BP
(Business Partners)

BP - General Concept

SAP BP – Business Partner can be an Organization (Supplier, Customer, Branch, etc), a person or a group of people with whom the company has business relationships.

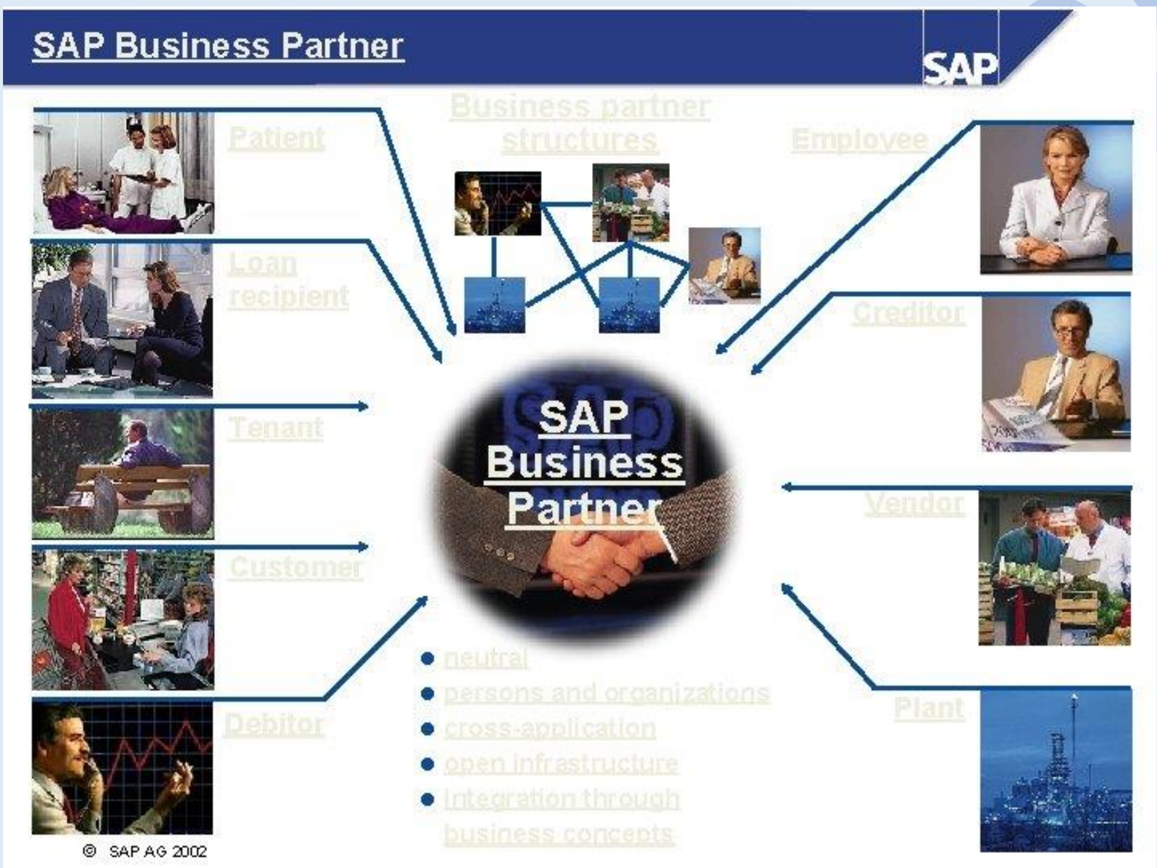
It is possible to create and manage BP's – Business Partners centrally for different business transactions and functions.

This is the central concept when a particular Business Partner (BP) performs different roles in the processes, being either a Customer or a Supplier, for example.

It is possible to create a Business Partner (BP) in different roles/roles (Partner Roles). During the course of business the BP can be expanded to other functions.

General Data (data that does not normally change regardless of the role the BP plays in the business) is created and fed at the BP level. Then you just need to add a new function that contains the relevant information. This prevents data from being created redundantly.

A BP is made up of General Data (Name, address, bank details, etc) and information relevant to the Role (eg customer, supplier, employee, etc). These functions relate to the processes that run with BP in SAP.



BP origin

The BP – Business Partner component was born in the FS – Financial Service area and gradually expanded to other parts of the ECC, such as MM and SD in Logistics.

Before, its application was linked to financial operations in TRM and on the part of FSCD (insurers).

In summary, SAP is prepared to “centralize” registrations via BP, avoiding data redundancies.

Use of BP

Business partners (BP's) can have a number of different roles, described as partner roles, related to the company. Partner roles are used to define the roles of each partner type in a business transaction. For example, when selling or ordering goods, business partners can assume partner roles such as:

Partner Roles in client	**Partner Roles in provider**
issuer gives order	Address from the issuer of request
Recipient gives merchandise	Provider in goods
Recipient gives invoice	Invoice presented by
payer	Recipient divergent of payment

Different business partners (BP's) can perform one or more partner roles. For this reason, it is possible to assign several partner roles to a particular BP.

Data referring to BP's are managed through master data. Data on partner functions is stored in these master records and can be used in Financial Accounting and Logistics.

Integration

A BP can be both a Customer and a Supplier at the same time if, for example, the customer also supplies goods. In this case, you need to create a Customer master record and a Vendor master record for BP.

Implementation

In new implementations, it is advisable to implement the BP functionality in a way where:

- The BP will define (lead) the numbering ranges of Customers and Suppliers;
- That is Customers and Suppliers will have the same numbering;

As of S/4 HANA, the implementation of BP becomes mandatory and old transactions such as XD01/02/03, FD01/02/03, VD01/02/03, XK01/02/03, FK01/02/03 and MK01/02/03 are no longer available.

Thus, the BP becomes the only way to create Customers and Suppliers. In this case the clients need to decide how to handle the Numbering Ranges.

The options are:

- Harmonization (eg: the numbering range of the Customers will be the main range and will remain the same while the Suppliers will be migrated to the same numbering range of the Customers).
  After that BP's can be created using the same Range.

Disadvantages -You lose the Suppliers' history (the information is split between two codes).

Advantage - When the customer uses FI-FSCM or CRM using BP number, there will be no confusion as to which code is being used.

- Different Codes – Continue to use the current codes and associate them with the BP which will have a new Numbering Range

Disadvantages - When using FI-FSCM or CRM that use the BP number, the customer may have some confusion regarding the code being used.

Advantages - You do not lose the history of Suppliers and Customers. You do not need to migrate Suppliers to a new Numbering Range.

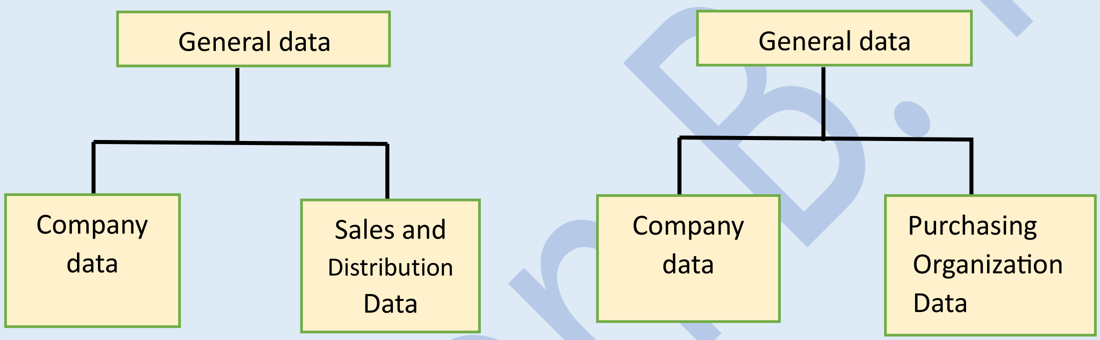
BP - Organizational Levels

BP Feature Set. Before getting into the detail of BP Roles, let's conceptualize what we call the Organizational Levels of Customer/Supplier Master Data.

Master Data is created at different organizational levels.

The main master records of business partners (customers and vendors) present information at the following levels:

Customer Master Record Supplier Master Records



General data - 000000 - BP - General

General data does not depend on the company code, sales and distribution organization or purchasing organization. This data is applicable to a BP of all companies, sales areas and purchasing organizations. This is client-level information and includes:

- Company Name
- Address
- Contact data
- Bank data
- Legal numbers, etc.

If you process a master record using the vendor or customer number without specifying a sales area, purchasing organization or company code, the system only displays general data screens.

Company data – FLCU00 – Customer / FLVN00 – Supplier;

Company data only applies to a specific company. They are only relevant for Financial Accounting and include:

- Account administration data
- Insurance data
- Tax Data
- Payment data, etc.

If the user processes a master record, he must indicate the BP number (supplier or customer) and the Company to access the screens that contain the company data.

You can only invoice a business transaction if data on the payer partner role is entered in the Financial Accounting view.

Sales and distribution data – FLCU01 – Customer – Sales Vision;

A customer's data can be different for each sales area. The sales area is a combination of sales organization, distribution channel, and division. This data is only relevant for Sales and Distribution and includes:

- Pricing data
- Shipping priority
- Shipping conditions
- Etc.

If you process a customer master record, you must enter the customer number and the sales area in order to access the screens that contain sales and distribution data.

You can only process sales and distribution transactions, such as a sales order, after you have entered a customer's sales and distribution data.

Purchasing organization data – FLVN01 – Supplier – Purchasing View;

Data for a Supplier may be different for each Purchasing Organization. This data is only relevant to Purchasing and includes:

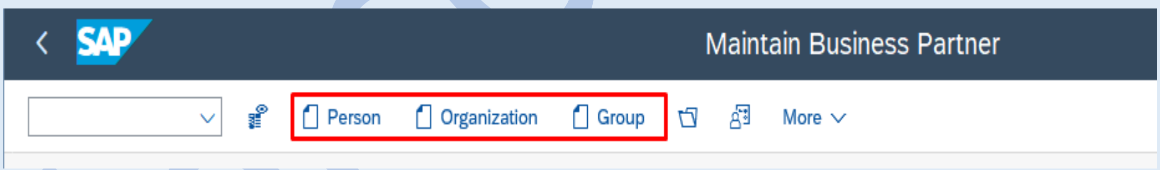
- Purchase data
- Partner Roles
- Order Currency
- Payment conditions
- Etc.

If you process a vendor master record, you must enter the BP (vendor) number and Purchasing Organization in order to access the screens that contain purchasing data.

It is only possible to process purchasing transactions, such as creating a purchase order, registering prices, after entering the purchasing organization data for the vendor.

Categories

The System offers three categories:



Person: Individual or private individual. We usually use this option to create a BP that exemplifies a Person. Ex.: Employee, PF Supplier, etc.

Groups: With this BP category, we can create BPs that represent a community, a couple, an executive board, etc.

Organization: Represents a Company, divisions of a Company, a club, an association, mainly Customers and Suppliers.

It is the first selection made when creating a BP: Define which category your new BP will belong to.

Groups

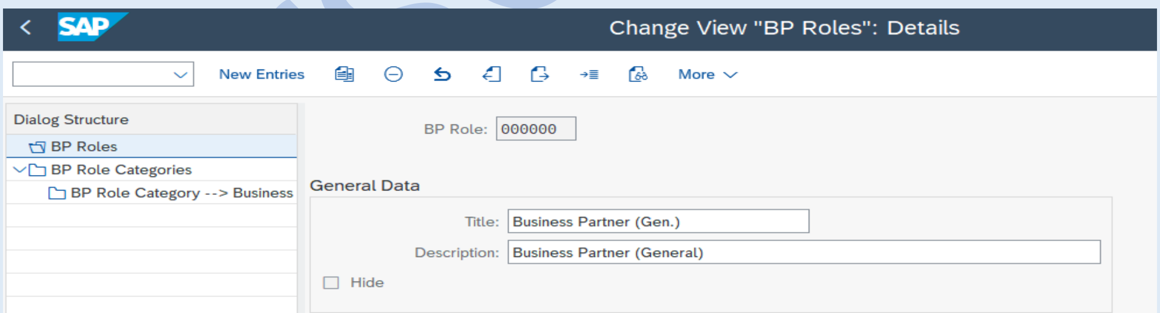
Organization

Person

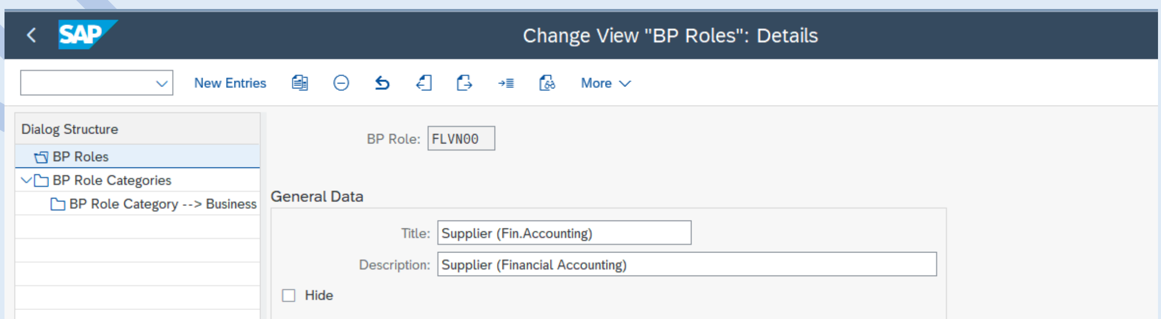
BP functions

The BP Functions or even called Roles, are the commercial operations that a certain BP receives in its registration. - Ex.: role of supplier and customer.

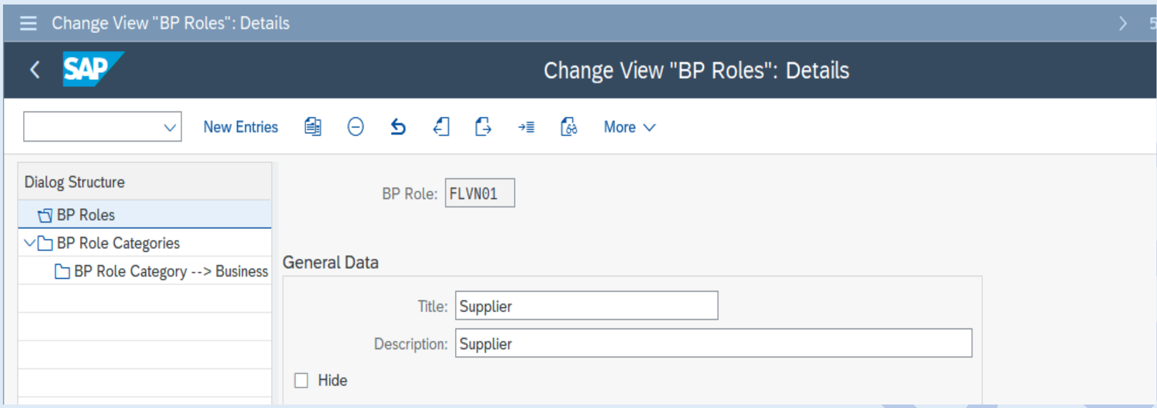
000000 – BP – General: Every BP must contain this function. Matches general partner data.



FLVN00 - Supplier - Company Vision

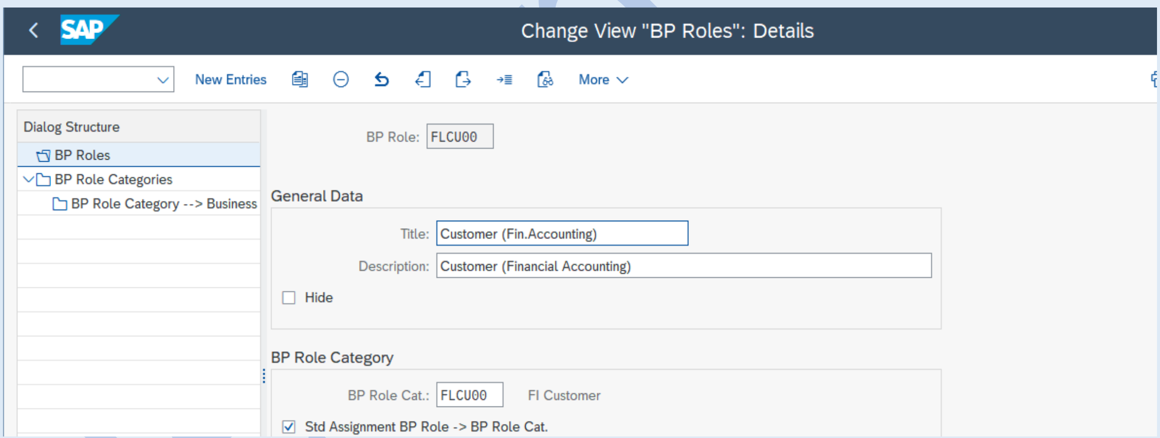


FLVN01 - Supplier - Purchasing View



000000 – BP – General: Every BP must contain this function. Matches general partner data.

FLCU00 - Customers Company Vision



FLCU01- Customer - Sales Vision