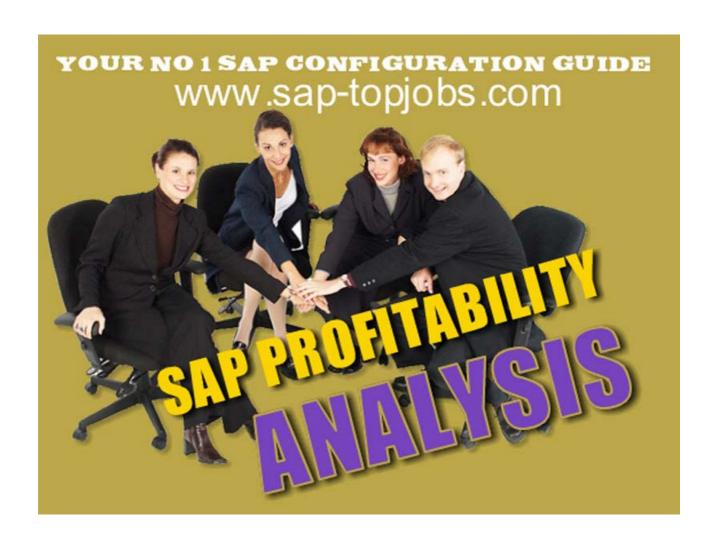
# SAP PROFITABILITY ANALYSIS CONFIGURATION

Published by Team of SAP Consultants at SAPTOPJOBS

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	5
1. Structures	6
1.1 Maintain Characteristics	6
1.2 Maintain Value fields	17
1.3 Maintain Operating Concern	
1.4 Set Operating Concern (KEBC)	
1.5 Assign controlling area to operating concern	
1.6 Define Profitability Segment Characteristics (Segment –Lvl	
Characteristics)	49
1.7 Copy Operating Concern including Customizing	12
2. Master Data	
2.1 Maintain Characteristics values	
2.2 Define Characteristics Hierarchies	
2.3 Define Characteristic Derivation	
2.4 Define and Assign Valuation Strategy	
2.5 Define Keys for Accessing Material Cost Estimates	
2.6 Assign Costing Keys to Any Characteristics	
2.7 Assign Value Fields	
3. Planning	
3.1 Define Number Ranges for Planning Data	
3.2 Maintain Versions	
3.3 Assign Quantity Fields	
3.4 Set Up Planning Framework	89
3.5 Assign Characteristic Groups to Plan Cycles	99
3.6 Assign Receiver Plan Version	101
3.7 Define Structure of Cost Center Assessment/Process Cost	
Assessment	102
4. Flows of Actual Values	107
4.1 Define Number Ranges for Actual Postings	107
4.2 Maintain Value Field Groups	
4.3 Assign Value Field Groups for Line Item Screens	
4.4 Activate Transfer of Incoming Sales Orders	
4.5 Transfer of Billing Documents	
4.6 Assign Quantity Fields	
4.7 Maintain PA Transfer Structure for Direct Posting FI/MM (KE	
+.7 Maintain 17. Transier Structure for Direct 1 osting 117 Min (NE	•
4.8 Automatic Account Assignment (OKB9)	
4.9 Define PA Transfer Structure for Variance Settlement	
4.10 Assign PA Transfer Structure to Settlement Profile	
4.11 Maintain Characteristic Groups	
4.12 Assign Characteristic Groups to Actual Cycles	
4.13 Assess Cost Center Costs / Process Costs	
4.14 Activate Profitability Analysis	
5. Information system	
5.1 Define Variables for Reports	
5.2 Define Forms for Profitability Reports (KE34)	
5.3 Create Profitability Report (KE31)	
6. Tools	172

6.1 Check Customizing Settings	172
6.2 Transport (KE3I)	173

# INTRODUCTION

# What is the functionality of the PA module?

PA module is the most important module when it comes to analyzing the results of the organization.

In this module you basically collect the revenues from the sale order, the costs from the production order, cost center or internal order and analyze their results.

The interesting part about this module is that when it collects the costs and revenues it also collects the characteristics associated with the costs and revenues and this is what makes it stand out.

So for eg.using PA module you can find out the following:

Profit of a certain product in a certain region
Profit of a certain product in a certain region by a certain customer
Profit of a certain product in a certain region by a certain sales person
And the list can go on in depth

It is one of the most wonderful modules in the SAP.

So basically Profitability Analysis (CO-PA) enables you to evaluate market segments which can be classified according to products, customers, orders or any combination of these, or strategic business units (which is a group of product lines) with respect to your company's profit or contribution margin. The module aims at providing your sales, marketing, product management and corporate planning departments with information to support internal accounting and decision making.

We will configure Operating concern 9100 (Organizational structure of CO-PA). Controlling area 9100 will be attached to the operating concern. Company code 9100 will be attached to the controlling area 9100. Sounds confusing read it again .

Alright lets get started right away.

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. Structures

# 1.1 Maintain Characteristics

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Structures → Define operating concern → Maintain Characteristics

## What are characteristics and Value Fields?

In the operating concern two things are basically defined

- a) Characteristics
- **b)** Value Fields

Characteristics are nothing but those aspects on which we want to break down the profit logically such as customer, region product, product hierarchy, sales person etc

Value Fields are nothing but the values associated with these characteristics

Eg Sales, Raw Material Cost, Labour Cost, Overheads etc

Once you define the characteristics and value fields the values are updated in the table.

So Characteristics are nothing but the analysis dimensions for CO-PA. They define what items or objects the user will be able to analyze. Several essential and obvious characteristics (like organization"," customer", "product", etc.) are pre-defined automatically for every operating concern; these are known as fixed characteristics.

In addition to the fixed characteristics, up to 50 non-fixed characteristics can be added to an operating concern.

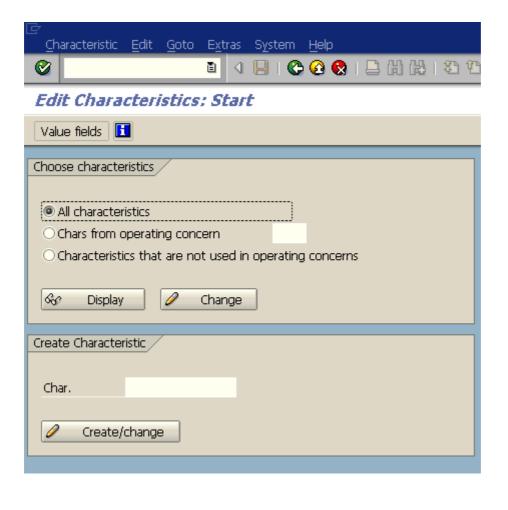
These non-fixed characteristics must be added to the field catalog before they can be used to define a new operating concern. Characteristics in the field catalog can be accessed in any client.

Characteristics can be categorized according to how and when they are defined:

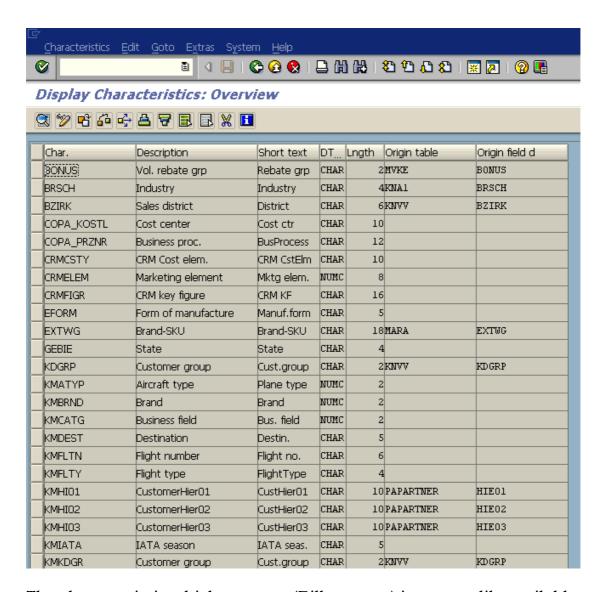
- Copying characteristics from reference tables: You can use characteristics that already exist in other applications when you define your operating concerns.
- Characteristics created from scratch: You can create ones which are only required in Profitability Analysis. To derive values for these characteristics, you need to define your own derivation strategy.
- **Predefined characteristics:** In addition to the fixed characteristics, a number of other predefined characteristics are available in the field catalog and can be added to your operating concern if desired. These include the customer group, customer district, country, and others.
- **Fixed characteristics:** A number of fundamental characteristics are automatically predefined in every operating concern. These include the product number, company code, billing type, business area, sales order, and so on.

Let us first view the Characteristics delivered by SAP.

Update the following:-



Click on Go Display

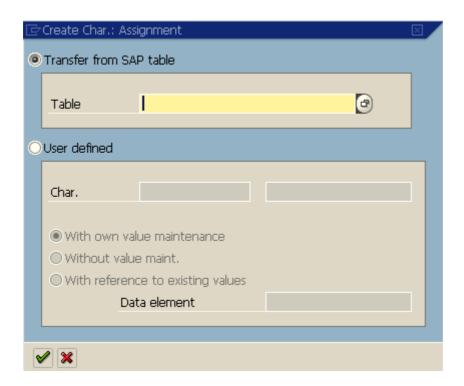


The characteristic which we want (Bill to party) is not readily available so we need to create them

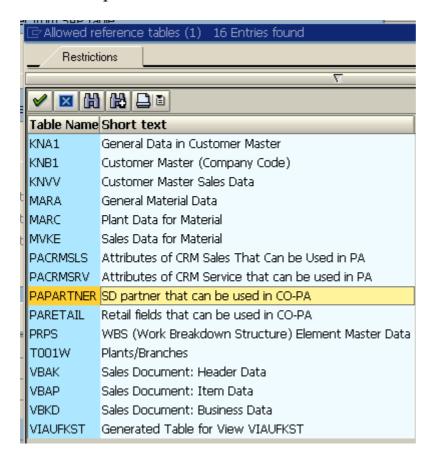


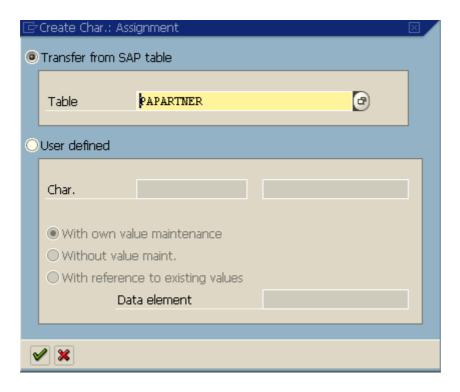
Ĺ	⊡īnf	formation	$\times$
	6	Caution: You are processing cross-client data structures	
	✓		

Click 🔲

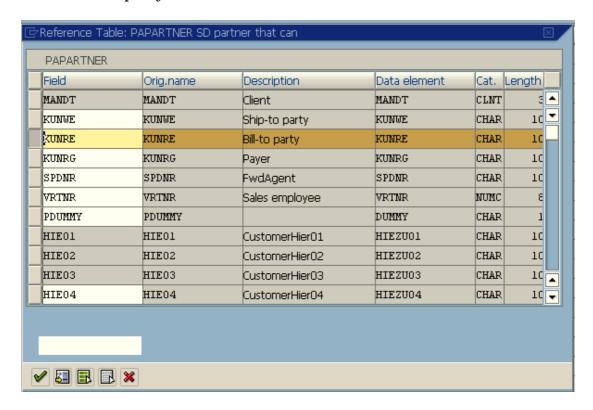


Take a drop down in the field Table and select PAPARTNER



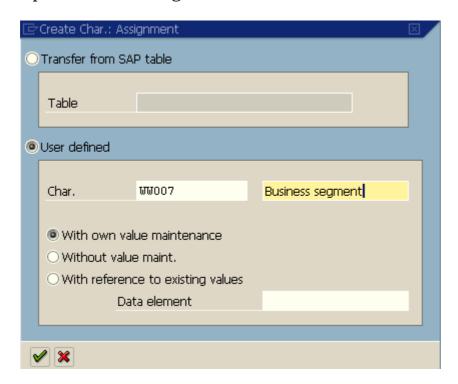


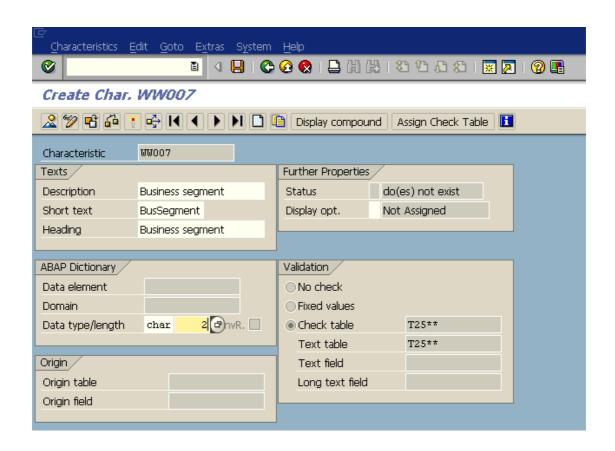
Select Bill to party



Now we will create a user defined characteristic. A user defined characteristic should begin with WW

# Update the following:-



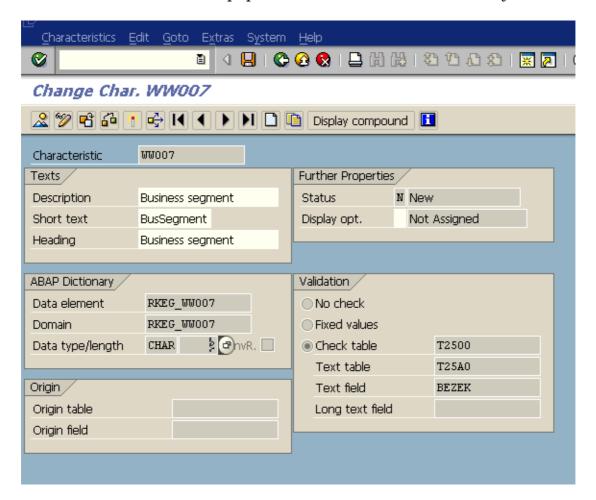


# Click Save

☑ Generate New Check Tables	$\boxtimes$
New check tables should be created for certain chars.	Automatic
	Manual
How should the entry of numbers for this table take place?	Help
	Cancel

Click

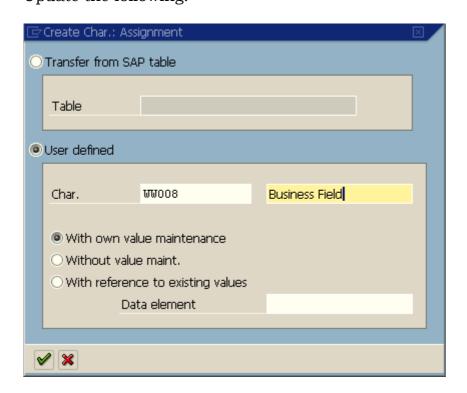
Note now that the check table number, text table, text field, data element domain has been populated with values automatically.



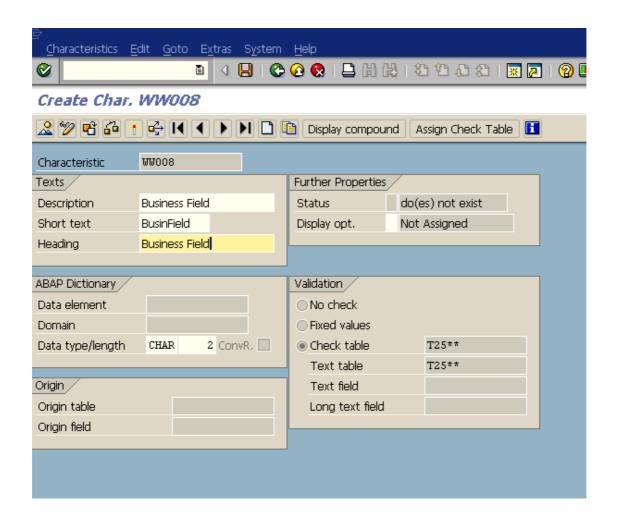
Click on to activate the characteristic.

Click to create another user define characteristic Business field.

Update the following:-

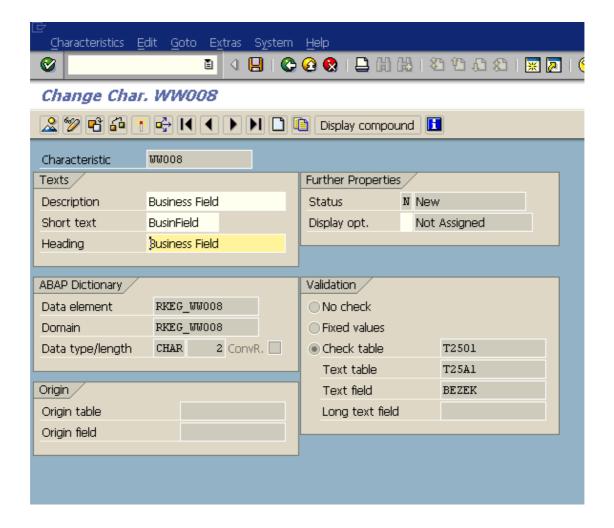


Update the short text, heading and data type



# Click Save

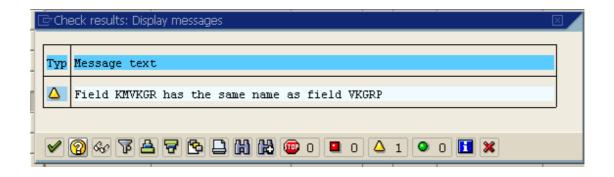
☐ Generate New Check Tables	$\boxtimes$
New check tables should be created for certain chars.	Automatic
	Manual
How should the entry of numbers for this table take place?	Help
	Cancel
Click Automatic	Cancel



Note now that the check table number, text table, text field, data element domain has been populated with values automatically.

Click to activate

You will get the following message, ignore it.



# 1.2 Maintain Value fields

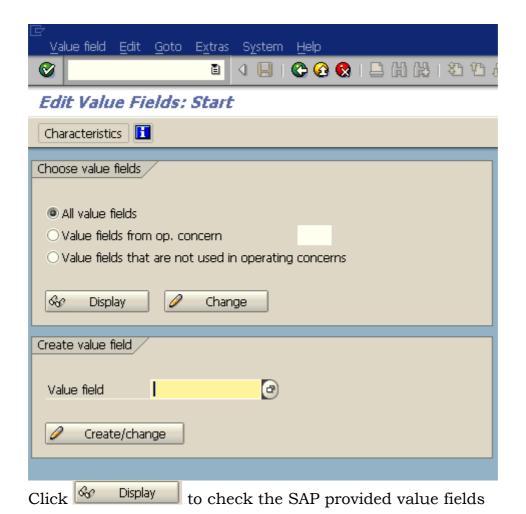
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Structures → Define operating concern → Maintain Value Fields

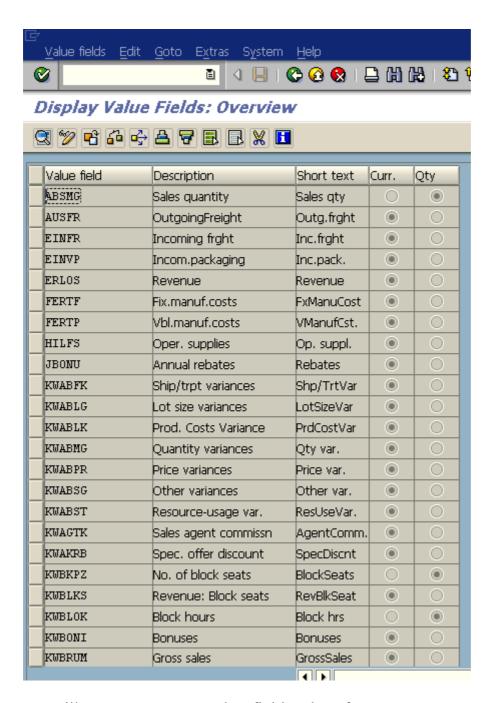
Value Fields are nothing but the values associated with the above characteristics. Once you have defined the characteristics in the above manner then you need to determine what are the values you would like to analyse for Eg Sales, Raw Material Cost, Labour Cost, Overheads etc

There are some SAP rules for defining value fields which are laid down below:

# Maintaining Value field in the field catalog:-

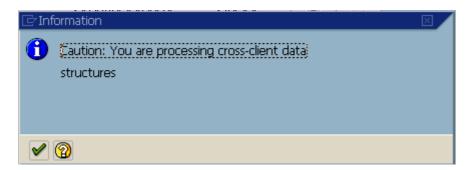
- All value fields must exist in the field catalog (here) before they can be used to define a new operating concern. Value fields in the field catalog can be accessed in any client.
- > SAP has some suggested value fields which might be used in a new operating concern. Value fields can also be defined independently (but they should begin with VV..., and should be 4 to 5 characters total)
- ➤ It is not necessary to create value fields for calculated items, such as net sales, contribution margin, etc. These items are normally calculated from the base values stored in the value fields during the report execution progress (to minimize necessary data storage requirements).





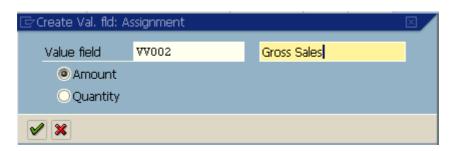
We will create our own value fields, therefore



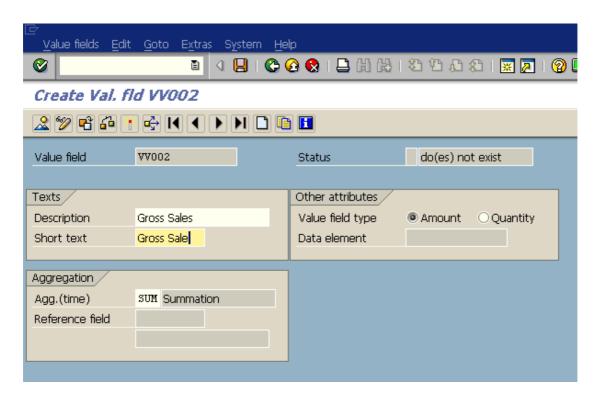


Click to create value field

Update the following:-

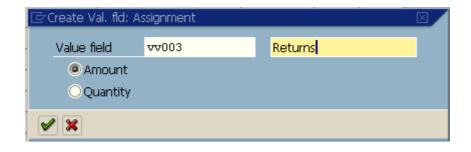


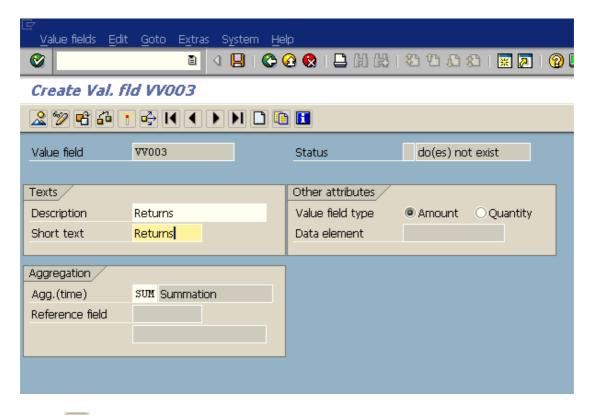
Update short text



Click to activate the value field.

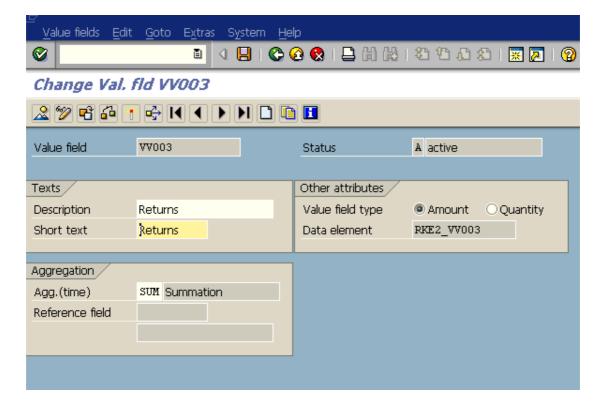
Click to create another value field





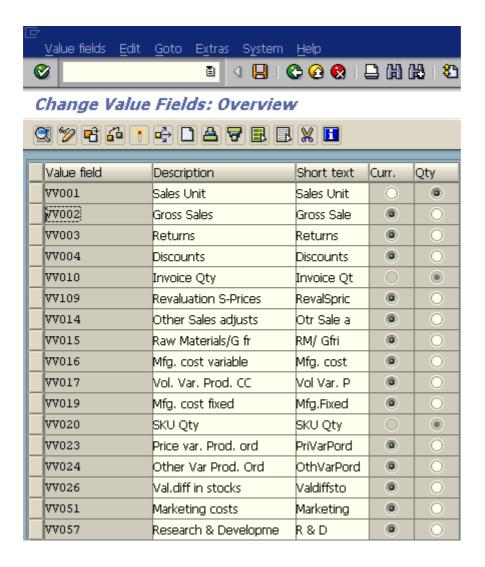
Click to activate the value field.

In the screen below, you will see the status of the value field has become active.



Similarly create other value fields:-

These are the value fields created by us.



Click on Save

# 1.3 Maintain Operating Concern

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Structures → Define operating concern → Maintain Operating Concern

Operating Concern is the organizational unit in Controlling-Profitability analysis (CO-PA).

The operating concern can have 2 approaches:-

- 1) Costing based Profitability Analysis This groups costs and revenues according to value fields and costing based valuation approaches.
- 2) Account based Profitability Analysis groups costs and revenues according to accounts and uses an accounting based

valuation approach. Accounting based Profitability is permanently reconciled with Financial accounting. Costing based Profitability analysis is a powerful approach providing greater analysis capability.

In costing based we define operating concern by selecting the characteristic (the one created by us and SAP delivered) and the value fields (created by us) to be used in the data structures.

The structure of an operating concern is valid in all clients.

The system creates following table in costing base co-pa:-

CE1XXXX (where XXXX is the operating concern code) – Actual line item table

CE2XXXX - Plan line item table

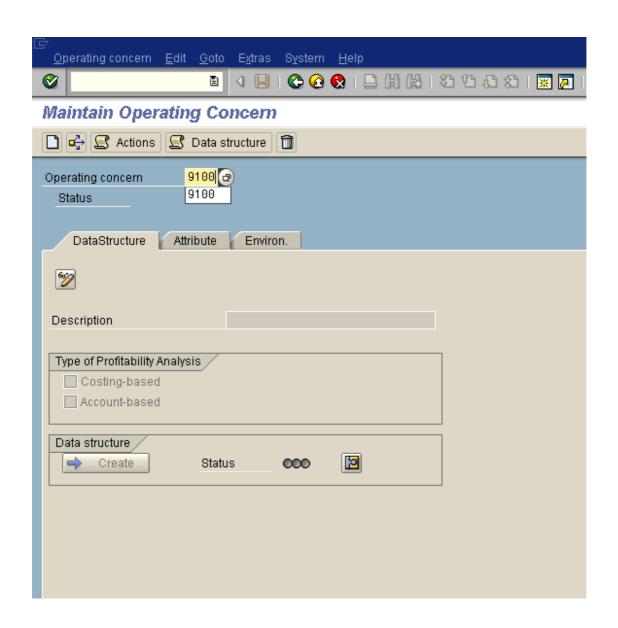
CE3XXXX – Summary records by profitability segments

CE4XXXX - Profitability segment definitions

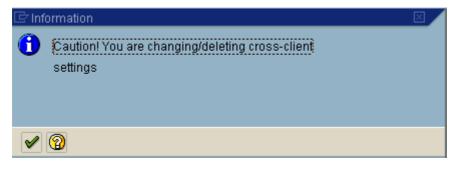
It is important to note here that no customizing request get generated here. You have to transport the setting through a separate transaction code called as KE3I. We will refer specifically wherever customizing requests get generated. This means you do not have to use the program KE3I for some customizing objects.

We are configuring the costing based co-pa.

Update the following:-

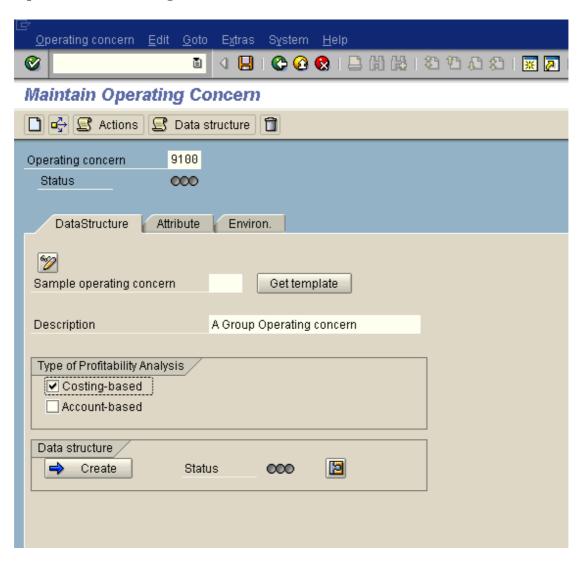


Click on create



Click 🔽

Update the following:-



# Click

## **Currency types**

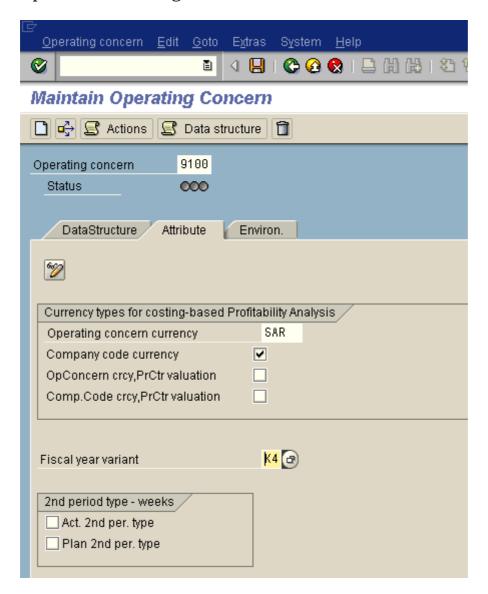
- **Operating concern currency** In costing-based Profitability Analysis, actual data is always updated in the operating concern currency.
- > Company code currency In addition to the operating concern currency, you have the option of storing all data in the currency of the relevant company code as well. This is required if your organization operates internationally and deals with exchange rates that change daily. It allows you to avoid differences due to different exchange rates and lets you reconcile your CO-PA data directly with FI
- **Profit center valuation** You can also store data in both of these currencies valuated from the viewpoint of individual profit centers.

Since A grp is based in the Middle east we select that country's currency. Further we also select the company code currency so that each company code can have an analysis in it's own company code currency.

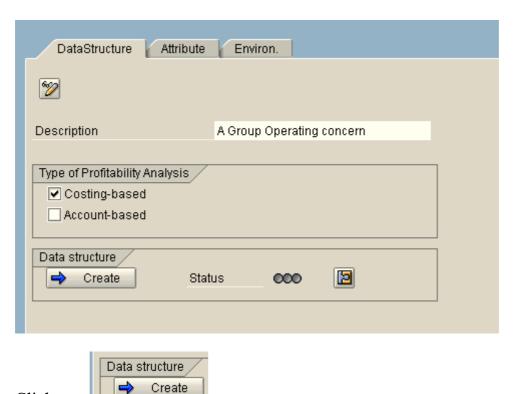
Please remember that the company code currency is only to be switched on, if you have a single controlling area and a single operating concern for multiple company codes operating in different countries. Switching on the company code significantly increase your data volume.

Fiscal year variant:-The fiscal year variant should match with the controlling area fiscal year variant and the company code fiscal year variant. We select K4 since Company code 9100; controlling area 9100 has the same fiscal year variant.

Update the following:-

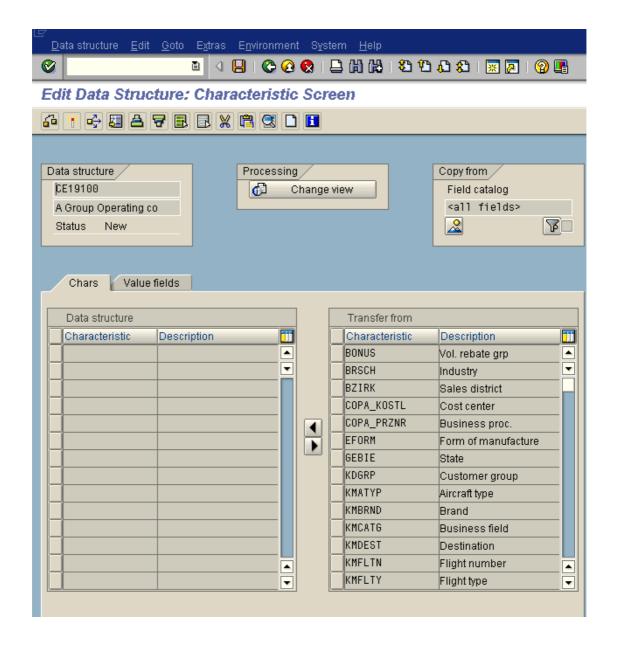


# Click on Save

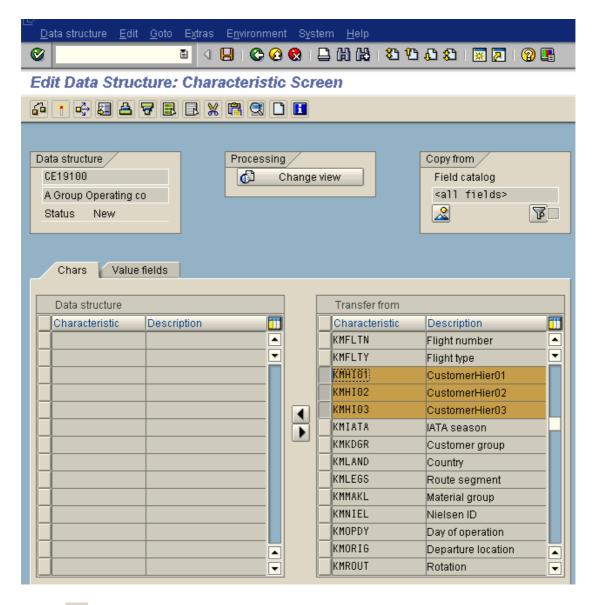


Click on

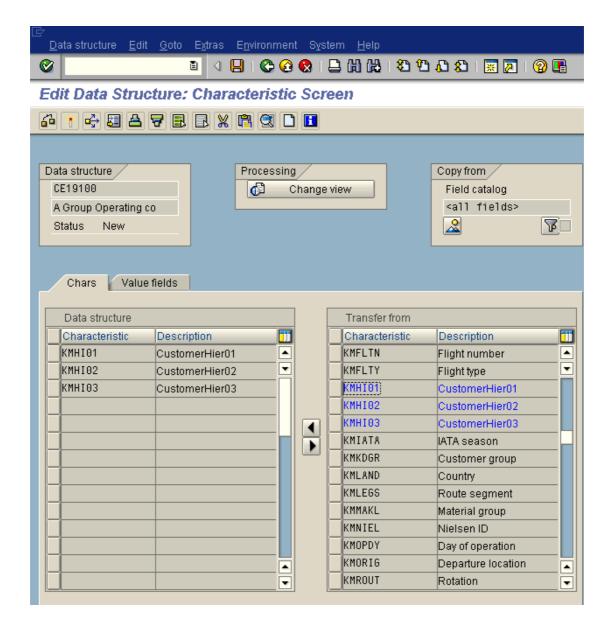
Here we need to select the characteristics available, into our operating concern. On the right side are shown available characteristic, you need to select and take it to the left side.



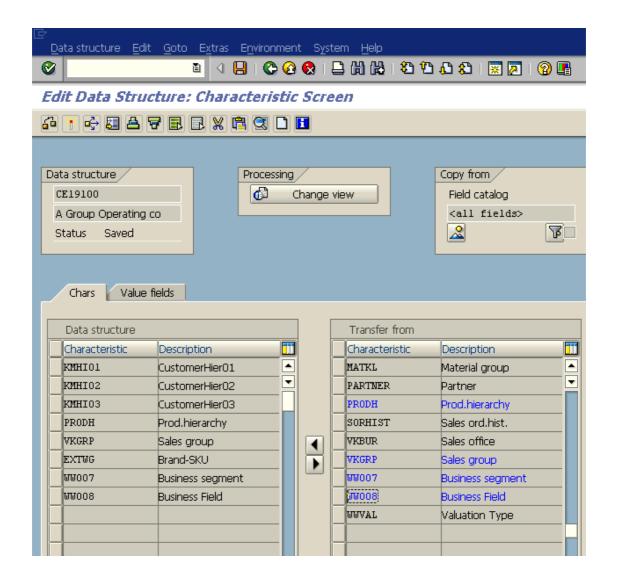
Select the following characteristic from the available characteristic



Click to transfer the characteristic

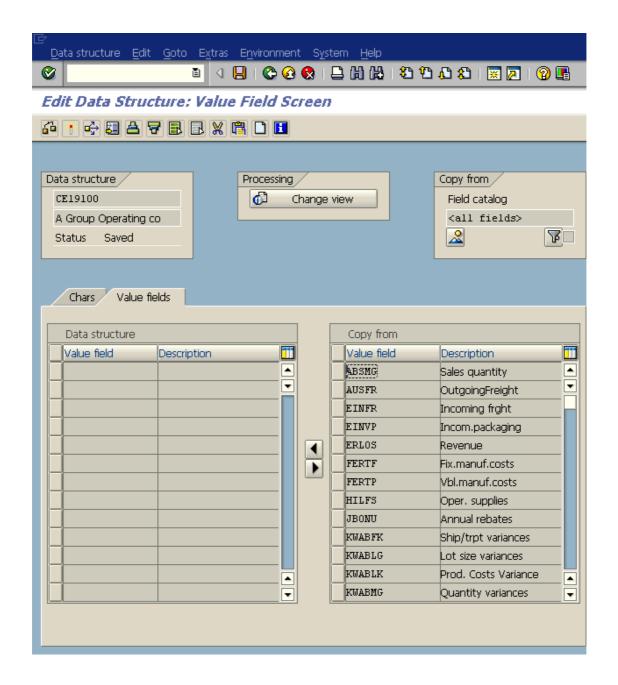


Similarly select other, which will look like this



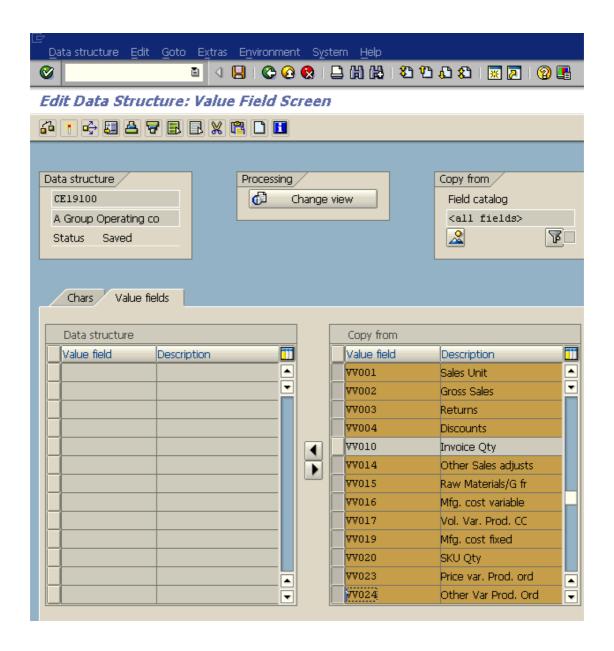


Similarly select the value fields into our operating concern.

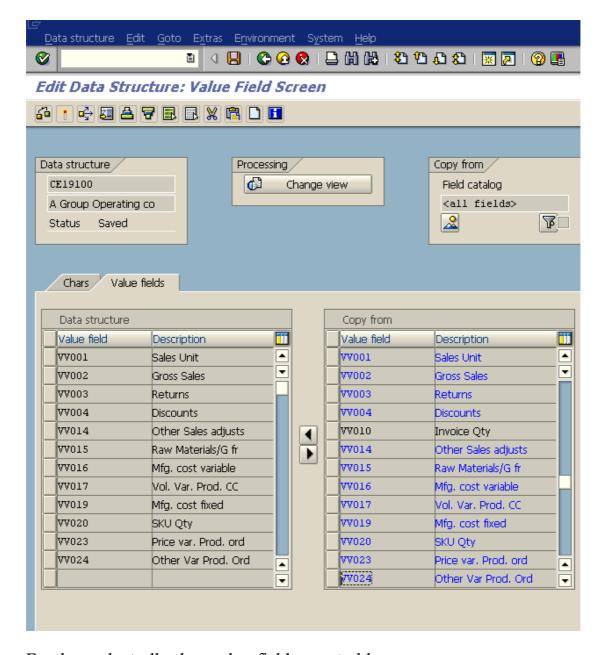


Click to scroll down to next page of value field until you see the value fields created by us such as VV001 Sales unit

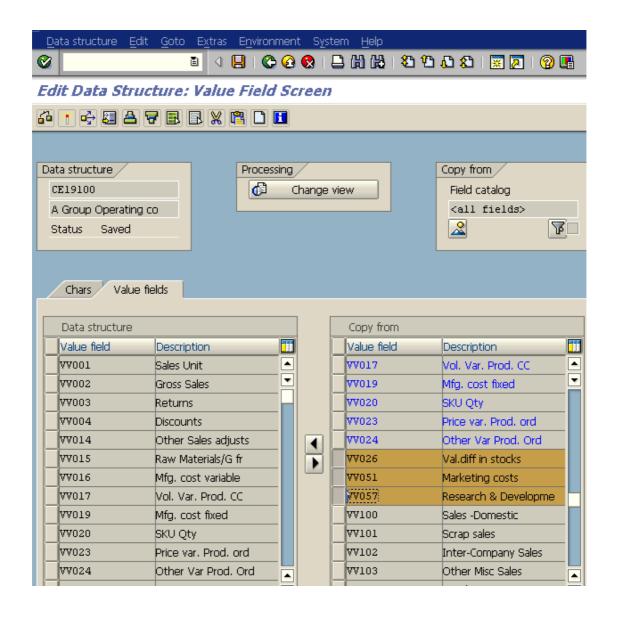
Select these value fields



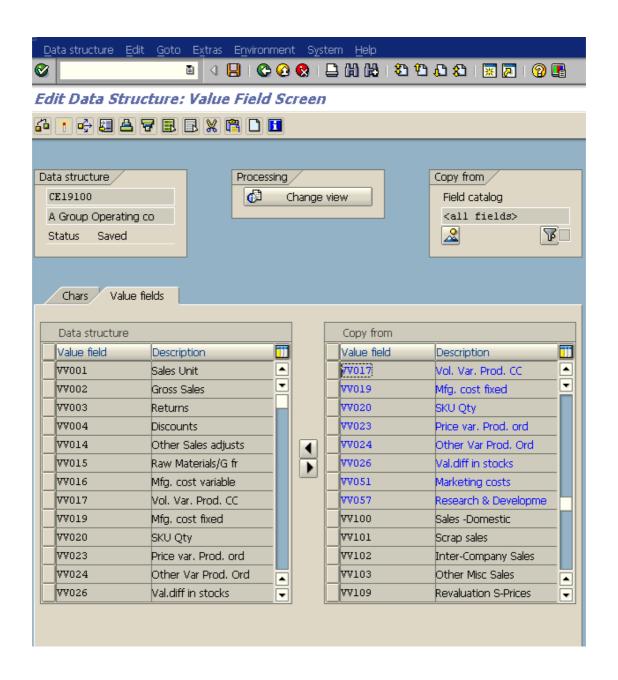
Click



Further select all other value fields created by us

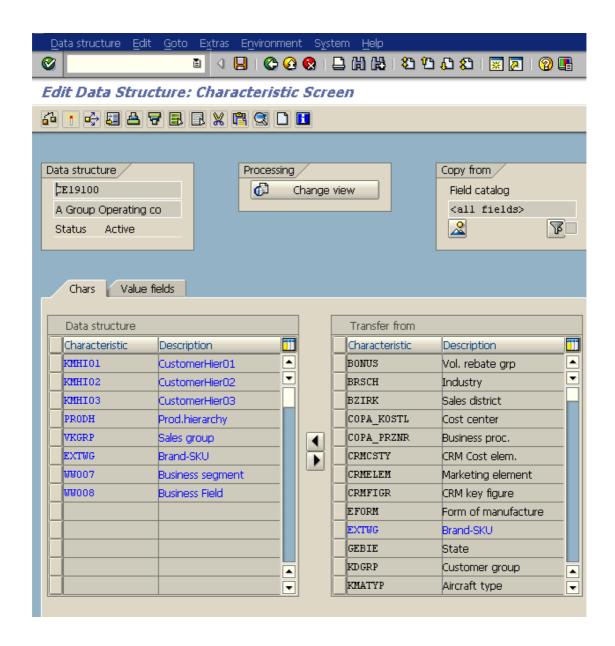


Click



Click on

Click to activate the data structure

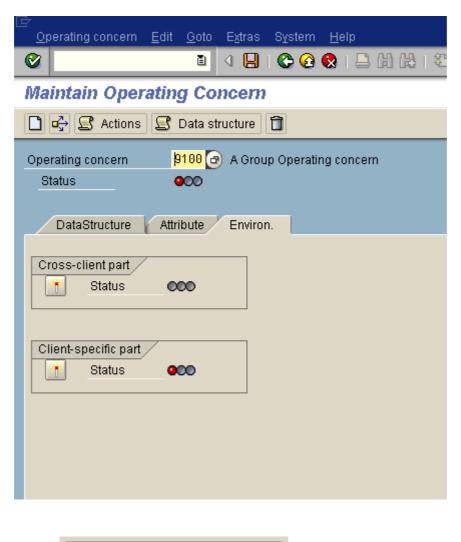


## Click Back 🤤

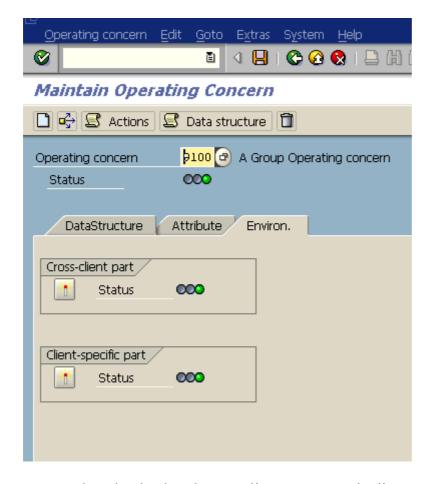
Here you might get a pop up asking 'Whether you want to generate the operating concern now'. You can select **Yes** to generate the operating concern.

In case you do not get any pop up, you can generate the operating concern here.









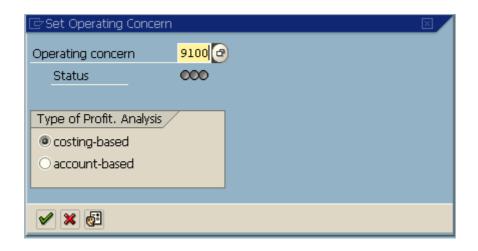
Remember both the Cross client part and client specific part should show green indicator, which indicator the operating concern environment has been generated successfully.

## 1.4 Set Operating Concern (KEBC)

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Structures → Set Operating Concern

Here you select the operating concern 9100. All functions that you then execute thereafter and until you logoff will relate to that type of profitability analysis for the specified operating concern. You can click on the save button to store the operating concern 9100 in your user master.

From the SAP application side you can call this through transaction code KEBC.



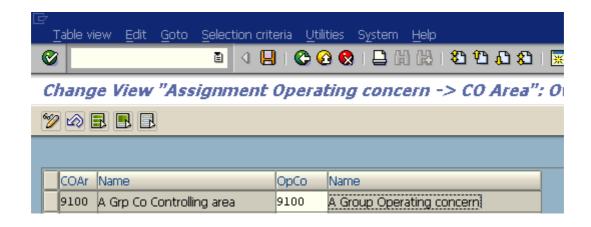
### 1.5 Assign controlling area to operating concern

IMG → Enterprise Structure → Assignment → Controlling → Assign controlling area to operating concern

We assign the controlling are 9100 to operating concern 9100.

#### => Customizing request generated here





Click on

# 1.6 Define Profitability Segment Characteristics (Segment -Lvl Characteristics)

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Structures → Define Profitability Segment Characteristics (Segment-Lvl Characteristics)

It is advisable for performance reasons to keep to a minimum the number of profitability segments and therefore summary records required in CO-PA. This can be controlled through the selection of segment-level and non-segment-level characteristics.

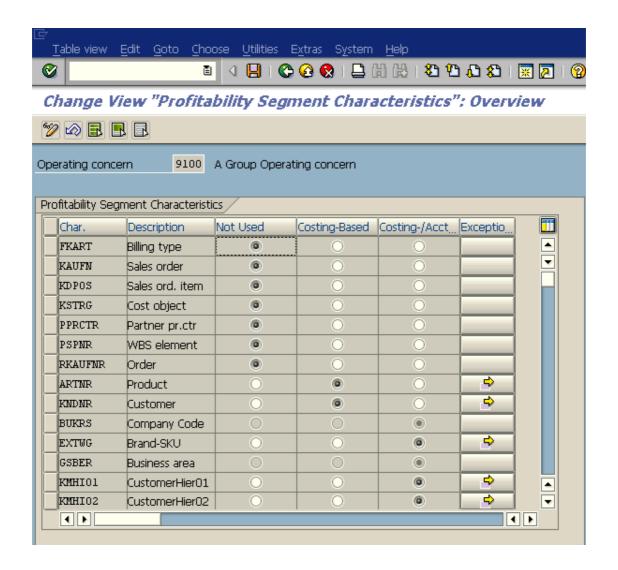
It is possible to configure the system so that certain characteristics are not used in defining profitability segments. The impact of this is that the values for these non-segment-level characteristics will appear on CO-PA line items, but will not be available for reporting with the CO-PA drill-down reporting tool.

For example, it is desirable to have the originating sales order number on each CO-PA line item (CE1) which originated in SD, but it is not desirable to also have a new summary record in CO-PA (CE3) for each new sales order (this would create as many summary records as line items).

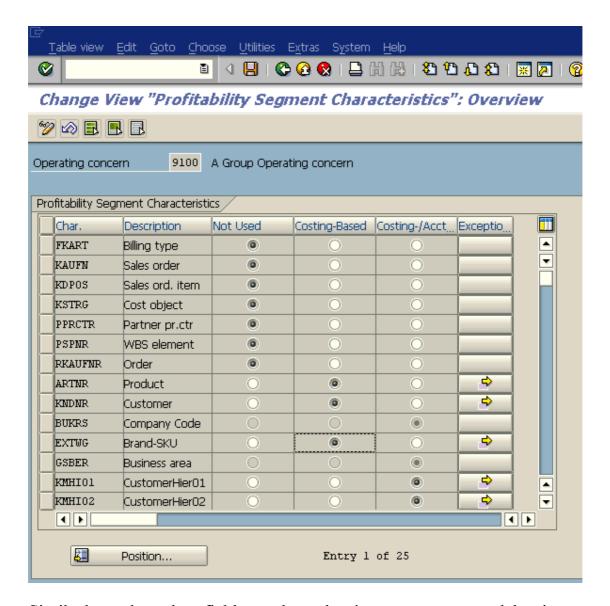
Thus, when we create a new operating concern, the relevant table is automatically set so that the following characteristics are not used to form the profitability segments:

- - sales order (KAUFN)
- sales order item (KDPOS)
- - order (RKAUFNR)
- - WBS element (PSPNR)
- - cost object (KSTRG)

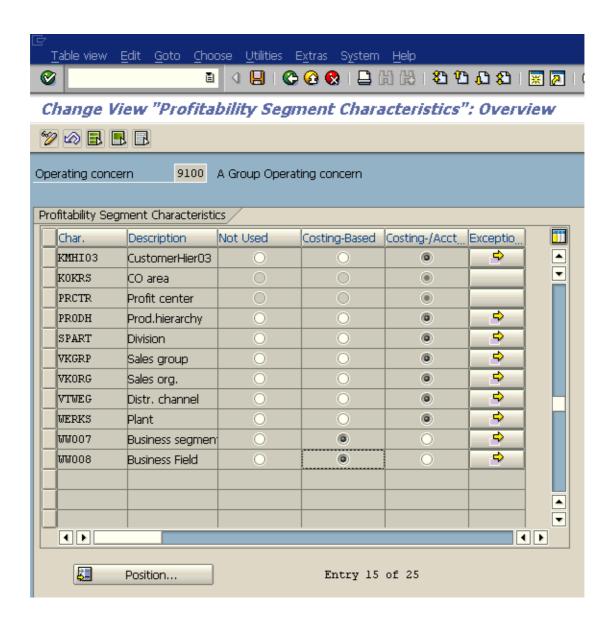
#### => Customizing request generated here



Make **EXTWG** as costing based



Similarly make other fields such as business segment and business field as costing based



Click on **Save** 

### 1.7 Copy Operating Concern including Customizing

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Structures → Define operating concern → Maintain Value Fields

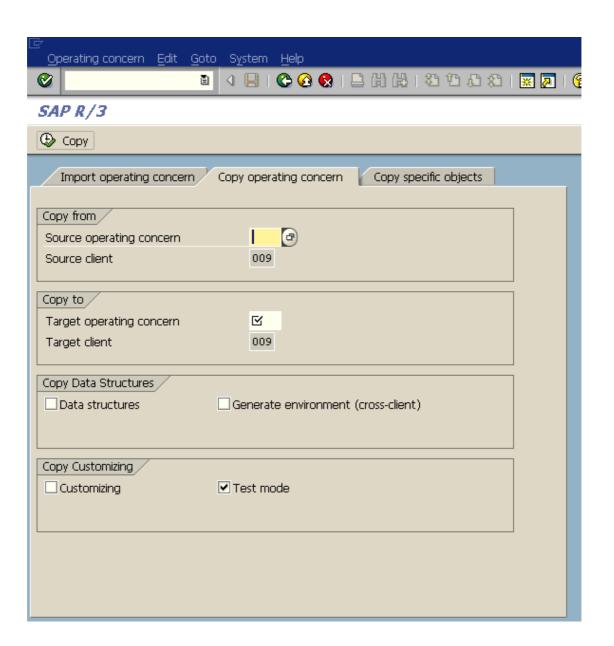
This configuration is important when you want to copy customizing settings from an existing operating concern to a new operating concern. This is very useful when you are doing rollouts for the same group. This is required where the design implemented is separate controlling area and separate operating concern for each company

code. You can copy settings from an existing operating concern and make changes required for the new operating concern.

Here you specify the source operating concern and the target operating concerns. You can choose whether you want to copy data structures only, customizing settings only or both.

These are copied in separate steps:-

- 1) You need to copy the data structures first. In case you want to make some changes to the new operating concern after copying, you should generate the environment. You must enter a target operating concern name that does not yet exist.
- 2) You can then copy the customizing settings.

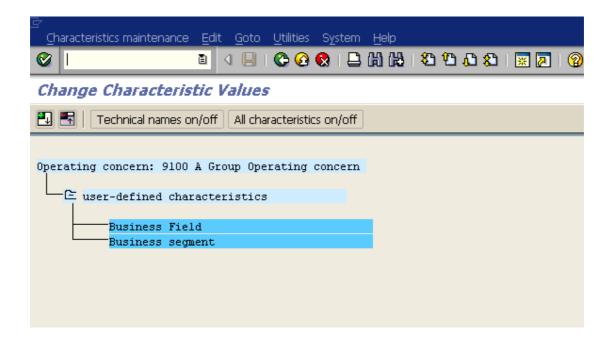


#### 2. Master Data

#### 2.1 Maintain Characteristics values

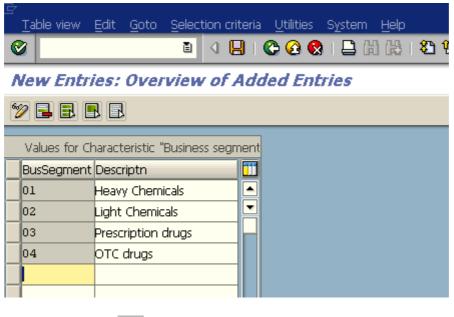
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Master Data → Characteristic Values → Maintain Characteristic Values

Here we maintain the values for the user defined characteristics.



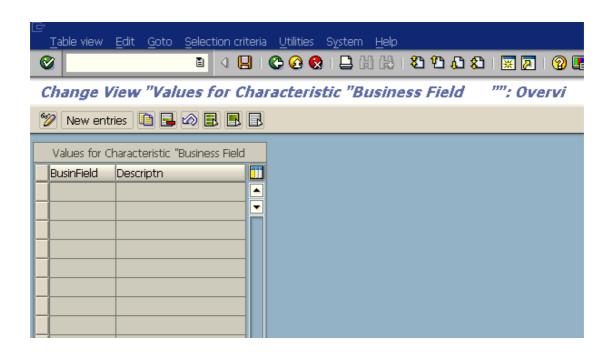
Double click Business segment

Click on New entries

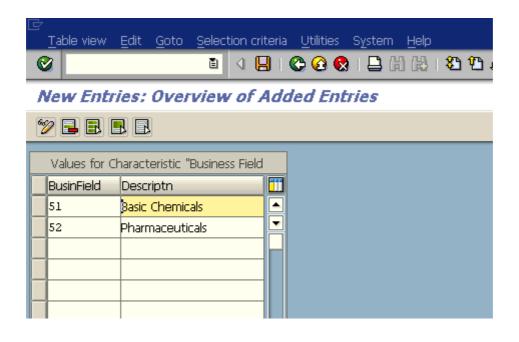


Click on **Save** 

## Double click Business Field



Click on New entries



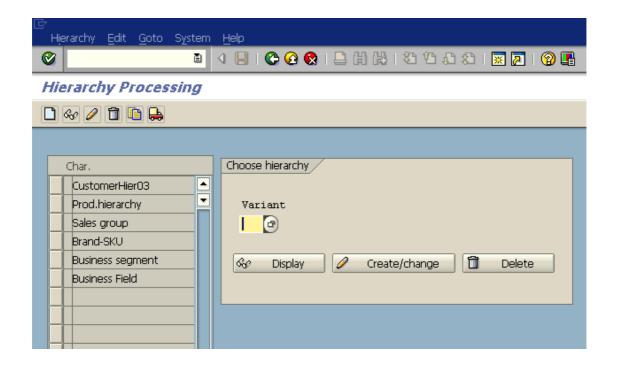
Click on 📙

#### 2.2 Define Characteristics Hierarchies

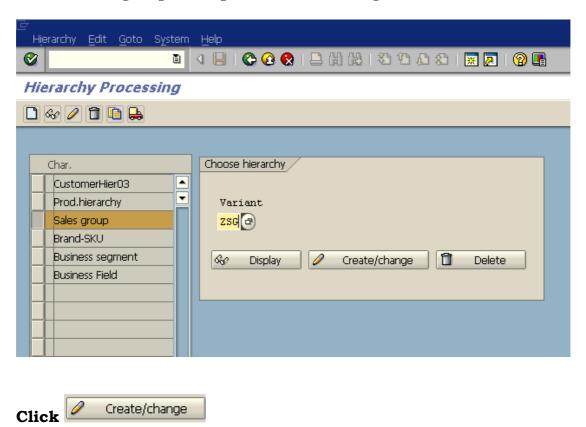
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Master Data → Characteristic Values → Define Characteristics Hierarchies

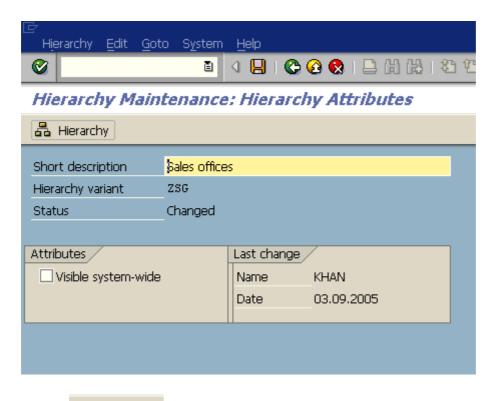
You can define hierarchical structures for characteristics in Profitability Analysis (CO-PA) and analyze these structures in the information system. You can for example structure your products or customers in a hierarchy.

In our scenario we will create a hierarchy of sales group into sales offices. We are combining sales groups into sales offices. This hierarchy can be used in the reports for analysis purpose.

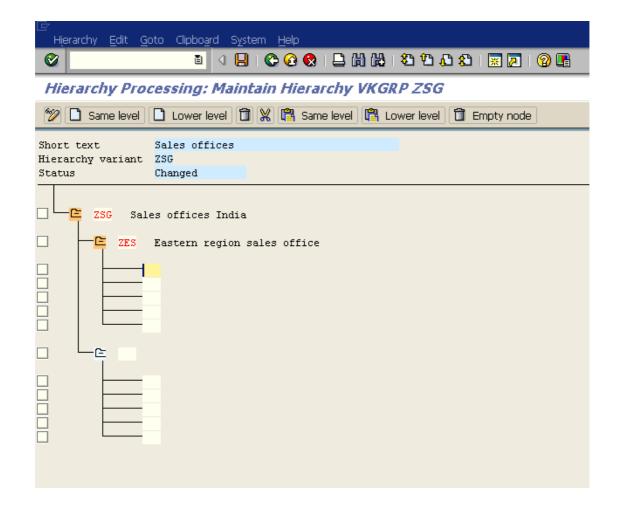


### Select Sales group and update the following:-

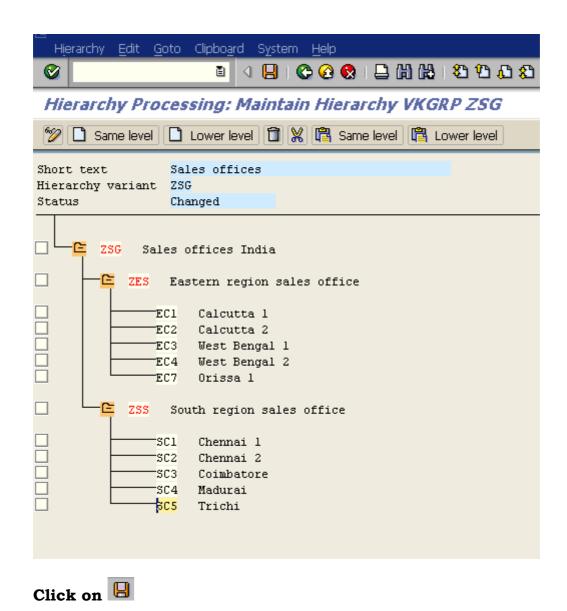




Click Hierarchy and update the following:-



#### Take a drop down by pressing F4 button in each of the field.



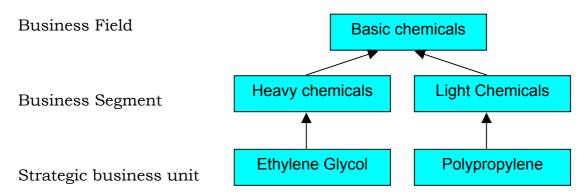
### 2.3 Define Characteristic Derivation

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Master Data → Define Characteristic Derivation

Here you set up the derivation of characteristic values. Derivation lets us find values for certain characteristics automatically based on the known values of other characteristics, where these characteristics are logically dependent on one another.

In our scenario we have to make the following derivation strategy.

The structure of the product lines A grp is as follows:-



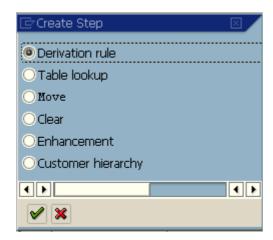
Thus strategic business unit (SBU) is the lowest level node in the product line structure. The SBU is again a grouping of all similar products. In our scenario the SBU is represented by the field EXTWG (Brand-SKU). This field is available in the basic view of the material master. All the finished products will have in the basic data view updated with the relevant SBU code.

We define a derivation rule to derive the Business segment from the SBU. We further define a derivation rule to derive Business field from the Business segment. Thus Profitability reports can be seen at the SBU level, Business segment level and the Business field level.



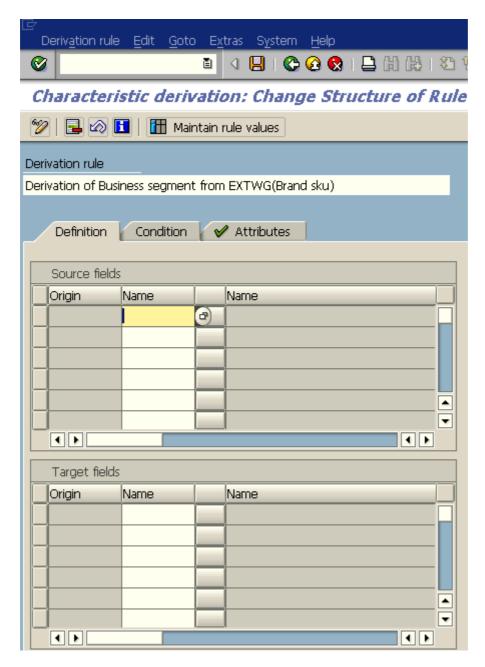


#### **Select Derivation rule**



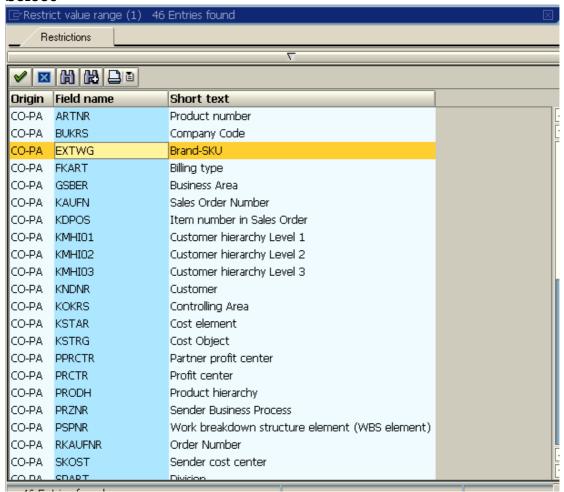


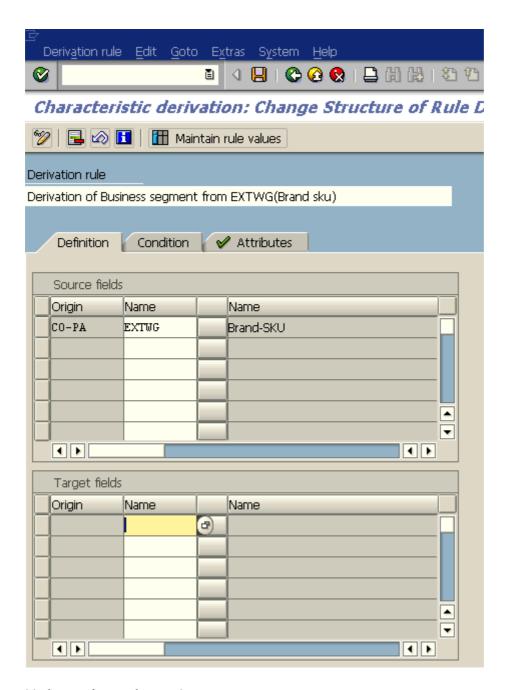
## Update the following:-



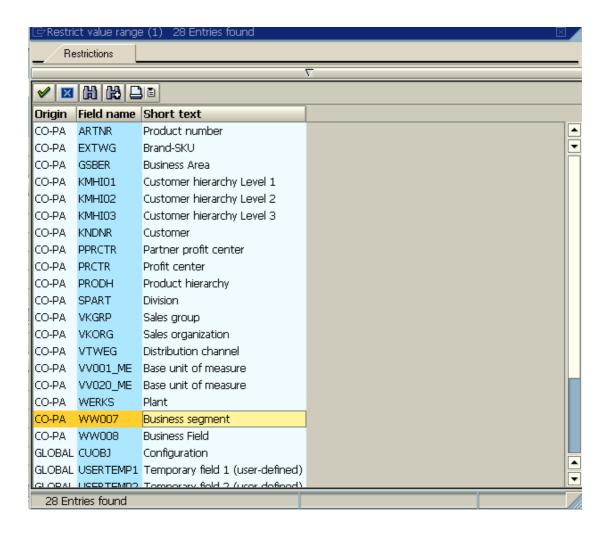
Take a drop down in field Name

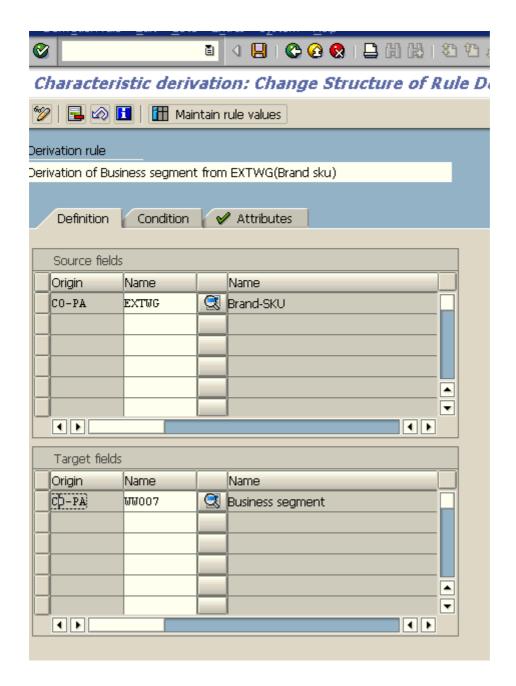
#### **Select**

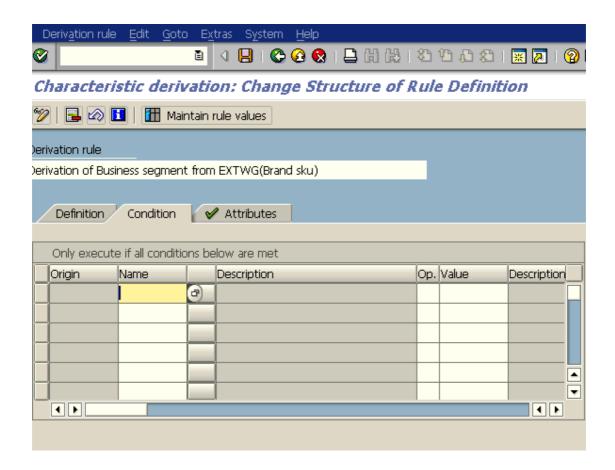


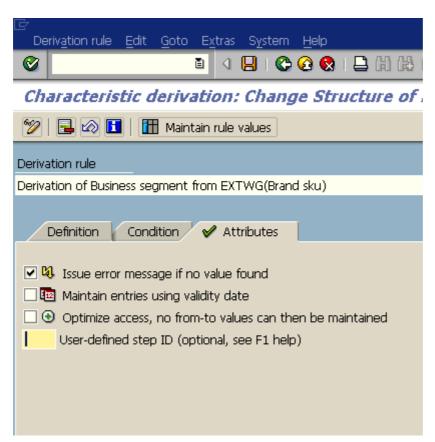


Take a drop down in name



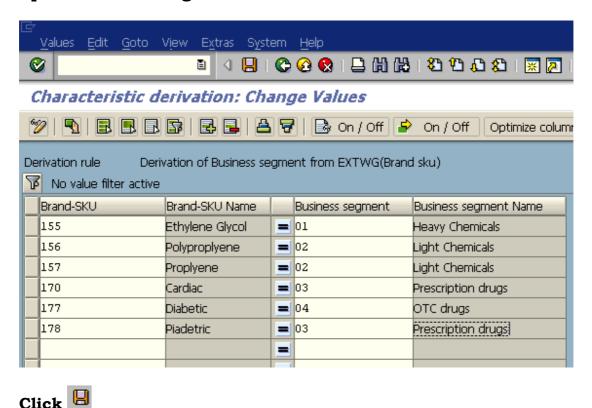




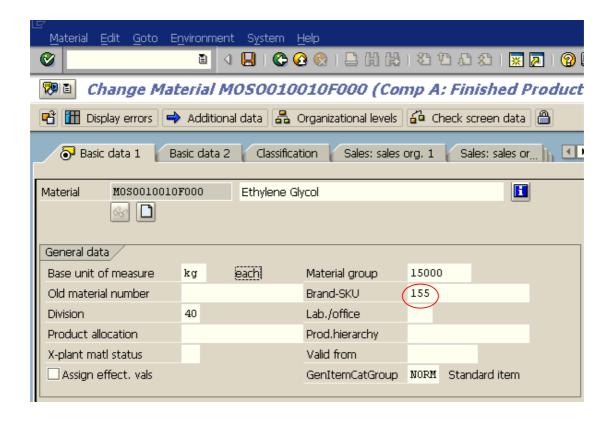




#### Update the following:-

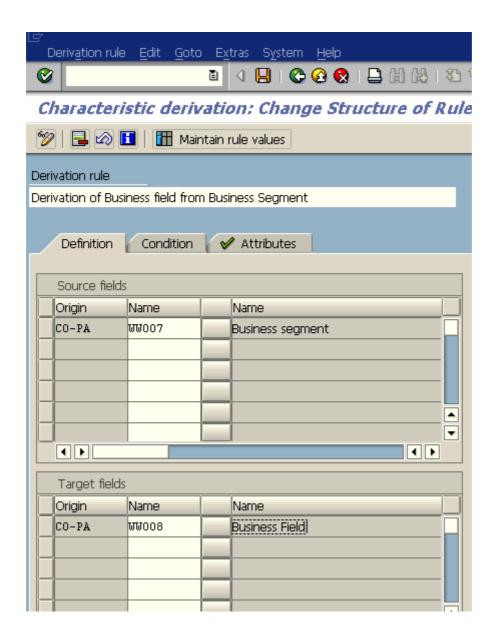


The field Brand SKU is found in the basic field of the material master MARA which can be seen below. The drop down values for the field Brand-SKU is maintained by Logistics general.



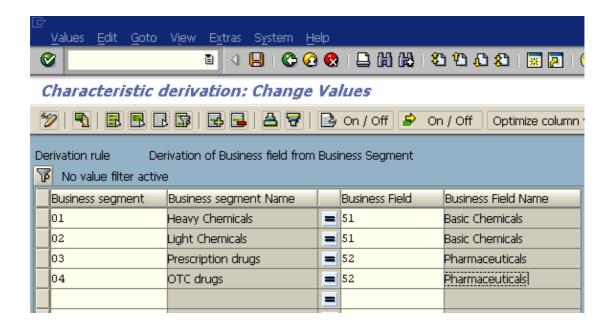
## Click to create further derivation rule





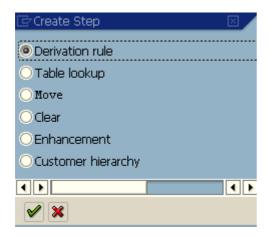
Click 📙

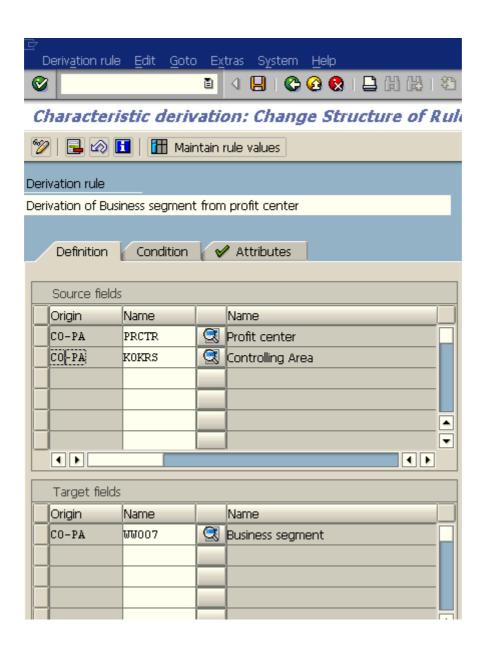
Click Maintain rule values



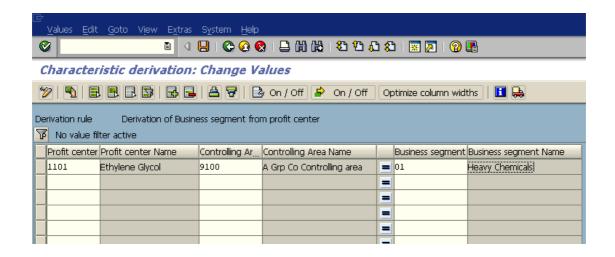
Click on 📙

## Click to maintain another derivation rule

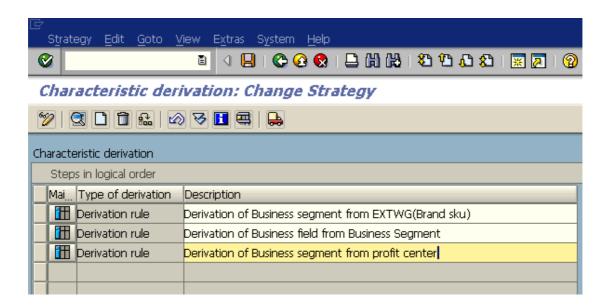






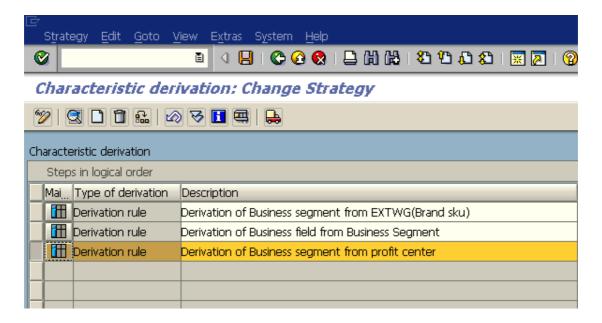


Click on 📙



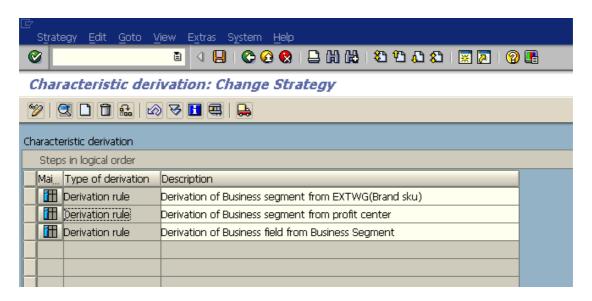
We need to move the 3 rd rule as the second rule. The reason being in case an entry is posted from the FI module there will be no material code consequently no EXTWG. In this case the user will enter profit center and business segment then can be derived from profit center.

Select the line



Then position the cursor on the line above derivation rule 'business segment from profit center'

Click wou will find the derivation rule for profit center has now shifted and become the second rule.



You can check the derivation rule by clicking Test

Transport button is used to transport derivation strategy.

## 2.4 Define and Assign Valuation Strategy

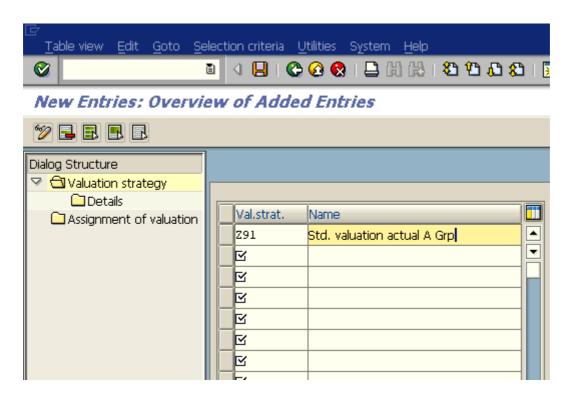
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Master Data → Valuation → Valuation Strategies → Define and Assign Valuation Strategy

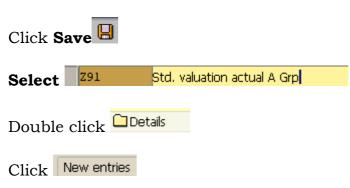
#### => Customizing request generated here

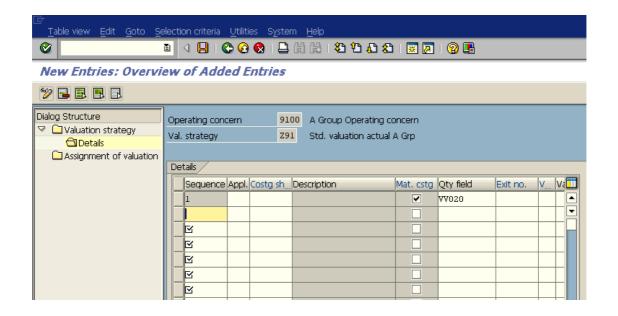
Here we define valuation strategies and assign them to a point of valuation. Since we want to use the material cost estimate for valuation, we will check the material costing field and specify the quantity field.

Click New entries

#### Update the following:-

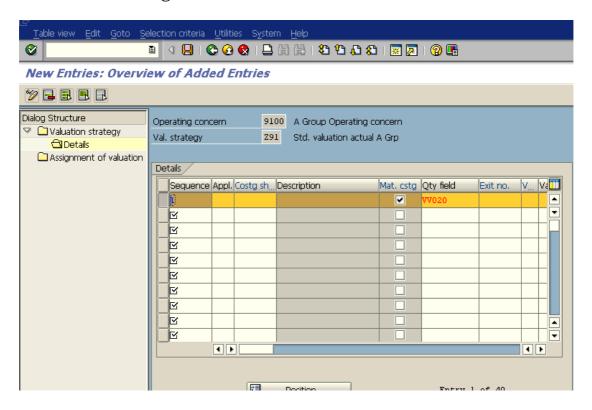






## Click 📙

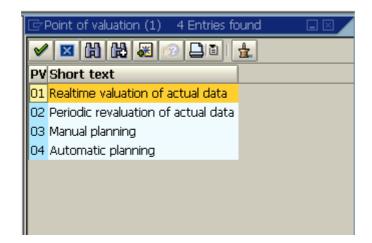
Select the following:-



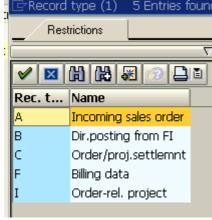
Double click Assignment of valuation

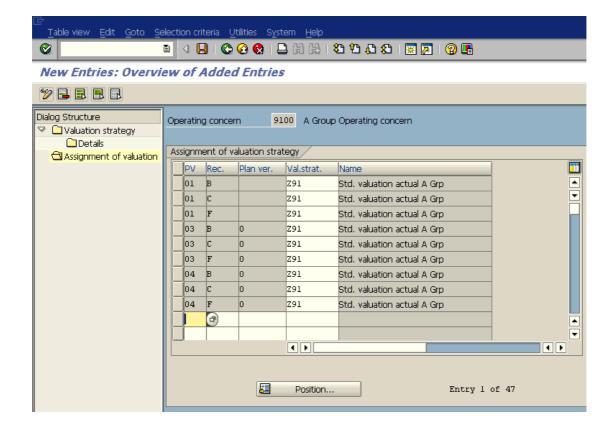
Click on New entries

#### Take a drop down in field PV



Take a drop down in field Rec.





### 2.5 Define Keys for Accessing Material Cost Estimates

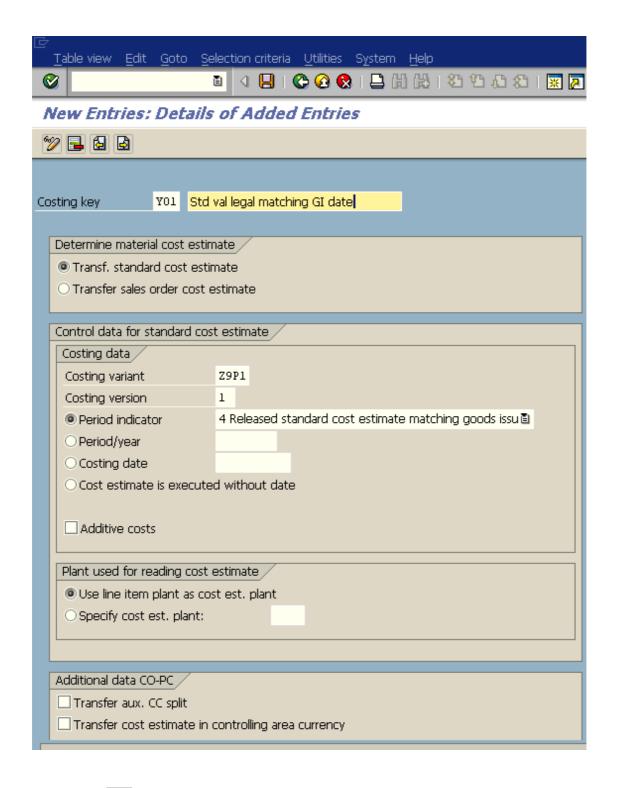
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Master Data → Valuation → Set Up Valuation Using Material Cost Estimates → Define Keys for Accessing Material Cost Estimates

#### => Customizing request generated here

Product Cost Planning is used to determine the planned cost of goods manufactured for a finished product. In CO-PA, we access these material cost estimate to valuate data in CO-PA.

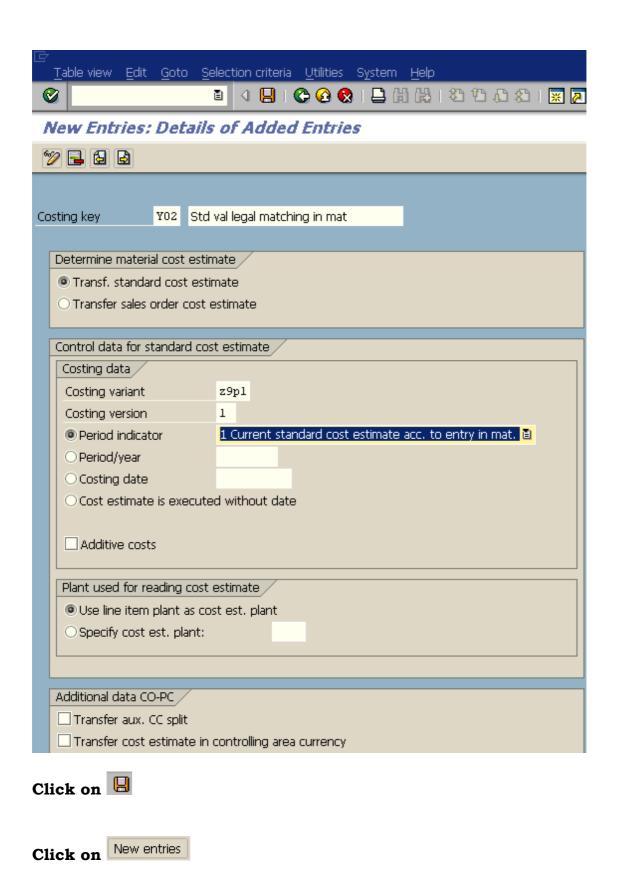
Here we define costing keys to determine which cost estimates from Product cost planning should be used to valuate actual or planning data in CO-PA.

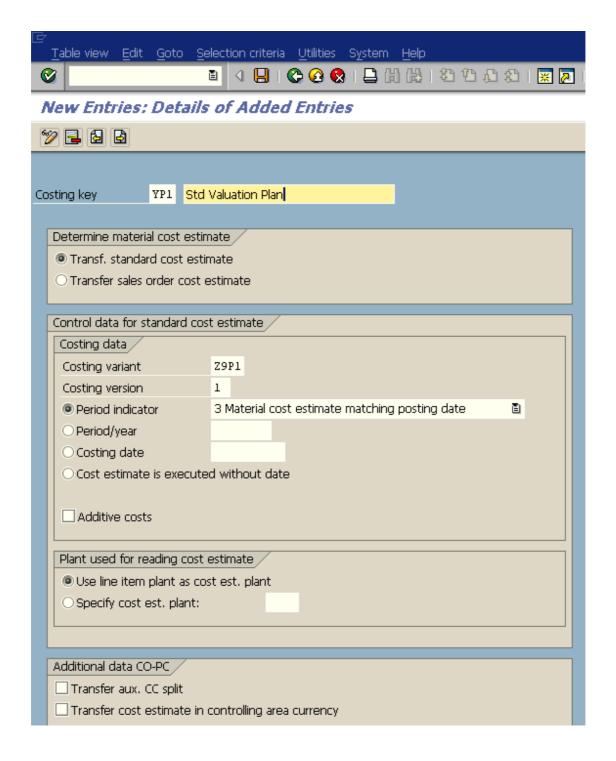
Click on New entries



Click on

Click on New entries to create another costing key.

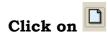




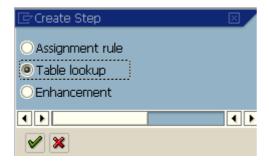
## 2.6 Assign Costing Keys to Any Characteristics

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Master Data → Valuation → Set Up Valuation Using Material Cost Estimates → Assign Costing Keys to Any Characteristics





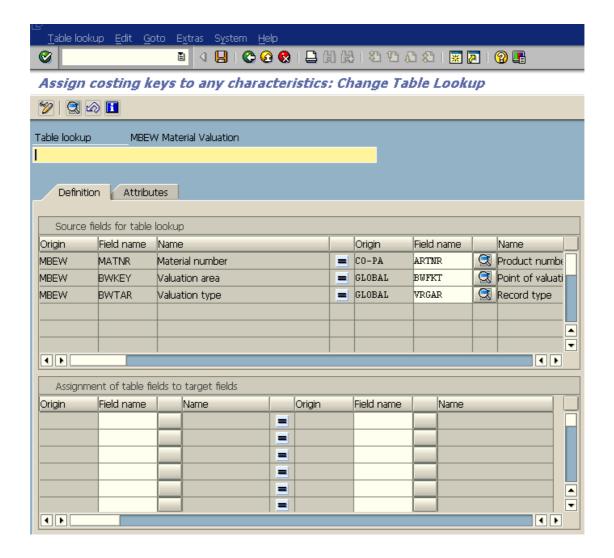
# Select Table look up



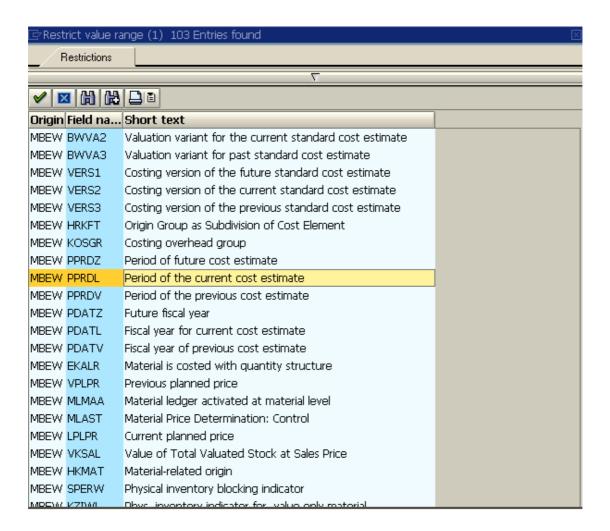
Update the following:-



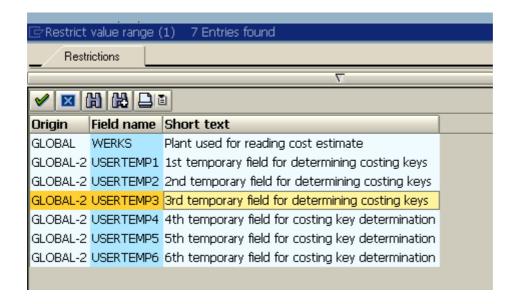
The following will come automatically

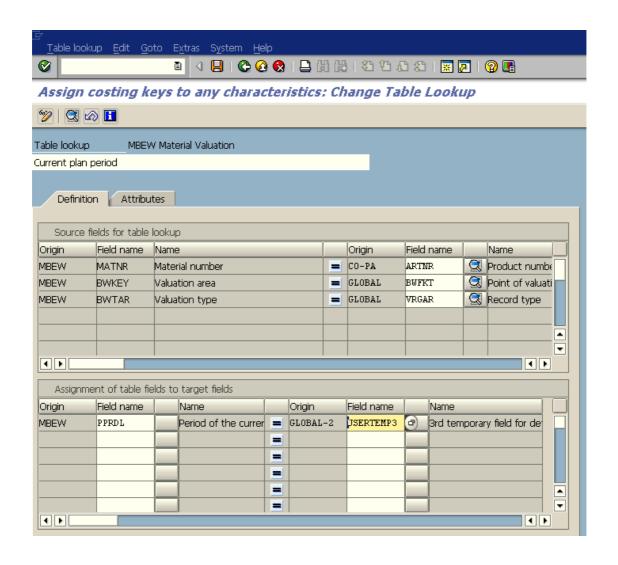


Take a drop down in the first field 'Field name' and select

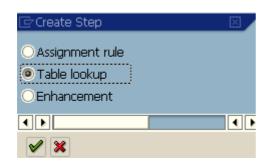


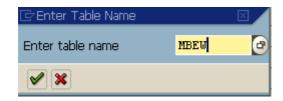
Take a drop down in the second field 'Field name' and select

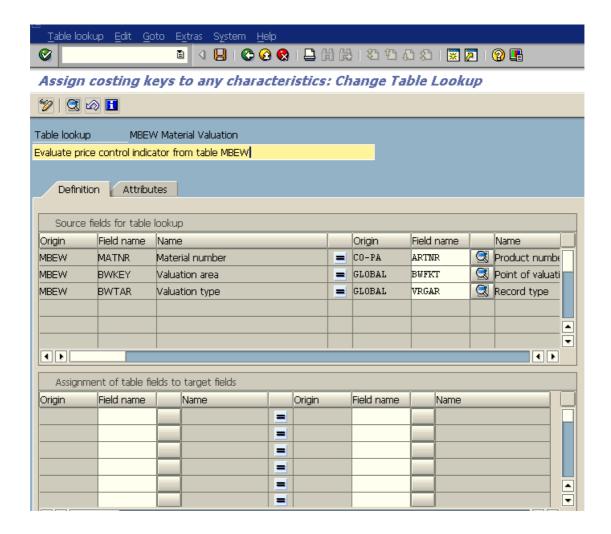




Click on

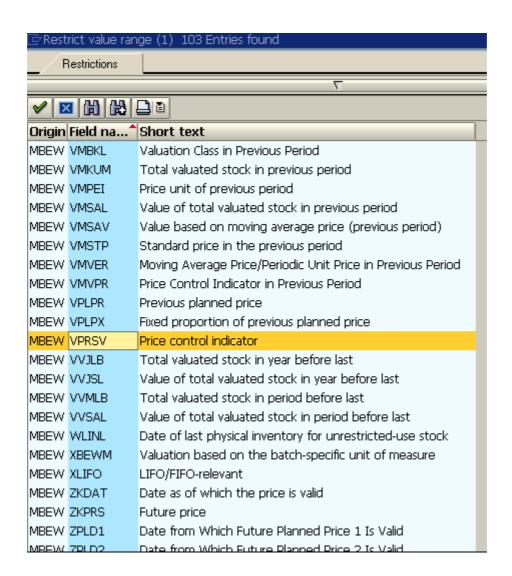


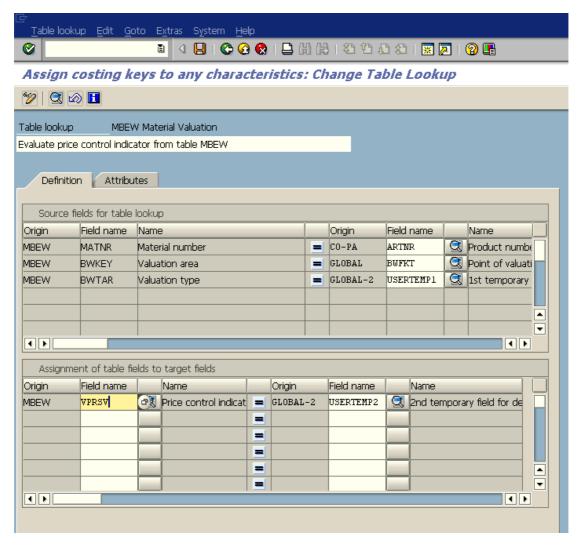


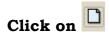


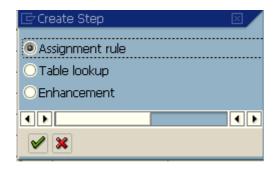
Change valuation type field VRGRAR to usertemp1

Take a drop down in the first field 'Field name' and select

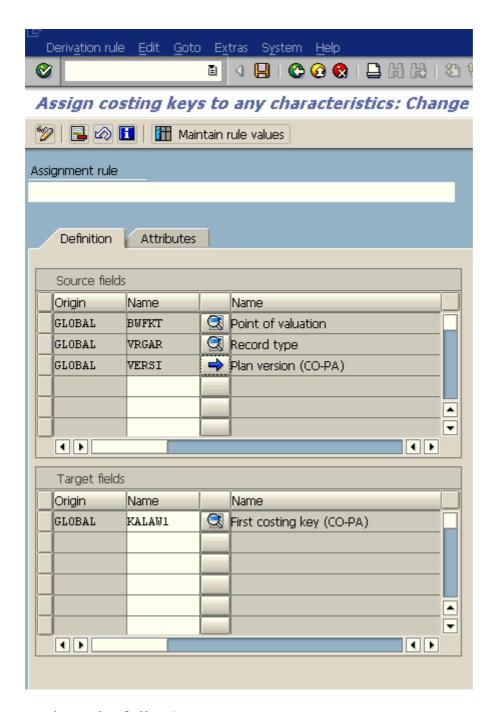




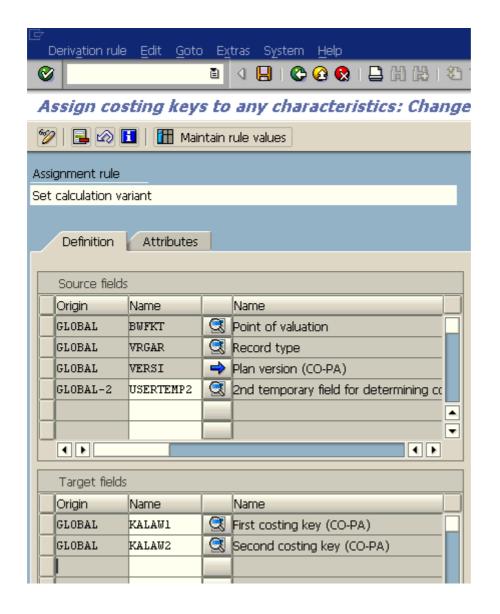




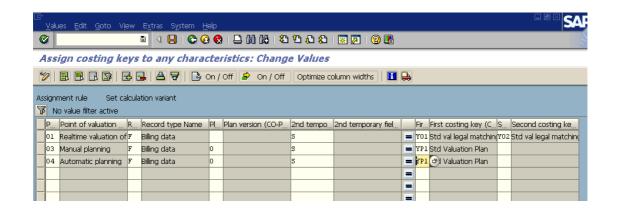
This will come automatically

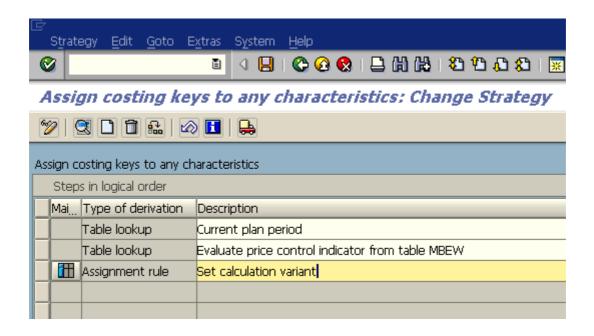


Update the following:-







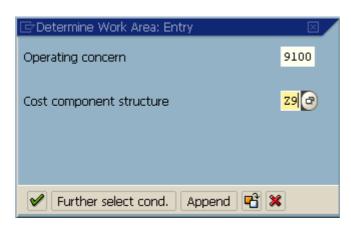


#### 2.7 Assign Value Fields

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Master Data → Valuation → Set Up Valuation Using Material Cost Estimates → Assign Value Fields

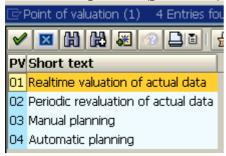
#### => Customizing request generated here

Here we assign the cost component structure from Product cost planning to the values fields of our operating concern.

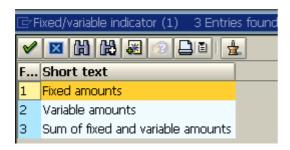


Click on New entries

Take a drop down(press F4) in the field PV



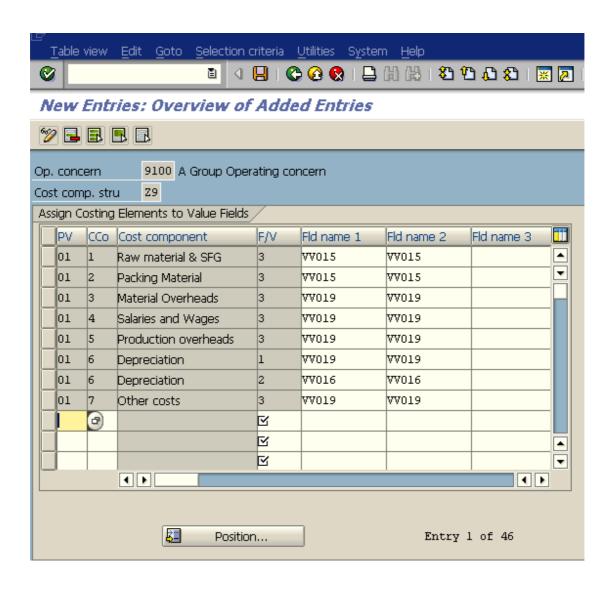
Take a drop down in the field F/V



Take a drop down in the field Fld name1 and Fld name 2



Finally the table should like this after updating all entries.



Click on 📙

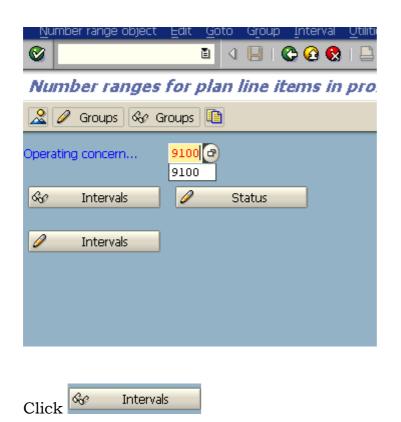
# 3. Planning

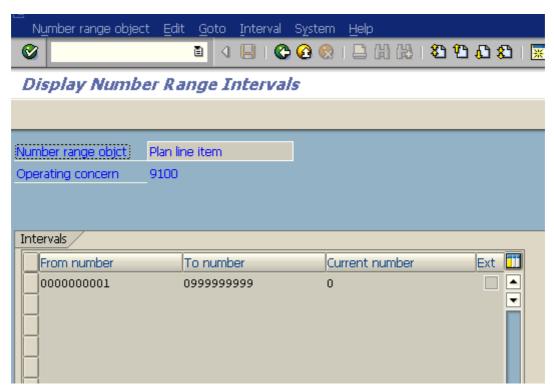
# 3.1 Define Number Ranges for Planning Data

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Planning → Initial Steps → Define Number Ranges for Planning Data

Each planning data posted in CO-PA will generate a planning document. We need to maintain the number range for planning document

Update the following:-

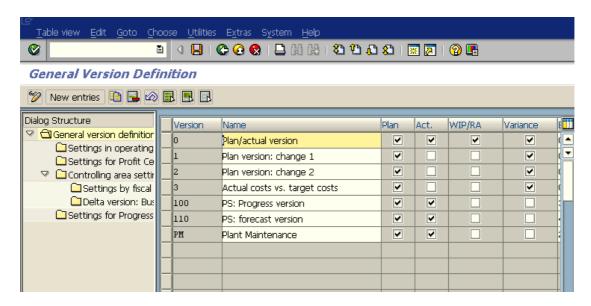




#### 3.2 Maintain Versions

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Planning→ Initial Steps → Maintain Versions

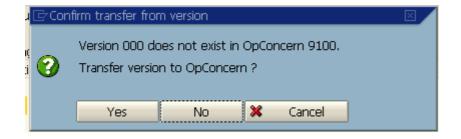
Here we maintain the plan version required for planning in CO-PA.



#### **Select**

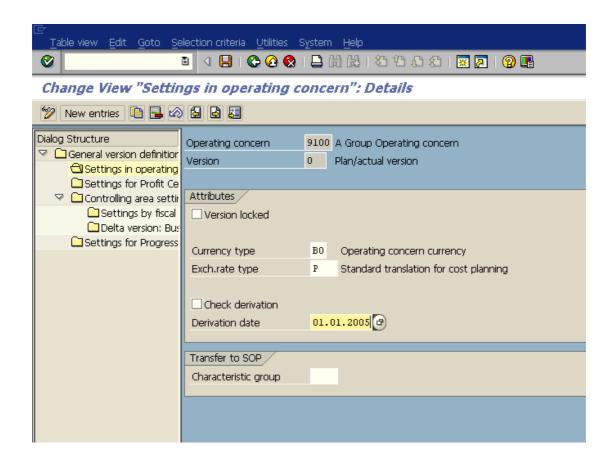


# Double click Settings in operating



Click on Yes to transfer the version to operating concern

Change the exchange rate type from M to P



Click 📙

## 3.3 Assign Quantity Fields

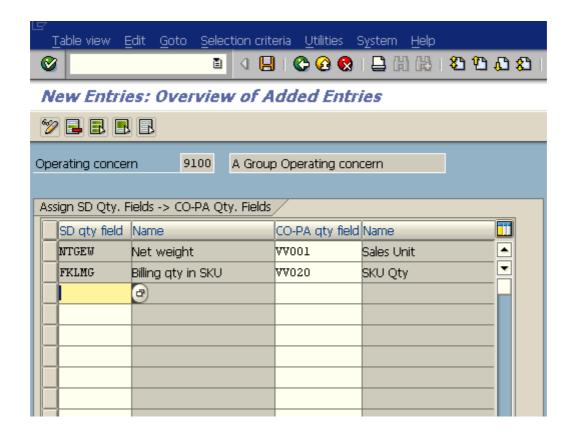
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Planning→ Initial Steps → Assign Quantity Fields

#### => Customizing request generated here

A number of quantity fields are defined and used in the SD billing system. In this step you assign these to the corresponding quantity fields in costing-based Profitability Analysis (CO-PA).

We assign all the quantity fields we want to transfer from the billing system to costing-based CO-PA.

Click on New entries



## 3.4 Set Up Planning Framework

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Planning → Planning Framework → Set Up Planning Framework

The initial screen for setting up and performing planning uses a uniform graphic interface. The architecture of your planning is represented in a tree hierarchy. Here, you work essentially with the following four elements:

#### > Planning levels

You use the planning level to determine the level at which planning is to occur. You do this by specifying the characteristics for planning.

#### > Planning packages

You specify characteristic values in a planning package. In this way, you determine the market segment for which planning is to take place for a particular period. A planning package can thereby be seen as a

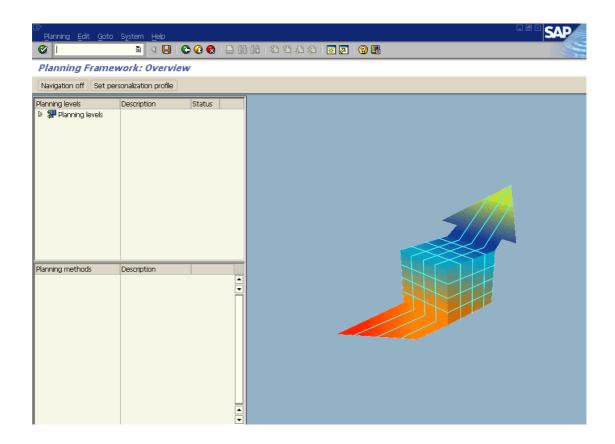
work package that determines which planning objects are relevant to a specific planner.

#### > Planning methods

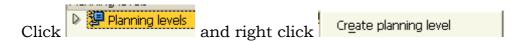
Planning methods are functions with which planning data can be entered and changed.

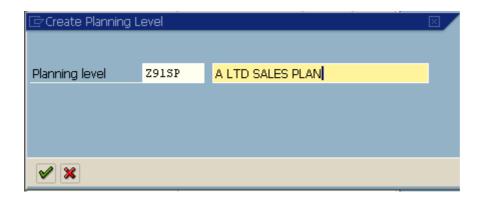
#### > Parameter set

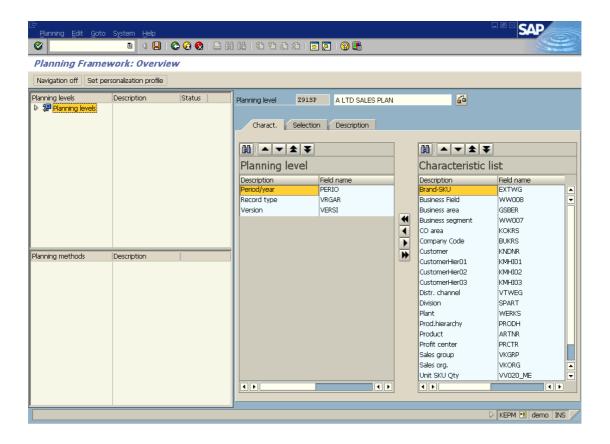
A parameter set contains all the settings necessary for executing a planning method

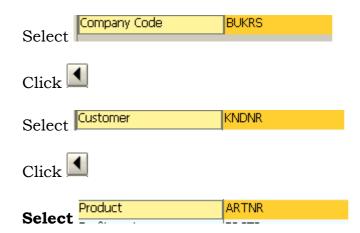


We want to do a sales plan for a year based on customer, product, Gross sales and sales unit.

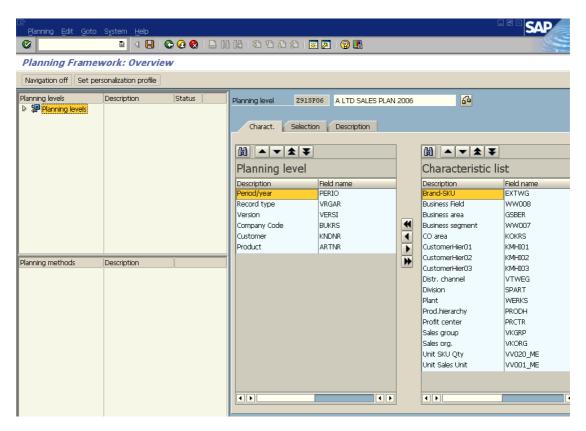




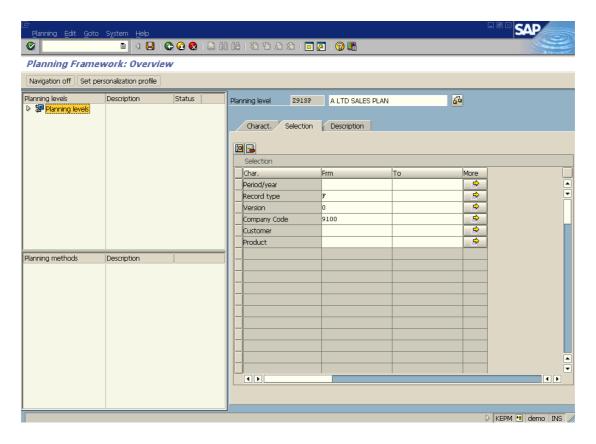


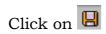






# Click Selection

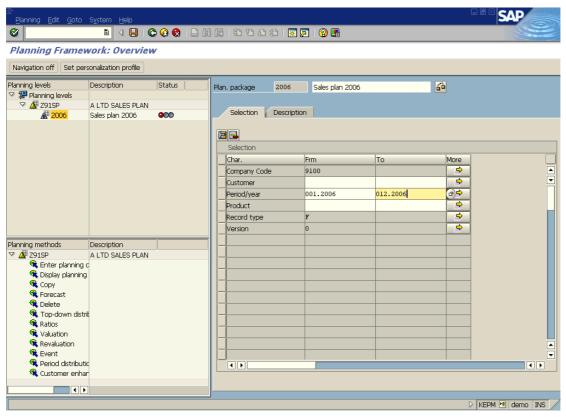






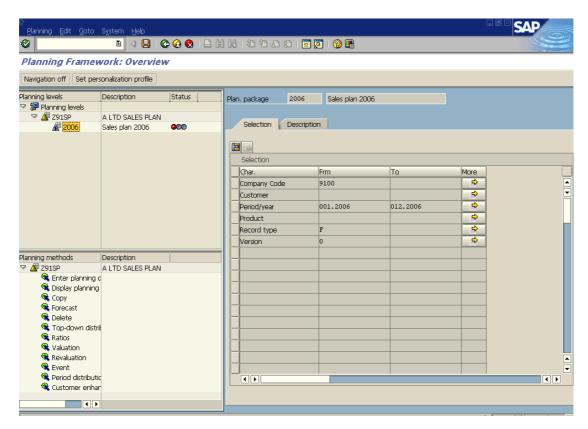
Click on 2915P and right click





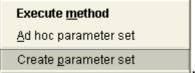
Click on

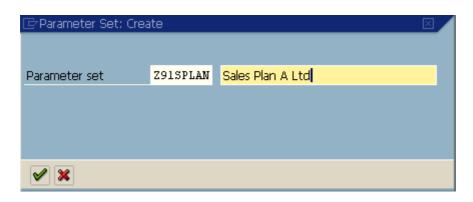


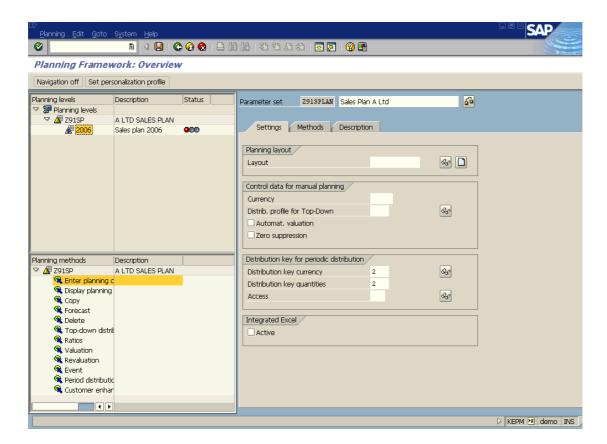


Right-click the Enter planning data \* Enter planning data

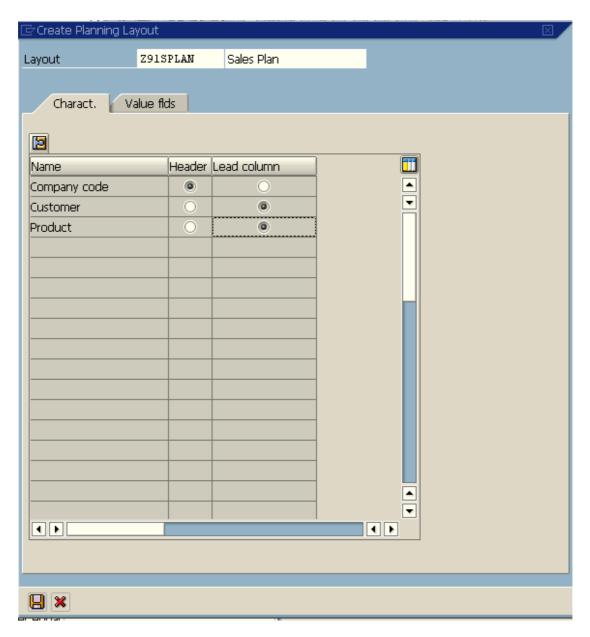
Select from the Popup Menu  $\rightarrow$  Create parameter set



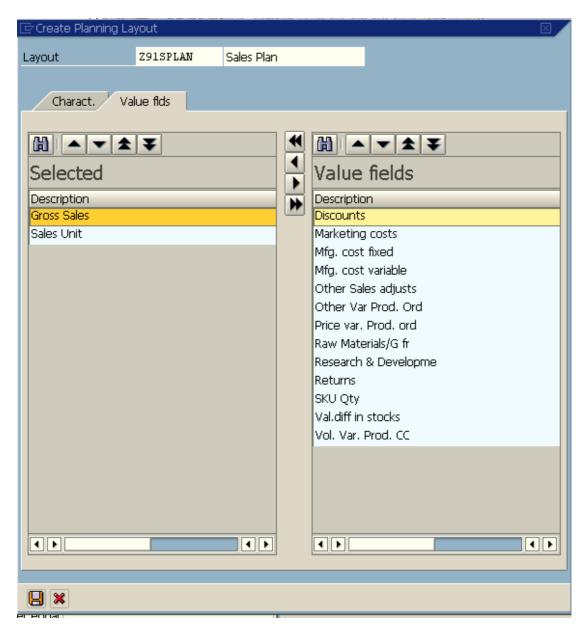


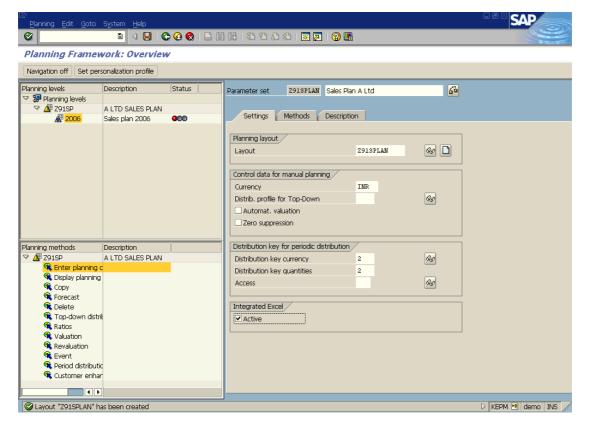


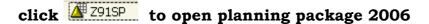
Click the **Layout Create** button



Click the **Value flds** Value flds tab button



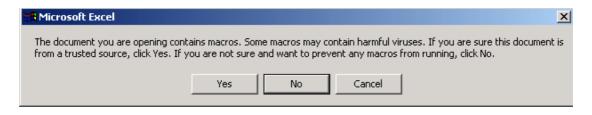


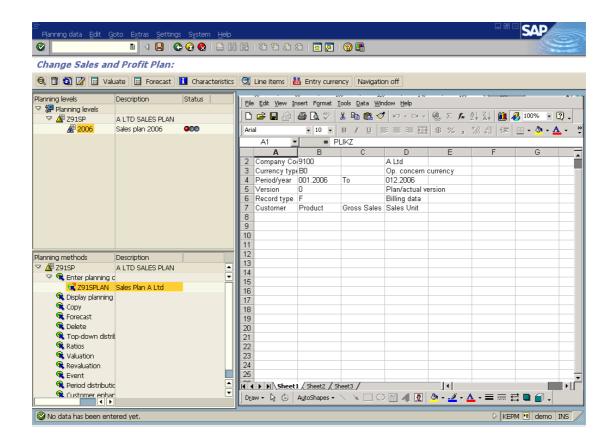


double click 2006

Click Enter planning d

Double click **Z91SPLAN** 





## 3.5 Assign Characteristic Groups to Plan Cycles

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Planning→ Integrated Planning → Transfer Cost Center Planning/Process Planning → Initial Steps → Assign Characteristic Groups to Plan Cycles

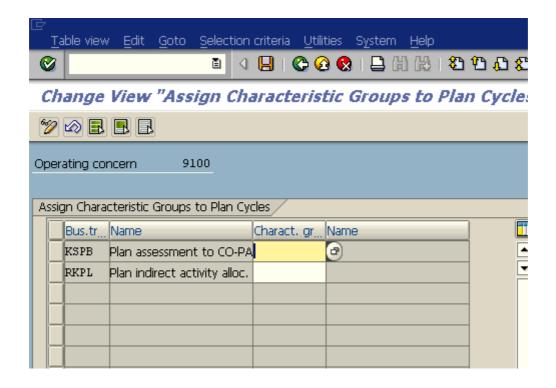
#### => Customizing request generated here

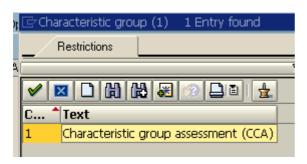
Before we can assign characteristic group to plan cycle, we need to create the characteristic group. The characteristic group is created in step 4.11

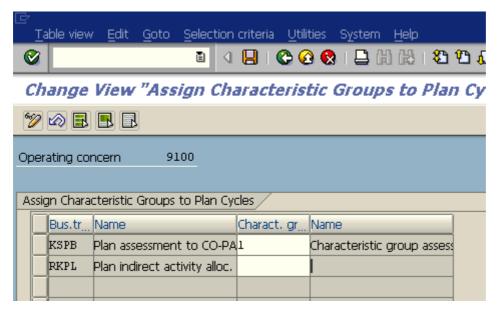
This step is necessary for assessment cycle maintenance, to determine which characteristics can be used to define the receiver segment.

We assign the characteristic group 1 to Plan assessment to COPA.

Example: During segment maintenance for a planned assessment cycle, the fields profit center, company code, business segment and sales group should be available for entry. We therefore assign a characteristic group containing these characteristics to the business transaction KSPB (Plan assessment to CO-PA).







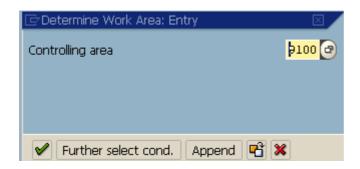
Click 📙

# 3.6 Assign Receiver Plan Version

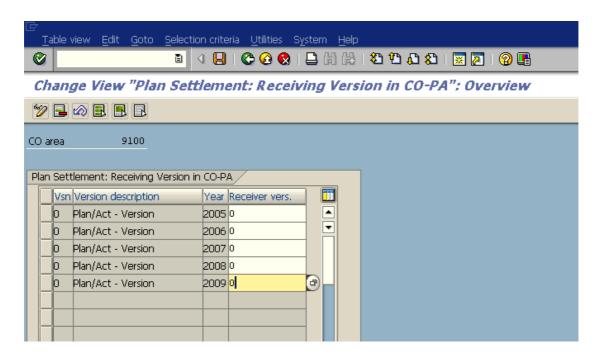
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Planning→ Integrated Planning → Transfer Cost Center Planning/Process Planning → Initial Steps → Assign Receiver Plan Version

#### => Customizing request generated here

Assign the cost center accounting plan version 0 to the plan version 0 in CO-PA.



Update the receiver vers. 0

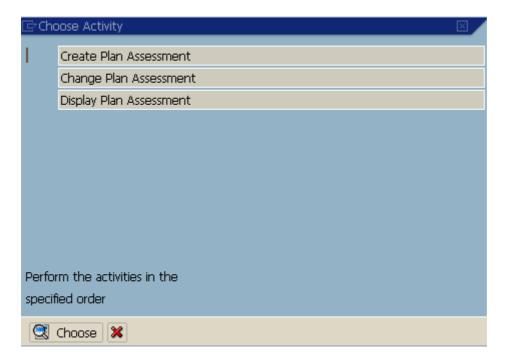


# 3.7 Define Structure of Cost Center Assessment/Process Cost Assessment

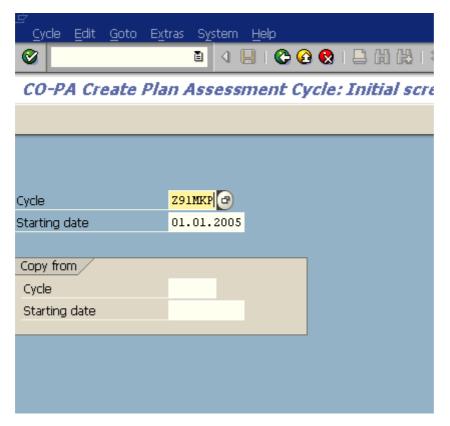
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Planning→ Integrated Planning → Transfer Cost Center Planning/Process Planning → Assess Cost Center Costs / Process Costs → Define Structure of Cost Center Assessment/Process Cost Assessment

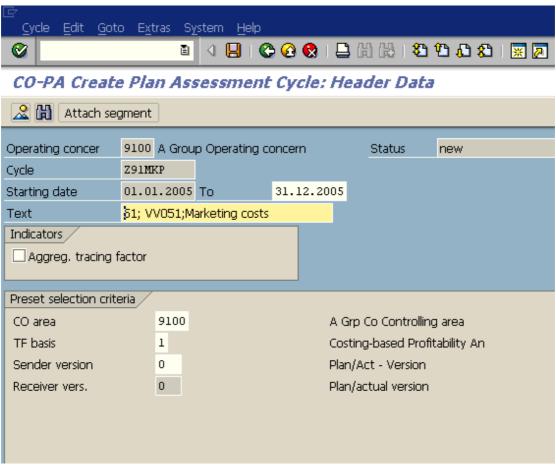
Here we define the plan assessment cycle for allocating costs from cost centers to Profitability analysis. Here we have the cycle segment approach. You can attach various segments to the cycle.

We need to have a secondary cost element created in the controlling module with cost element category 42.

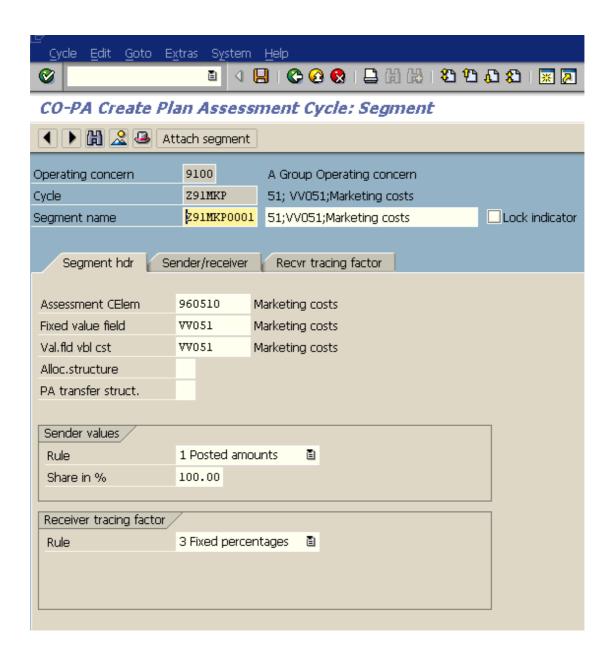


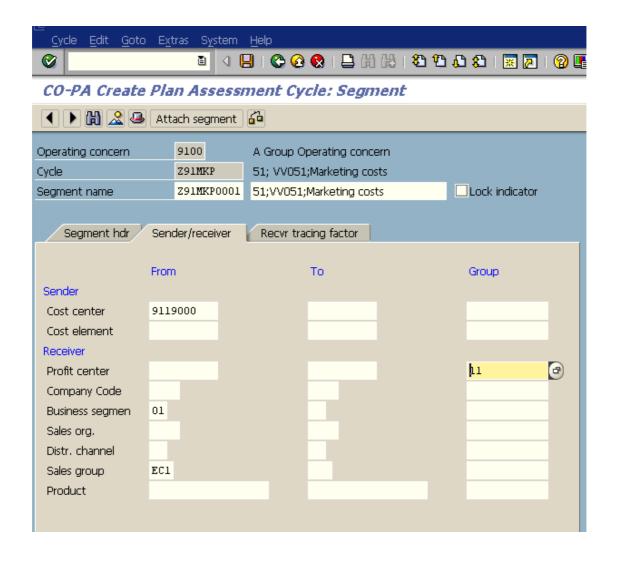
Update the following:-



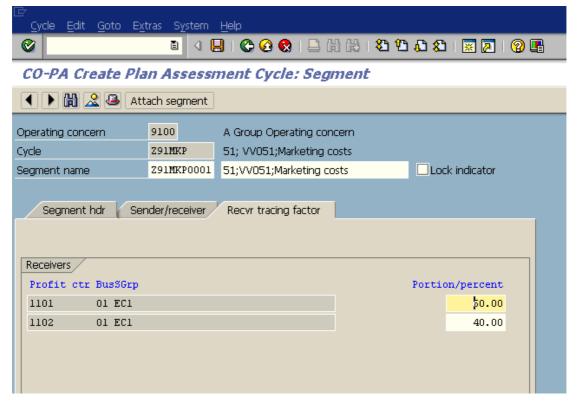


# Click Attach segment





Recvr tracing factor



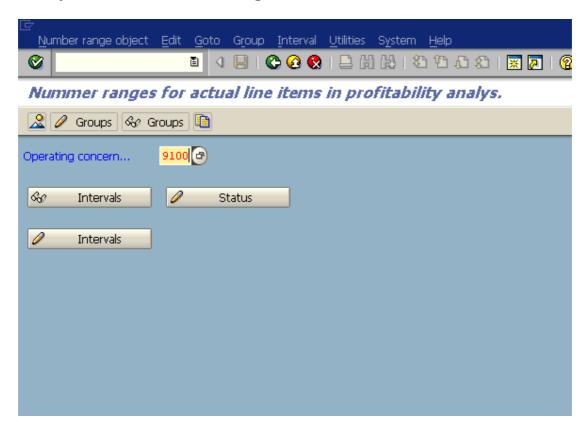


#### 4. Flows of Actual Values

### 4.1 Define Number Ranges for Actual Postings

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values→ Initial Steps→ Define Number Ranges for Actual Postings

Here you define a number range to be used for actual line items.



Click on to copy the number range from the SAP sample operating concern.

# 4.2 Maintain Value Field Groups

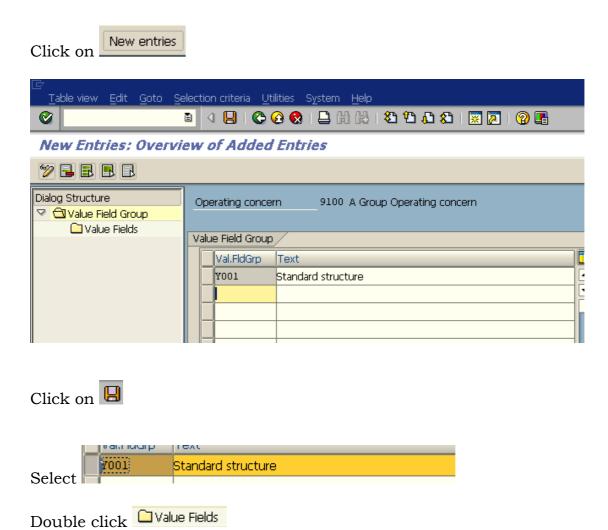
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values→ Initial Steps→ Value Field Groups → Maintain Value Field Groups

#### => Customizing request generated here

Here you define the "value field groups" representing the possible combinations of value fields in an operating concern. Values field groups are used to specify

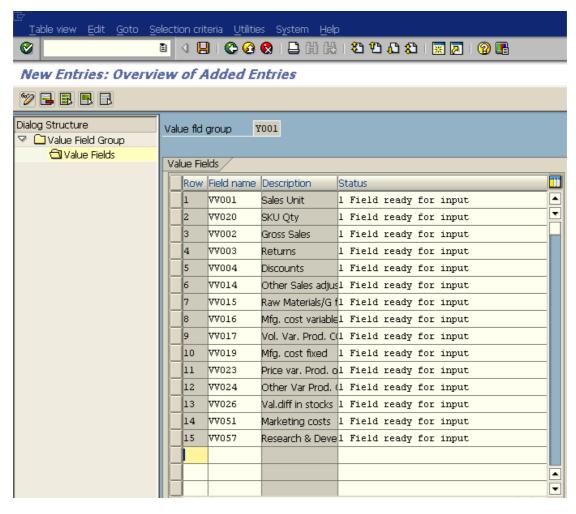
- ✓ Which value fields should be made available to users entering or displaying a line item, and
- ✓ In what order these value fields should be displayed.
- ✓ which specific value fields can be filled

If you do not define any value field groups, then all value fields in an operating concern are unlocked for entry during line item entry.



Click on

New entries



Click on

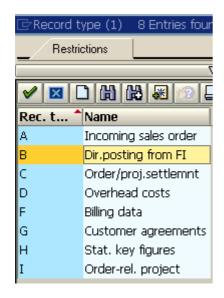
## 4.3 Assign Value Field Groups for Line Item Screens

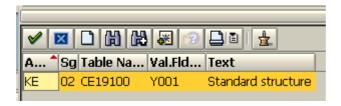
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values → Initial Steps → Value Field Groups → Assign Value Field Groups for Line Item Screens

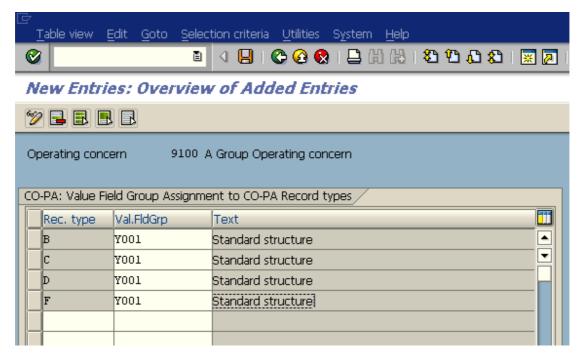
## => Customizing request generated here

Here you assign the value field group to the record type.

Click on New entries







Click on

## 4.4 Activate Transfer of Incoming Sales Orders

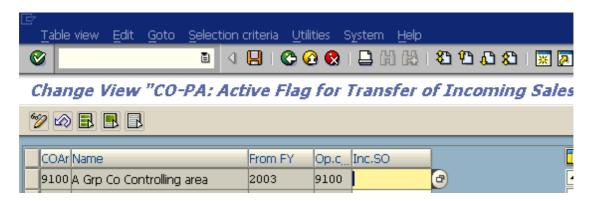
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values → Transfer of Incoming Sales Orders → Activate Transfer of Incoming Sales Orders

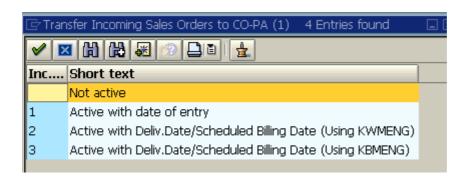
Here you activate transfer of incoming sales order from SD to CO-PA.

Further, you can specify whether the transferred sales orders should be shown in CO-PA in

- The period in which they were created or
- The period of the planned delivery

In case you want to activate you need to select the relevant value from the drop down and save.





## 4.5 Transfer of Billing Documents

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values
 → Transfer of Billing Documents → Assign Value Fields

## => Customizing request generated here

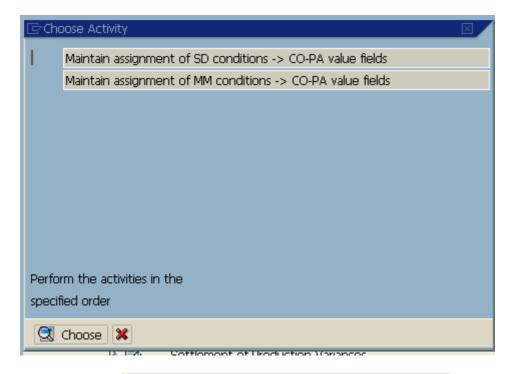
All revenues, sales deductions are defined as condition type in SD. In this step, you assign these conditions type to the corresponding CO-PA value fields.

Certain limitations exist on the transfer of condition values of billing documents to CO-PA.

- 1. To transfer condition types for sales revenues and sales deductions to CO-PA, you need to make sure that the condition types and linked to an account in FI that is also defined as a cost element of the category "11" (revenue element) or "12" (sales deduction) in CO. These condition types must be assigned to a CO-PA value field. Condition types linked to FI accounts that are defined as cost elements of another category are not transferred to CO-PA, even when the condition type has been assigned to a CO-PA value field.
- 2. Condition types such as "VPRS" ("Cost") that are defined as statistical in SD are always transferred to CO-PA if they are assigned to a value field.
- 3. All condition types that you want to transfer to CO-PA must be active in the SD pricing

Conditions from SD are always transferred to CO-PA with "+" signs, with the exception of credit memos and returns.

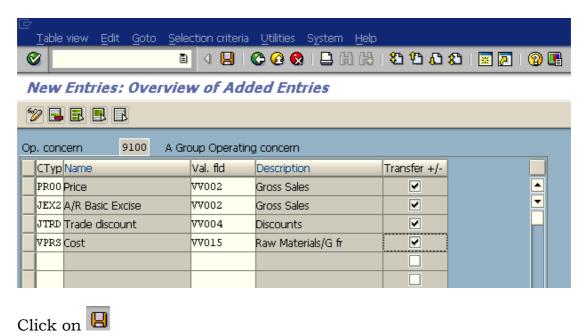
Note that the indicator Transfer +/- signs is not used to compare the different use of +/- signs between FI or SD and CO-PA. If you activate this indicator, only the positive and negative values for the condition in question will be balanced. This guarantees that the sum of the negative and positive condition values is displayed as a correct total value in the value field assigned to that condition.



Double click Maintain assignment of SD conditions -> CO-PA value fields

Click on New entries

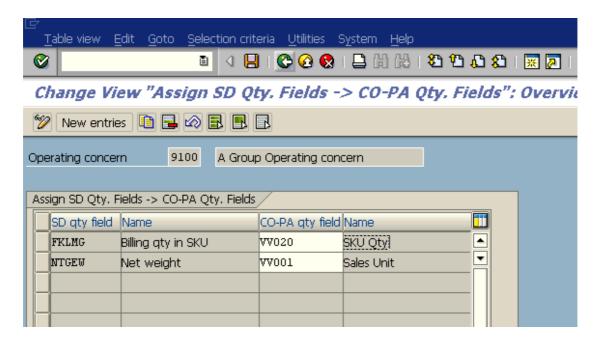
Update the following:-



# 4.6 Assign Quantity Fields

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values
 → Transfer of Billing Documents → Assign Quantity Fields

This step was already done in the configuration step 3.3, nevertheless we can even maintain here.

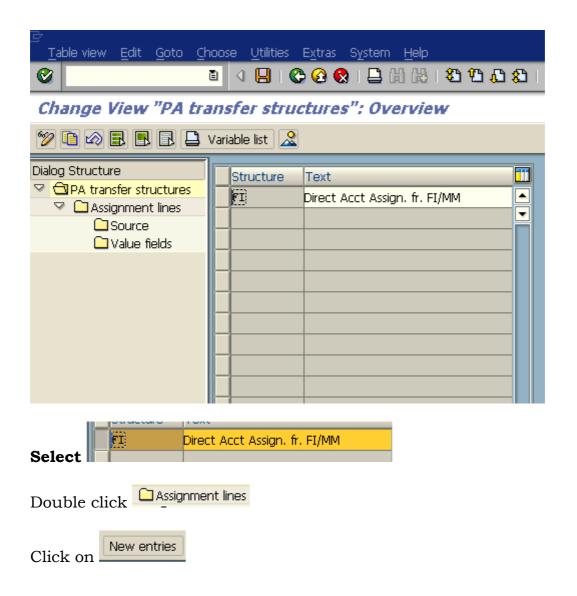


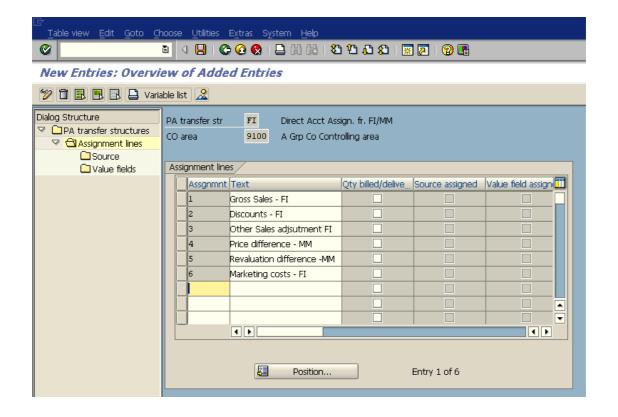
# 4.7 Maintain PA Transfer Structure for Direct Posting FI/MM (KEI2)

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values → Direct Posting from FI/MM→ Maintain PA Transfer Structure for Direct Postings

#### => Customizing request generated here

Here you define the PA transfer structure which is used to post costs and revenues directly to profitability segments. You specify how the cost elements are to be defined to the CO-PA value fields.

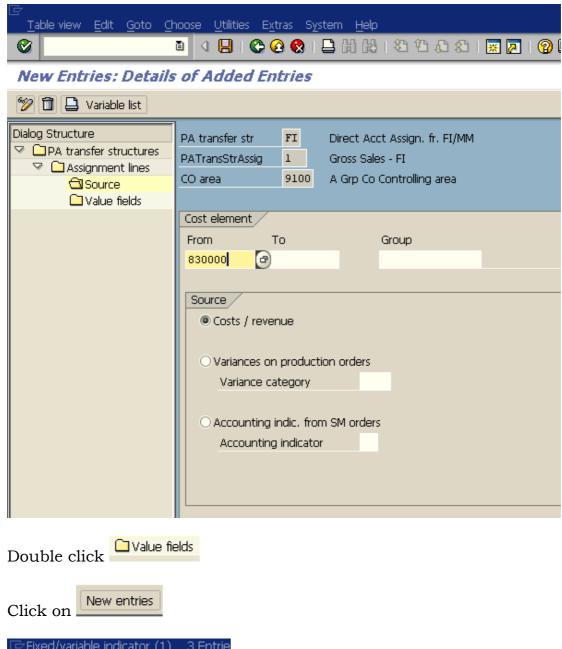


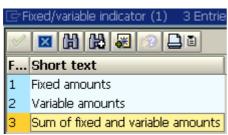


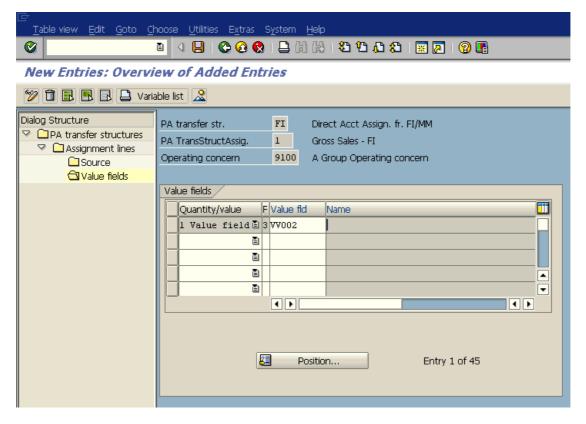
#### Select



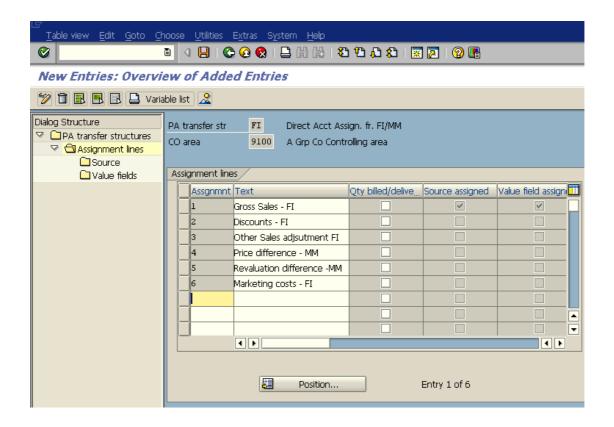
Double click Source





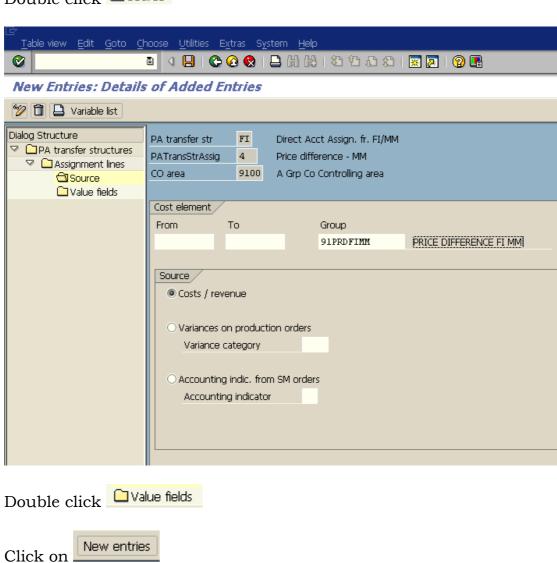


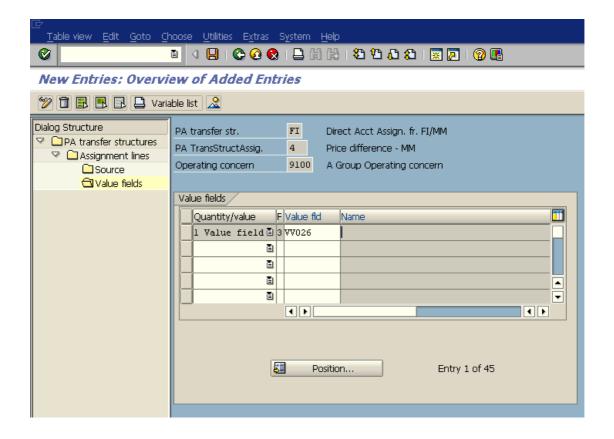
Click on





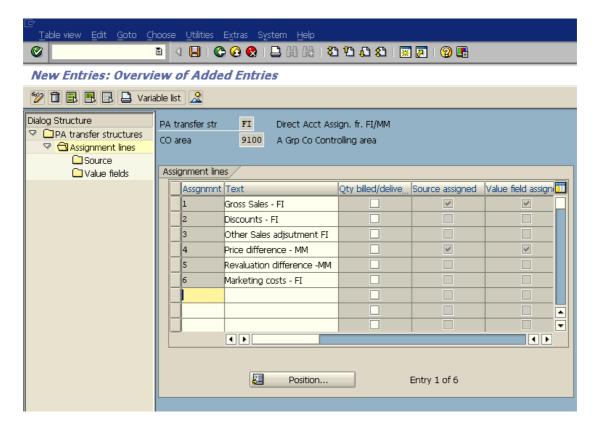
# Double click Gource





Click on

Similarly you can assign other source and value fields



## 4.8 Automatic Account Assignment (OKB9)

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values → Direct Posting from FI/MM→ Automatic Account Assignment

## => Customizing request generated here

Automatic postings created in Materials Management, can be passed on to Profitability Analysis (CO-PA) by means of an automatic assignment to a profitability segment.

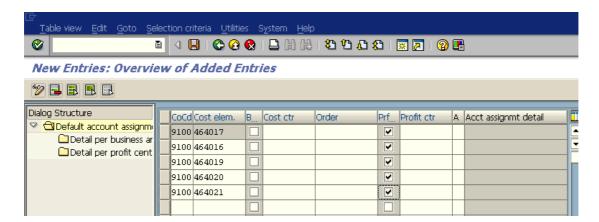
In Profitability Analysis, the documents are updated to the profitability segments generated according to the characteristic values found in the corresponding Financial Accounting (FI) document.

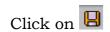
Typical business transactions for which it makes sense to have a profitability segment found automatically include

- The transfer of price differences that are posted in purchasing due to differing order prices or differing prices in invoice receipt
- The transfer of expenses or revenues that arise due to a revaluation of material stocks
- The transfer of inventory differences



Update the following:-





# 4.9 Define PA Transfer Structure for Variance Settlement

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values → Settlement of Production Variances → Define PA Transfer Structure for Variance Settlement

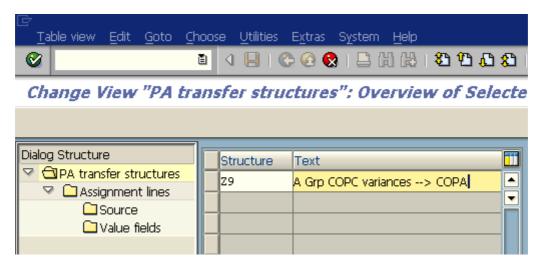
#### => Customizing request generated here

Here you define a transfer structure for transferring production variances during the settlement of production orders.

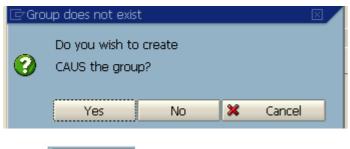
When variances are calculated in Cost Object Controlling (CO-PC), on production order, you transfer these variances - differentiated by cost element and variance category - to value fields in CO-PA.



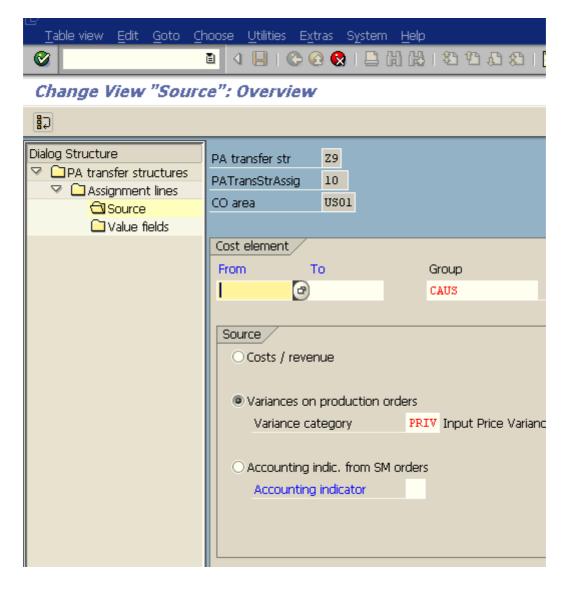
Change the description as follows:-



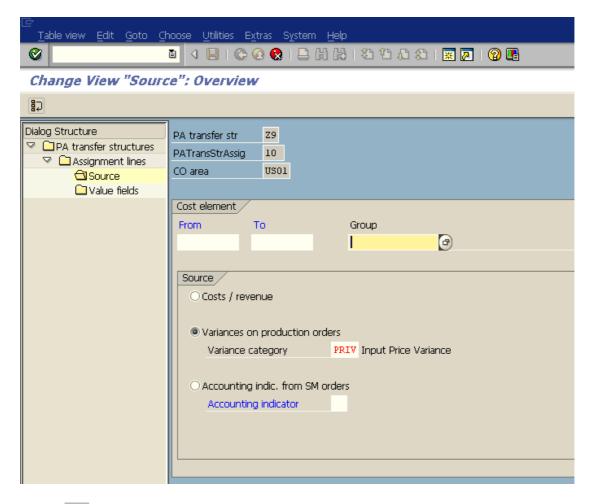




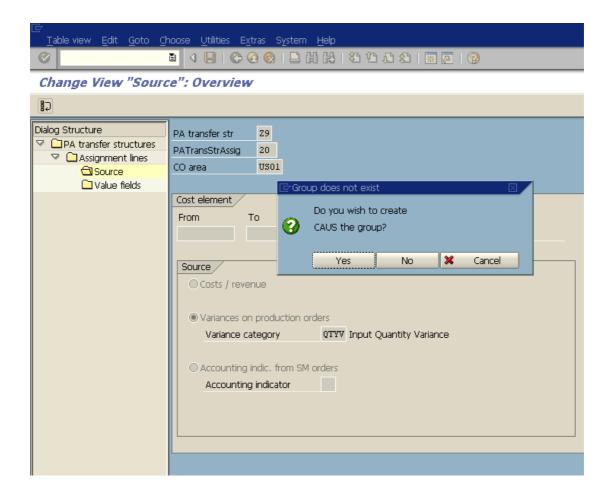
Click No



Remove CAUS

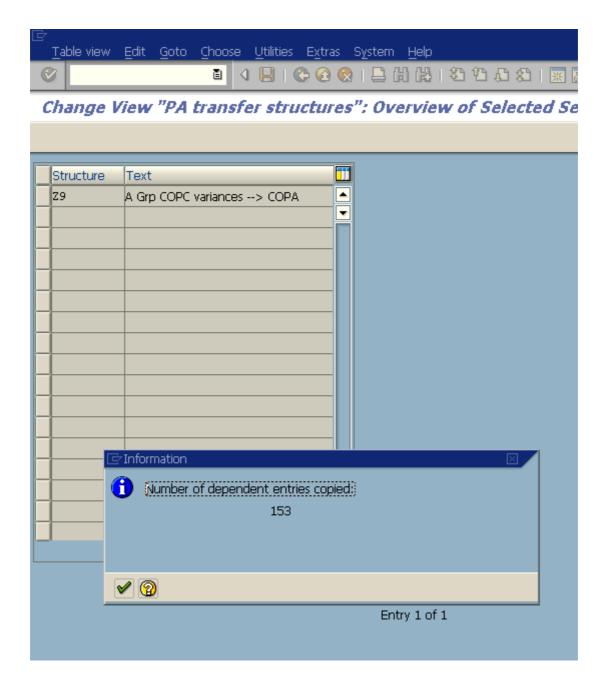


Click 🚷

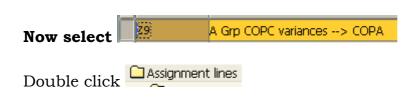


Similarly do for all PA transStr Assig

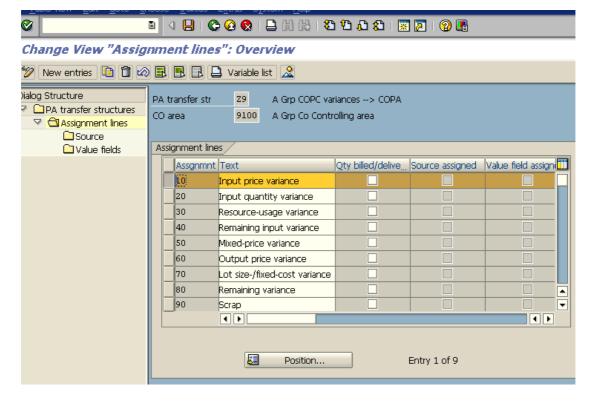
Finally you will get the following screen



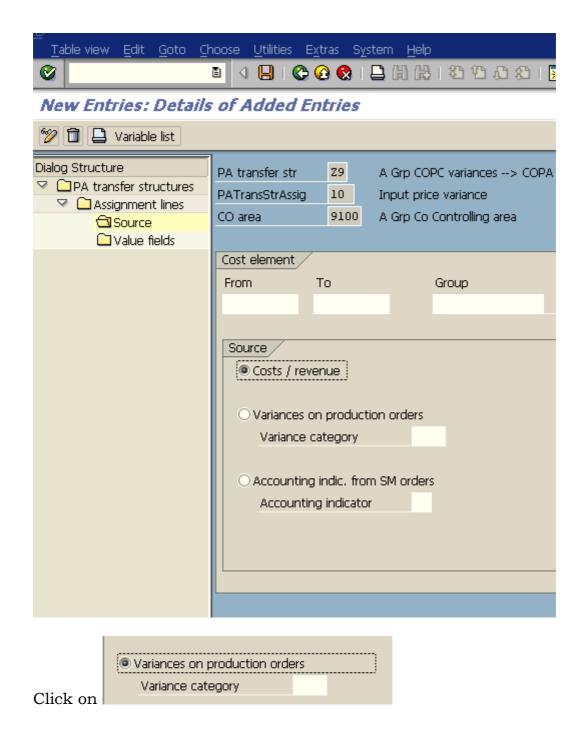




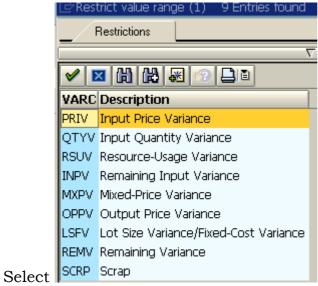
Select Input price variance



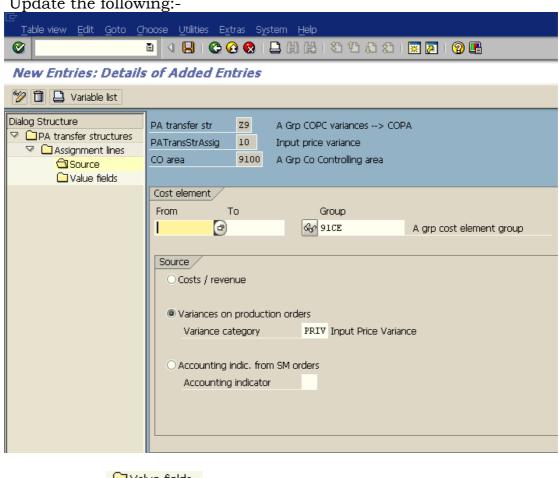
Double click Source



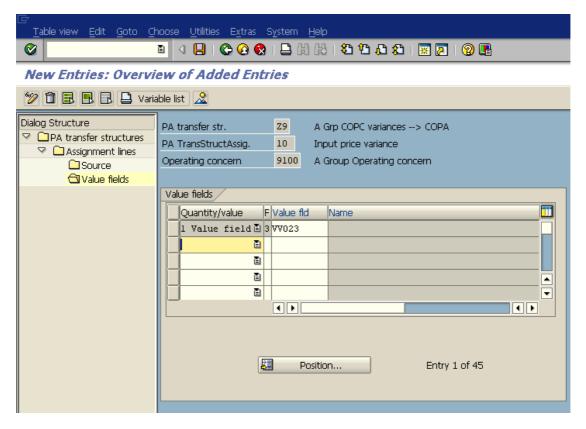
Page 128 of 128



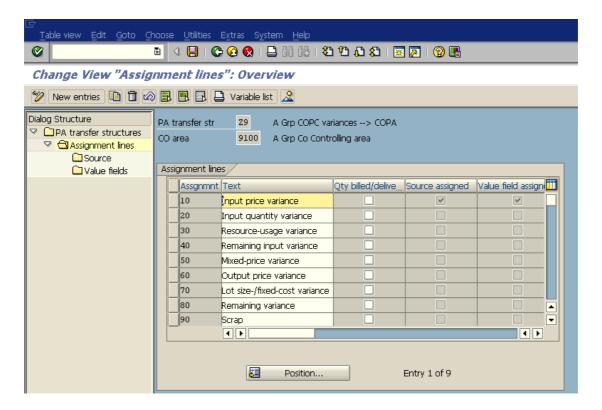
Update the following:-

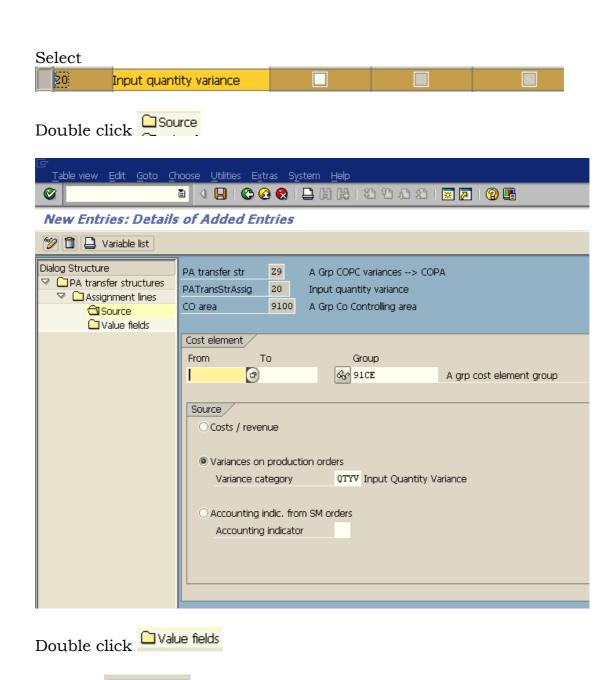


New entries Click on



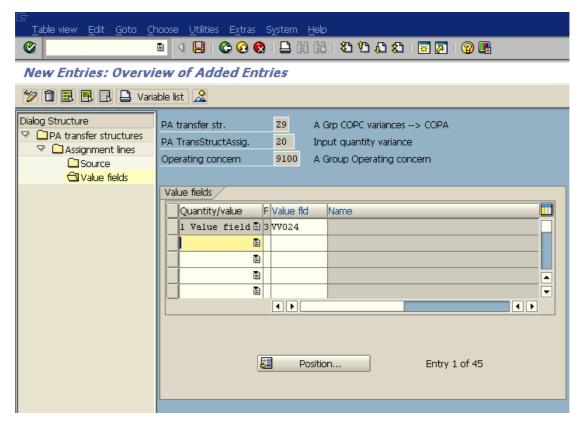
Click on



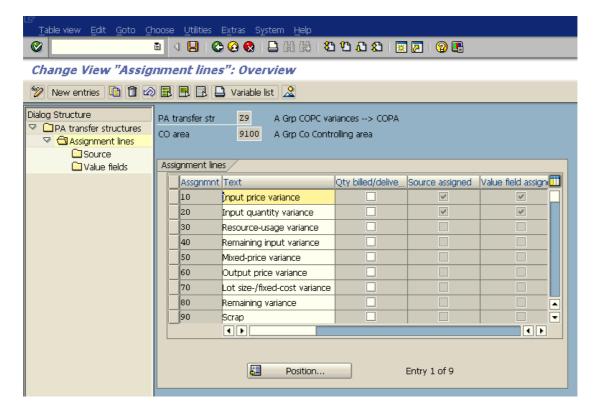


New entries

Click on



Click on 📙



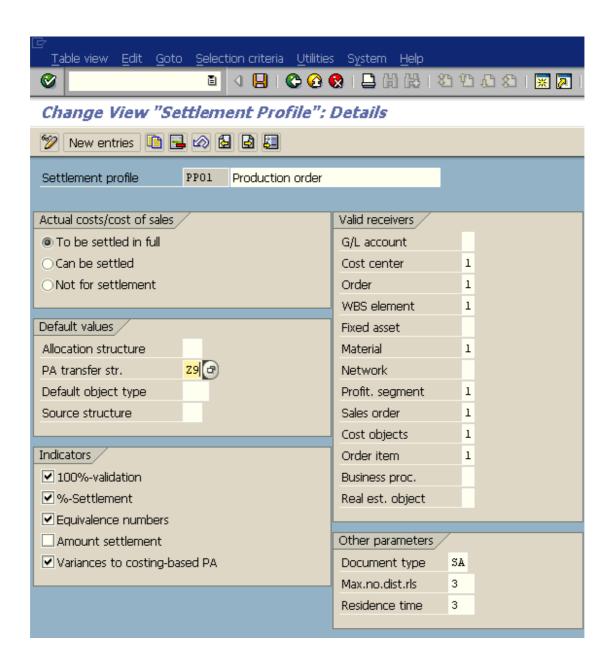
Similarly you can assign variance categories and cost element to various value fields for the remaining assignment lines.

# 4.10 Assign PA Transfer Structure to Settlement Profile

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values → Settlement of Production Variances → Assign PA Transfer Structure to Settlement Profile

## => Customizing request generated here

## Assign PA transfer structure Z9 to settlement profile PP01



Click on

## 4.11 Maintain Characteristic Groups

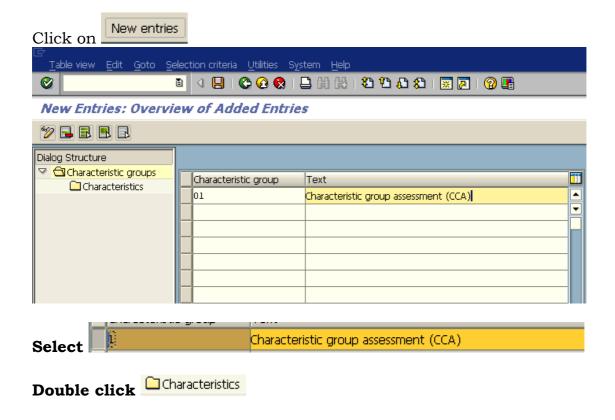
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values → Initial Steps → Characteristic Groups → Maintain Characteristic Groups

## => Customizing request generated here

Here you define "characteristic groups", which can be any combination of characteristics in operating concern.

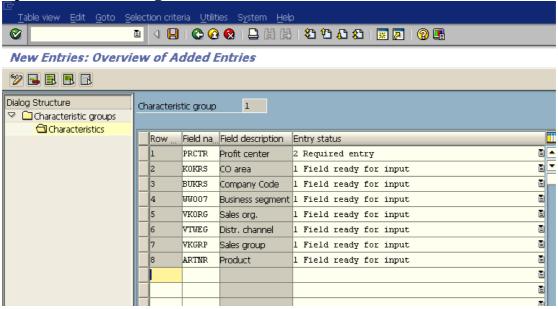
A characteristic group determines the characteristics for which users can specify individual values when assigning a posting to a profitability segment, as well as the order in which these characteristics appear on the screen.

You can also define whether the user is required or is allowed to specify values for certain characteristics, or whether the user cannot make an entry.



Click on New entries

Update the following:-



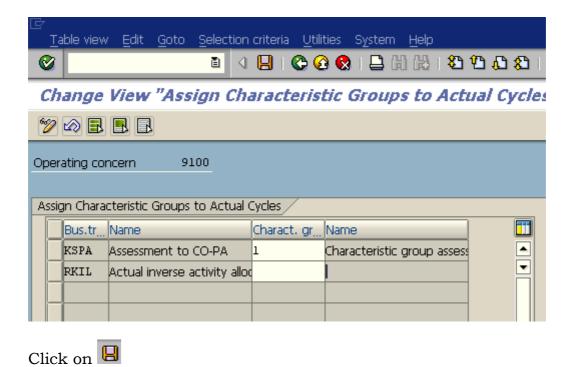
Click on

## 4.12 Assign Characteristic Groups to Actual Cycles

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values → Transfer of Overhead → Initial Steps → Assign Characteristic Groups to Actual Cycles

## => Customizing request generated here

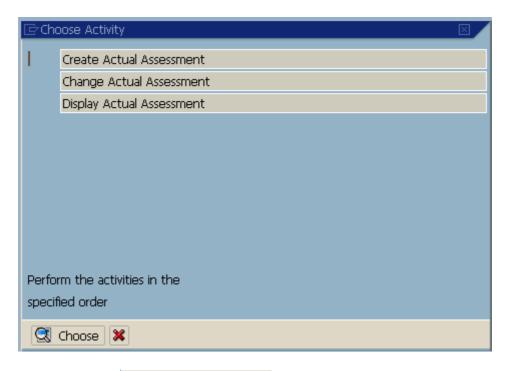
Update the characteristic group 1 to bus. Trans. KPA



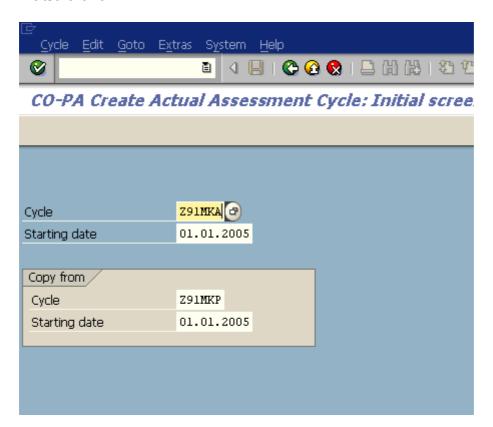
4.13 Assess Cost Center Costs / Process Costs

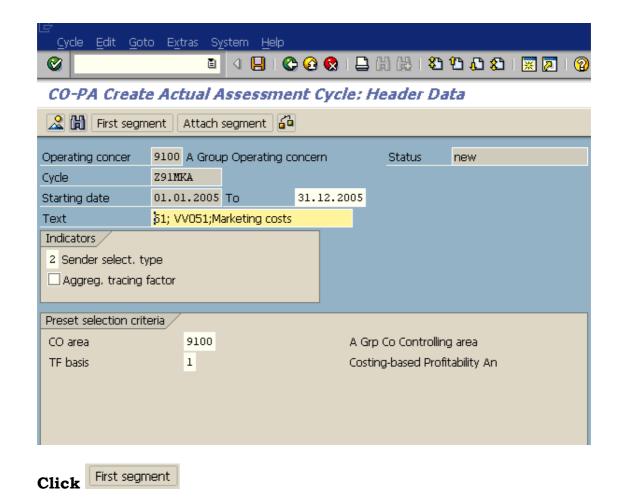
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values
→ Transfer of Overhead → Assess Cost Center Costs / Process Costs
→ Define Structure of Cost Center Assessment/Process Cost
Assessment

Here we define Actual assessment cycles for allocation actual costs from cost center to Profitability analysis. You can copy plan assessment cycles to create actual assessment cycles. We are copying planned assessment cycle to actual assessment cycle.

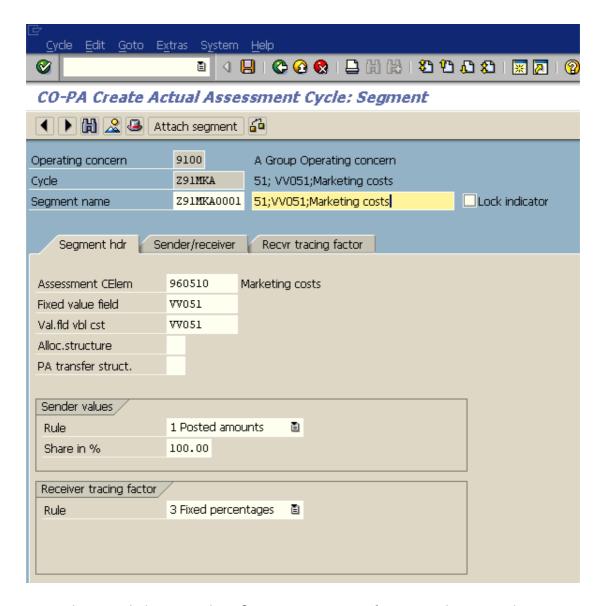


Double click Create Actual Assessment

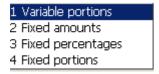




Change segment name from Z91MKP0001 to Z91MKA0001

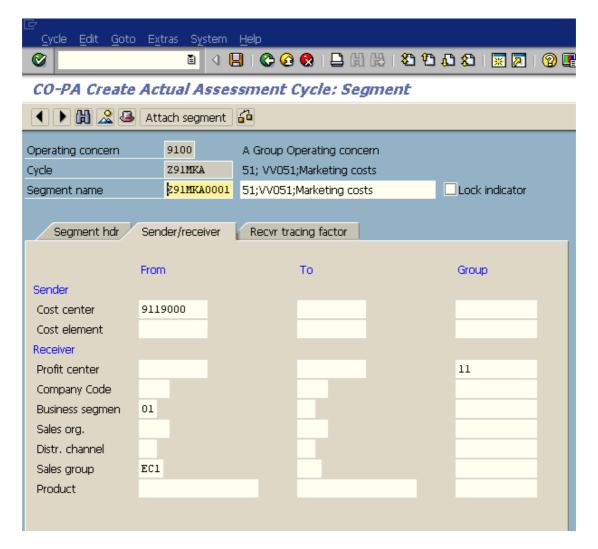


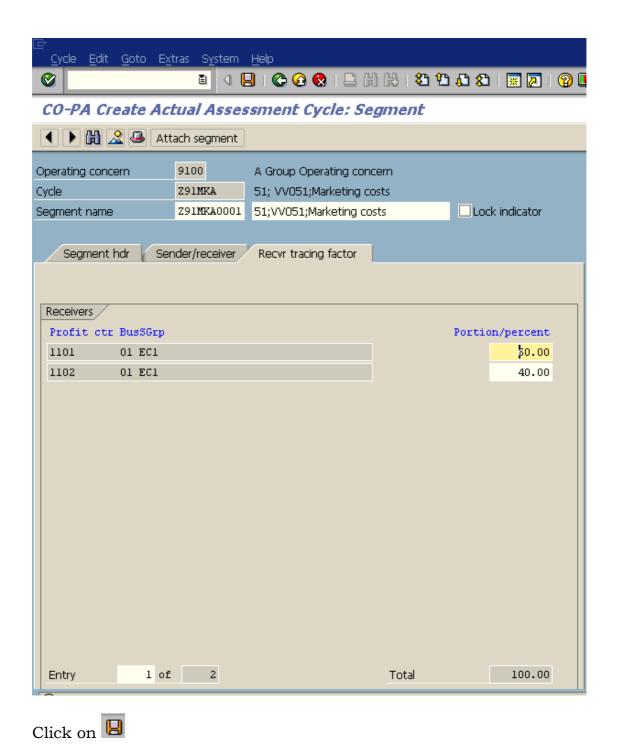
#### Here in receiving tracing factors you can have various options



Variable portions will have variable key figures







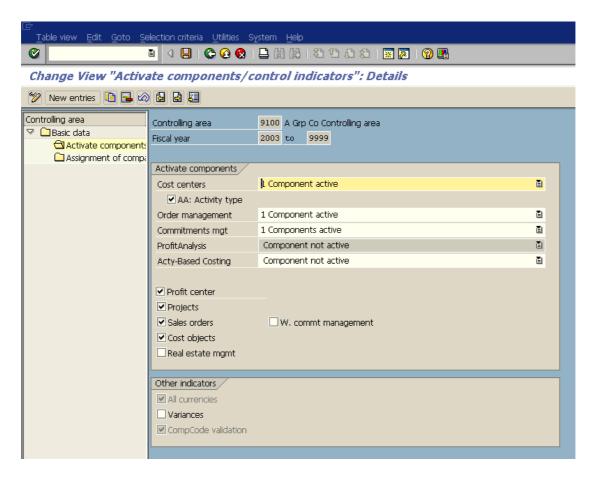
# 4.14 Activate Profitability Analysis

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Flows of Actual Values → Activate Profitability Analysis

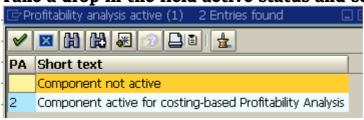
## => Customizing request generated here

Here you activate the interface to Profitability analysis for the controlling area 9100.

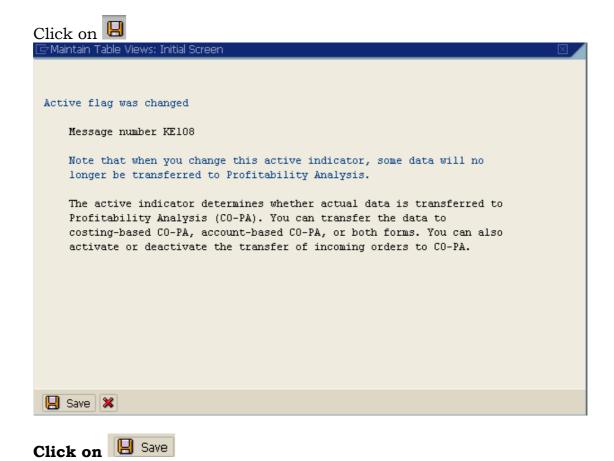
Check the controlling area settings before activating the indicator:-



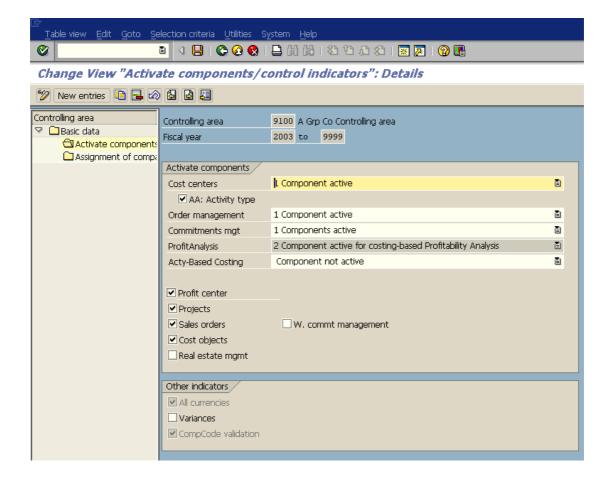
#### Take a drop in the field active status and select 2







Now again check the controlling area settings after activating the indicator.



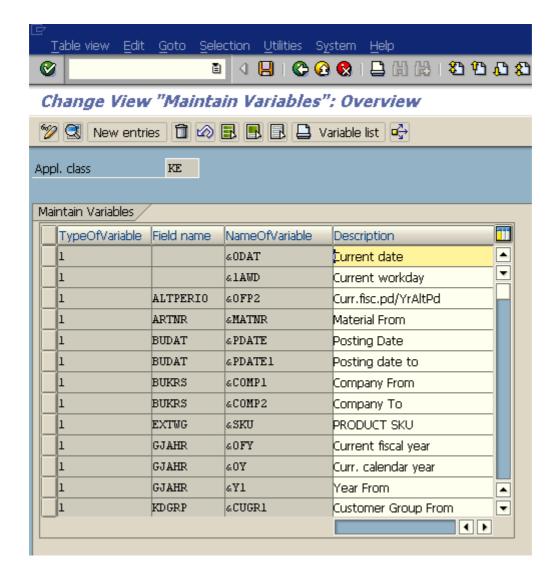
## 5. Information system

## 5.1 Define Variables for Reports

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Information System → Report Components → Define Variables for Reports

Here you can define variables for your information system. Variables allow you more flexibility in defining your forms and reports. Variables are the parameters in a report which you do not specify until you create or execute the report. The user specifies these parameters by filling the appropriate fields. If you do not wish to define variables globally, you can define them directly as local variables in the form or in the report.

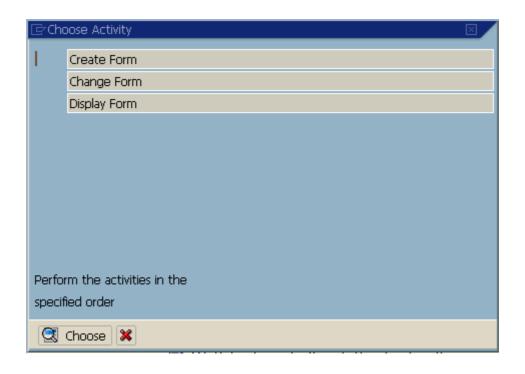
We just check the existing variables available.



## 5.2 Define Forms for Profitability Reports (KE34)

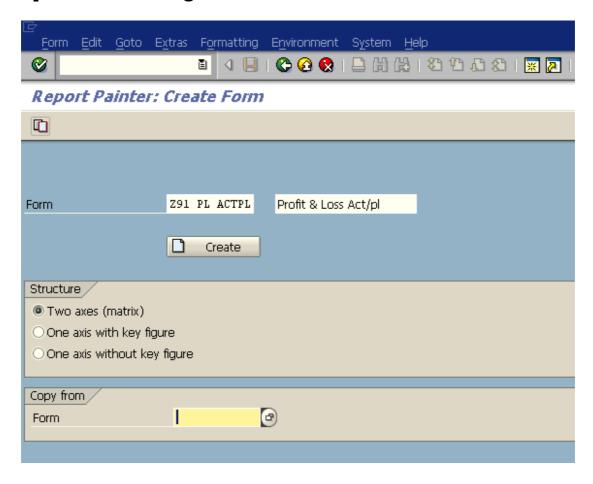
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Information System → Report Components → Define Forms for Profitability Reports (KE34)

A form is a formal structure of rows and columns which you can use in as many reports as you wish in the same operating concern. A form represents the content and the formal structure of a report.



Double click Create Form

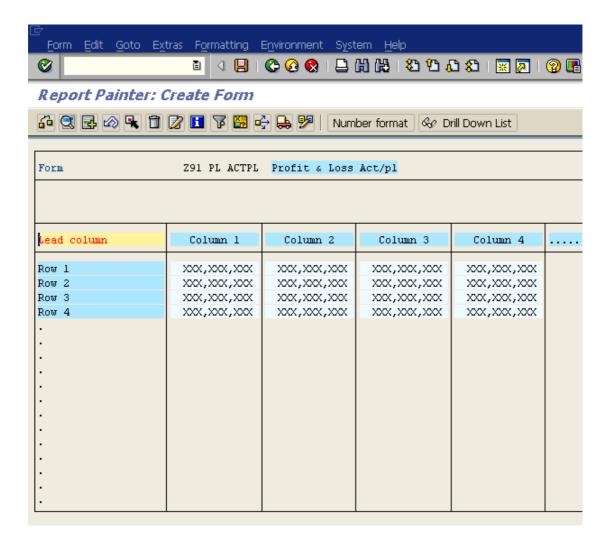
## Update the following:-

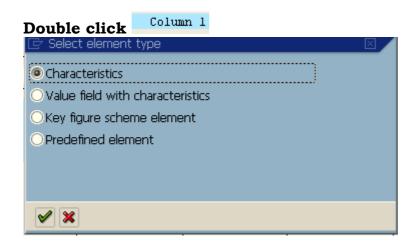




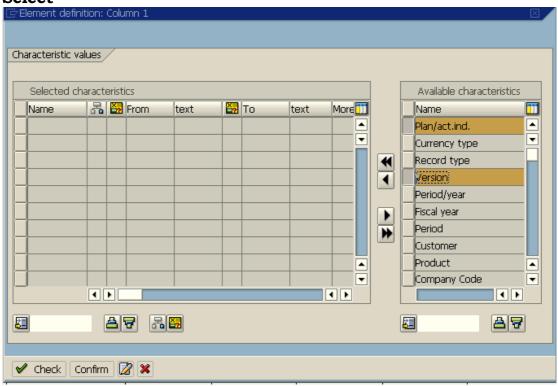
#### **Select**



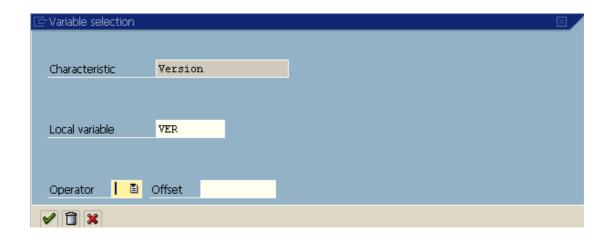




#### Select

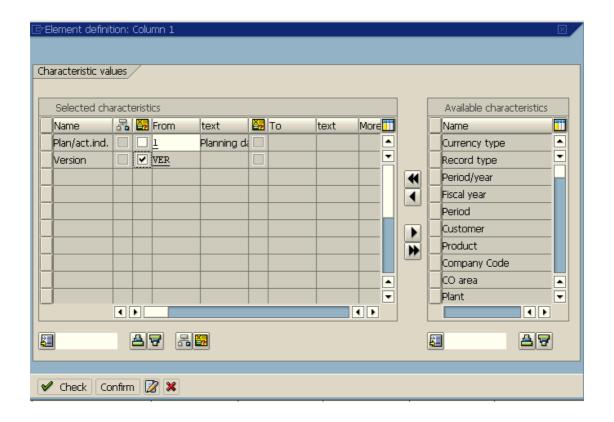




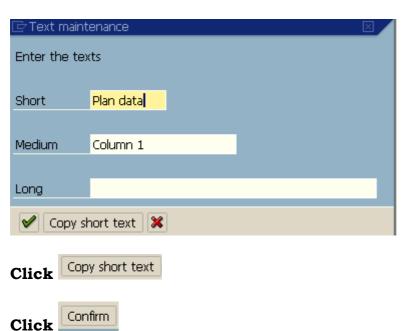


## Take a drop down in Plan/act. Ind

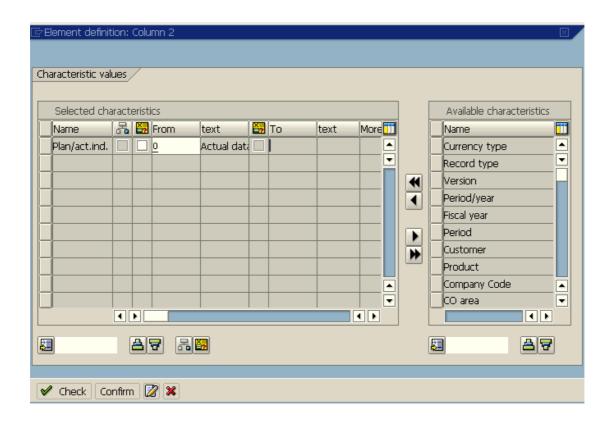


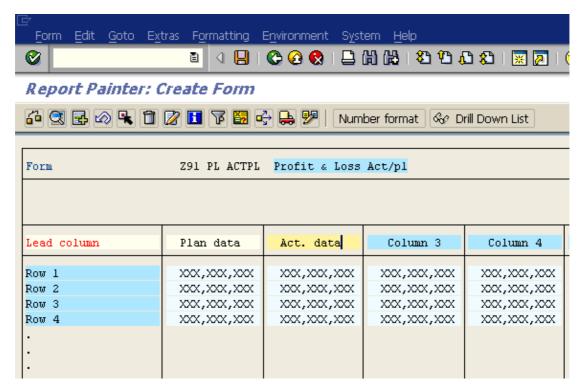




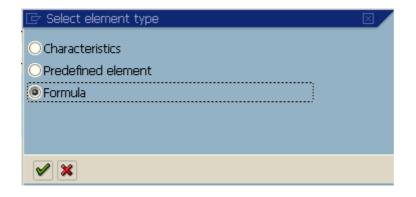


Double click column 2 and only select characteristic Plan/act. Ind





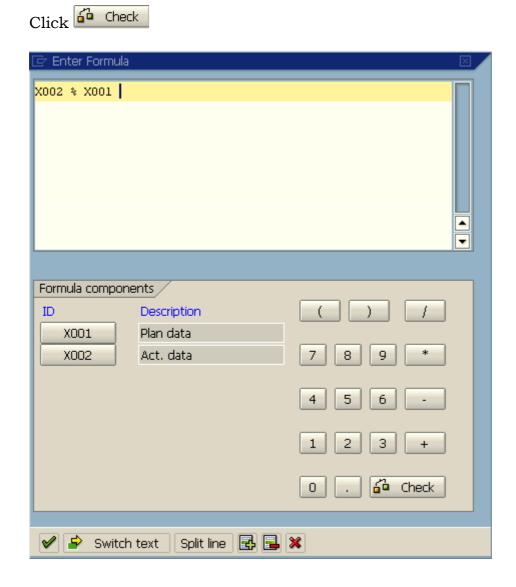
Double click Column 3



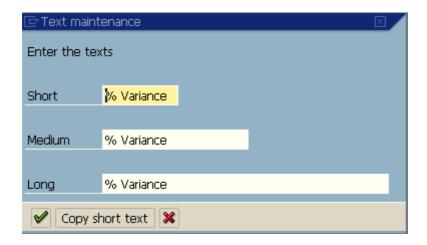
Double click X002

Type %

Double click X001

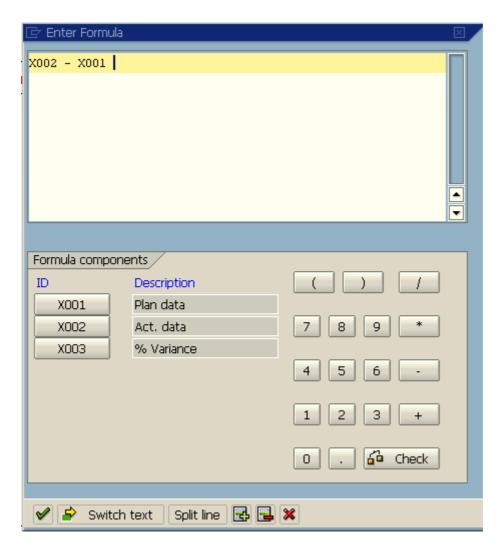


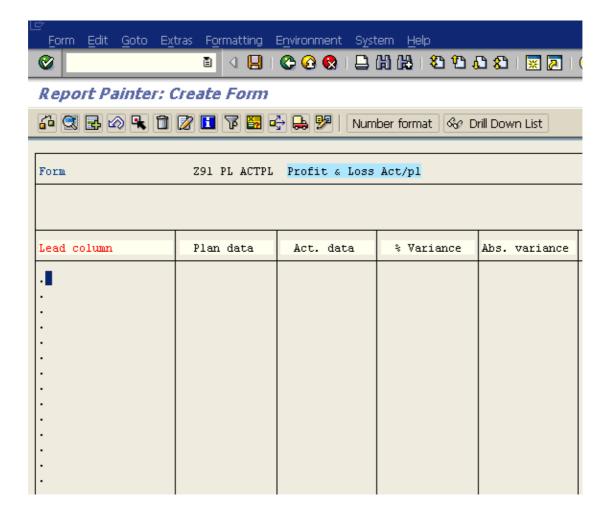




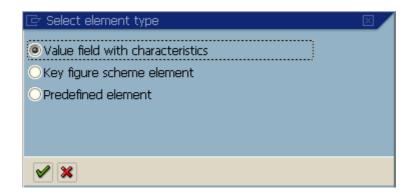
### Double click column 4

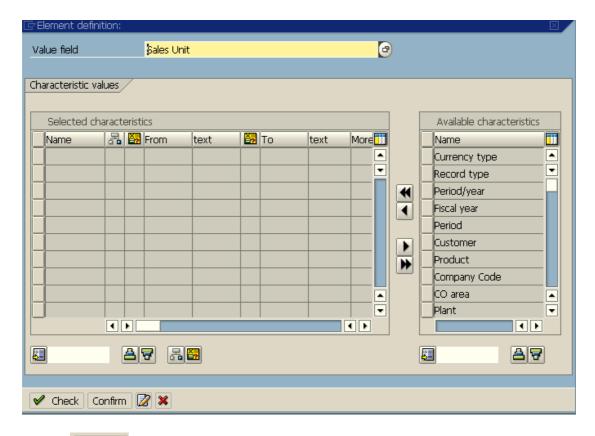
## Select formula





### Double click the first row

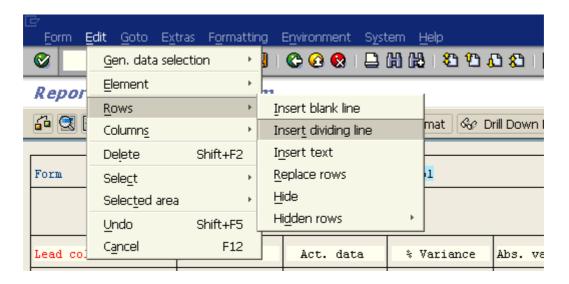


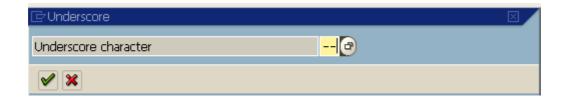


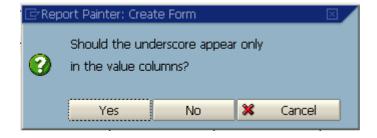
Click

#### Position the cursor on second row below sales unit

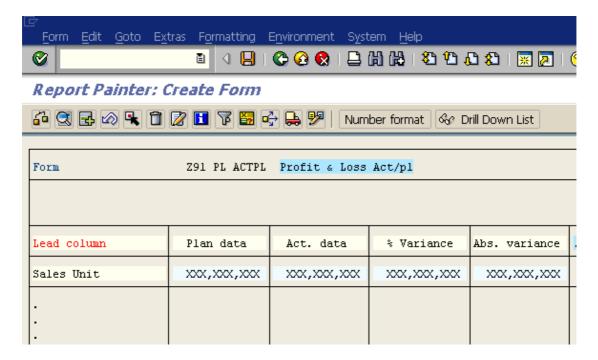
#### Click on



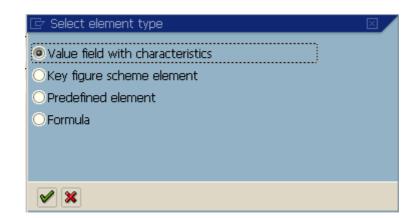




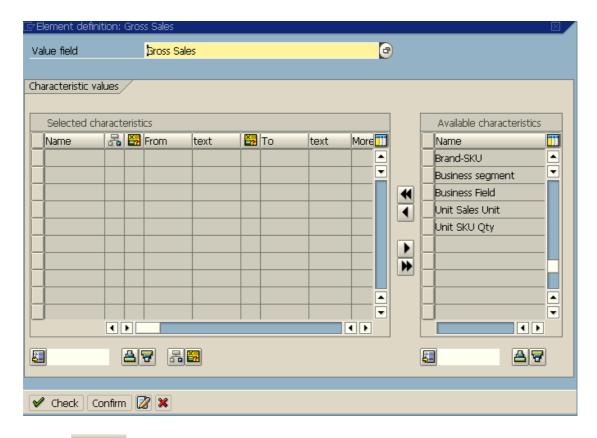
#### Click No



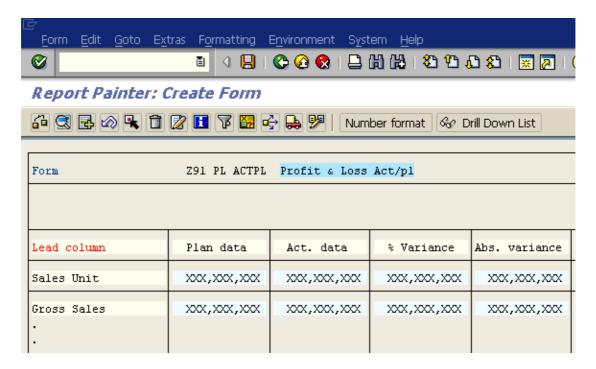
Now double click on the row below the new line



Select in value field Gross sales

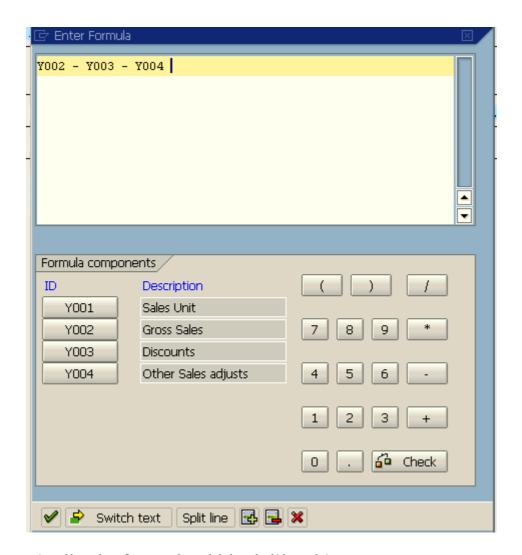


Click

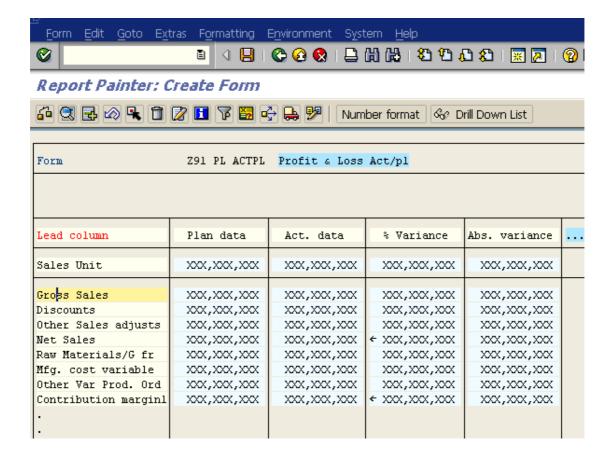


Similarly add other value fields

In Net sales we need to select formula



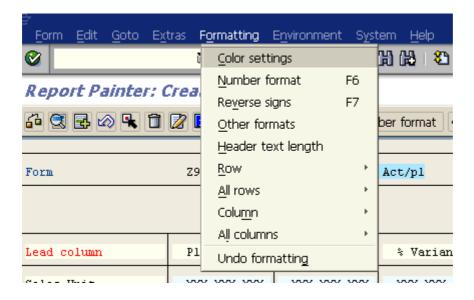
Finally the form should look like this:-

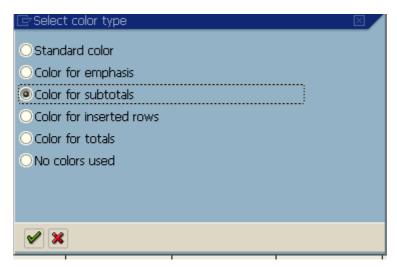


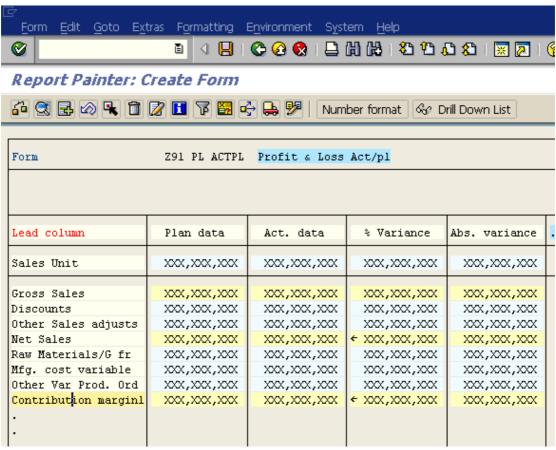
We want to change the colour of Gross sales for more emphasis.

#### Position the cursor on Gross sales

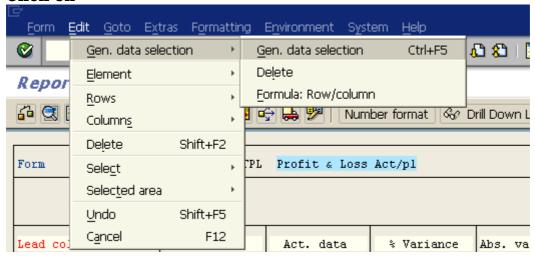
#### Click formatting → Color settings

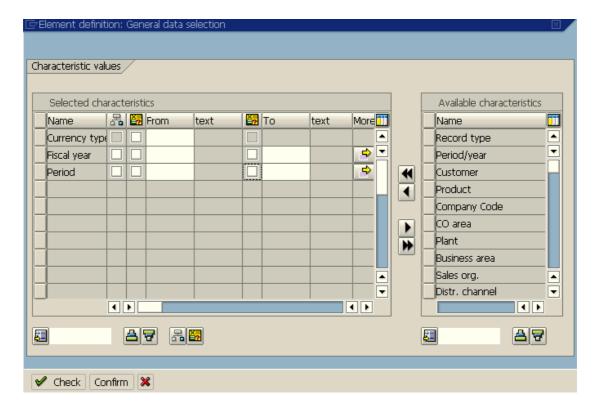




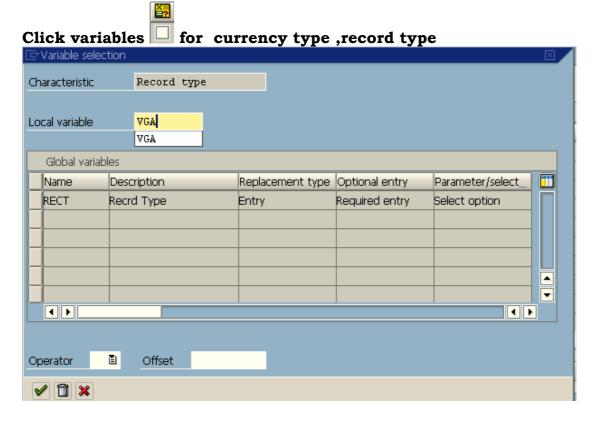


#### Click on



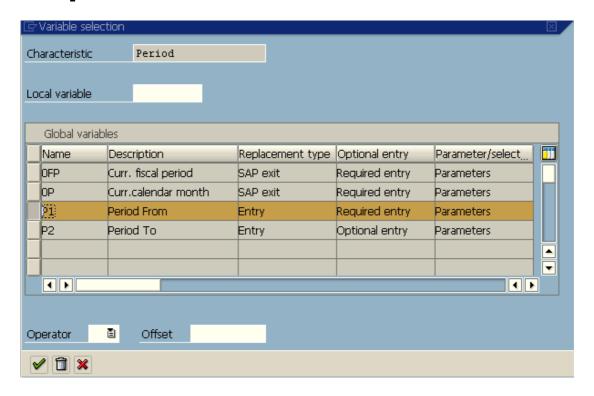


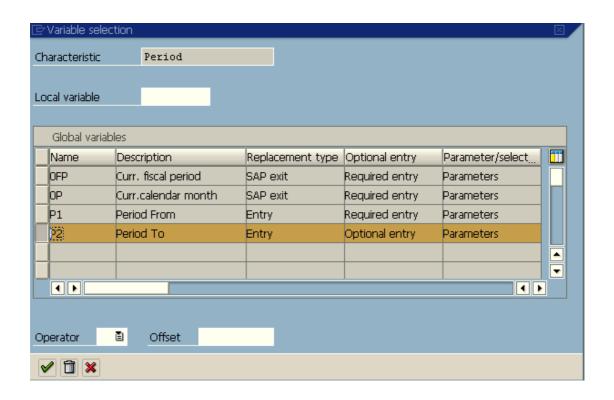
The variables you define here are then available in the report as variables.

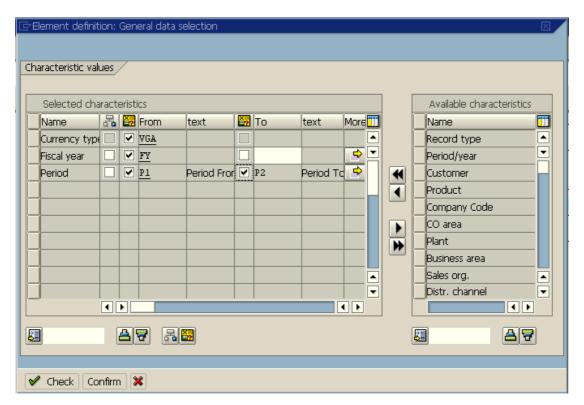


## Also make fiscal year as variable

## Make period also variable







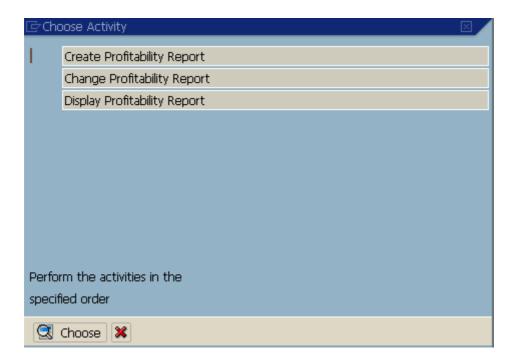
Click

Click on use you should get a message No errors were found



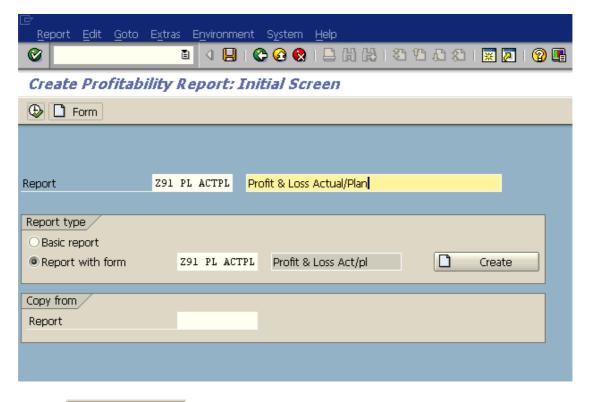
## 5.3 Create Profitability Report (KE31)

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Information System → Define Profitability Reports → Create Profitability Report (KE31)



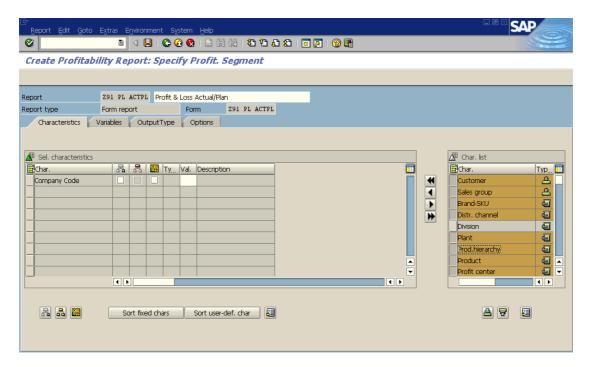
Double click Create Profitability Report

Update the following:-



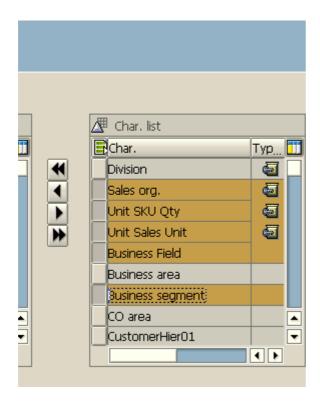
Click Create

## Select the characteristics from the right

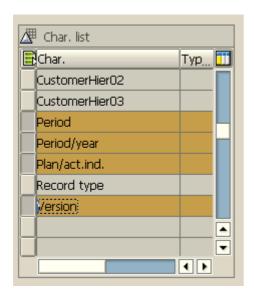


Click

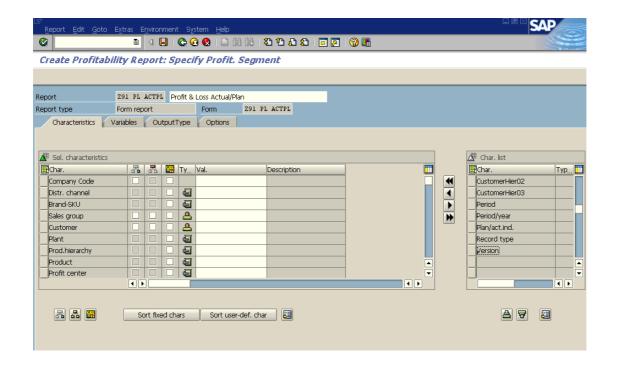
## Further select characteristics



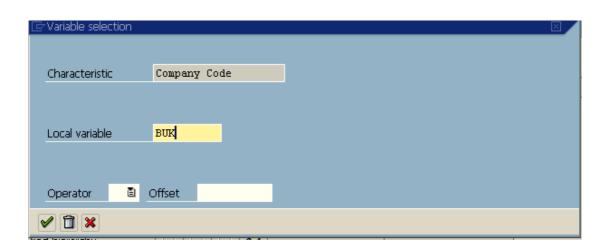
# Click 🚺



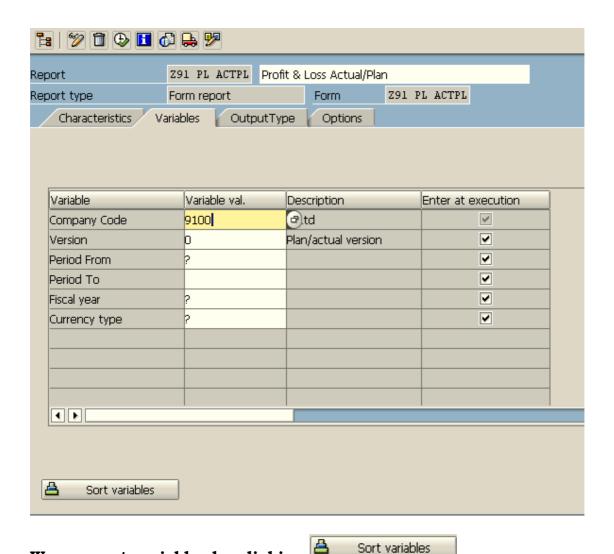
Click 🔼



Set company code as variable by clicking



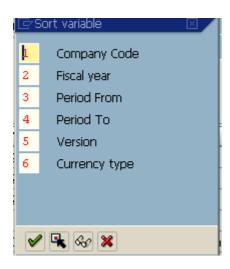
Click on Variables

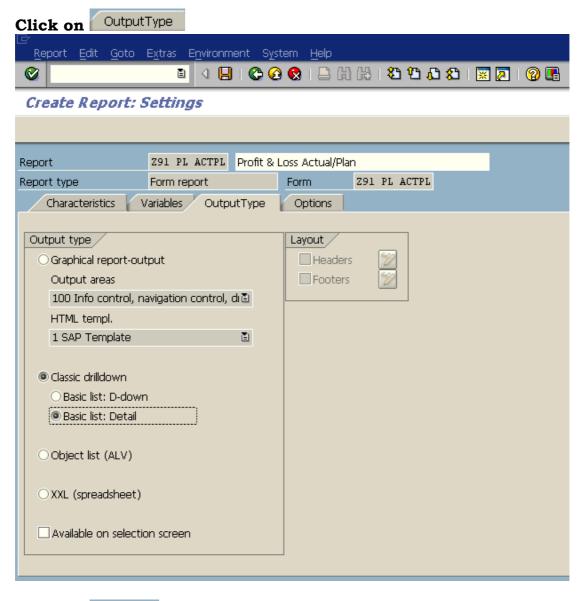


We can sort variables by clicking

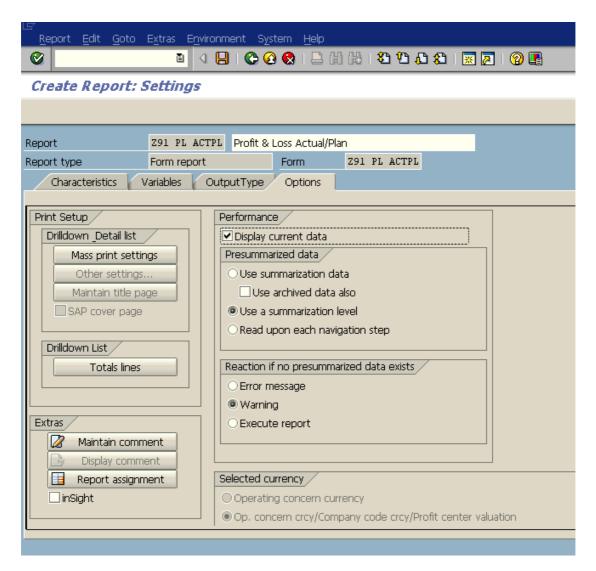


change the order to



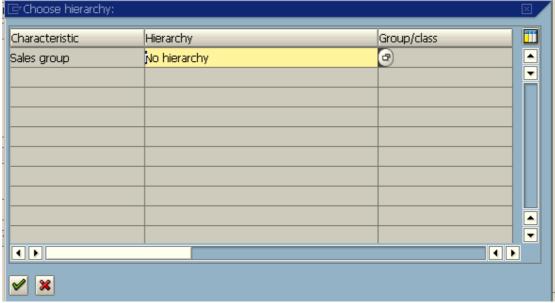


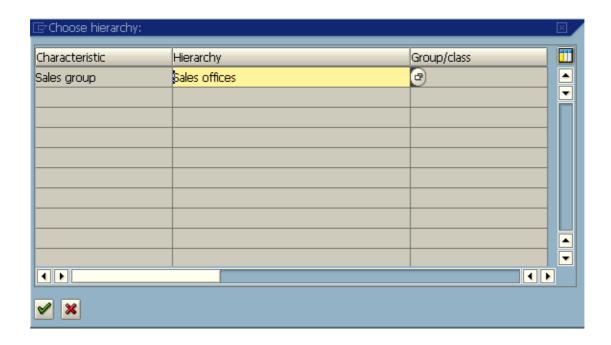
Click on Options



Click on 📙

Change from no hierarchy to

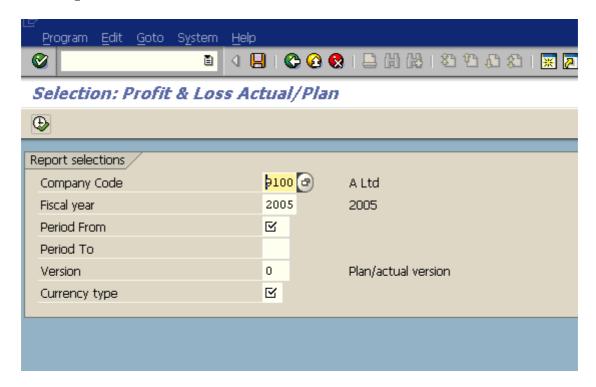




Click 📙

You can generate the report by clicking 🕒

The report selection will look like this



### 6. Tools

## **6.1 Check Customizing Settings**

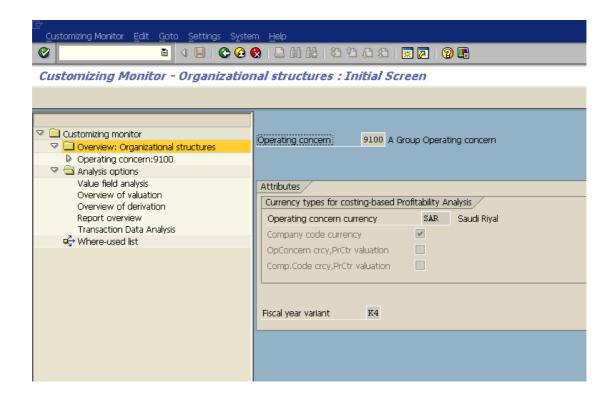
IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Tools → Analysis → Check Customizing Settings

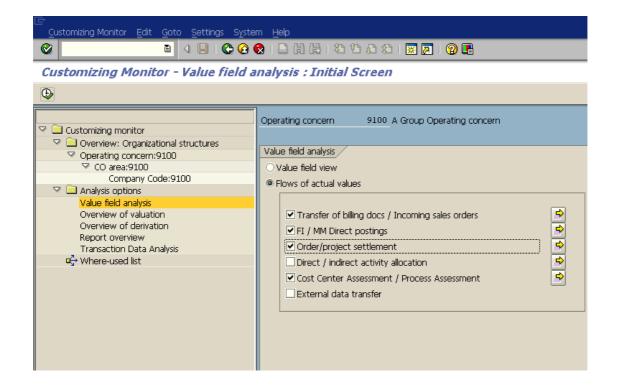
In this activity, you can display the customizing settings for an operating concern. A number of functions let you analyze the various areas of Customizing:

You can obtain an overview of the organizational structures for an operating concern.

The functions Value field analysis, Valuation analysis, and Derivation overview provide you with several options for detailled analysis.

You can draw up a where-used list for the characteristics and value fields in an operating concern





## 6.2 Transport (KE3I)

IMG → Controlling → Profitability Analysis → Tools → Production Startup → Transport

Here you create a transport request which lets you transport objects to a target system.

Table of transactions that are not automatically recorded in transport requests:

• Defining CO-PA data structure (characteristics, value fields, tables)

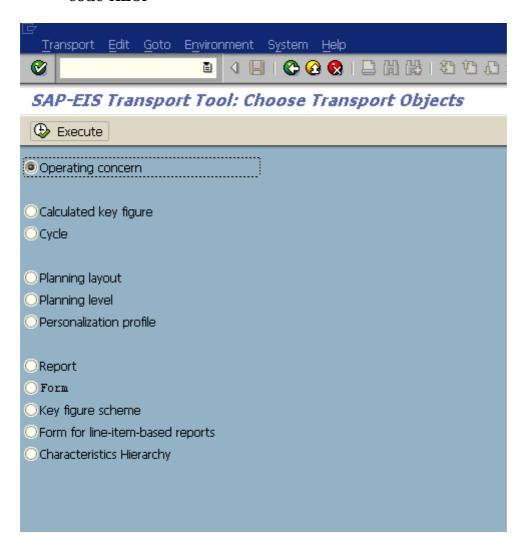
Transport using "Structures: Repository Objects" and "Structures: Basic Settings" (operating concern).

Defining record types

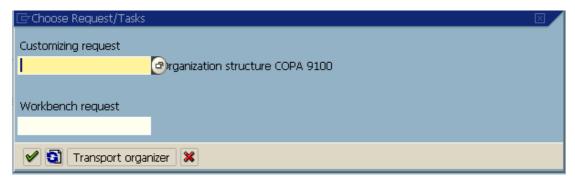
Transport using "Structures: Number Range Groups" (operating concern).

- Information system definitions (except key figure schemes)
- Defining characteristic derivation and all rule-based settings (such as the costing key assignment) and segment-specific settings in planning
- Plan structures

All these settings needs to be transported using transaction code KE3I

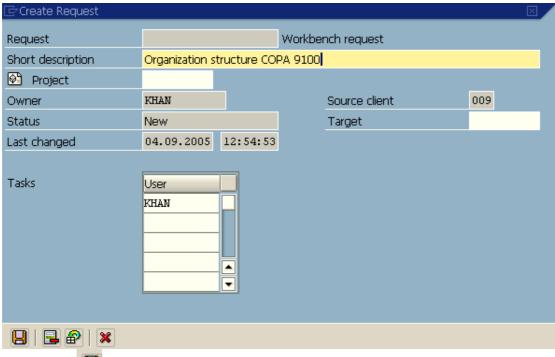


## Click Execute

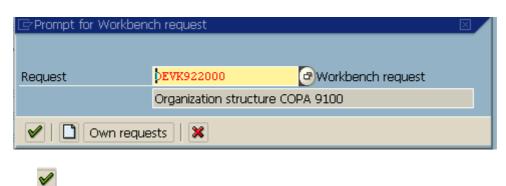


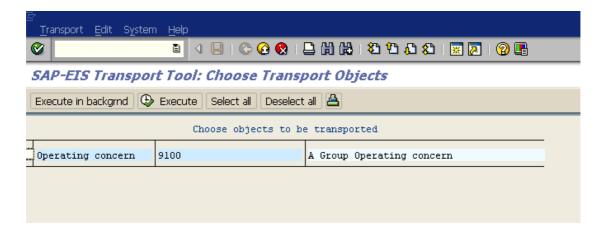


## Click 🔲

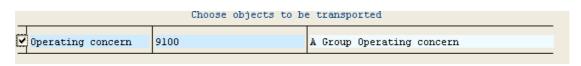


Click on 📙

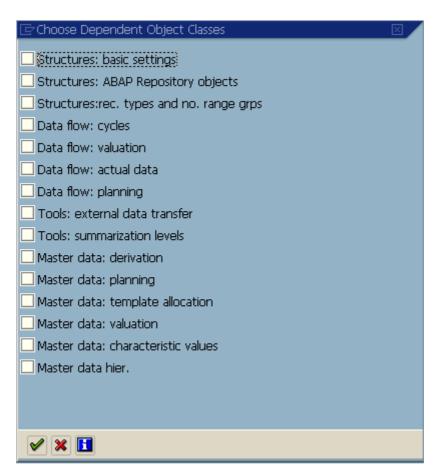




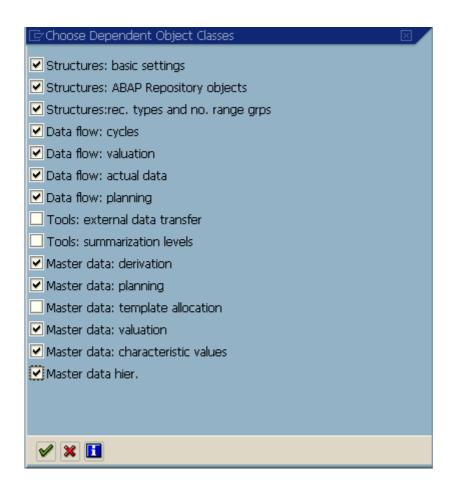
#### Select

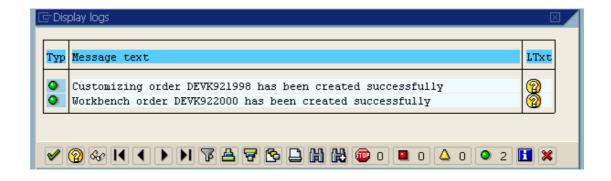






#### Select





That brings us to an end of COPA customizing settings.