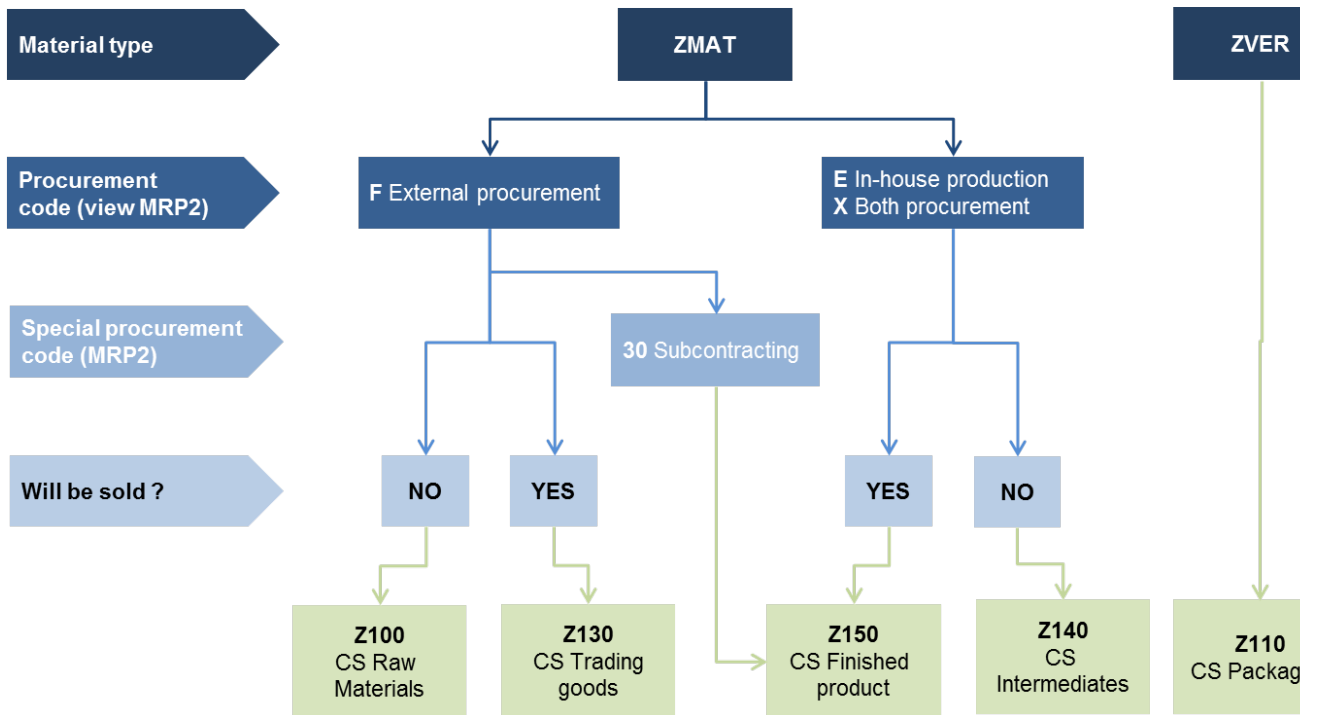
**!** The valuation class cannot be easily changed if the material code has inventory and open orders associated with it. If the valuation class needs to be changed after inventory movements then an UR needs to be raised.

**i** In WP1, the valuation class depends on the type of material

Code	Description	Material type	Definition
Z100	CS Raw materials	ZMAT	Material not sold but used for the production of a finished product
Z110	CS Packaging	ZVER	Packaging.
Z130	CS Trading goods	ZMAT	Material purchased but not used in the production
Z140	CS Intermediates	ZMAT	Material produced but usually not be sold
Z150	CS Finished product	ZMAT	Material produced and can be sold

## Decision tree

It is a general principle but local rules can replace it



### **i** Definition

Indicates the price control used to value the stock of a material. You have the following options:

- Standard price => Code S
- Moving average price => Code V


		S	V
Asia	KR	Valuation class Z130, Z140 & Z150	Raw Materials (Z100 & Z110)
	CN	All except the split valuation in plants 0223 & 0224	Plants 0223 & 0224: RM with a split valuation
	IN, SG, NZ, JP	All	Never
Europe		All	Never
North America		All	Never
Latin America		Valuation class Z130, Z140 & Z150	Raw Materials (Z100 & Z110)

 **Definition**

The system calculates the moving average price automatically by dividing the material value in the stock account by the total of all storage location stocks in the plant concerned. It changes the price with each valuation-relevant movement.

The field "Moving Price" or the field "Per. unit price" can only be updated manually in 2 cases:

- for the creation of the view Accounting 1 of a Raw Material, Packaging or Trading goods (Z100, Z110, Z130). The price is provided by PtP.
- when there is a mistake in the calculation of the Moving price (it can come from an incorrect price in a purchase order). In this case the modification must be justified and will be controlled by the [IAC 01.02](#)

 The field is never updated manually when the material code is produced & in material ledger plants

 **Definition**

Number of units to which the price refers.

Usually it is 1 000 except when there is a request to have another lot size.

**Display Material 36761 (Z707-Chemicals Intermed.)**

Additional Data   Org. Levels

Plant data / stor. 2   **Accounting 1**   Accounting 2   Costing 1

Material: 36761   JOCOLOK @INT  
 Plant: OSF   SLV-KR / ONSAN ULSAN

Period 009.2015   Period 008.2015   Period 012.2014   Future costing run

**General Valuation Data**

Total Stock: 0,000   Base Unit: KG kg  
 Division: B3   **7**   Valuation Cat.:  
 Valuation Class: **1**   Z053    Valuated Un  
 VC: Sale Ord. Stk:   **2**    ML act.   **Mat. Price Analysis**  
 Project Stock VC:   **3**   Price Determ.: 3 Single-/Multilevel

**Prices and values**

Currency: KRW  
 Company code currency

Standard Price: 3.053.249  
 Per. unit price: **4**   3.050.224  
 Price Unit: **5**   1.000  
 Prc. Ctrl: **6**   S  
 Inventory Value: 0  
 Value/per.unit pr: 0

Future price: 0  
 Future price from:  
 Previous price: 3.479.771  
 Last price change: 01.01.2015   **Cost components**

**Definition**

The valuation class has the following functions:

- Allows the stock values of materials of the same material type to be posted to different G/L accounts.
- Allows the stock values of materials of different material types to be posted to the same G/L account.
- Determines together with other factors the G/L accounts updated for a valuation-relevant transaction (such as a goods movement).

**!** The valuation class cannot be easily changed if the material code has inventory and open orders associated with it. If the valuation class needs to be changed after inventory movements then an UR needs to be raised.

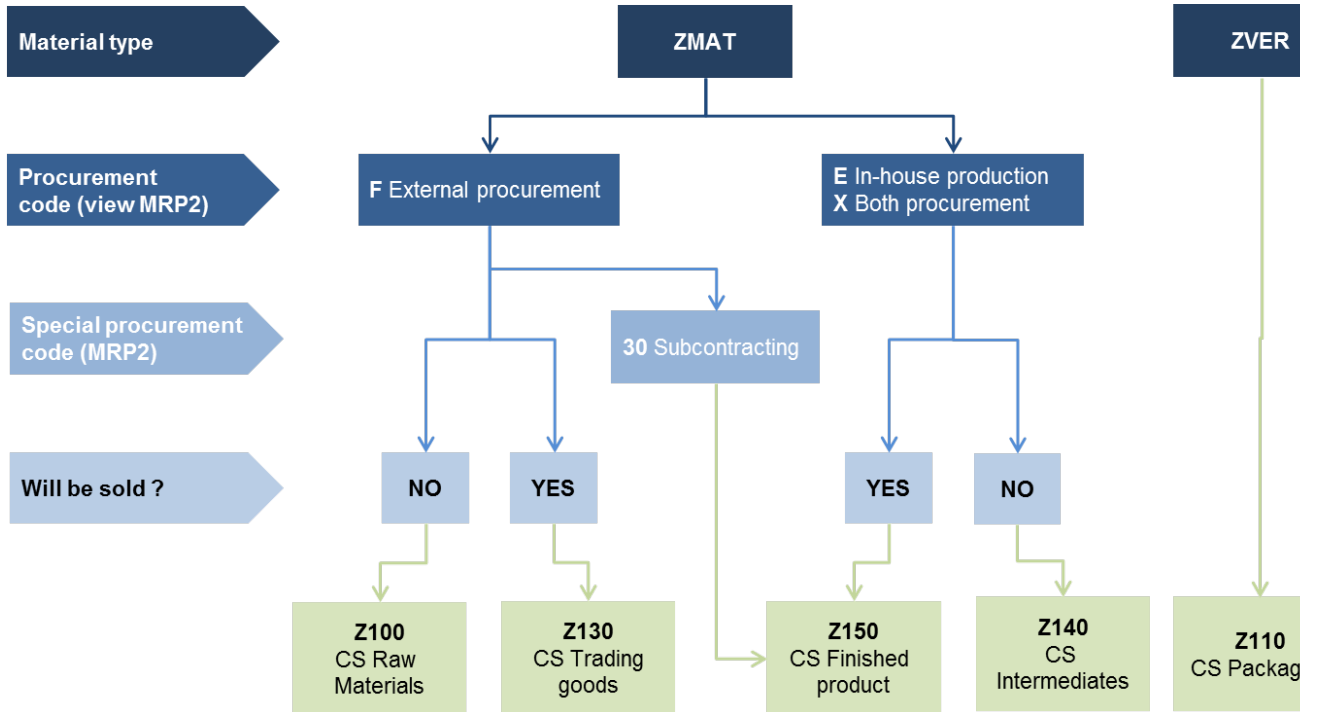
**i** In WP1, the valuation class depends on the type of material

Code	Description	Material type	Definition
Z100	CS Raw materials	ZMAT	Material not sold but used for the production of a finished product
Z110	CS Packaging	ZVER	Packaging.
Z130	CS Trading goods	ZMAT	Material purchased but not used in the production
Z140	CS Intermediates	ZMAT	Material produced but usually not be sold

Z150	CS Finished product	ZMAT	Material produced and can be sold
------	---------------------	------	-----------------------------------

## Decision tree

It is a general principle but local rules can replace it



### **i** Definition

Indicates whether material ledger valuation is active for the material.

The indicator is turned on if the material ledger is active

### **i** Definition

Specifies how the material price determination should proceed.

If the valuation class is Z100 or Z110	Price determination is <b>2</b> Transaction-Based always
If the valuation class is Z130, Z140 or Z150	Price determination is <b>3</b> Single-/Multilevel

### **i** Definition

The system calculates the moving average price automatically by dividing the material value in the stock account by the total of all storage location stocks in the plant concerned. It changes the price with each valuation-relevant movement.

The field "Moving Price" or the field "Per. unit price" can only updated manually in 2 cases:

- for the creation of the view Accounting 1 of a Raw Material, Packaging or Trading goods (Z100, Z110, Z130). The price is provided by PtP.

- when there is a mistake in the calculation of the Moving price (it can come from an incorrect price in a purchase order). In this case the modification must be justified and will be controlled by the [IAC 01.02](#)



The field is never updated manually when the material code is produced & in material ledger plants



### Definition

Number of units to which the price refers.

Usually it is 1 000 except when there is a request to have another lot size.



### Definition

Indicates the price control used to value the stock of a material. You have the following options:

- Standard price => Code S
- Moving average price => Code V

		S	V
Asia	KR	Valuation class Z130, Z140 & Z150	Raw Materials (Z100 & Z110)
	CN	All except the split valuation in plants 0223 & 0224	Plants 0223 & 0224: RM with a split valuation
	IN, SG, NZ, JP	All	Never
Europe		All	Never
North America		All	Never
Latin America		Valuation class Z130, Z140 & Z150	Raw Materials (Z100 & Z110)



### Definition

Determines whether stocks of the material are valued together or separately.

In WP1, leave it blank

**Display Material 77953 (/Finished pdt & RM & SF)**

Additional Data    Org. Levels

Accounting 1    **Accounting 2**    Costing 1    Costing 2    Plant st...

Material: 77953    UETOL BULK

Plant: 7681    ZFR3 St. Fons

**Determination of lowest value**

Tax price 1	0.00	Commercial price 1	<b>1</b> 0.00
Tax price 2	3,860.00	Commercial price 2	0.00
Tax price 3	4,372.78	Commercial price 3	0.00
Devaluation ind.	0	Price unit	1,000

**LIFO data**

LIFO/FIFO-relevant    LIFO pool

**i** Definition

The commercial price is used to replace the moving average price in the calculation of the semi-standard in certain circumstances.

The use of the commercial price is controlled in the frame of IAC 01.02

The screenshot shows the SAP 'Display Material' interface for material 36761. The 'Costing 1' tab is active. The 'General Data' section contains the following fields with red boxes and numbers:

- Base Unit of Measure: KG kg
- Do Not Cost:  (9)
- Origin group:
- Overhead Group:
- Plant-sp.matl status:  (6)
- Valid from:
- With Qty Structure:  (1)
- Material origin:  (2)
- Variance Key:  (3)
- Profit Center: F33NGAAAK2 (4)

The 'Quantity structure data' section contains the following fields with red boxes and numbers:

- Alternative BOM:
- Group:
- Task List Type:  (7)
- SpecProcurem Cost:  (7)
- Co-product:
- Fxd Price:
- Version Indicator:
- Production Version:  (8)
- BOM Usage:
- Group Counter:
- Costing Lot Size: 1.000,000 (5)

A 'Versions' button is located at the bottom of the 'Quantity structure data' section.

**i** Definition

This indicator determines whether the material is costed using costing with or without a quantity structure.

This indicator determines whether the material is costed using costing with or without a quantity structure. **Turn on the indicator**

**i** Definition

If this indicator is set, the material number will be written to the cost element itemization in the Controlling module.

**This indicator is always turned on.**

**i** Definition

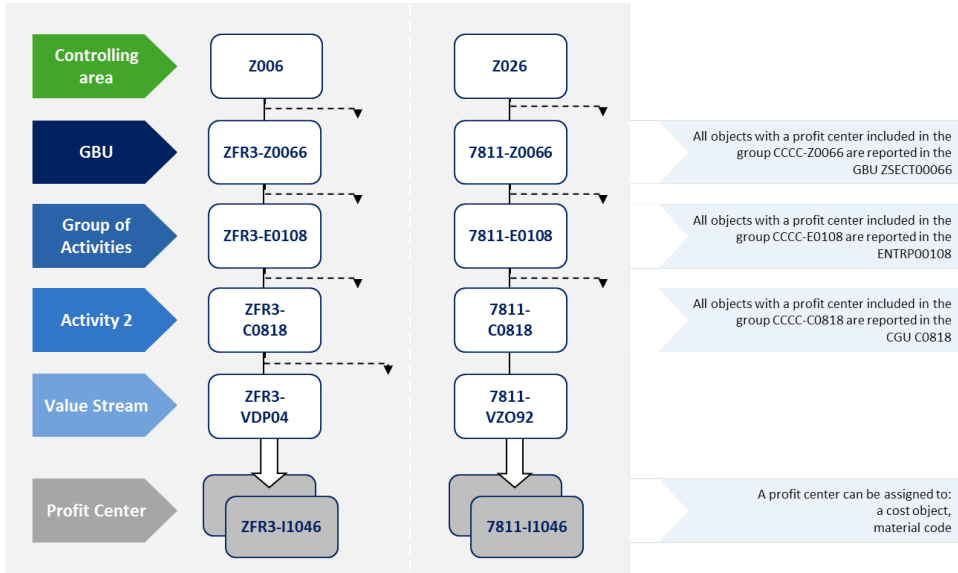
Variations are calculated for the orders for which a variance key has been entered.

The variance key to be entered is always **Z\_Z001**

The profit center of the material master data is used to:

1. Identity to which GBU the material belongs = The profit center used must be part of the profit centers hierarchy of the GBU
2. Calculate industrial indicators by value stream = The profit center used must be included in the corresponding value stream

**i** All profit centers must be attached to a node in the standard hierarchy  
In WP2, there is one standard hierarchy per Controlling Area. Its structure must follow the standard rule



**i** The profit center hierarchy can be displayed in SAP with:

- [KCH3 - Display profit center hierarchy](#)
- [WP2 - ZWFAI052 - Display profit centers](#)
- table ZWFAT186

**i** **Value stream**

The value stream (VS) is the lower level of the profit center hierarch in WP1 system, where the profit centers are assigned through the "Profit Ctr Group".

Historically, the value stream nodes in the profit center hierarchy were used for some Industrial reporting on specific production lines but currently this reporting level is no longer used, unless there's a justified request for it. Nevertheless, we need to maintain the value stream node at a standard level.

Most of the value stream codes are already defined for a certain GBU and geographical zone and just need to be extended to a particular company code. It has to be always checked before creating a new code.

**VALUE STREAM CODIFICATION in the profit center hierarchy:**

X	X	X	X	-	V	Z	Y	M	N
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**XXXX - Stands for the company code**

**V - Standard for all the VS codes**

**ZY - Is used to define a specific GBU code as follows (the currently active GBU's are the ones highlighted):**

•ZA for a VS under GBU ACETOW
•ZB for a VS under GBU PEROXIDES
•ZC for a VS under GBU COATIS
•ZD for a VS under GBU SODA ASH
•ZE for a VS under GBU ECO SERVICES
•ZF for a VS under GBU FIBRAS
•ZG for a VS under GBU ENG PLASTICS

•ZH for a VS under GBU SPECIAL CHEM
•ZI for a VS under GBU EMERGING BIOCHEMICALS
•ZJ for a VS under GBU TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS
•ZK for a VS under GBU COMPOSITES MATERIALS
•ZL for a VS under GBU SOLD ACTIVITIES (2003-2010)
•ZM for a VS under GBU SPECIALTY POLYMERS
•ZN for a VS under GBU NOVECARE
•ZO for a VS under GBU AROMA PERFORMANCE
•ZP for a VS under GBU POLYAMIDE & INTERMEDIATES
•ZQ for a VS under GBU Oil & Gas
•ZR for a VS under GBU CBS (former NON REPARTI RHODIA)
•ZS for a VS under GBU SILICA
•ZT for a VS under GBU RARE EARTH SYSTEMS
•ZY for a VS under GBU ENERGY

**M** - stands for the geographical zones, as follows:

EU: 0, 1, 2
NA: 3, 4
LA: 5, 6
AP: 7, 8
WW: 9

**N** - it's a serial number

**Note:** The value stream codes have to be included in table [ZWFAT187](#) to be able to define the related descriptions in several standard languages.

For this, the codification has to be converted to an 8 digit code as follows (some of the digits are already defined when establishing the VS node in the profit center hierarchy):

C	G	U	Z	Y	0	M	N
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**CGU** - Standard for all the standard VS codes

**ZY** - Is used to define a specific GBU code, as per list above

**0** - Always zero

**M** - stands for the geographical zones, as per list above

**N** - it's a serial number

Link to the old [WP2 Codification Value Streams Master \(OBSOLETE\)](#).

- Allocate variances = the last 4 digit of the profit center are equal to the last 4 digit of the IECRA where variances are posted in the P&L (process orders variances, PPV & Revaluation) (usually it is the last 4 digits of the non allocated IECRA of the GBU.

### **i** Definition

Lot size of the costed object (such as a material or sales order) used in the product cost estimate in the MRP view.

Usually it is 1 000 except when there is a request to have another lot size.

### **i** Definition

Indicates whether, for a specific plant, the material may be used

In WP1, there are 3 main status that can be used:

- **01** Blocked for procurement/whse => Mainly used in Brazil. Once accounting & costing views are created, before GBUs validation and the cost estimate is released.
- **Z0** Blocked for all => Used when the material code is not used anymore (it is obsolete)
- **Z1** Material creation in prog => Used when the creation is in progress (until the cost estimate is released)

The field remains empty once the cost estimate is released. The material code can be used.

**!** The field must always be filled until the cost estimate is released (except in trading plants) :

- With the status **Z1**
- or with the status **01** (used in Brazil)

The Special procurement key is used for the determination of:

Example of special procurement keys available in PF1:

#### 1. **Stock transfers (from one plant to another plant):**

The material is produced in another plant in the company code of the finished product, or in another company code (materials in other plants),

#### 2. **Subcontracting/Tolling (30):**

The material is provided by Syensco companies and is processed by an external supplier,

#### 3. **Phantom Assemblies:**

Represents a logical grouping of materials that is not produced as an assembly, yet is managed together,

#### 4. **Direct production:**

The material is delivered directly to stock without the semi finished products.

#### 5. **External Procurement (20):**

It is the process of procuring goods or services from external vendors.

Plant	ROAA
10	Consignment
20	External procurement
30	Subcontracting
40	Stock transfer (proc.from alter.plant)
45	Stock transfer from plant to MRP area
50	Phantom assembly
52	Direct production / collective order
60	Phantom in planning
70	ROAA ← ROA (Withdrawal From ROA)
80	Production in alternative plant
99	Blank
A7	Withdrawal from 713J
28	Withdrawal from ROAB

For some specific cases, the codification of special procurement key may differ from one system to another.

In general, the special procurement key is recurrently used for:

1. **Stock transfers** : The special procurement key is maintained in material master data whenever a product is transferred from one plant to another.
  - In **PF1**, the special procurement key is **only** maintained for transferences between plants of the **same company code**
  - In **WP1**, the special procurement key is maintained for transferences between plants of the **same and different companies**.

In case these rules are not followed accordingly, we may have some critical impacts in **Stock Margin Elimination** and **Integrated Contribution Margin** processes. **The special procurement key is a very important field for the determination of integrated cost, mainly in WP1 system.**

Example:

A material **1234** is produced in Plant **a** and then transferred to plant **b**

In the master data of the material code **1234** in plant b a code **"XX"** procurement from plant a" is entered in the field **SpecProcurem Costing**.

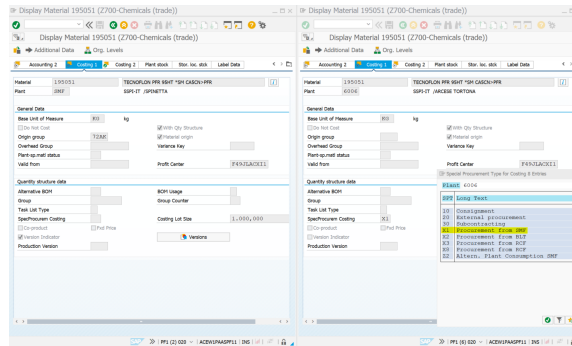


Example in SAP PF1:

Material code 195051 is produced in plant SMF and transferred to plant 6006 ( same legal entity 5835).

A SPK **X1** was created to link this flow.

Then, the cost estimate (and the costs split) of plant SMF will be reflected in plant 6006.

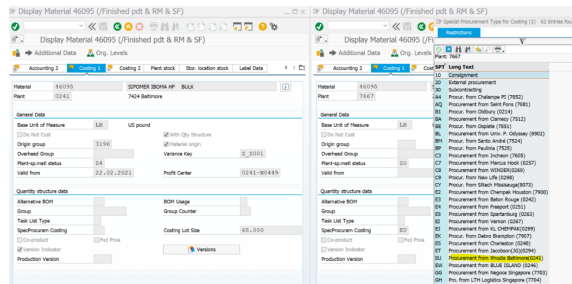


Example in SAP WP1 :

Material code 46095 is produced in plant 0241 and transferred to plant 7667 (different legal entities from company 7424 to ZFR3).

A SPK **EU** was created to link this flow.

Then, the cost estimate (and the costs split) of plant 0241 reflected in plant 7667.



**Instructions**

If the **special procurement key** does not exist, a request to IS CO Team needs to be raised. After, the RPA FICO Template needs to be prepared and sent to [SU MAC Data Management Team](#) for the updated of this field.

**The Special Procurement key is maintained in the Costing 1, but it can also be maintained by the supply chain in the view MRP2 .**

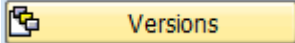
If there is no Special procurement type in the **Costing 1** of the material master data, the system will consider the Special procurement type in the **MRP** view. If you have different special procurement types in the **Costing 1 and MRP views**, the entry in the **Costing view is used** - For cost estimate purposes, for example.

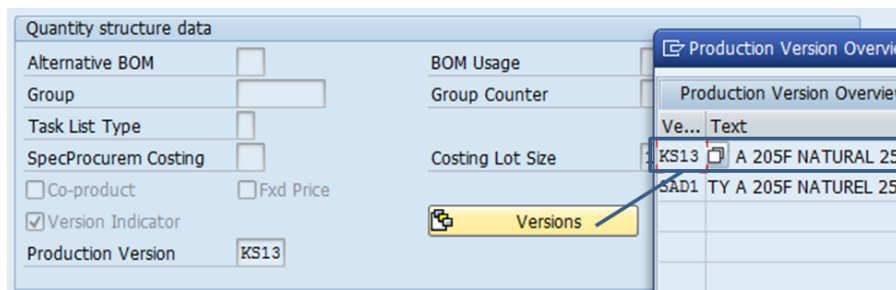
**i** **Definition**

Key that determines the production version which is used to determine the quantity structure for the cost estimate.

A production version is used to calculate the cost estimate when :

- the procurement type is **E** In-house production (MRP2 view)

Click on “Versions”  to display the list of existing production version. If there is no version available, the cost estimate cannot be calculated.



**i** **Definition**

Controls whether a cost estimate or a procurement alternative can be created for a material.

It can be selected in limited cases :

1. In a trading plant (=NDIR): [MM03 - Find the plant type in WP1](#)
2. When the cost estimate cannot be calculated anymore : For finished products with a production version using an asset that does not exist anymore (the cost center is locked and there is no more activity rates) but there is still an inventory.

**Display Material 77953 (/Finished pdt & RM & SF)**

Additional Data Org. Levels

Costing 1 Costing 2 Plant stock Stor. location stock Label Data

Material 77953 UJETOL BULK  
Plant 7681 ZFR3 St. Fons

**Standard Cost Estimate**

Cost Estimate	Future	Current	Previous
Period / Fiscal Year	0	7 2015	6 2015
Planned price	0.00 <b>1</b>	4,940.90	4,830.62
Standard price		4,940.90	

**Planned prices**

Planned price 1	0.00	Planned price date 1	
Planned price 2	0.00	Planned price date 2	
Planned price 3	0.00	Planned price date 3	

**Valuation Data**

Valuation Class	Z130	Valuation Category	
VC: Sales order stk		Proj. stk val. class	
Price Control	S	Current period	9 2015
Price Unit	1,000	Currency	EUR
Moving price	0.00	Standard price	4,940.90

**Definition**

Price calculated in a standard cost estimate that has been released.

When the costing view is created, the standard price must be calculated individually using the [CK11N - Create Material Cost Estimate](#) and released with the transaction [CK24 - Price update: Mark and Release Standard Price](#). This action is done with the operation [OP.020](#)

The standard price is updated on a monthly basis using with the costing run (t-code [CK40N - Costing run](#)). This action is done with the operation [P.021](#)

I do the calculation of the cost estimate [CK11N](#)

After approval from FRA or the requester, I do the marking and the release of the costing [CK24](#)

**• PF2**

I receive the form [Seamless Closing Project - RPA FICO Template V4.4](#)

1. It can be a material to be created in a trading plant (type = NDIR), in this case the material code won't be costed, you need to flag : "DO NOT COST"

**STEP 1**

Display the material master data of any code with MM03 and click on

**Org. Levels**

**Display Material 129227 (/Finished pdt & RM & SF)**

Additional Data Org. Levels

Quality management Accounting 1 Accounting 2 Costing 1 Cost...

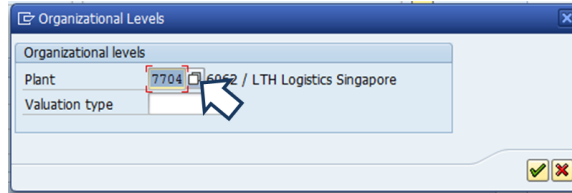
Material 129227 JAGUAR C 17 25KG VALVE BAG  
Plant 7704 6062 / LTH Logistics Singapore

**General data**

Base Unit of Measure	KG kg	Valuation Category	
Currency	SGD	Current period	09 2015
Division	ST	Price determ.	<input type="checkbox"/> ML act.

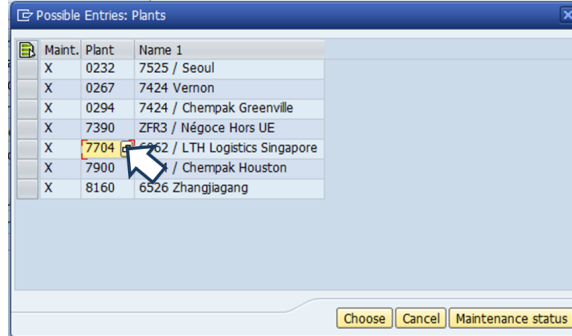
STEP 2

Click on the button beside the plant code



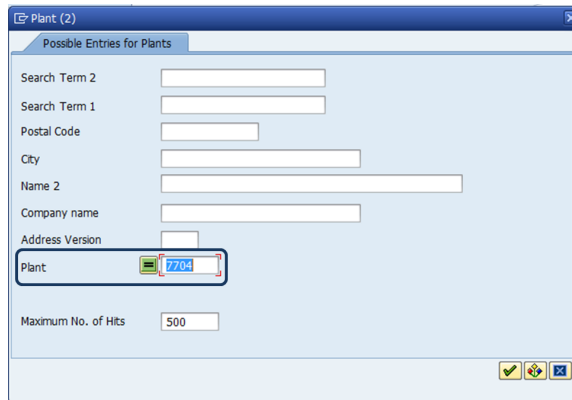
STEP 3

Click on the button beside any plant code



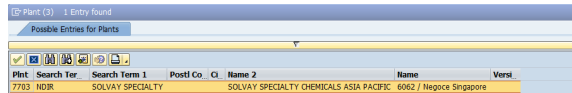
STEP 4

Fill possible entries depending on your need



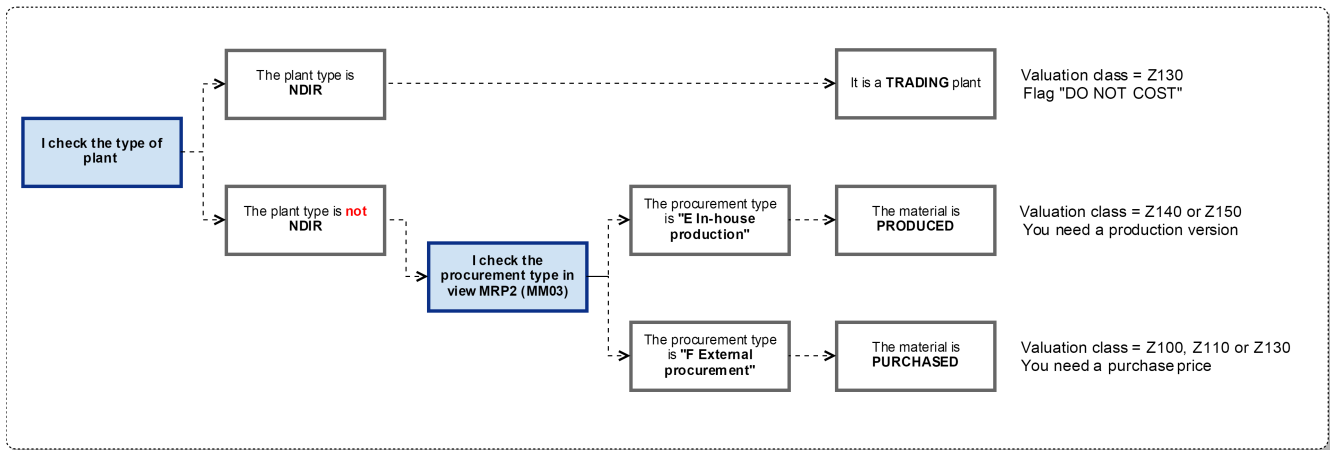
STEP 5

**i** The plant type of 7703 is NDIR



2. If the material is not created in a trading plant, it can be purchased or produced.

- It is produced when it has a procurement type "E" in the view MRP2: it can be a Semi-Finished product (valuation class = Z140) or a Finished product (valuation class = Z150). A production version is requested to create a produced material.
- It is purchased when it has a procurement type "F" in the view MRP2: it can be a Raw Material (valuation class = Z100), a packaging (valuation class = Z110) or a trading goods (valuation class = Z130). Trading goods are usually produced in another plant of the group. In this case the controller can request the use of a SpecProcurem Costing (in view costing 2) to identify the origin of the product. A purchase price is requested to create a purchased material.



Ensure that the form provided by requester is consistent with core rules.

- i** All companies in WP1 (excluding Chile, Korea & Brazil) are not using Material ledger
- All companies in PF1 & Brazilian & Chilean & Korean companies in WP1 are using material ledger

**Display Material 77953 (/Finished pdt & RM & SF)**

Material: 77953 UETOL BULK  
Plant: 7681 ZFR3 St. Fons

Accounting 1 | Accounting 2 | Costing 1

**General data**

Base Unit of Measure	KG kg	Valuation Category	
Currency	EUR	Current period	09 2015
Division	UG	Price determ.	<input type="checkbox"/> ML act.

**Current valuation**

Valuation Class	<b>1</b> Z130	Proj. stk val. class	
VC: Sales order stk		Price Unit	<b>4</b> 1,000
Price Control	<b>2</b> S	Standard price	4,940.90
Moving price	<b>3</b> 0.00	Total Value	0.00
Total Stock	0	<input type="checkbox"/> Valuated Un	
Future price	0.00	Valid from	
Previous price	4,830.62	Last price change	01.07.2015

Buttons: Previous period/year | Std cost estimate

**i Definition**

The valuation class has the following functions:

- Allows the stock values of materials of the same material type to be posted to different G/L accounts.
- Allows the stock values of materials of different material types to be posted to the same G/L account.
- Determines together with other factors the G/L accounts updated for a valuation-relevant transaction (such as a goods movement).

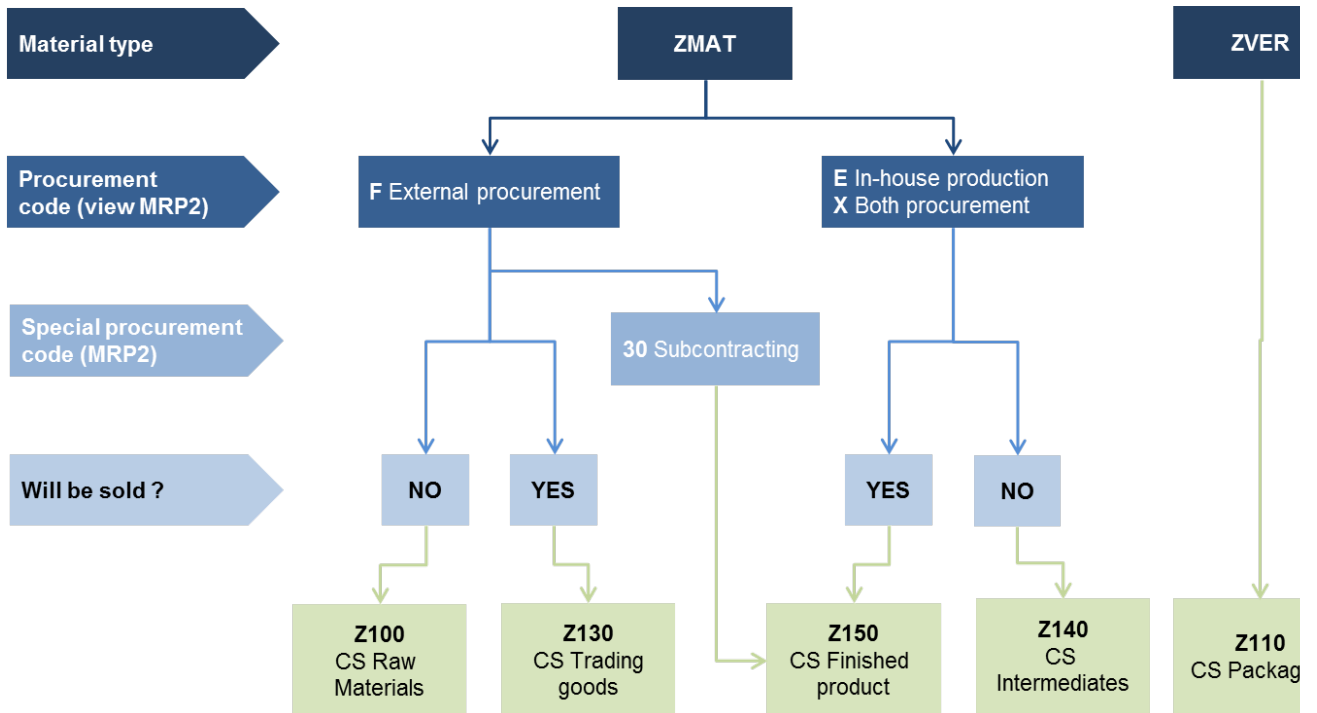
**!** The valuation class cannot be easily changed if the material code has inventory and open orders associated with it. If the valuation class needs to be changed after inventory movements then an UR needs to be raised.

**i** In WP1, the valuation class depends on the type of material

Code	Description	Material type	Definition
Z100	CS Raw materials	ZMAT	Material not sold but used for the production of a finished product
Z110	CS Packaging	ZVER	Packaging.
Z130	CS Trading goods	ZMAT	Material purchased but not used in the production
Z140	CS Intermediates	ZMAT	Material produced but usually not be sold
Z150	CS Finished product	ZMAT	Material produced and can be sold

## Decision tree

It is a general principle but local rules can replace it



### **i** Definition

Indicates the price control used to value the stock of a material. You have the following options:

- Standard price => Code S
- Moving average price => Code V

		S	V
Asia	KR	Valuation class Z130, Z140 & Z150	Raw Materials (Z100 & Z110)


	CN	All except the split valuation in plants 0223 & 0224	Plants 0223 & 0224: RM with a split valuation
	IN, SG, NZ, JP	All	Never
Europe		All	Never
North America		All	Never
Latin America		Valuation class Z130, Z140 & Z150	Raw Materials (Z100 & Z110)

 **Definition**

The system calculates the moving average price automatically by dividing the material value in the stock account by the total of all storage location stocks in the plant concerned. It changes the price with each valuation-relevant movement.

The field "Moving Price" or the field "Per. unit price" can only be updated manually in 2 cases:

- for the creation of the view Accounting 1 of a Raw Material, Packaging or Trading goods (Z100, Z110, Z130). The price is provided by PtP.
- when there is a mistake in the calculation of the Moving price (it can come from an incorrect price in a purchase order). In this case the modification must be justified and will be controlled by the [IAC 01.02](#)

 The field is never updated manually when the material code is produced & in material ledger plants

 **Definition**

Number of units to which the price refers.

Usually it is 1 000 except when there is a request to have another lot size.

**Display Material 36761 (Z707-Chemicals Intermed.)**

Additional Data Org. Levels

Plant data / stor. 2 Accounting 1 Accounting 2 Costing 1

Material 36761 JOCOLOK @INT  
Plant OSF SLV-KR /ONSAN ULSAN

Period 009.2015 Period 008.2015 Period 012.2014 Future costing run

**General Valuation Data**

Total Stock 0,000 Base Unit KG kg  
 Division B3 7 Valuation Cat.   
 Valuation Class 1 2053  Valuated Un  
 VC: Sale Ord. Stk  2  ML act. Mat. Price Analysis  
 Project Stock VC  3 Price Determ. 3 Single-/Multilevel

**Prices and values**

Currency KRW  
Company code currency

Standard Price 3.053.249  
 Per. unit price 4 3.050.224  
 Price Unit 5 1.000  
 Prc. Ctrl 6 S  
 Inventory Value 0  
 Value/per.unit pr 0

Future price 0  
 Future price from  
 Previous price 3.479.771  
 Last price change 01.01.2015

Cost components

**Definition**

The valuation class has the following functions:

- Allows the stock values of materials of the same material type to be posted to different G/L accounts.
- Allows the stock values of materials of different material types to be posted to the same G/L account.
- Determines together with other factors the G/L accounts updated for a valuation-relevant transaction (such as a goods movement).

**!** The valuation class cannot be easily changed if the material code has inventory and open orders associated with it. If the valuation class needs to be changed after inventory movements then an UR needs to be raised.

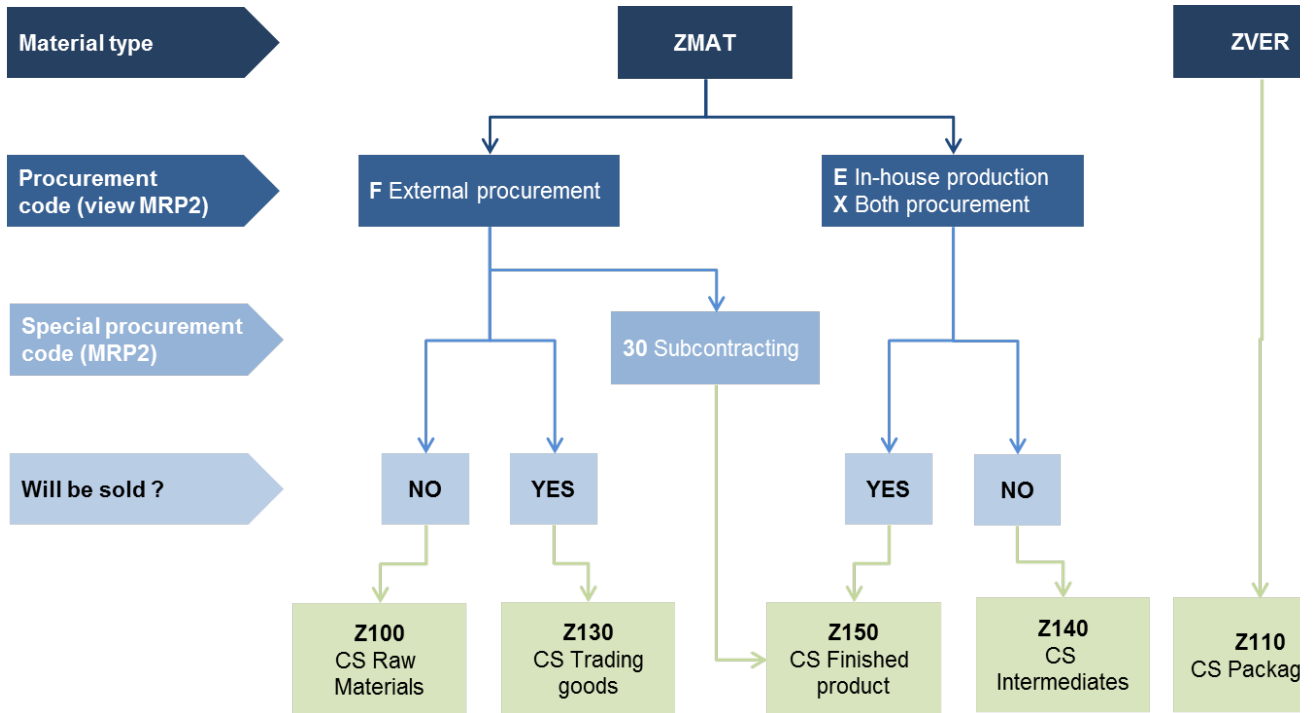
**i** In WP1, the valuation class depends on the type of material

Code	Description	Material type	Definition
Z100	CS Raw materials	ZMAT	Material not sold but used for the production of a finished product
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Z130	CS Trading goods	ZMAT	Material purchased but not used in the production
Z140	CS Intermediates	ZMAT	Material produced but usually not be sold

Z150	CS Finished product	ZMAT	Material produced and can be sold
------	---------------------	------	-----------------------------------

## Decision tree

It is a general principle but local rules can replace it



### **i** Definition

Indicates whether material ledger valuation is active for the material.

The indicator is turned on if the material ledger is active

### **i** Definition

Specifies how the material price determination should proceed.

If the valuation class is Z100 or Z110	Price determination is <b>2</b> Transaction-Based always
If the valuation class is Z130, Z140 or Z150	Price determination is <b>3</b> Single-/Multilevel

### **i** Definition

The system calculates the moving average price automatically by dividing the material value in the stock account by the total of all storage location stocks in the plant concerned. It changes the price with each valuation-relevant movement.

The field "Moving Price" or the field "Per. unit price" can only updated manually in 2 cases:

- for the creation of the view Accounting 1 of a Raw Material, Packaging or Trading goods (Z100, Z110, Z130). The price is provided by PtP.

- when there is a mistake in the calculation of the Moving price (it can come from an incorrect price in a purchase order). In this case the modification must be justified and will be controlled by the [IAC 01.02](#)



The field is never updated manually when the material code is produced & in material ledger plants



### Definition

Number of units to which the price refers.

Usually it is 1 000 except when there is a request to have another lot size.



### Definition

Indicates the price control used to value the stock of a material. You have the following options:

- Standard price => Code S
- Moving average price => Code V

		S	V
Asia	KR	Valuation class Z130, Z140 & Z150	Raw Materials (Z100 & Z110)
	CN	All except the split valuation in plants 0223 & 0224	Plants 0223 & 0224: RM with a split valuation
	IN, SG, NZ, JP	All	Never
Europe		All	Never
North America		All	Never
Latin America		Valuation class Z130, Z140 & Z150	Raw Materials (Z100 & Z110)



### Definition

Determines whether stocks of the material are valued together or separately.

In WP1, leave it blank

**Display Material 77953 (/Finished pdt & RM & SF)**

Additional Data    Org. Levels

Accounting 1    **Accounting 2**    Costing 1    Costing 2    Plant st...

Material: 77953    UETOL BULK

Plant: 7681    ZFR3 St. Fons

**Determination of lowest value**

Tax price 1	0.00	Commercial price 1	<b>1</b> 0.00
Tax price 2	3,860.00	Commercial price 2	0.00
Tax price 3	4,372.78	Commercial price 3	0.00
Devaluation ind.	0	Price unit	1,000

**LIFO data**

LIFO/FIFO-relevant    LIFO pool

**i** Definition

The commercial price is used to replace the moving average price in the calculation of the semi-standard in certain circumstances.

The use of the commercial price is controlled in the frame of IAC 01.02

The screenshot shows the SAP 'Display Material' interface for material 36761. The 'Costing 1' tab is active. The 'General Data' section contains the following fields with red boxes and numbers:

- Base Unit of Measure: KG kg
- Do Not Cost:  (9)
- Origin group:
- Overhead Group:
- Plant-sp.matl status:  (6)
- Valid from:
- With Qty Structure:  (1)
- Material origin:  (2)
- Variance Key:  (3)
- Profit Center: F33NGAAAK2 (4)

The 'Quantity structure data' section contains the following fields with red boxes and numbers:

- Alternative BOM:
- Group:
- Task List Type:  (7)
- SpecProcurem Cost:  (8)
- Co-product:
- Fxd Price:
- Version Indicator:
- Production Version:  (8)
- BOM Usage:
- Group Counter:
- Costing Lot Size: 1.000,000 (5)

A 'Versions' button is located at the bottom of the 'Quantity structure data' section.

**i** Definition

This indicator determines whether the material is costed using costing with or without a quantity structure.

This indicator determines whether the material is costed using costing with or without a quantity structure. **Turn on the indicator**

**i** Definition

If this indicator is set, the material number will be written to the cost element itemization in the Controlling module.

**This indicator is always turned on.**

**i** Definition

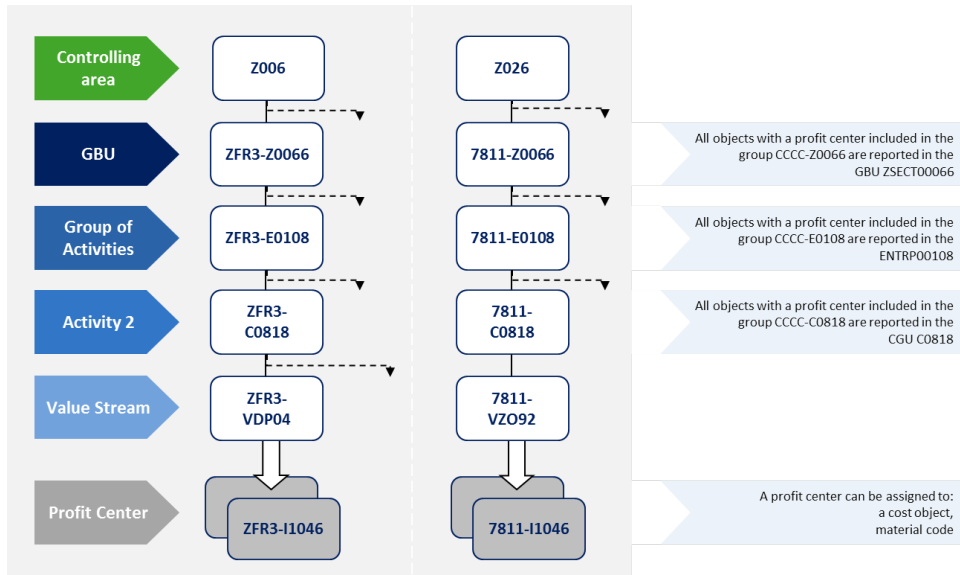
Variations are calculated for the orders for which a variance key has been entered.

The variance key to be entered is always **Z\_Z001**

The profit center of the material master data is used to:

1. Identity to which GBU the material belongs = The profit center used must be part of the profit centers hierarchy of the GBU
2. Calculate industrial indicators by value stream = The profit center used must be included in the corresponding value stream

**i** All profit centers must be attached to a node in the standard hierarchy  
In WP2, there is one standard hierarchy per Controlling Area. Its structure must follow the standard rule



**i** The profit center hierarchy can be displayed in SAP with:

- [KCH3 - Display profit center hierarchy](#)
- [WP2 - ZWFAI052 - Display profit centers](#)
- table ZWFAT186

**i** **Value stream**

The value stream (VS) is the lower level of the profit center hierarch in WP1 system, where the profit centers are assigned through the "Profit Ctr Group".

Historically, the value stream nodes in the profit center hierarchy were used for some Industrial reporting on specific production lines but currently this reporting level is no longer used, unless there's a justified request for it. Nevertheless, we need to maintain the value stream node at a standard level.

Most of the value stream codes are already defined for a certain GBU and geographical zone and just need to be extended to a particular company code. It has to be always checked before creating a new code.

**VALUE STREAM CODIFICATION in the profit center hierarchy:**

X	X	X	X	-	V	Z	Y	M	N
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**XXXX - Stands for the company code**

**V - Standard for all the VS codes**

**ZY - Is used to define a specific GBU code as follows (the currently active GBU's are the ones highlighted):**

•ZA for a VS under GBU ACETOW
•ZB for a VS under GBU PEROXIDES
•ZC for a VS under GBU COATIS
•ZD for a VS under GBU SODA ASH
•ZE for a VS under GBU ECO SERVICES
•ZF for a VS under GBU FIBRAS
•ZG for a VS under GBU ENG PLASTICS

•ZH for a VS under GBU SPECIAL CHEM
•ZI for a VS under GBU EMERGING BIOCHEMICALS
•ZJ for a VS under GBU TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS
•ZK for a VS under GBU COMPOSITES MATERIALS
•ZL for a VS under GBU SOLD ACTIVITIES (2003-2010)
•ZM for a VS under GBU SPECIALTY POLYMERS
•ZN for a VS under GBU NOVECARE
•ZO for a VS under GBU AROMA PERFORMANCE
•ZP for a VS under GBU POLYAMIDE & INTERMEDIATES
•ZQ for a VS under GBU Oil & Gas
•ZR for a VS under GBU CBS (former NON REPARTI RHODIA)
•ZS for a VS under GBU SILICA
•ZT for a VS under GBU RARE EARTH SYSTEMS
•ZY for a VS under GBU ENERGY

**M** - stands for the geographical zones, as follows:

EU: 0, 1, 2
NA: 3, 4
LA: 5, 6
AP: 7, 8
WW: 9

**N** - it's a serial number

**Note:** The value stream codes have to be included in table [ZWFAT187](#) to be able to define the related descriptions in several standard languages.

For this, the codification has to be converted to an 8 digit code as follows (some of the digits are already defined when establishing the VS node in the profit center hierarchy):

C	G	U	Z	Y	0	M	N
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**CGU** - Standard for all the standard VS codes

**ZY** - Is used to define a specific GBU code, as per list above

**0** - Always zero

**M** - stands for the geographical zones, as per list above

**N** - it's a serial number

Link to the old [WP2 Codification Value Streams Master \(OBSOLETE\)](#).

- Allocate variances = the last 4 digit of the profit center are equal to the last 4 digit of the IECRA where variances are posted in the P&L (process orders variances, PPV & Revaluation) (usually it is the last 4 digits of the non allocated IECRA of the GBU.

### **i** Definition

Lot size of the costed object (such as a material or sales order) used in the product cost estimate in the MRP view.

Usually it is 1 000 except when there is a request to have another lot size.

### **i** Definition

Indicates whether, for a specific plant, the material may be used

In WP1, there are 3 main status that can be used:

- **01** Blocked for procurement/whse => Mainly used in Brazil. Once accounting & costing views are created, before GBUs validation and the cost estimate is released.
- **Z0** Blocked for all => Used when the material code is not used anymore (it is obsolete)
- **Z1** Material creation in prog => Used when the creation is in progress (until the cost estimate is released)

The field remains empty once the cost estimate is released. The material code can be used.

**i** The field must always be filled until the cost estimate is released (except in trading plants) :

- With the status **Z1**
- or with the status **01** (used in Brazil)

The Special procurement key is used for the determination of:

Example of special procurement keys available in PF1:

#### 1. **Stock transfers (from one plant to another plant):**

The material is produced in another plant in the company code of the finished product, or in another company code (materials in other plants),

#### 2. **Subcontracting/Tolling (30):**

The material is provided by Syensqo companies and is processed by an external supplier,

#### 3. **Phantom Assemblies:**

Represents a logical grouping of materials that is not produced as an assembly, yet is managed together,

#### 4. **Direct production:**

The material is delivered directly to stock without the semi finished products.

#### 5. **External Procurement (20):**

It is the process of procuring goods or services from external vendors.

The screenshot shows the SAP Material Master display for material 31851. The 'Plant' field is set to ROAA. The 'Special Procurement Type for Costing 13 Entries' table is visible, with the 'SPT' field highlighted. The table lists various procurement types and their corresponding SPT values:

SPT	Long Text
10	Consignment
20	External procurement
30	Subcontracting
40	Stock transfer (proc.from alter.plant)
45	Stock transfer from plant to MRP area
50	Phantom assembly
52	Direct production / collective order
60	Phantom in planning
70	ROAA ← ROA (Withdrawal From ROA)
80	Production in alternative plant
99	Blank
AJ	Withdrawal from 713J
2B	Withdrawal from ROAB

For some specific cases, the codification of special procurement key may differ from one system to another.

In general, the special procurement key is recurrently used for:

1. **Stock transfers** : The special procurement key is maintained in material master data whenever a product is transferred from one plant to another.
  - In **PF1**, the special procurement key is **only** maintained for transferences between plants of the **same company code**
  - In **WP1**, the special procurement key is maintained for transferences between plants of the **same and different companies**.

In case these rules are not followed accordingly, we may have some critical impacts in **Stock Margin Elimination** and **Integrated Contribution Margin** processes. **The special procurement key is a very important field for the determination of integrated cost, mainly in WP1 system.**

Example:

A material **1234** is produced in Plant **a** and then transferred to plant **b**

In the master data of the material code **1234** in plant b a code **"XX"** procurement from plant a" is entered in the field **SpecProcurem Costing**.

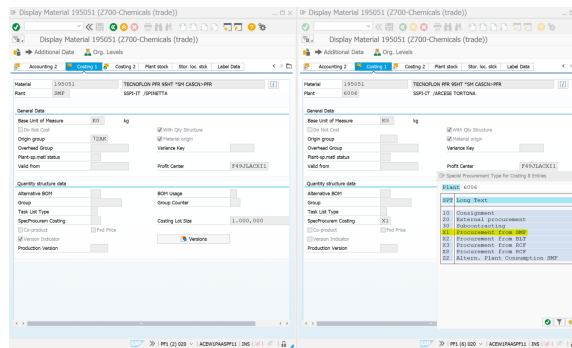


Example in SAP PF1:

Material code 195051 is produced in plant SMF and transferred to plant 6006 ( same legal entity 5835).

A SPK **X1** was created to link this flow.

Then, the cost estimate (and the costs split) of plant SMF will be reflected in plant 6006.

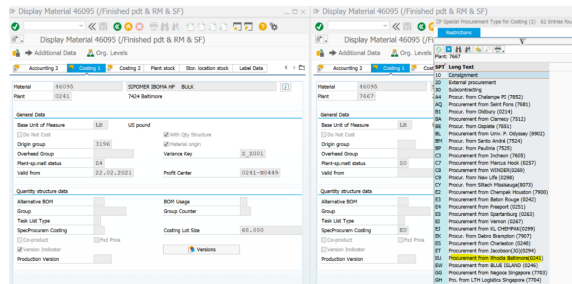


Example in SAP WP1 :

Material code 46095 is produced in plant 0241 and transferred to plant 7667 (different legal entities from company 7424 to ZFR3).

A SPK **EU** was created to link this flow.

Then, the cost estimate (and the costs split) of plant 0241 reflected in plant 7667.



**Instructions**

If the **special procurement key** does not exist, a request to IS CO Team needs to be raised. After, the RPA FICO Template needs to be prepared and sent to [SU MAC Data Management Team](#) for the updated of this field.

**The Special Procurement key is maintained in the Costing 1, but it can also be maintained by the supply chain in the view MRP2 .**

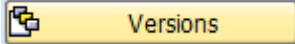
If there is no Special procurement type in the **Costing 1** of the material master data, the system will consider the Special procurement type in the **MRP** view. If you have different special procurement types in the **Costing 1 and MRP views**, the entry in the **Costing view is used** - For cost estimate purposes, for example.

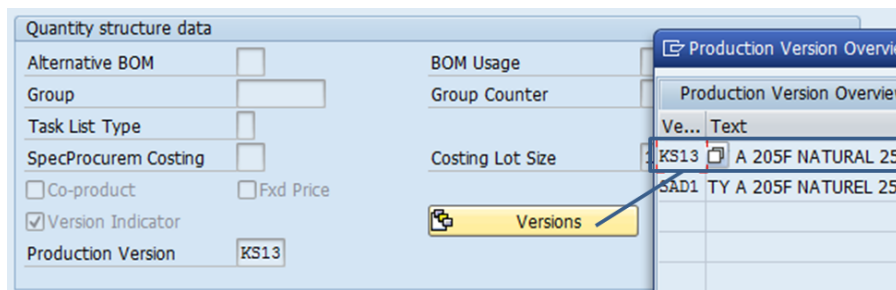
**i** **Definition**

Key that determines the production version which is used to determine the quantity structure for the cost estimate.

A production version is used to calculate the cost estimate when :

- the procurement type is **E** In-house production (MRP2 view)

Click on “Versions”  to display the list of existing production version. If there is no version available, the cost estimate cannot be calculated.



**i** **Definition**

Controls whether a cost estimate or a procurement alternative can be created for a material.

It can be selected in limited cases :

1. In a trading plant (=NDIR): [MM03 - Find the plant type in WP1](#)
2. When the cost estimate cannot be calculated anymore : For finished products with a production version using an asset that does not exist anymore (the cost center is locked and there is no more activity rates) but there is still an inventory.

**Display Material 77953 (/Finished pdt & RM & SF)**

Additional Data   Org. Levels

Costing 1   **Costing 2**   Plant stock   Stor. location stock   Label Data

Material: 77953   UJETOL BULK  
 Plant: 7681   ZFR3 St. Fons

**Standard Cost Estimate**

Cost Estimate	Future	Current	Previous
Period / Fiscal Year	0	7 2015	6 2015
Planned price	0.00	4,940.90	4,830.62
Standard price		4,940.90	

**Planned prices**

Planned price 1	0.00	Planned price date 1	
Planned price 2	0.00	Planned price date 2	
Planned price 3	0.00	Planned price date 3	

**Valuation Data**

Valuation Class	Z130	Valuation Category	
VC: Sales order stk		Proj. stk val. class	
Price Control	S	Current period	9 2015
Price Unit	1,000	Currency	EUR
Moving price	0.00	Standard price	4,940.90

**Definition**

Price calculated in a standard cost estimate that has been released.

When the costing view is created, the standard price must be calculated individually using the [CK11N - Create Material Cost Estimate](#) and released with the transaction [CK24 - Price update: Mark and Release Standard Price](#). This action is done with the operation [OP.020](#)

The standard price is updated on a monthly basis using with the costing run (t-code [CK40N - Costing run](#)). This action is done with the operation [OP.021](#)

I do the calculation of the cost estimate [CK11N](#)

After approval from FRA or the requester, I do the marking and the release of the costing [CK24](#)