SAP Controlling Configuration

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INTRODUCTION

The controlling area configuration is the starting point of configuration in the CO module, which will then enable us to configure profit center, product costing and then the profitability analysis module.

In this e-book we will configure controlling area 9100 (A Group). The management of **A group** is desirous of having a single controlling area, whereby they can have cross company code controlling. A Group is fast expanding group and will be setting company across the globe. Each company code then will be attached to this controlling area. Currently A Group has only one company called as 9100 (A Ltd). This company code is attached to controlling area 9100. A group is located in Saudi Arabia. The controlling area currency is kept as group currency SAR.

A Group requires the following modules within controlling:-

- 1) Cost center accounting
- 2) Internal orders
- 3) Profit center accounting
- 4) Profitability analysis

We will cover cost center accounting configuration only in this e-book.

1 Organizational Structures

For doing the configuration we use the following path on the SAP application screen:-

SAP Menu → Tools → AcceleratedSAP → Customizing → SPRO - Edit

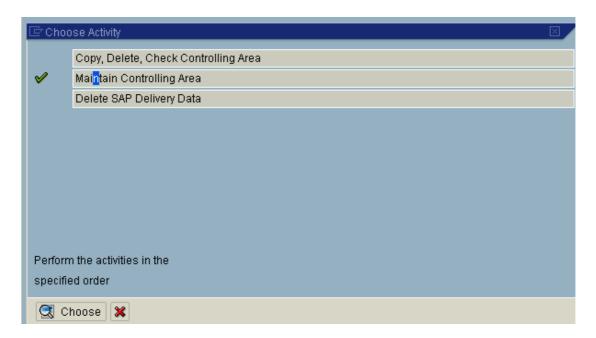
Project → SAP Reference IMG

Configuration for all the modules will be done here. The above path will not be referred henceforth; we will directly refer to the IMG node.

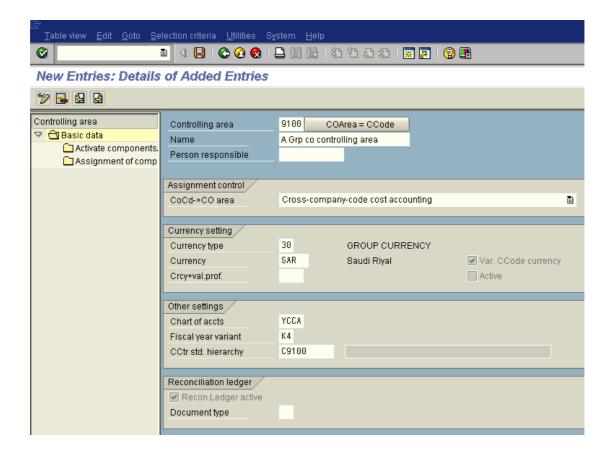
1.1 Maintain Controlling Area

IMG → Controlling → General Controlling → Organization → Maintain Controlling Area

Double click Maintain Controlling Area



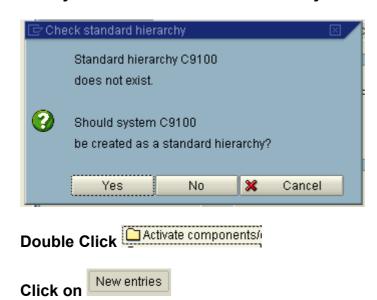
Click on New entries and update the following fields:-



Group Currency definition comes from the client currency. A currency needs to be maintained for the client (when a client is created) in transaction SCC4.

Update document type SA

Click yes to create a standard hierarchy.

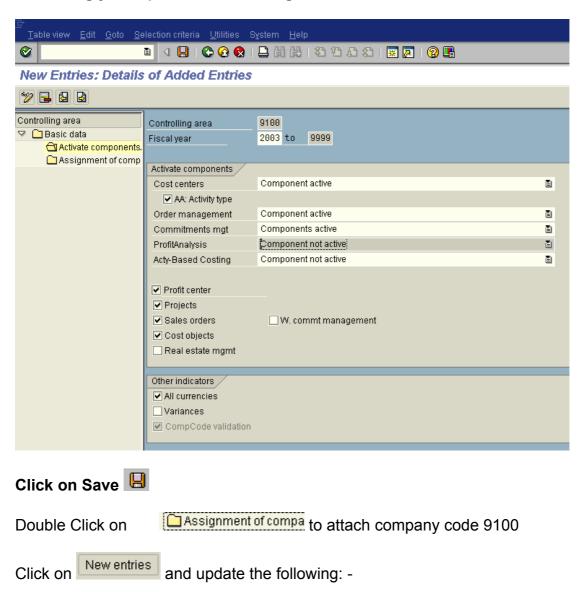


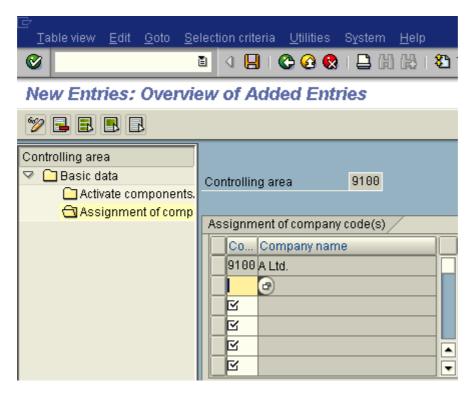
A grp requires the following modules withing controlling:-

- 1) Cost center accounting
- 2) Internal orders (order management)
- 3) Profit center accounting
- 4) Profitability analysis (we will update at a later stage)

It does not want activity based costing, further it wants commitments management to be activated.

Accordingly we update the following: -





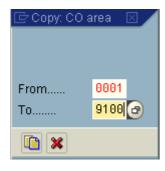
Click on Save

1.2 Maintain Number Ranges for Controlling Documents

IMG → Controlling → General Controlling → Organization → Maintain Number Ranges for Controlling Documents

We will copy number ranges from the SAP delivered controlling area 001.

Click on Copy and update the following: -



Click on 堕

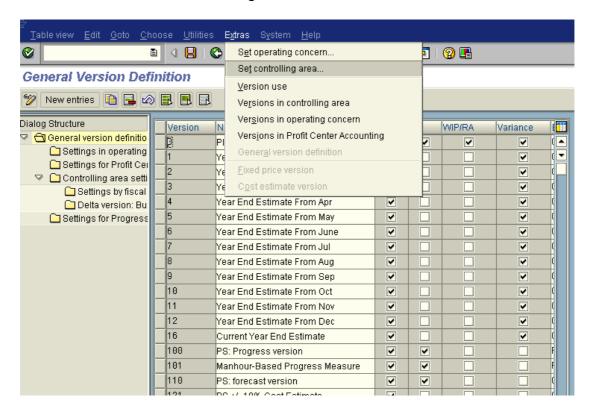
Note that the number intervals are not included in the customizing request they need to be transported manually. Click on Interval \rightarrow Transport

To ensure data consistency, you should not transport number ranges for CO documents, but rather create them as new in the target system.

1.3 Maintain Versions

IMG → Controlling → General Controlling → Organization → Maintain Versions

Click on Extras → Set Controlling area



~

~

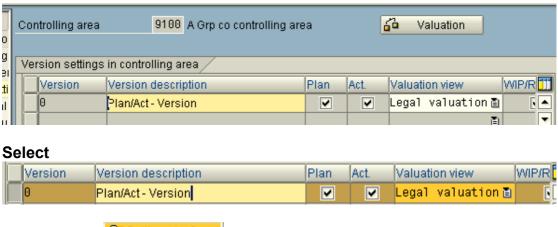
Variance

And update 9100 as the controlling area.

Select Version 0 Plan Version Name Act. WIP/RA D. Plan/actual version

And Double Click Controlling area setti

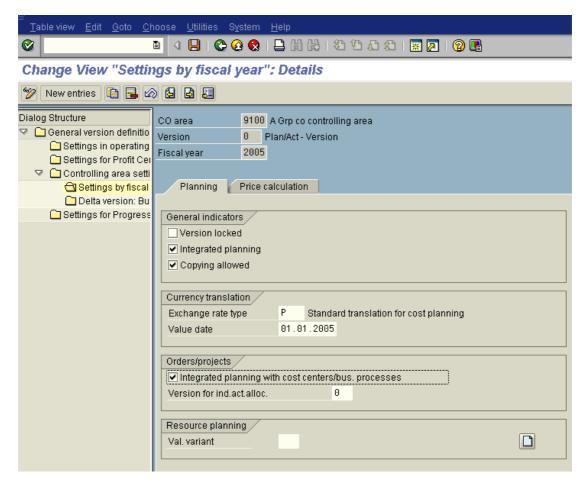
Version 0 is automatically created in controlling area 9100



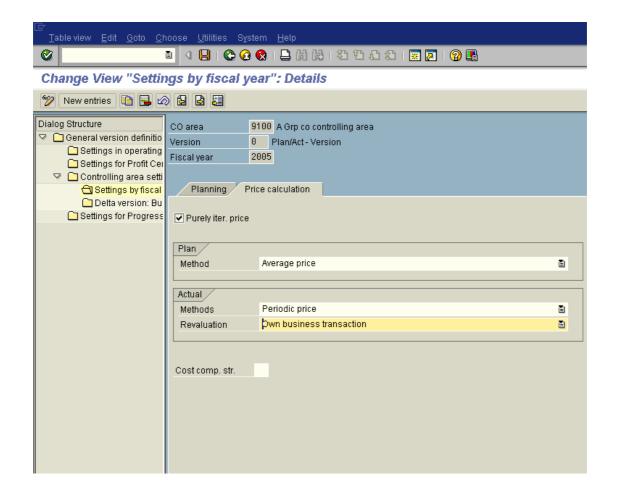
Double Click Settings by fiscal

Versions are automatically created for 5 fiscal years.

Select year 2005 and click on <a> and update the following: -



Click on Price calculation and update the following: -



Click on Save

Similarly update the values for the remaining fiscal year.

2. Multiple Valuation Approaches/Transfer Prices (Optional)

2.1 Maintain Currency and Valuation Profile

IMG → Controlling → General Controlling → Multiple Valuation
Approaches/Transfer Prices → Basic Settings → Maintain Currency and
Valuation Profile

We only need the currency and valuation profiles if we want to manage various valuations in parallel in our system.

We have to take the following rules into account when we maintain the currency and valuation profiles because they are checked when we activate the C&V profile in the controlling area.

- Managing the company code currency in legal valuation is mandatory.
- > In addition, we can always manage two further valuation approaches In valuation, we can select among group valuation (1) and profit center valuation (2),

In the currency, we can select among company code currency (10) and group currency (30).

All valuation approaches we manage in controlling must also be managed correspondingly in the material ledger.

All standard SAP report in controlling are shown in the reporting currency (controlling area currency), to get the object currency (Co. code currency) you will need to define new reports.

New entries Click on and update the following: -<u>Table view Edit Goto Selection criteria Utilities System Help</u> 🔻 📙 | 📞 🚱 🤡 | 🔜 🛗 🛗 🔀 | 🏖 🖺 🕰 🖺 💹 New Entries: Overview of Added Entries 🦅 📴 🖪 🖪 Dialog Structure C+V prof. Text Currency and Valuation F 9100 A Grp Valuation profile Details 4 b

and

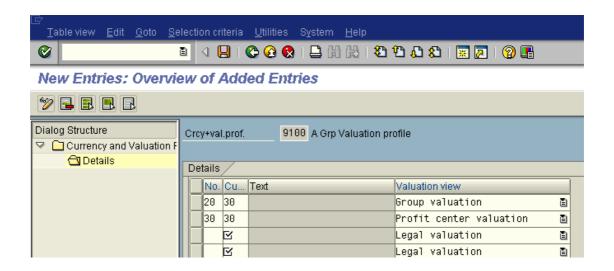
Double Click Details

Click on New entries and update the following: -

A Grp Valuation profile

Select

9100



Click on Save

2.2 Assign Currency and Valuation Profile to Controlling Area

IMG \rightarrow Controlling \rightarrow General Controlling \rightarrow Multiple Valuation Approaches/Transfer Prices \rightarrow Basic Settings \rightarrow Assign Currency and Valuation Profile to Controlling Area

We assign the currency and valuation profiles with which we want to represent scenarios for transfer prices to the respective controlling area. For this purpose, we must ensure that the controlling area currency of the affected controlling area corresponds to either the group currency (currency type = 30) or the company code currency (currency type = 10).

The assignment of the currency and valuation profiles indicates that we want to use transfer prices in the controlling area. It enables us to create actual versions for different valuations.

Assign C+V prof 9100 to controlling area 9100.



Click on Save

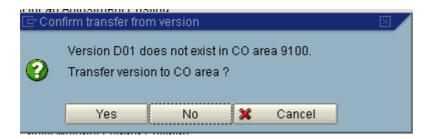
2.3 Create Versions for Valuation Methods

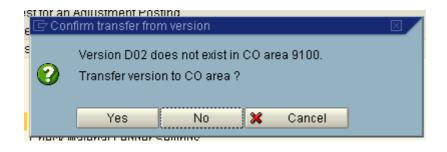
IMG → Controlling → General Controlling → Multiple Valuation Approaches/Transfer Prices → Basic Settings → Create Versions for Valuation Methods

Select



And Double Click on Controlling area settings





Ø General Version Definition Dialog Structure 9100 A Grp co controlling area 🚰 Valuation Controlling area General version definitio Settings in operating Version settings in controlling area Settings for Profit Cei Version Version description Plan Act. Valuation view WIP/RA Variance Controlling area setti D01 Group Valuation 01 Group valuation 🖺 V Settings by fiscal D02 Delta version: Bu PCA Valuation 02 Profit center ... 🖺 V Settings for Progress 圄 ₫ Ĭ ì

∄

Select Yes to transfer version and update the following: -

Click on Save

2.4 Define Valuation Clearing Account

IMG → Controlling → General Controlling → Multiple Valuation Approaches/Transfer Prices → Level of Detail → Define Valuation Clearing Account

Here we specify profit and loss accounts for valuation differences that arise in business transactions between group companies.

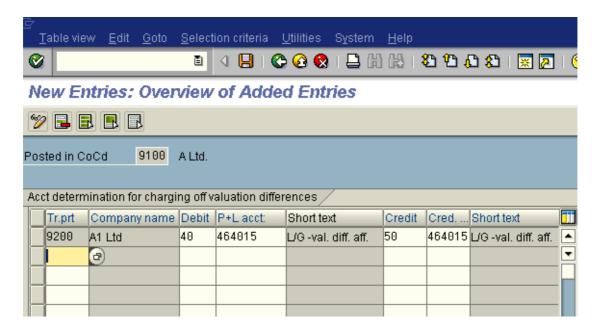
When we use parallel valuation approaches/transfer prices, payables and receivables are only posted using legal valuation, since that represents the amount in which the payment is made. If, however, we want to record other valuation approaches in the valuation clearing account, we need to post the difference to accounts for intercompany profits so that this amount appears in the group report. The system assigns the valuation difference for each item to the corresponding profit center.

With this function we can designate valuation-clearing accounts in which to record valuation differences separately for each company code and partner company.

Update the following: -



Click on New entries



The trading partner 9200 is the company created for company code 9200.

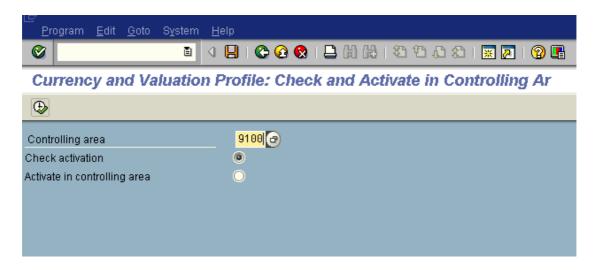
Click on Save

2.5 Parallel Valuation Approaches: Check Activation / Execute

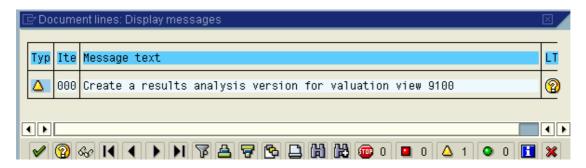
IMG → Controlling → General Controlling → Multiple Valuation Approaches/Transfer Prices → Activation → Parallel Valuation Approaches: Check Activation / Execute

Enter the controlling area 9100 and click to check activation.

We also need to maintain the settings in profit center accounting, thereafter, which we can activate the currency and valuation profile

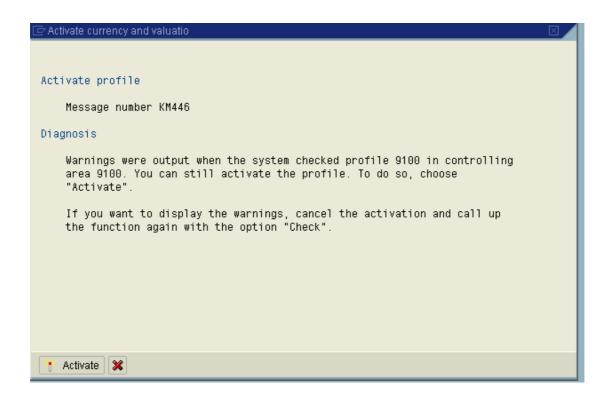


Click on to check activation. The message given is as follows



We need to create result analysis version 0 in the product cost controlling component. Nevertheless we can still activate the currency and valuation profile.

Select radio button Activate in controlling area and click





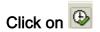
3 Production Start-Up Preparation

3.1 Set "Update All Currencies" Indicator

IMG → Controlling → General Controlling → Production Start-Up Preparation → Set "Update All Currencies" Indicator

In this step we activate or reset the update all currencies indicator. The Update all currencies indicator enables us to reduce the amount of memory used when posting data to CO objects (for example, cost centers or orders). However, it only works if our database system compresses empty fields. If you are not sure whether your database system compresses empty fields, you should **always** activate this indicator.

Click on Set controlling area remove the test run and select



4 Cost Element Accounting

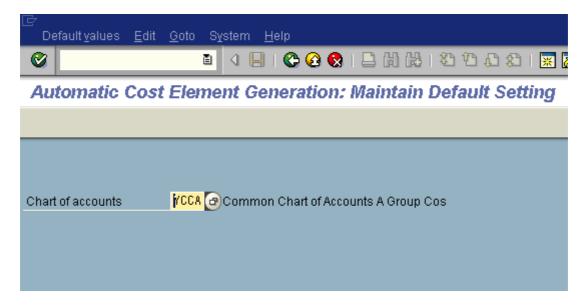
4.1 Make Default Settings

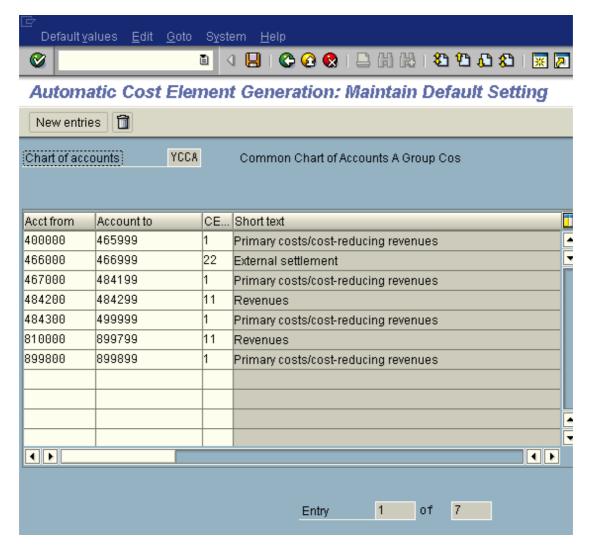
IMG → Controlling → Cost Element Accounting → Master Data → Cost Elements → Automatic Creation of Primary and Secondary Cost Elements → Make Default Settings

Here we give the cost elements individually or as an interval with the corresponding cost element category in the default setting. The cost elements are created by a batch input session using this default setting.

These defaults are used for automatic generation of primary and secondary cost elements.

Update the following: -





Click on Save

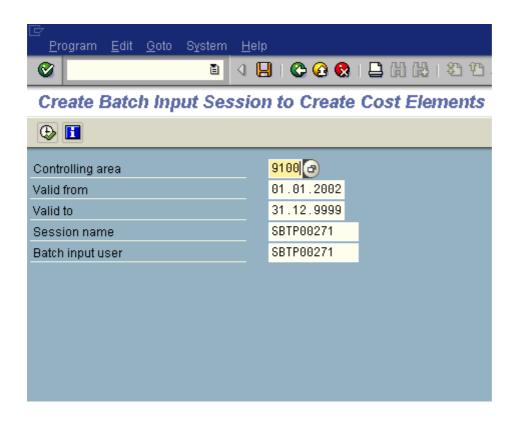
4.2 Create Batch Input Session

IMG → Controlling → Cost Element Accounting → Master Data → Cost Elements → Automatic Creation of Primary and Secondary Cost Elements → Create Batch Input Session

Here we generate a batch input session for each controlling area in order to create cost elements.

The SAP System determines the chart of accounts to be processed (including the cost elements to be created) according to the company code and chart of accounts to which the controlling area is assigned.

Update the following: -



Click Execute



4.3 Execute Batch Input Session

IMG → Controlling → Cost Element Accounting → Master Data → Cost Elements → Automatic Creation of Primary and Secondary Cost Elements → Execute Batch Input Session

Here we execute a batch input session and thereby generate cost elements.

Select the session and click

Session name Created by Date Time Lock date

SBTP00271 SBTP00271 11.04.2005 11:55:14

Select	Display errors only	and run in fo	reground		
Select	Extended log				
Select	Expert mode				
Deselect Dynpro standard size					
Click	Process				
Click o	n Save 📙				

5 Reconciliation Ledger

5.1. Activate/Deactivate Reconciliation Ledger

IMG \rightarrow Controlling \rightarrow Cost Element Accounting \rightarrow Reconciliation Ledger \rightarrow Activate/Deactivate Reconciliation Ledger

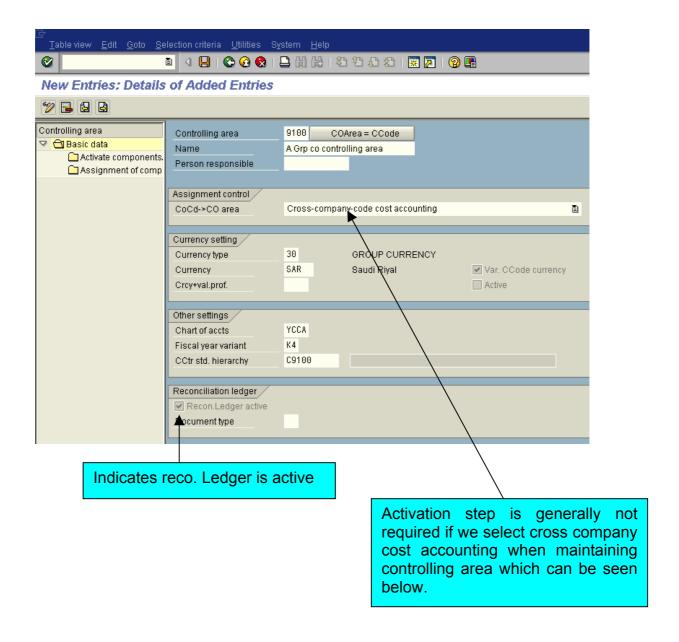
In the reconciliation ledger, the data from Accounting is summarized and valuated. Cost flows occurring exclusively in Controlling (secondary postings) between company code and business area boundaries which are not noted in Financial Accounting, can be passed on through Reconciliation ledger. Thus Reconciliation between Financial accounting (external) and controlling (internal) is possible.

You do not need the reconciliation ledger in the following situations:

- no profit and loss accounting using cost of sales accounting occurs
- there is no interest in cross-application reports
- there is no interest in evaluating cross-company-code and crossbusiness area postings

Controlling area maintenance indicates whether the reconciliation ledger is activated or deactivated for the controlling area.

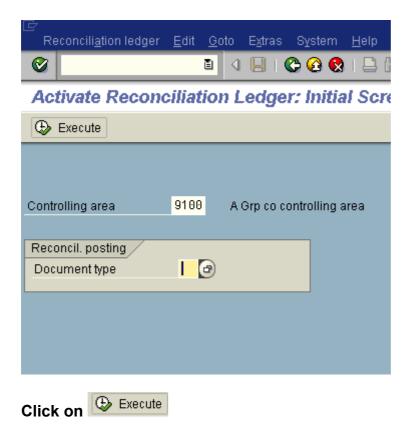
This activation step is generally not required if we select cross company cost accounting when maintaining controlling area which can be seen below.



In case the reconciliation ledger is still not active we can proceed as follows:-

Double Click Activate Reconciliation Ledger

Update the following: -



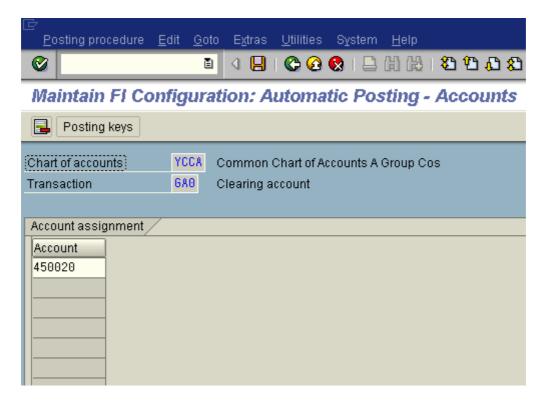
5.2 Define Adjustment Accounts for Reconciliation Posting

IMG \rightarrow Controlling \rightarrow Cost Element Accounting \rightarrow Reconciliation Ledger \rightarrow Define Adjustment Accounts for Reconciliation Posting

Create a GL account in FI for the FI-CO reconciliation. In our example we have created a GL code **450020 FICO Reconciliation account**

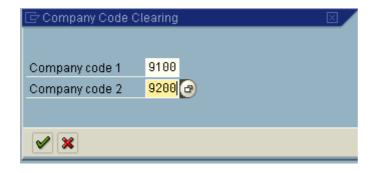
Double Click Maintain Clearing Accounts for Business Area/Functional Area

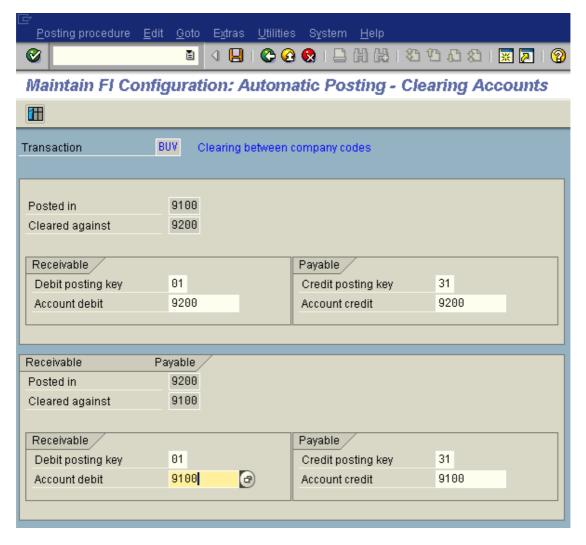
Update chart of accounts YCCA and update the following: -



Click on Save

Double Click Maintain Clearing Accounts for Company Codes





Click on Save

5.3 Specify Document Number Range for Reconciliation Posting

IMG → Controlling → Cost Element Accounting → Reconciliation Ledger → Specify Document Number Range for Reconciliation Posting

Click on and update the following: -



Click 🛅

Click on Save

6 Cost Center Accounting

6.1 Define Standard Hierarchy

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Master Data → Cost Centers → Define Standard Hierarchy

The hierarchy logic is built in the following manner.

The top node (first level) C9100 is the total A group node.

The second level is the company which is represented by 2 digits 91

The third level is the function 01 – Production 02 maintenance etc. Therefore we create 9101 as production

At the fourth level we create the cost center.

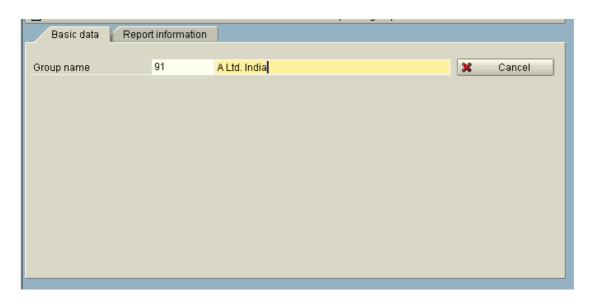
Thus the cost center numbering is 9101000 – Production common. The first 2 digits from the left 91 represent company code The 3rd and 4th digit represents function The 5th 6th 7th digit represents running number.

Click Dia

Select Lower level group

Lower-level group
Group at same level
Cost center

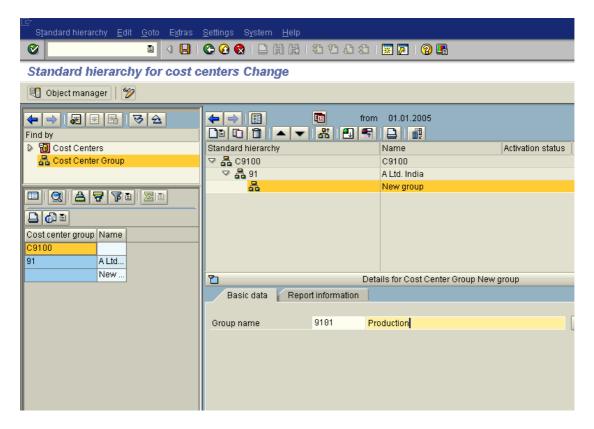
and update the following: -



Click on Save

Create a lower level node below 91, by position your cursor on 91

Click on and select following: -

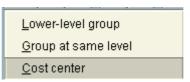


Click on Save

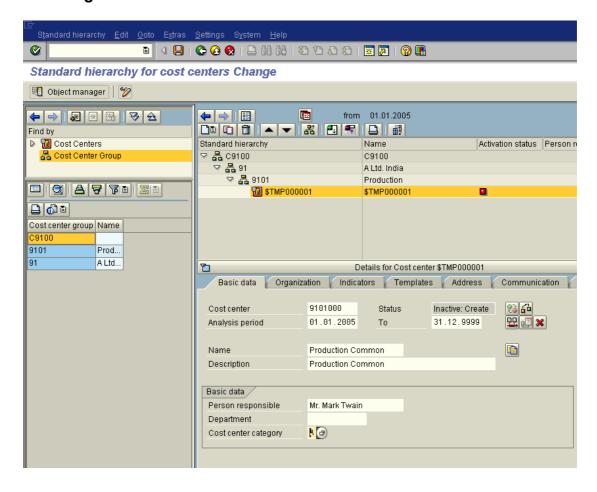
Now we want to create cost center at this node 9101

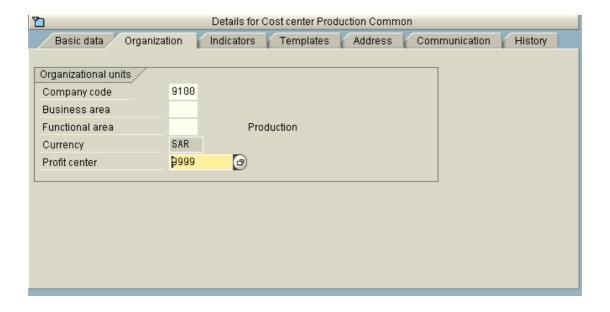
Click 🝱

And select cost center following: -



and update the





Click on Save

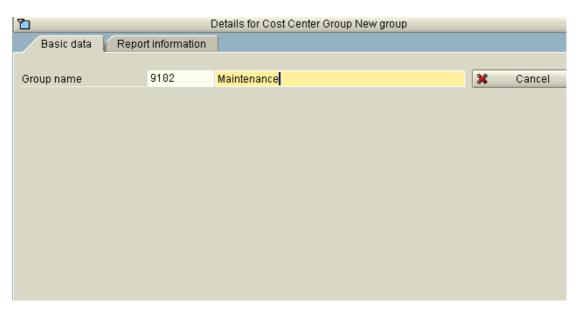
Create another cost center group. Position your cursor on 49101



Select Group at same level following

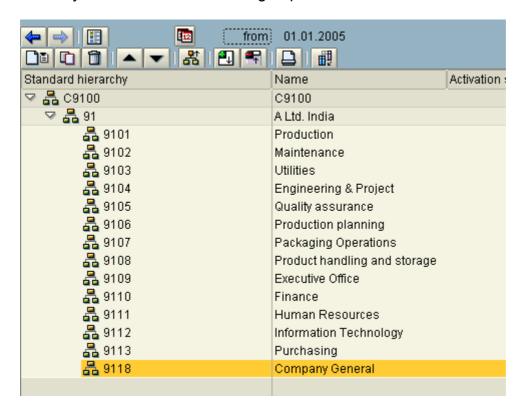


and update the



Click on Save

Similarly create other cost center groups which would like this.



6.2 Define Cost Center Categories

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Master Data → Cost Centers → Define Cost Center Categories

We can define our own cost center categories or use SAP supplied cost center categories.

We activate/deactivate the following indicators for each cost center category:

Lock primary postings

Lock secondary postings

Lock revenue postings and revenue planning

Lock commitment update

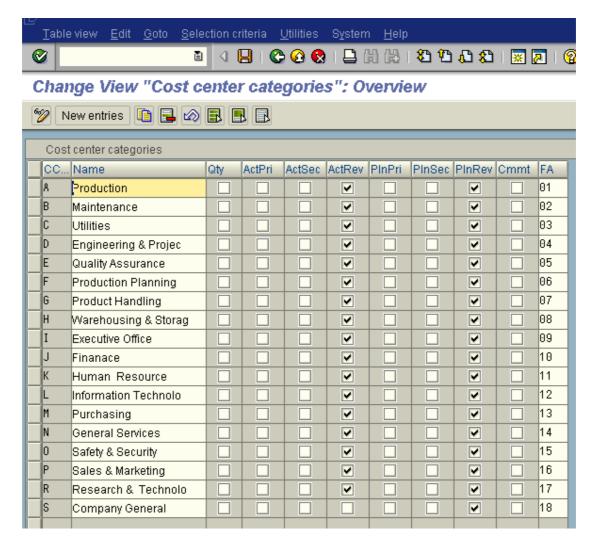
Lock primary cost planning

Lock secondary cost planning

Lock consumption quantities

We will lock actual revenue posting and Planned revenue posting in all of the cost center categories.

The cost center category when selected during the cost center master creation, defaults this indicator such as Lock actual revenue and lock plan revenue.



Click on Save

6.3 Create Cost Center

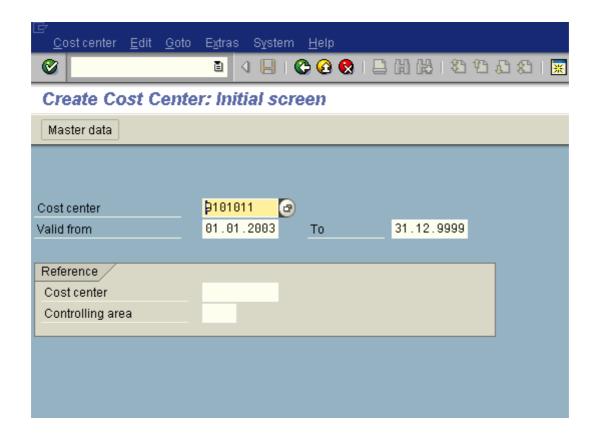
IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Master Data → Cost Centers → Create Cost Centers

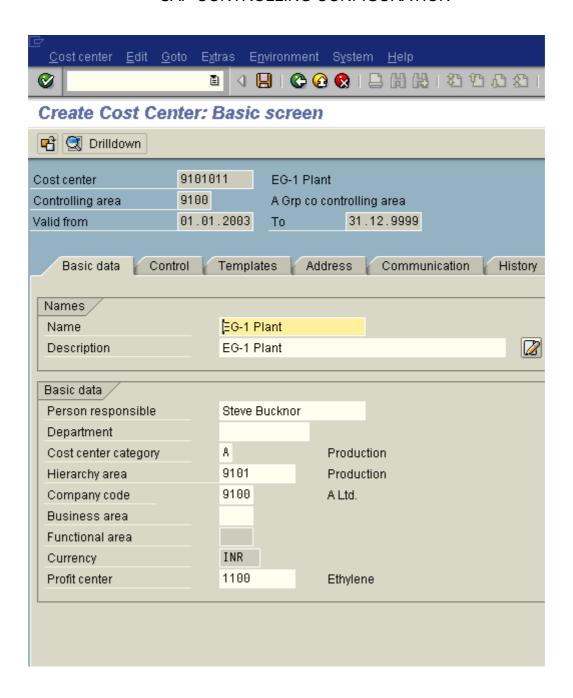
Double Click on Create cost center

Click on Extras → Set controlling area



Update the following: -



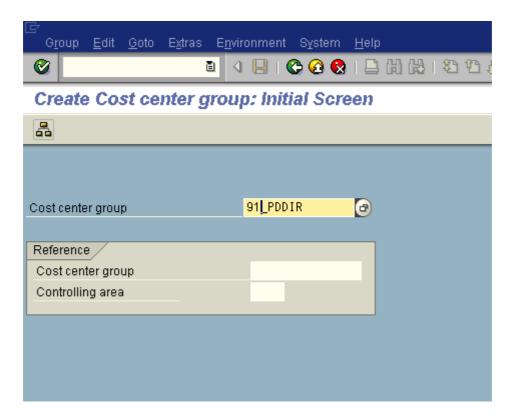


Click on Save

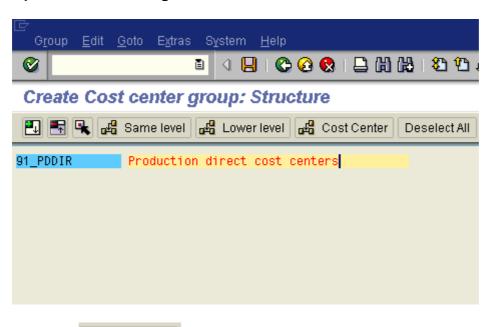
6.4 Define Cost Center Groups

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Master Data → Cost Centers → Define Cost Center Groups

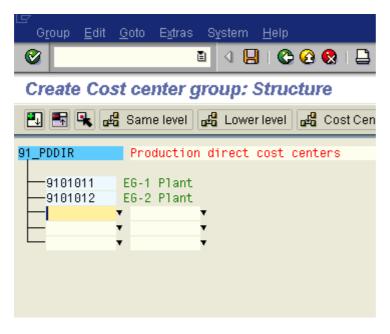
Double Click Create Cost Center Group and update the following: -



Update the following: -



Click on Cost Center and update the following: -

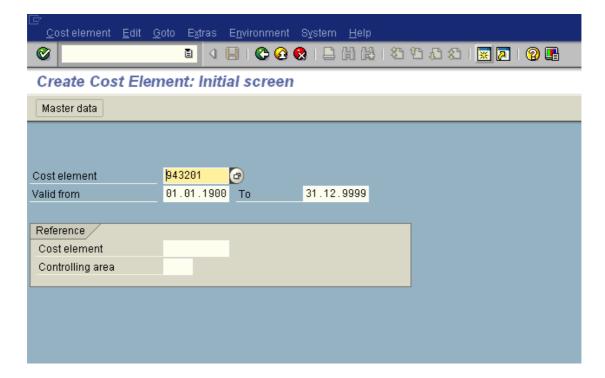


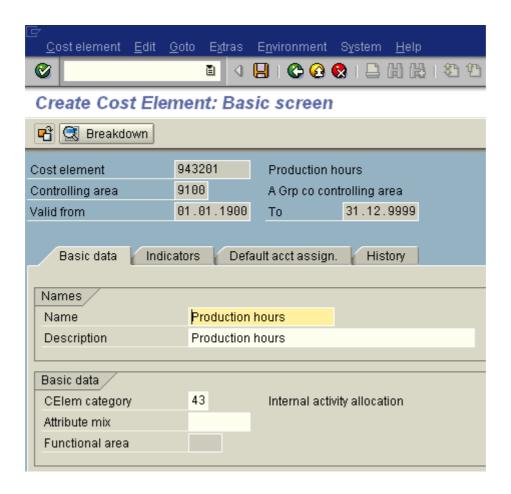
Click on Save

6.5 Define Cost Elements for Activity Allocation

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Master Data → Activity Types → Define Cost Elements for Activity Allocation

Double Click Preate Cost Element for Activity Allocation and update the following:-



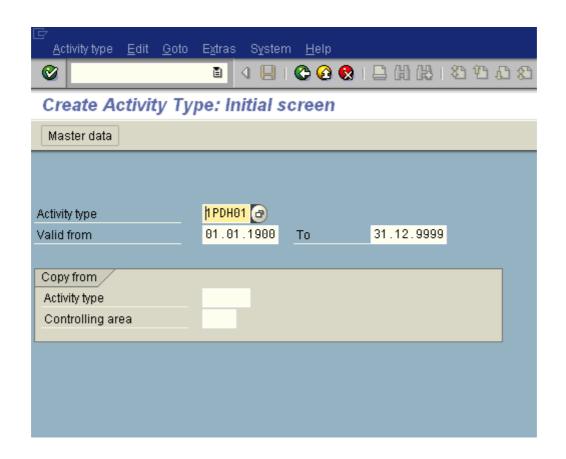


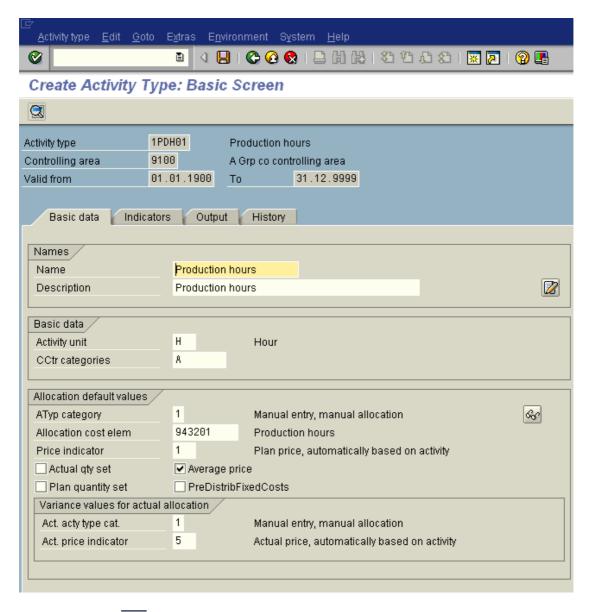
Click on Save

6.6 Create Activity Types

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Master Data → Activity Types → Create Activity Types

Double click Create activity type and update the following:-





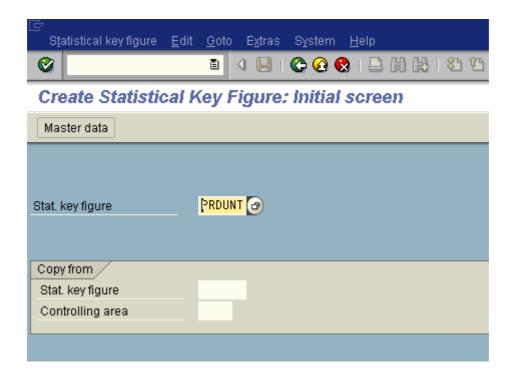
Click on Save

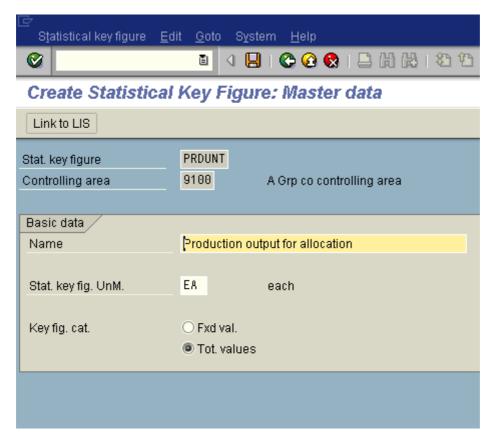
6.7 Maintain Statistical Key Figures

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Master Data → Statistical Key Figures → Maintain Statistical Key Figures

Double Click on Create Statistical Key Figures

Update the following: -





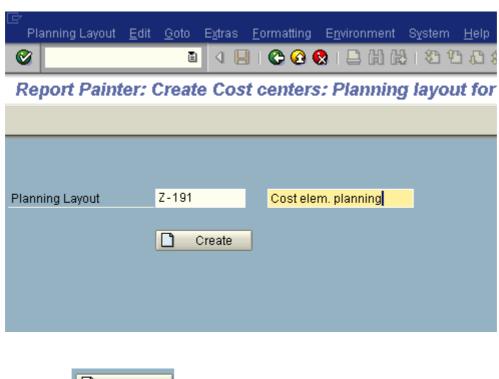
Click on Save

7 Cost Center Planning

7.1 Create Planning Layouts for Cost Element Planning/Activity type planning/Statistical key figure planning

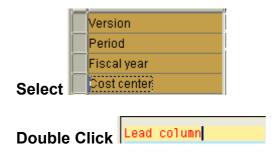
IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Planning → Manual Planning → User-Defined Planning Layouts → Create Planning Layouts for Cost Element Planning/Activity type planning/Statistical key figure

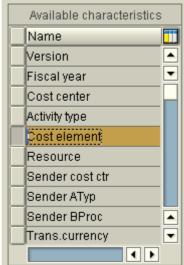
Double Click Create planning layout for cost planning and update the following: -



Click on Create

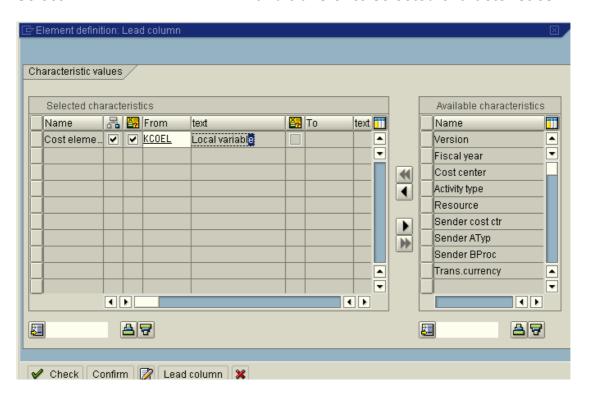
Click Edit → Gen. Data selection





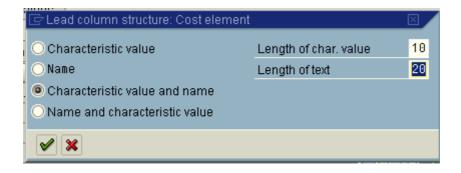
Select

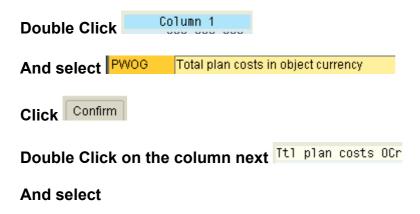
and transfer to selected characteristics

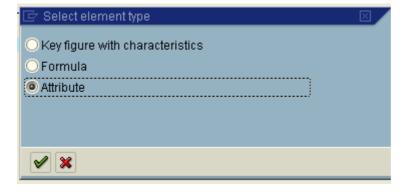


Click on Confirm

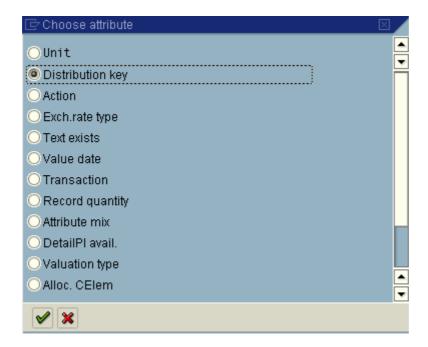
Select © Characteristic value and name



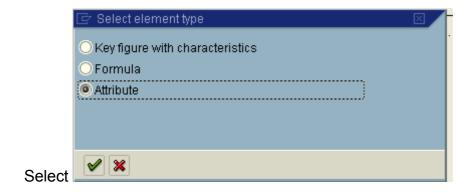


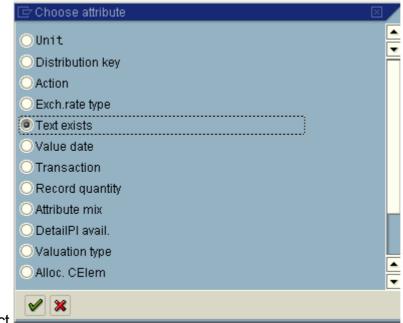


Select distribution key



Double Click on Column next to Dist





Select

Click on and update the following:
Text maintenance

Enter the texts

Short

LngTxtExst

Medium

LngTxtExst



Long

LngTxtExst

Copy short text

Click to check the report. If there are no errors then you can save the planning layout.

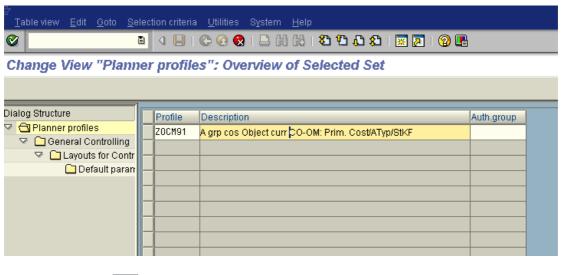
7.2 Define User-Defined Planner Profile

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Planning → Manual Planning → Define User-Defined Planner Profiles



Click Copy

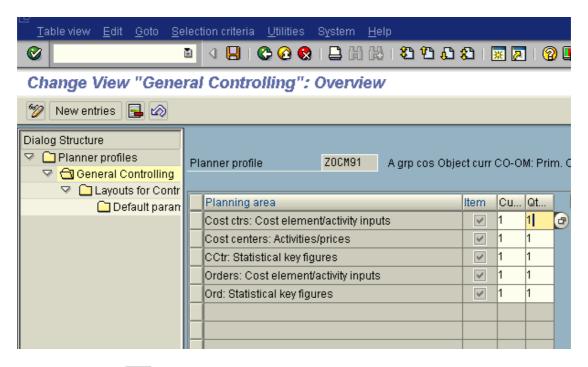
And update the following: -



Click on Save

Select Z0CM91 A grp cos Object curr CO-OM: Prim. Cost/ATyp/StKF

Double Click General Controlling and change the distribution keys from 2 to 1

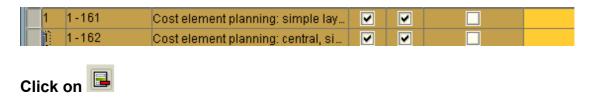


Click on Save

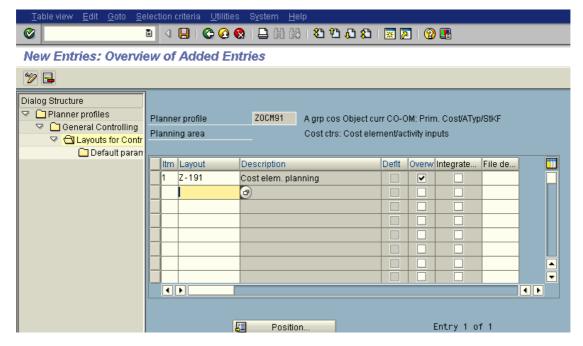
Select Cost ctrs: Cost element/activity inputs 1 1

Double Click Layouts for Contr

Delete the SAP layouts by selecting



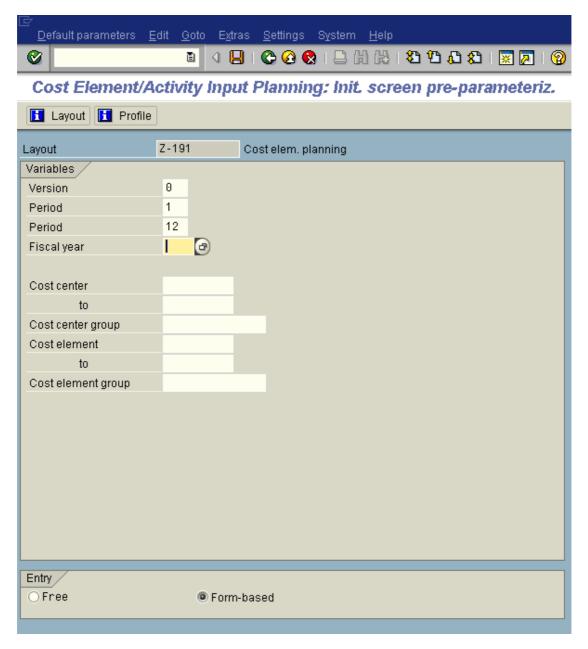
Click on New entries and update the following: -



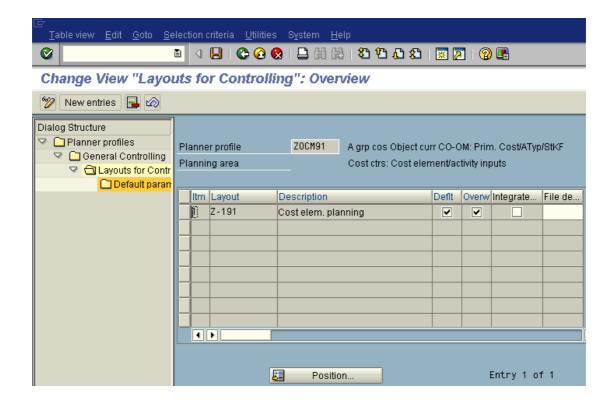
Click on Save



Double Click Default parameters and update the following: -



Click on Save



7.3 Define Distribution

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Planning → Allocations → Distribution → Define Distribution

Distribution is an allocation method which uses the original cost element of the sender cost center to the receiver cost center. Thus only primary costs can be allocated using distribution cycle.

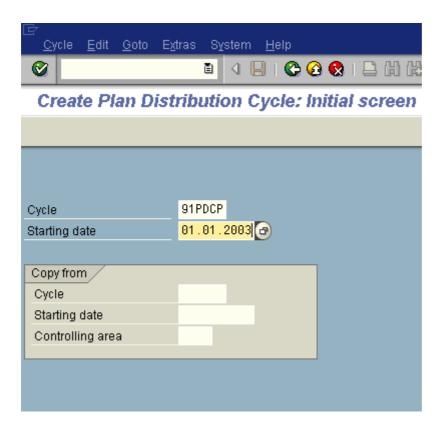
Double Click Create Plan Distribution

Click extras → Set controlling area and update 9100

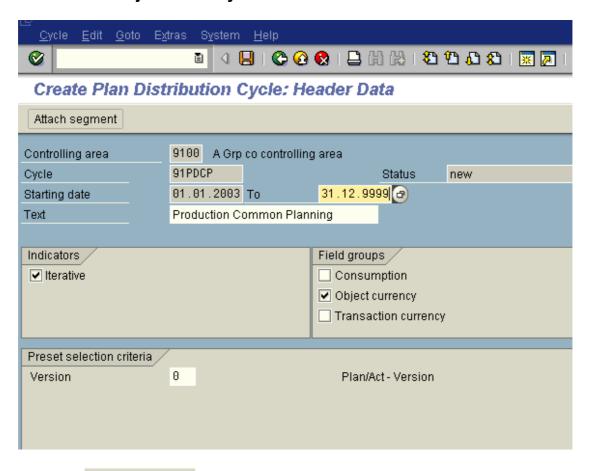
Update the following: -

The naming convention of a cycle should be logical. It should have P for plan cycle, A for actual cycle.

91PDCP – 91 is the co. code PDC – Production common and P is plan.



Iterative and object currency is defaulted.



Page 50 of 50

Click on

Attach segment

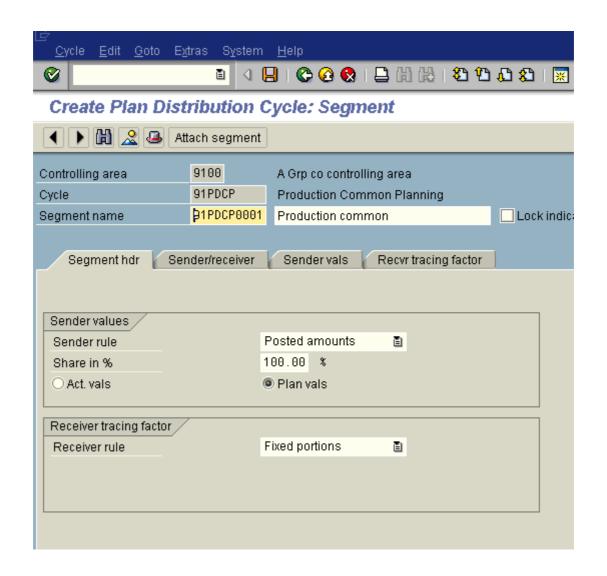
In sender values we have the following rules:-

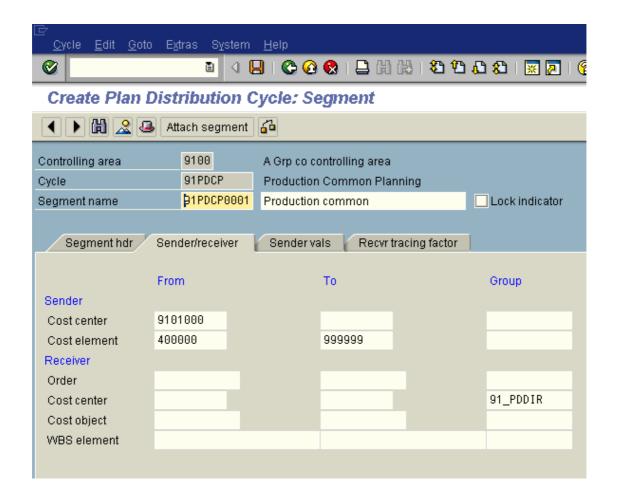
- 1) Posted amounts The posted amounts on the sender serve as the sender values.
- 2) Fixed amounts You define fixed amounts for senders defined in the selection Criteria on the "Sender Values" screen. The senders are credited directly with these amounts.
- 3) Fixed rates On the "Sender Values" screen you enter fixed prices for the senders you entered in the selection criteria. These prices are multiplied by the receiver tracing factors and the result allocated to the receivers.

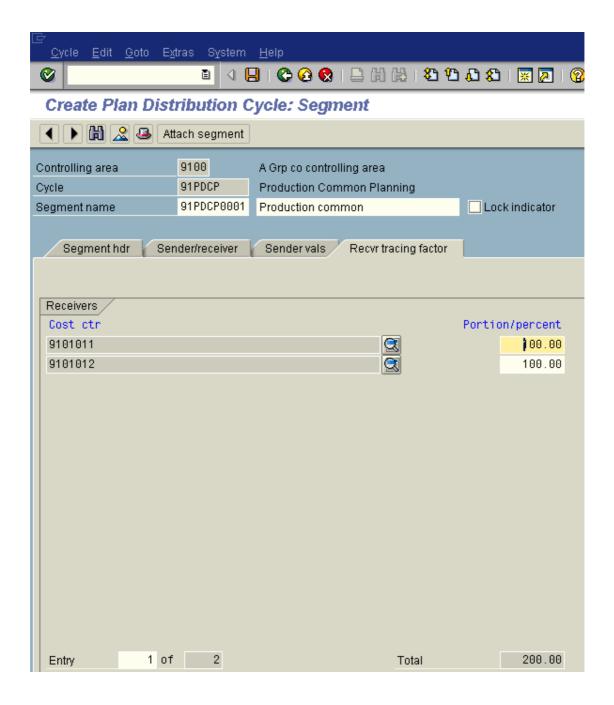
In receiver tracing factor we have various options:-

- 1) Variable portions The tracing factors are determined based on the following parameters: Plan statistical key figures, Plan activity, plan costs, plan consumption.
- 2) Fixed amounts We can define fixed amounts in the tracing factor screen. The receivers are charged directly with these amounts. The amount credited to the sender is derived from the total of the receiver debits. The rule for determining the sender values is not used here. SAP system ignores posted sender amounts or defined sender amounts.
- 3) Fixed percentage We define fixed percentages for the receiver in the tracing factor screen. The value from the sender is distributed to the receivers according to this percentage. The total receiver tracing factor must not exceed 100%. The sender based must be fully distributed. If the total of the receiver tracing factors is less than 100%, then a portion of the sender value remains on the sender.
- 4) Fixed portions This process is similar to the fixed percentage process, with the exception that the amount is not limited to 100. The sender base is derived from the total of the receiver tracing factors.

We will use **posted amounts** for sender values and **fixed portion** for receiver tracing factors.







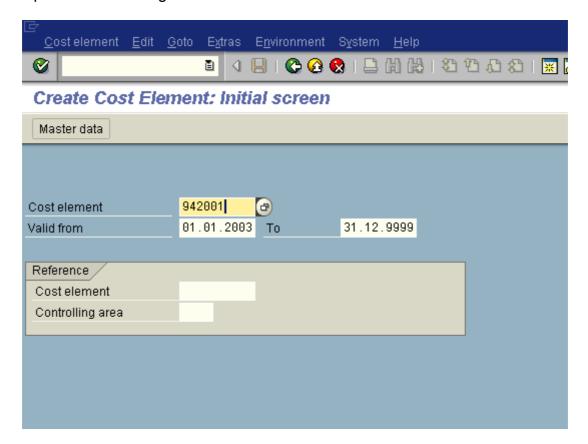
You can attach further segments if you want.

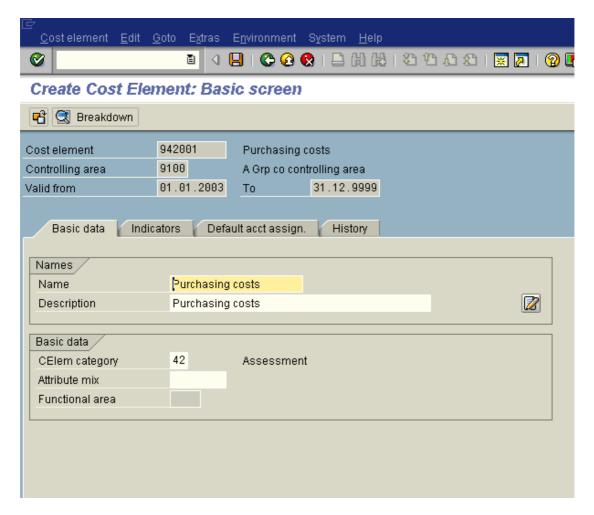


7.4 Create Assessment Cost Elements

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Planning → Allocations → Assessment → Create Assessment Cost Elements

Update the following: -





Click on Save

7.5 Define Allocation Structures

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Planning → Allocations → Assessment → Define Allocation Structures

If the assessment for each segment is not made with a pre-defined assessment cost element, you can assign the source cost elements to the desired Assessment cost element in the allocation structure. During cycle definition, enter the allocation structure instead of an assessment cost element in the segment.

An allocation structure for the assessment consists of at least one assignment, stating the assessment cost element to which the source element is assigned. The original cost elements will already have assignments in the source.

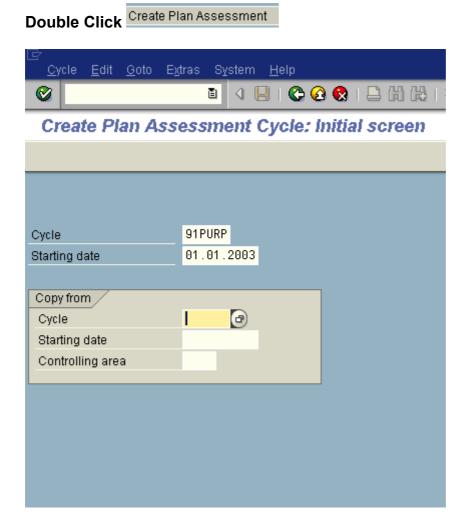
In our scenario we are not using the allocation structure.

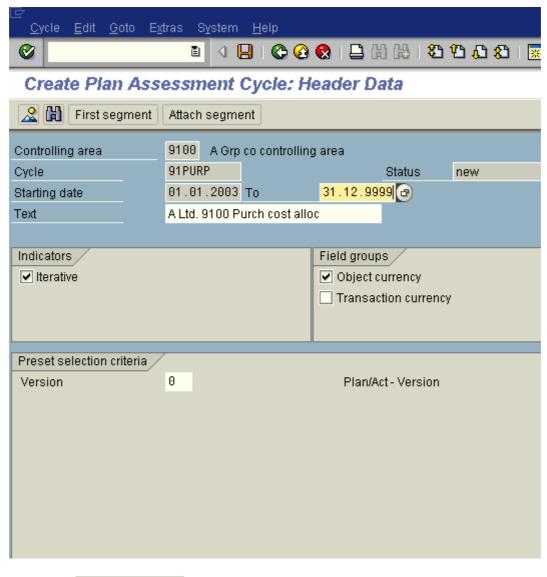
7.6 Define Assessment

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Planning → Allocations → Assessment → Define Assessment

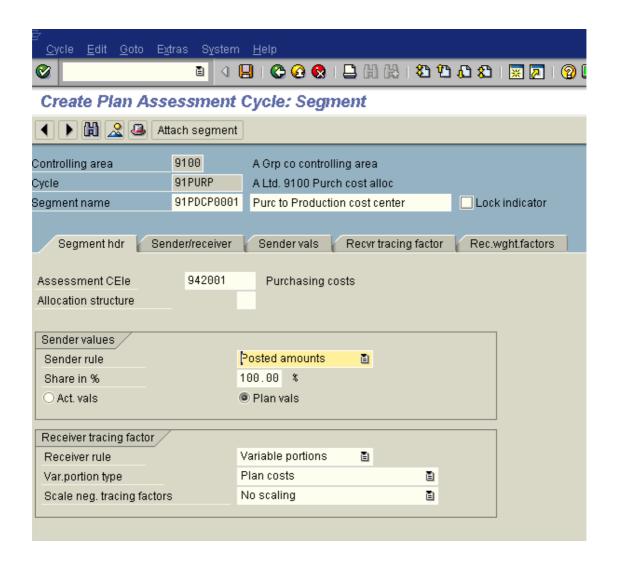
Assessment is a method of allocation which allocates costs using assessment cost element. Thus there in no traceability of original cost elements on the receiver cost center from the sender cost center. Various Costs elements from the sender are summarized under a single assessment cost element. The assessment cost elements are updated both on the sender and receiver.

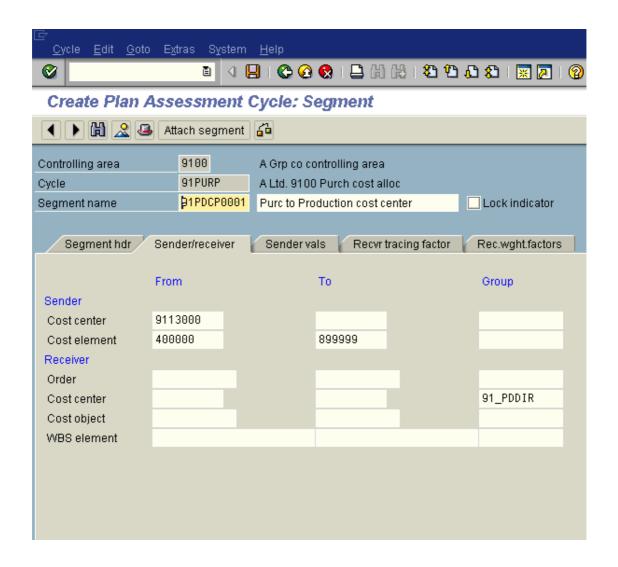
We are allocating costs from purchasing department to the production departments based on output of production departments. The output is entered as statistical key figures.

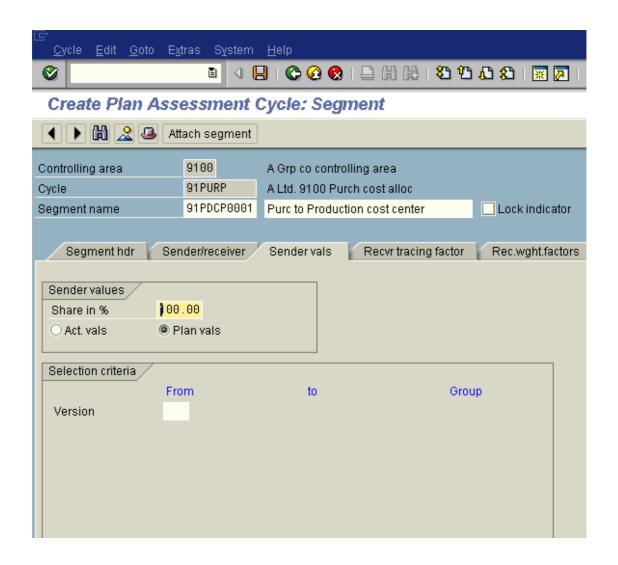


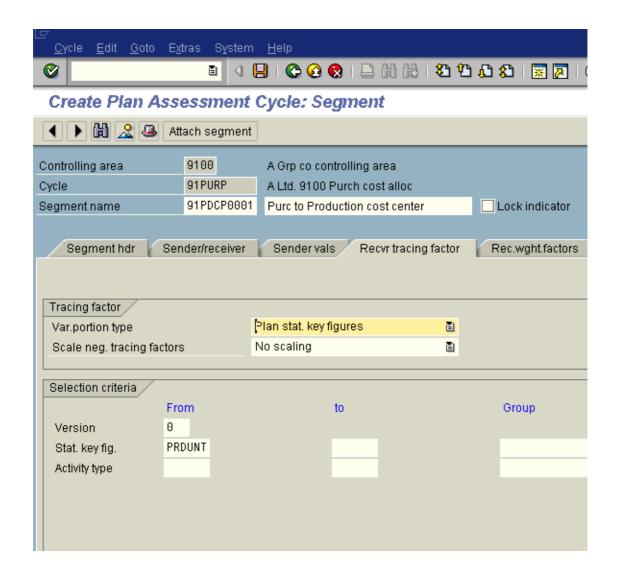


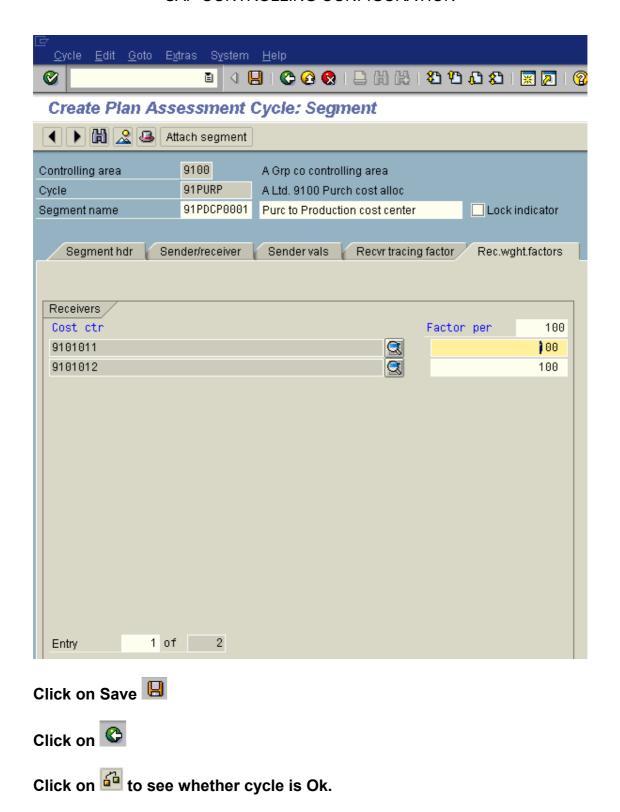
Click on Attach segment









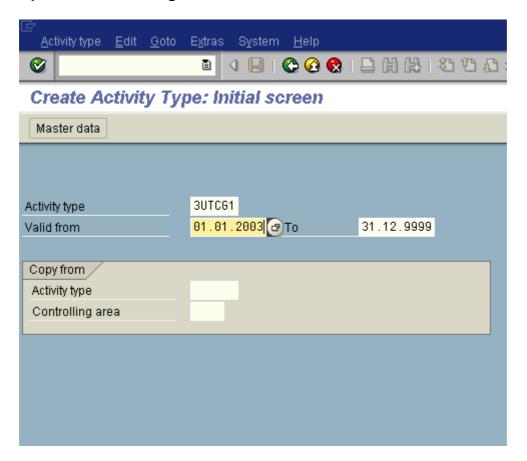


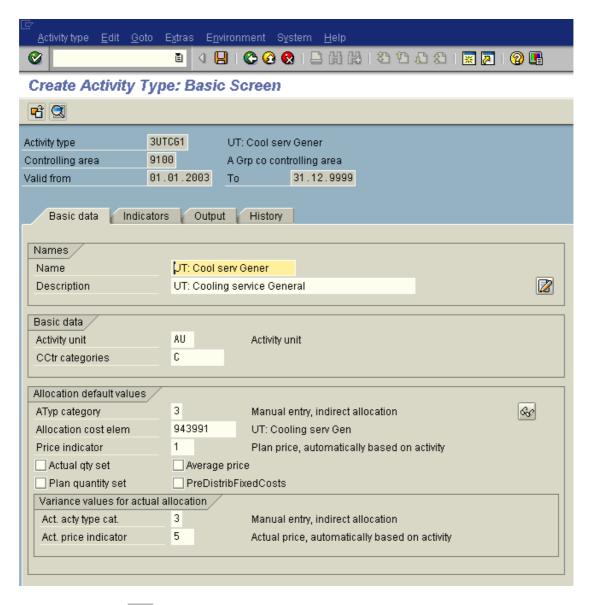
7.7 Define Activity Types for Indirect Activity Allocation

IMG \rightarrow Controlling \rightarrow Cost Center Accounting \rightarrow Planning \rightarrow Allocations \rightarrow Activity Allocation \rightarrow Indirect Activity Allocation \rightarrow Define Activity Types for Indirect Activity Allocation

Double Click Create activity type

Update the following: -



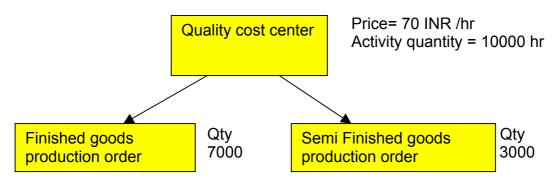


Click on Save

7.8 Define Indirect Activity Allocation

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Planning → Allocations → Activity Allocation → Indirect Activity Allocation → Define Indirect Activity Allocation

Indirect activity allocation is used when direct activity allocation is not possible. For example:- Quality control departments spending time on checking the finished goods, semi finished goods. It is difficult to measure the time spent on each product. In such a scenario indirect activity allocation is done based on the output produced of finished goods and semi finished goods.



Thus Quality cost center has a cost of 70000 INR (70 INR X 10000 hr).

This cost will be allocated to finished goods production order based on the output (70000 INR X 7000 qty) / 10000 qty = 49000 INR And to semi finished goods production order (70000 INR X 3000 qty) / 10000 qty = 21000 INR

We are creating a cycle for allocating costs from Cooling services General to Cooling services EG-1 and EG-2.

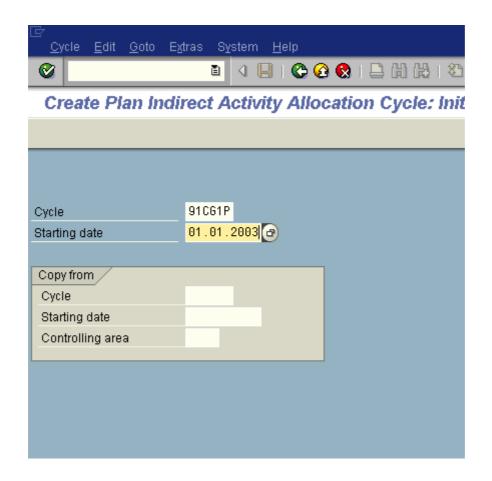
The planned output will be entered on cooling services general using activity type 3UTCG1. (Here the total cost to be allocated will be entered with price 1)

The output will be entered on the Cooling services EG-1 and EG-2 using Statistical key figures.

Double Click Create plan indirect activity allocation

We will name the cycle 91CGP (91 the company code CG – Cooling services general 1^{st} cycle and P – Plan)

Update the following: -



⊡ <u>C</u> ycle <u>E</u> dit <u>G</u> oto E <u>x</u>	tras System <u>H</u> elp		
©		□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	C C, C
Create Plan Indirect Activity Allocation Cycle: Header Da			
Attach segment			
Controlling area	9100 A Grp co controlling	g area	
Cycle	91CG1P	Status	new
Starting date	01.01.2003 To	31.12.9999	
Text	Cooling service General -	Plan	
Indicators		Field groups Output quantity	
Preset selection criteria Version	0	Plan/Act - Version	
Click on Attach segmen	nt		

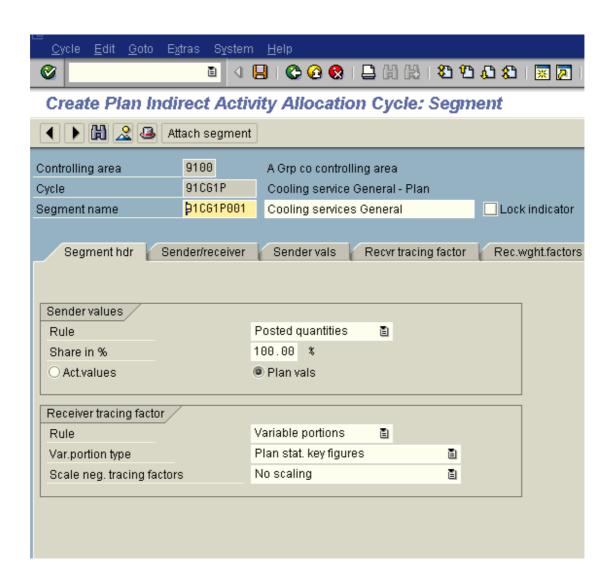
The following options are available in Sender values:-

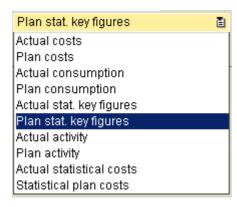
- 1) Posted quantities- The quantities posted to the sender are taken as the sender values.
- 2) Fixed quantities On the sender value tab, enter fixed quantities for the senders we defined in the selection criteria. The senders are directly credited with these quantities.
- 3) Quantities calculated inversely The sender values are calculated indirectly from the receiver tracing factors. We can valuate these sender values with a weighting factor. We define the weighting factors on the Sender values tab.

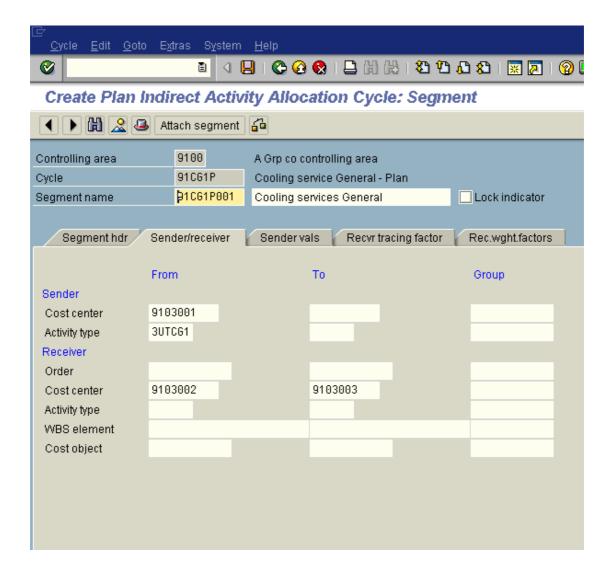
The following options are available in Receiver tracing factor:-

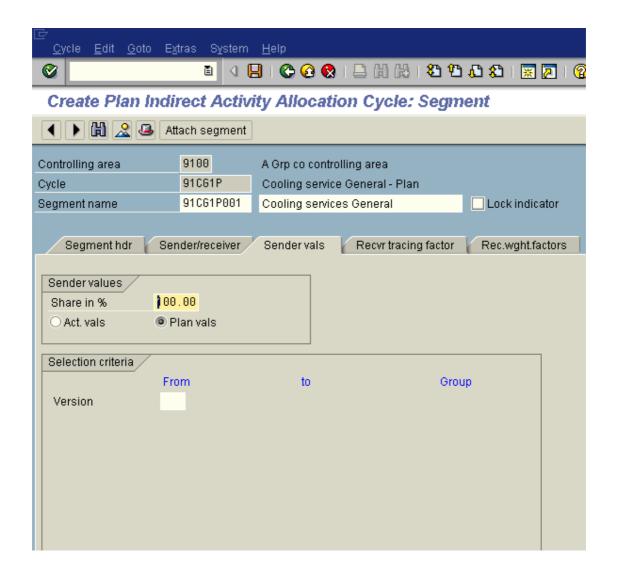
 Variable portions- The tracing factors are determined based on the following parameters:- Plan statistical key figures, Plan activity, plan costs, plan consumption.

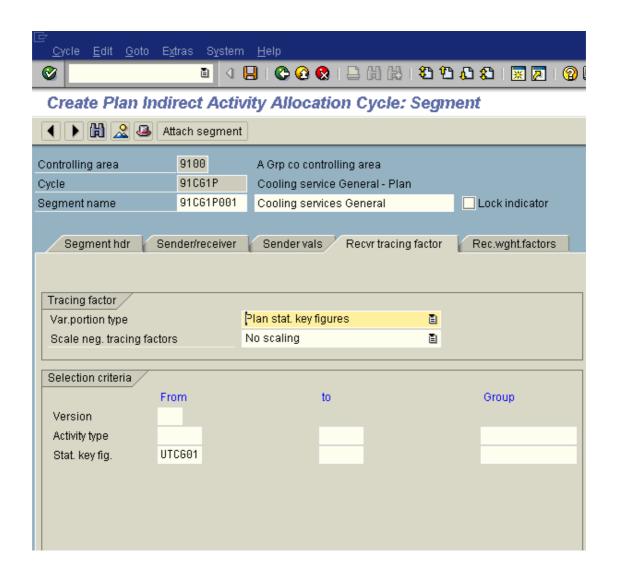
- Fixed quantities We can define fixed quantities in the tracing factor screen. The receivers are charged directly with these quantities. The quantity credited to the sender is derived from the total of the receiver debits.
- 3) Fixed percentages We define fixed percentages for the receiver in the tracing factor screen. The quantity from the sender is distributed to the receivers according to this percentage. The total receiver tracing factor must not exceed 100% .The sender based must be fully distributed. If the total of the receiver tracing factors is less than 100%, then a portion of the sender value remains on the sender.
- 4) Fixed portions This process is similar to the fixed percentage process, with the exception that the quantity is not limited to 100. The sender base is derived from the total of the receiver tracing factors.

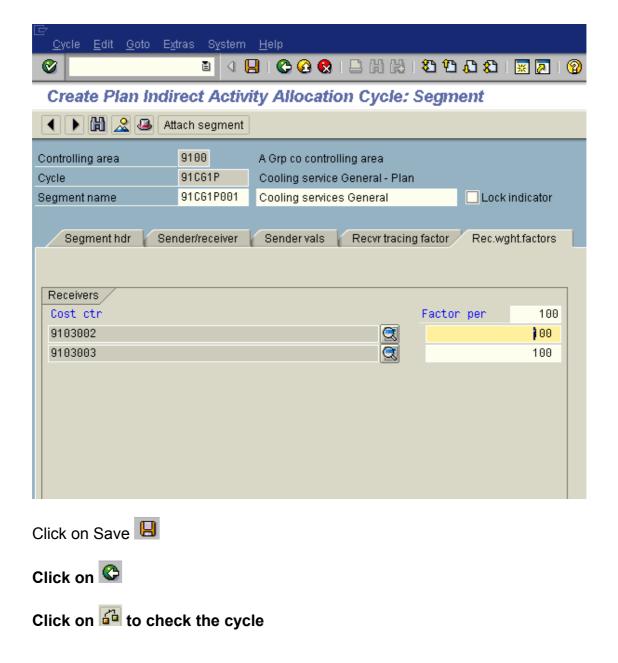












7.9 Define Splitting Structure

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Planning → Allocations → Activity Allocation → Splitting → Define Splitting Structure

Need for a splitting structure:- If a cost center is rendering 2 activities (which are activity independent) then we need to apportion the costs of the cost center to these activities. If we do not define a splitting structure, SAP system will divide the costs equally between these activity types. In case you don't want this to happen we need to define the splitting structure. Thus in splitting structure we define which cost elements will get allocated to which activity type. This applies to both plan and actual costs.

A splitting structure consists of one or more assignments, which define the connection between the cost element(s) or cost element group to be split and the splitting rule used to divide the costs.

Each splitting rule is based on a splitting method. Based on the splitting methods, which are fixed in the R/3 System, we can split plan costs according to the following criteria:

- Activity quantity
- Equivalence number
- Capacity
- Output
- Scheduled activity
- Statistical key figure (quantity)
- Statistical key figure (maximum quantity)
- No splitting is executed

After we define a splitting structure, we must assign it to the cost centers on which we want to split costs according to the given rules. We can assign a structure to:

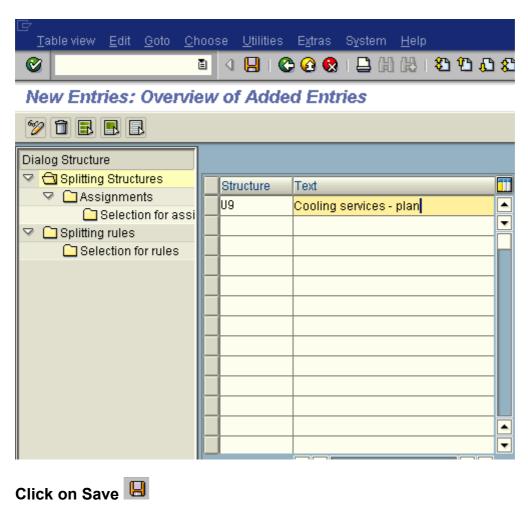
All cost centers

All cost centers in a given group

All cost centers in a given interval

The structure can apply to a single version or to all versions in a controlling area for a fiscal year.

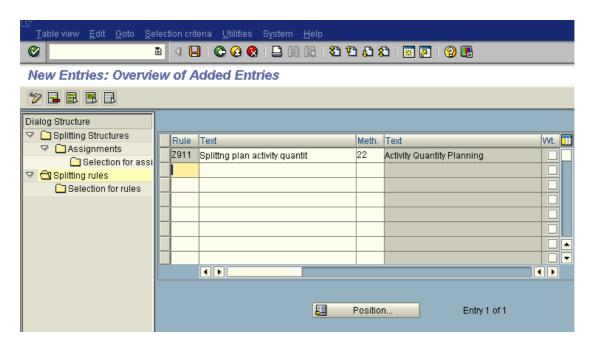




Create splitting rule

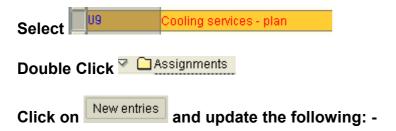
Double Click Splitting rules

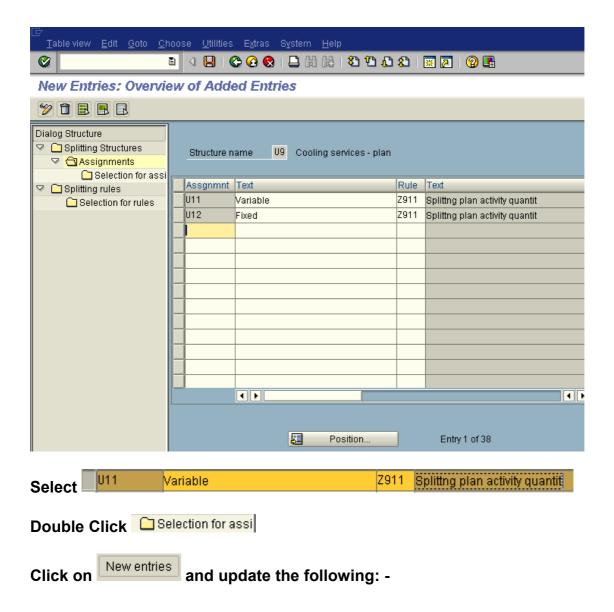
Click on New entries and update the following: -

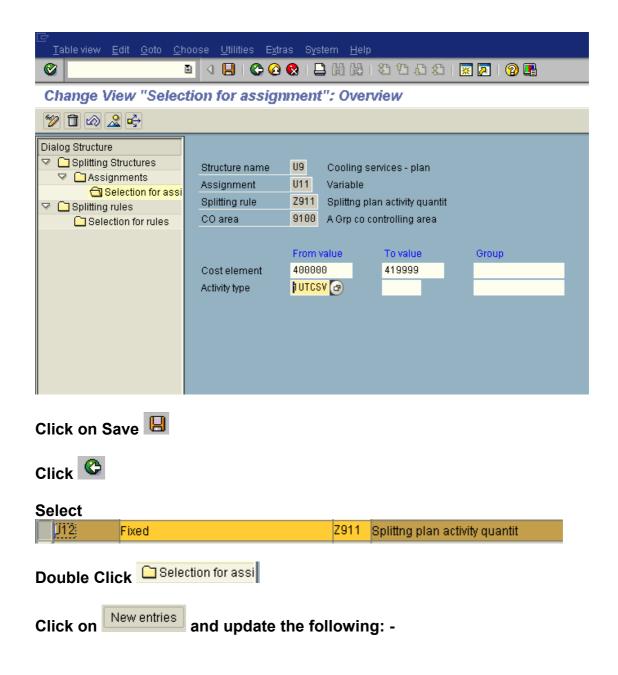


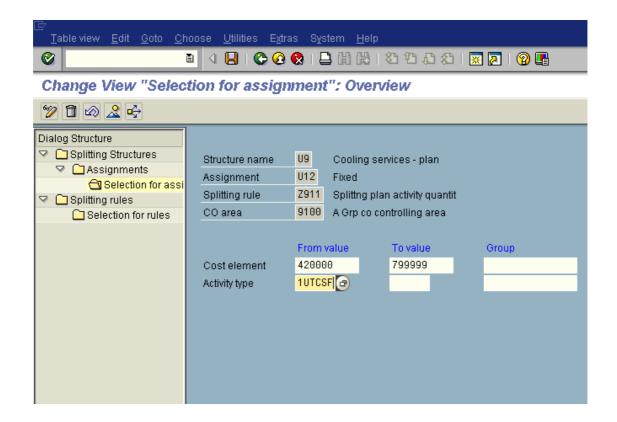
Click on Save

Assign the splitting structure to rule









Click on Save

8 Actual Postings

8.1 Edit Automatic Account Assignment

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Actual Postings → Manual Actual Postings → Edit Automatic Account Assignment (**OKB9**)

Here we define automatic additional account assignments for postings to primary cost elements.

Automatic assignment occurs during postings in external accounting (within the FI, MM, or SD components) if we did not enter a CO account assignment object (cost center, order, or project) for a cost accounting relevant posting.

This always happens in SAP in case of automatically created line item.

Examples of Automatically Created Items are:-

Discounts, exchange rate differences, and banking fees in FI

Price differences and minor differences in MM

Possible automatic additional account assignments include:

Cost center

Order

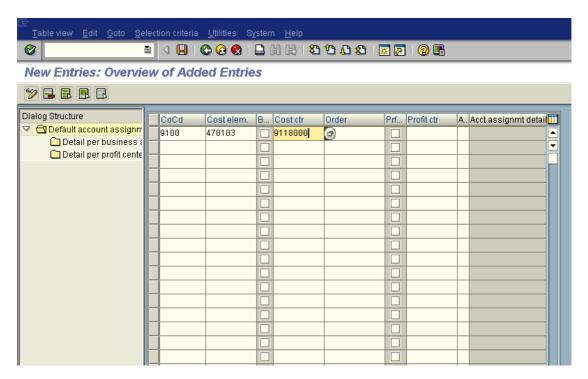
Profit center (for revenue postings)

Account assignment can be made mandatory for business area, valuation area or the profit center level. We need to select the relevant mandatory account assignments

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Bank charges should be defaulted to a particular cost center. In our case Bank charges GL code is 470103 and should be defaulted to Company General profit center 9118000

Click on New entries and update the following: -



Click on Save

8.2 Distribution

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Actual Postings → Period-End Closing → Distribution → Define Distribution

Configuration similar to plan distribution except that no version needs to be selected. You can copy the plan distribution cycle into actual cycles.

8.3 Assessment

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Actual Postings → Period-End Closing → Assessment → Maintain Assessment

Configuration similar to plan assessment except that no version needs to be selected. You can copy the plan assessment cycle into actual cycles.

8.4 Define Indirect Activity Allocation

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Actual Postings → Period-End Closing → Activity Allocation → Indirect Activity Allocation → Define Indirect Activity Allocation

Configuration similar to plan indirect activity except that no version needs to be selected. You can copy the plan indirect activity cycle into actual cycles.

8.5 Define Splitting Structure

IMG → Controlling → Cost Center Accounting → Actual Postings → Period-End Closing → Activity Allocation → Splitting → Define Splitting Structure

Configuration similar to plan Splitting structure