Materials Management (MM)

Curriculum: Introduction to S/4HANA using Global Bike

Teaching material - Information



Teaching material - Version

- **3.1** (July 2017)
- Software used
 - SAP ERP 6.08
- Model
 - Global Bike
- Prerequisites
 - No Prerequisites needed

Module Information



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Target Audience

Beginner

Module Information



Learning Objectives

- Describe the purchase-to-pay business process
- Identify the organizational levels that support the purchase-to-pay business process
- Create a material master record
- Create a vendor master record
- List other vendor-specific master data
- Create a purchase requisition for stock and consumable materials
- Create a purchase order by referencing a purchase requisition
- Post a goods receipt for a purchase order
- Explain the warehouse structure in Warehouse Management (WM)
- Perform a putaway in WM using a transfer order (TO)
- Enter a vendor's invoice
- Process the automatic payment run
- Explain the integration points of the purchase-to-pay business process

Functionality

- Inventory Management
- Purchasing
- MRP
- Physical Inventory
- Valuation
- Service Master
- Invoice Verification
- Product Catalogs

Unit Overview

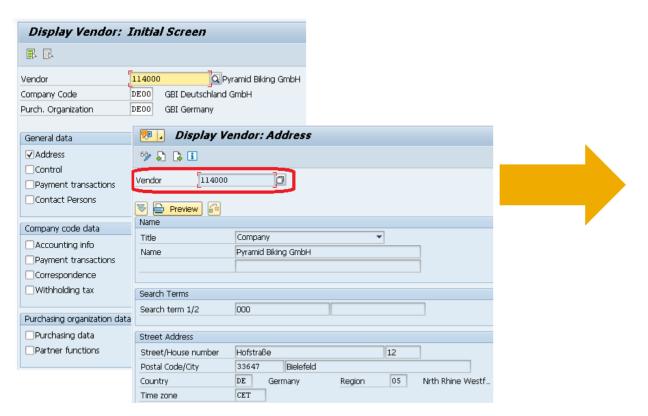
- Innovations in S/4HANA compared to ERP in Materials Management
- MM Organizational Structure
- MM Master Data
- MM Processes
 - Procure-to-Pay Process

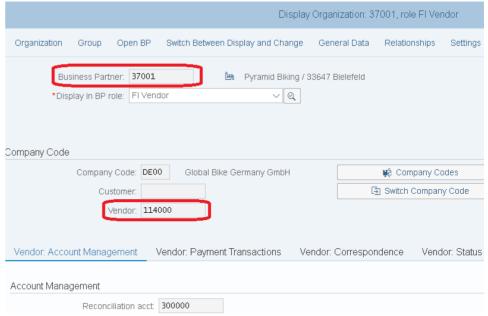
Innovations in S/4 HANA compared to ERP in Materials Management

- 1) Business Partner (BP) is the Single Point of Entry for master data such as customer, vendor or contact person
 - → Transaction BP replaces: FD01, FD02, FD03, FD05, FD06, FD0 FK01, FK02, FK03, FK05, FK06, FK08 MAP1, MAP2, MAP3, MK01, MK02, MK03, MK05, MK06, MK12, MK18, MK19, V-03, V-04, V-05, V-06, V-07, V-08, V-09, V-11, V+21, V+22, V+23, VAP1, VAP2, VAP3 VD01, VD02, VD03, VD05, VD06 XD01, XD02, XD03, XD05, XD06, XD07 XK01, XK02, XK03, XK05, XK06, XK07
- 2) The maximum length of the material field (material number) has been extended from 18 to 40 characters
- 3) Simplifications in transactions MM01/02/03
- 3) Simplification in transaction Request for Quote
- 4) In Output Management, the target architecture is based on Adobe Document Server and Adobe Forms
- 5) Change in the data model in MM Inventory Management
- 6) Transactions for executing and displaying goods movements are replaced by transaction MIGO Transaction MIGO replace: MB01, MB02, MB03, MB04, MB05, MB0A, MB11, MB1A, MB1B, MB1C,
 - → MB31, MBNL, MBRL, MBSF, MBSL, MBST, MBSU

Innovations in SAP S/4HANA Business Partner

- The core function of SAP S/4HANA is the simplification of data structures
- > various transactions, such as the management of customers or suppliers, are brought together
- It is (so far) still possible to navigate through the well-known tree paths





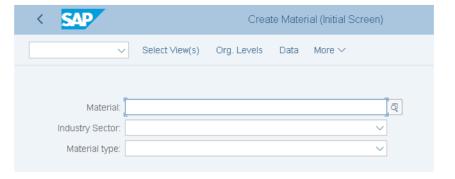
A unique business partner number is assigned to creditor 114000. This business partner number is assigned to various roles such as the customer, creditor, contact person.

Relationship: n:m

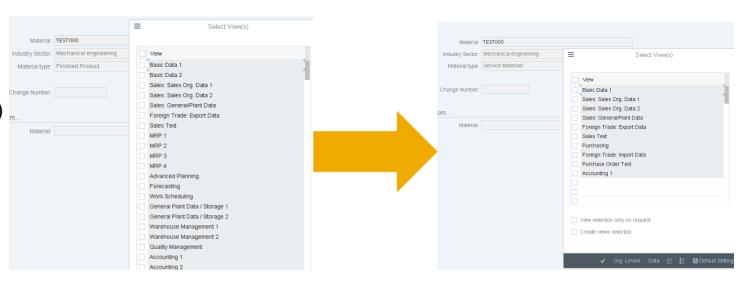
Innovations in SAP S/4HANA

• The maximum length of the material field (material number) has been extended from 18 to 40 characters



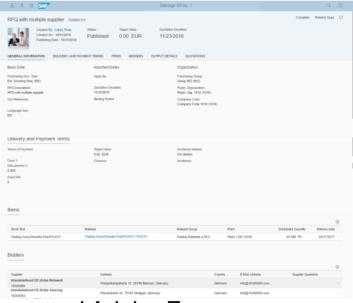


- Simplifications in transactions MM01/02/0
 - Relevant views are displayed only for material type, e.g. Material type SERV (Service material)

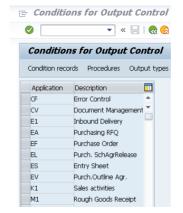


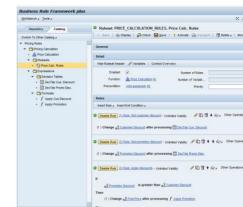
Innovations in SAP S/4HANA

- Simplification of the Request for Quote transaction
- So far supplier field is mandatory
 - Only one supplier offer per request could be maintained
 - Now you can send one RFQ via Fiori App to different suppliers



- Output Management in S/4HANA is based solely on Adobe Document Server and Adobe Forms
 - NAST (message control) is not supported any further
 - BRFplus (Business Rule Framework plus) is the new standard
 - Intrasystem, can be used by all SAP applications that are based on SAPNetWeaver
 - Also generate web services that can be offered in SOA principle in system landscape, regardless of the software platform





Innovations in SAP S/4HANA

- Performance optimizations within Material Document Processing lock behaviour
 - no UPDATE processes on the actual stock quantity fields

 NSERT Only
 - from a data base perspective there are no locks
 — enables from a DB perspective parallel execution of material document processing
 - logical locks still required because:

Consistency with material master data by parallel change --> logical lock at one field

Defined sequence of material documents (e.g. for moving average price).

Consistency with stock quantity (check availability if negative stock is not allowed).

- The consistency check with master data and stock quantity (1 + 3) is necessary in any case. The defined sequence of material documents (2) is ensured only in the case that exclusive lock is chosen in the customizing
- Transactions for executing and displaying goods movements are replaced by transaction MIGO
 Transaction MIGO replace: MB01, MB02, MB03, MB04, MB05, MB0A, MB11, MB1A, MB1B, MB1C, MB31, MBNL, MBRL, MBSF, MBSL, MBST, MBSU

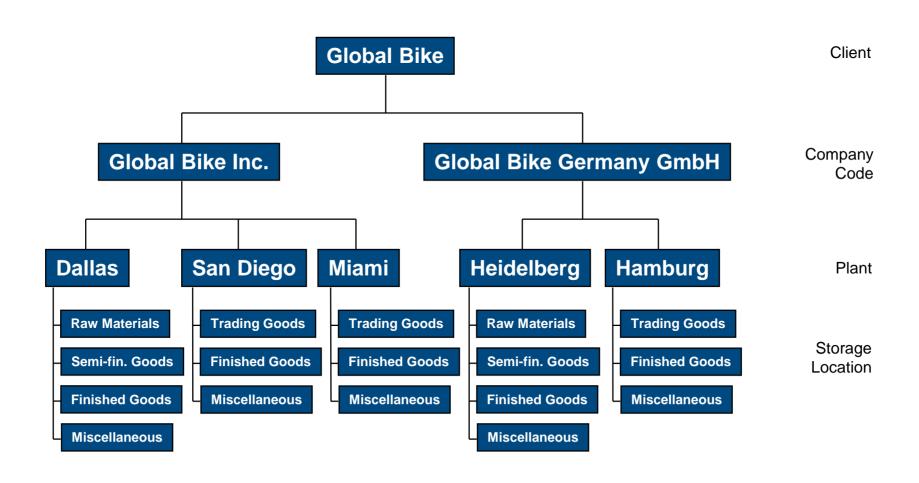
MM Organizational Structure (Materials Mgmt.)

- Client
 - An independent environment in the system
- Company Code
 - Smallest org unit for which you can maintain a legal set of books
- Plant
 - Operating area or branch within a company
 - Manufacturing, distribution, purchasing or maintenance facility
- Storage Location
 - An organizational unit allowing differentiation between the various stocks of a material in a plant

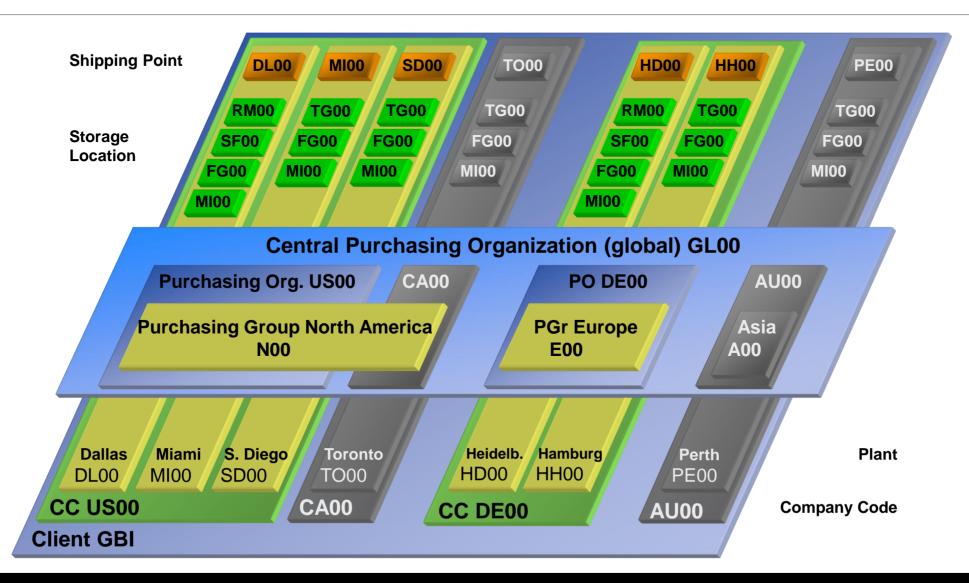
MM Organizational Structure (Purchasing)

- Purchasing Organization
 - The buying activity for a plant takes place at the purchasing organization
 - Organization unit responsible for procuring services and materials
 - Negotiates conditions of the purchase with the vendors
- Purchasing Group
 - Key that represents the buyer or group of buyers who are responsible for certain purchasing activities
 - Channel of communication for vendors

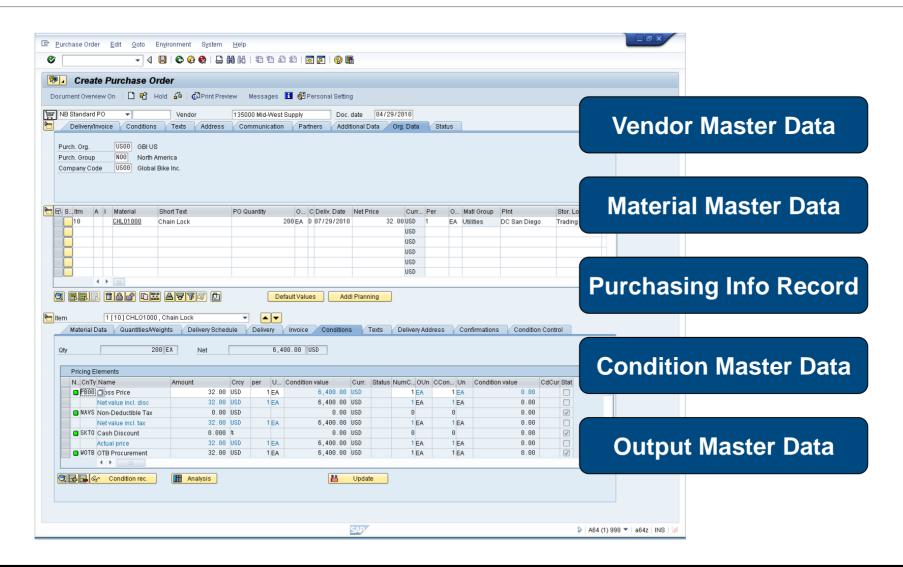
GBI Structure for Materials Management



GBI Enterprise Structure in SAP ERP (Logistics)

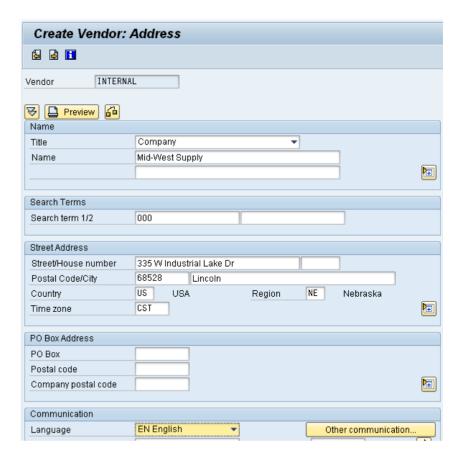


MM Master Data



Vendor Master Data

- Vendor Master
 - Contains all the necessary information needed to business with an external supplier
 - Used and maintained primarily by the Purchasing and Accounting Departments
 - Every vendor MUST have a master record



Vendor Master Views

- Client Level
 - Address
 - Vendor Number
 - Preferred Communication
- Company Code Data
 - Reconciliation Account
 - Terms of Payment
 - Bank Account
- Purchase Org Data
 - Purchasing Currency
 - Salesman's Name
 - Vendor Partners

General Data

Company Code Data Financial Accounting (FI)

Purchasing Data Materials Mgmt (MM)

Vendor Master

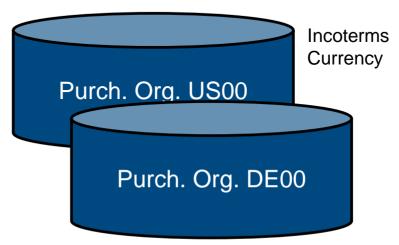
General Information relevant for the entire organization:



Company Code specific information:

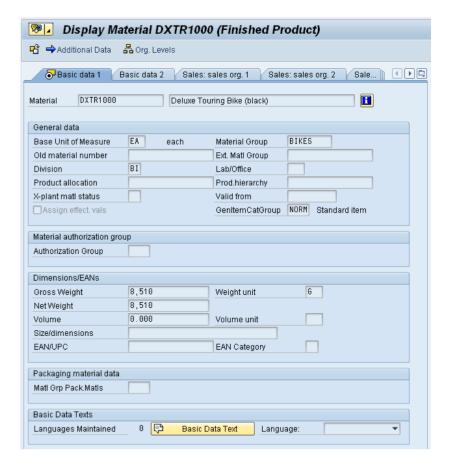
Company Code US00 Acc. Mgmt Payment Bank Company Code DE00

Purch. Organization specific information:

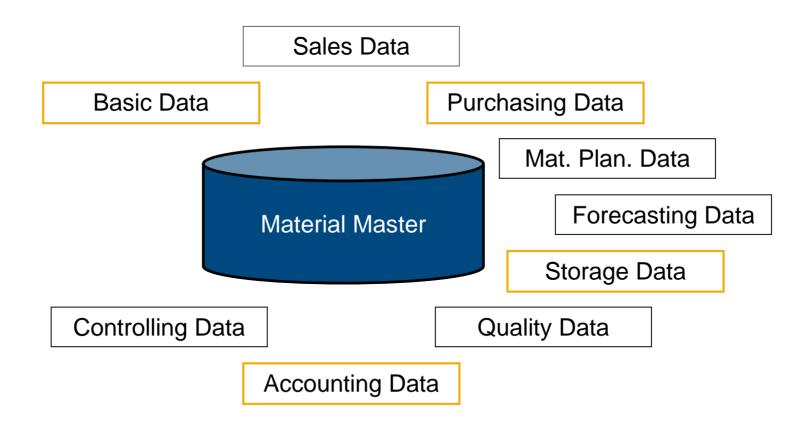


Material Master Data

- Material Master
 - Contains all the information a company needs to manage about a material
 - It is used by most components within the SAP system
 - Sales and Distribution
 - Materials Management
 - Production
 - Plant Maintenance
 - Accounting/Controlling
 - Quality Management
 - Material master data is stored in functional segments called Views

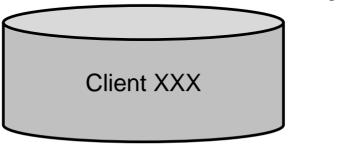


Material Master Views



Material Master

General Information relevant for the entire organization:

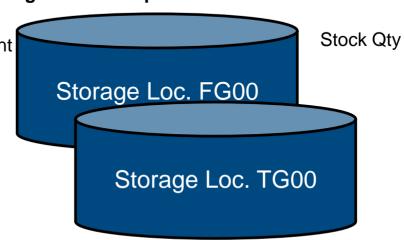


Name Weight Unit of Measure

Sales specific information:

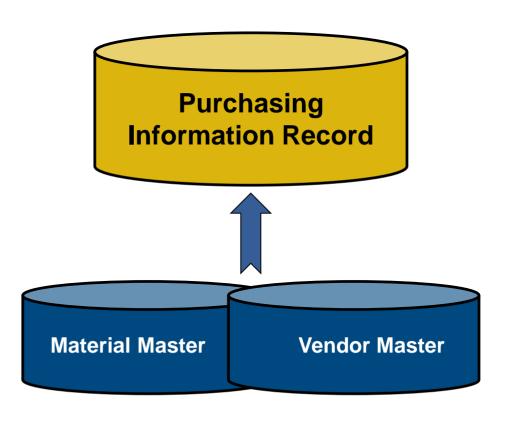
Sales Org. UW00 Sales Org. UE00

Storage Location specific information:



Purchasing Information Record

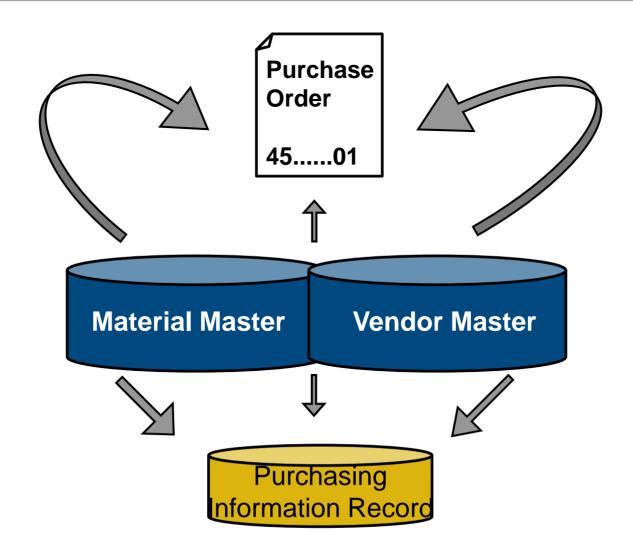
- Framework for Purchase Order
 - Contains the relationship between a vendor and a material
- Can be created:
 - Manually
 - Automatically Quotations
 - Automatically Purch. Orders
- Reporting
 - Vendor Evaluation



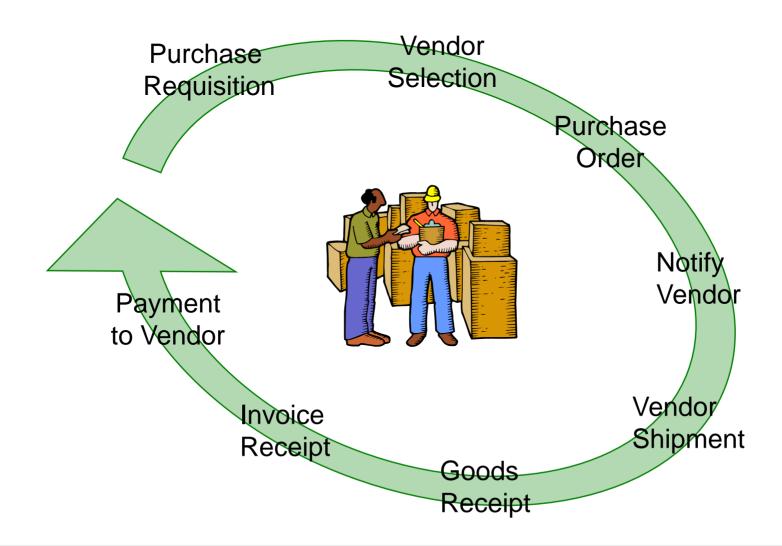
Purchasing Information Record

- Allows buyers to quickly determine:
 - Which vendors have offered or supplied specific materials
- Info Records contain:
 - Data on pricing and conditions
 - Last purchase order
 - Tolerance limits for deliveries.
 - Specific lead times
 - Availability periods
 - Vendor Evaluation data
- Serves as default information for Purchase Orders

Master Data in Use



Procure-To-Pay Process



Purchase Requisition

- Internal Document instructing the purchasing department to request a specific good or service for a specified time
- Requisitions can be created two ways:
 - Directly Manually
 - person creating determines: what, how much, and when
 - Indirectly Automatically
 - MRP
 - Production Orders
 - Maintenance Orders
 - Sales Orders

Requisition Sourcing

- Once the requisition has been assigned a source of supply it can be released for processing
- There are a variety of ways that a purchasing department can process a requisition to determine the appropriate Source of Supply:
 - Internal Sourcing Requirements
 - Source List
 - Outlined Agreement
 - RFQ

Internal Sourcing

- The requisition for materials could be satisfied by sources within our company.
 - It is possible that a plant within your firm could represent a potential source of supply for the material needed (centralized warehouse)
 - If an internal source is identified the requirement is covered by an internal procurement transaction (stock transport order)

Source List

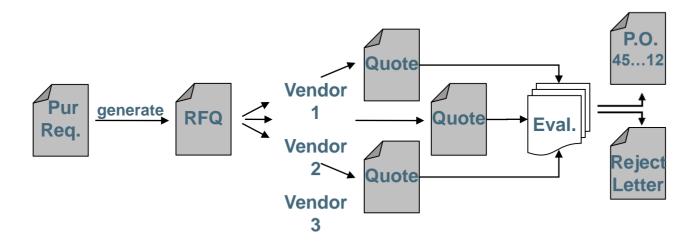
- A source list is a record that specifies the allowed means for procuring a material for a certain plant within a given time period.
 - If the list contains a sole source the system will assign the vendor to the requisition.
 - If several options exist the system will display a list of vendors for you to choose from.
 - If no source has been established the system will revert to search information records and outline agreements.

Outline Agreement

- Requisitions can be satisfied through existing longer-term purchasing agreement
- These agreements are subdivided into:
 - Contracts
 - Consists of items defining the individual materials, material groups, or services with prices and in many cases quantities
 - Quantity
 - Value
 - Scheduling Agreements
 - Total quantity of material is spread over a certain period in a delivery schedule, consisting of line items indicating quantities and their planned delivery date

Request for Quotation

- If nothing exist in the system we may need to submit a request for quotation to our vendors. An RFQ is an invitation to a vendor by a Purchasing Organization to submit a bid for the supply of materials or services
 - The accepted quotations will generate Purchasing Information Records
 - Perform Quotation Price Comparisons
 - Finally Select a Quotation



Quotation from Vendor

- The quotation received by your company is a legally binding offer, should decide to do business with the vendor, containing price's and conditions for the materials specified in the RFQ for a predefined period of time.
 - In SAP the RFQ and the Quotation will be become a single document, you will enter the vendor's response in the RFQ you created.

Vendor Evaluation once Identified

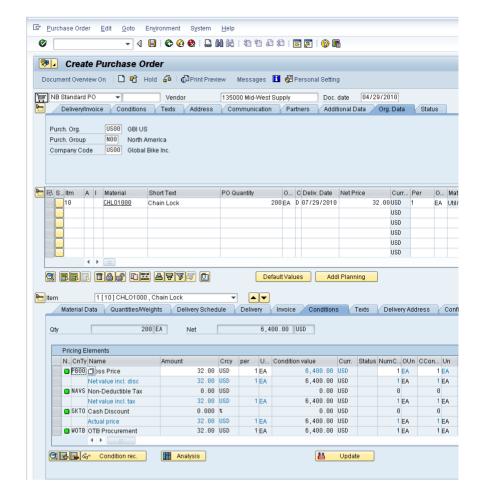
- Vendor evaluation helps purchasing evaluate vendors for sourcing while also enabling the company to monitor vendor relationships through performance scores and criteria you put in place.
 - Supports a maximum of 99 main criteria and 20 sub criteria for each main:
 - Price
 - Price Level
 - Price History
 - Quality
 - Goods Receipt
 - Quality Audit
 - Complaints/Rejection level
 - Delivery
 - On-time delivery performance
 - Quantity reliability
 - Compliance with shipping instructions
 - Confirmation Date
 - You then must establish a scoring range (1 -100) and determine the weight factors of scores for each.

Purchase Order

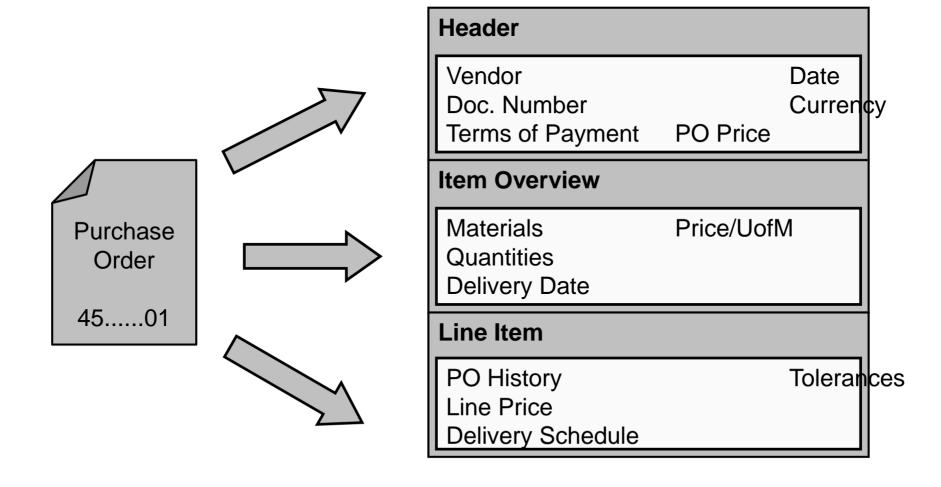
- A purchase order is a formal request to a vendor for a specific material or service under the stated conditions
- Purchase Orders can be created manually
 - Reference a Purchase Order
 - Reference a Purchase Requisition
 - Reference a RFQ/Quotation
 - Without Reference
- Purchase Orders can be create automatically

Purchase Order

- A purchase order can be used for a variety of purposes, the item category (procurement type) defined in the PO will dictate the use of the order and the process that the order will follow:
 - Standard
 - Stock or Consumption
 - Services
 - Subcontracting
 - Third-Party
 - Consignment



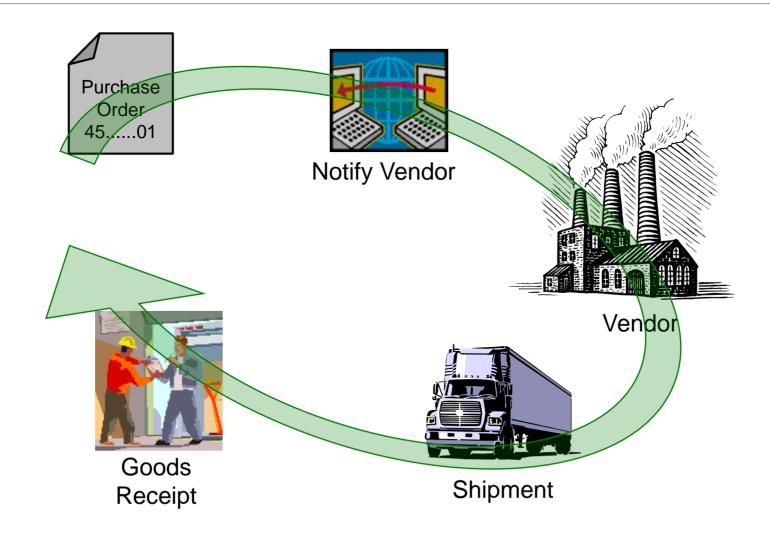
Purchase Order Structure



Purchase Order Output

- Once a Purchase Order has been created the vendor needs to be notified
 - Printed
 - E-mail
 - EDI
 - Fax
 - XML
- There are a variety of forms that aid in the purchasing process and are generated from the Purchase Order
 - Purchase Order Output
 - Order Acknowledgement Forms
 - Reminders
 - Schedule Agreements

Goods Receipt



Goods Receipt

- Goods movement in which we accept goods into our system
- If materials are delivered against a Purchase Order we will reference that Order
 - Determine if we got what we ordered
 - System can purpose data for us from the PO
 - Material, quantity
 - Purchase Order History is update with the receipt
 - Updates Physical Inventory
 - Updates Inventory G/L Account

Material Movements

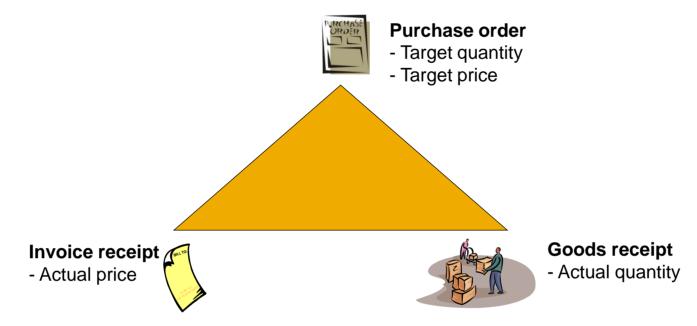
- When a goods movement takes place it is represented by a Movement Type
 - Movement types are three-digit keys used to represent a movement of goods
 - 101 goods receipt into warehouse
 - 103 goods receipt into GR blocked stock
 - 122 return delivery to vendor
 - 231 consumption for a sales order
 - 561 initial entry of stock
- Destinations for Receipt of Goods
 - Warehouse Unrestricted, Quality, Blocked
 - Quality
 - Goods Receipt Blocked Stock

Effects of a Goods Receipt

- When a Goods Movement for the receipt of goods takes place a series of events occur
 - Material Document is Created
 - Accounting Document is Created
 - Stock Quantities are Updated
 - Stock Values are Updated
 - Purchase Order is Updated
 - Output can be generated (GR slip / pallet label)

Invoice Processing

- Incoming Invoices are reference against a Purchase Order to verify their content, prices, and arithmetic.
- If discrepancies arise between the purchase order or goods receipt and the invoice the system with generate a warning or an error
 - Depending on system configuration the difference could cause the system to Block the Invoice



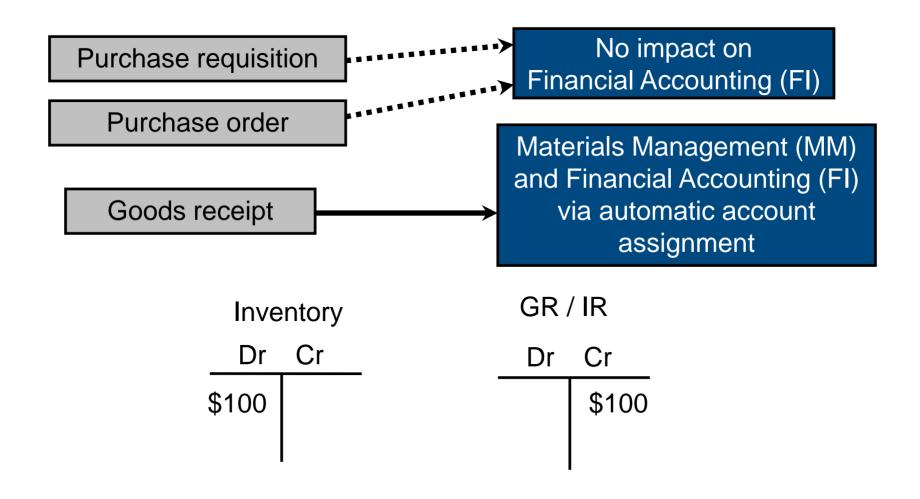
Invoice Processing

- When an invoice is saved it applies the liability from the Goods Receipt of our Purchase Order to a Vendor
- Upon verification the:
 - Purchase Order is updated
 - Material Master is Updated (MAP)
 - Accounting Document is created
- Once the Invoice has been posted the verification process is completed and the payment process is initiated within Financial Accounting

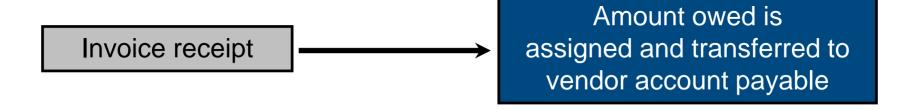
Payment to Vendor

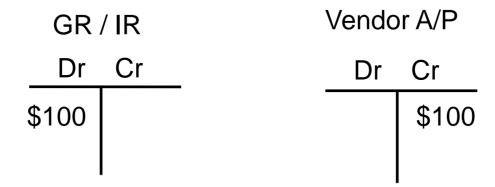
- Can be done automatically or manually
 - Post Outgoing Payment vs. Payment Program
- Elements of the Payment Transaction:
 - Payment Method
 - Bank from which they get paid
 - Items to be Paid
 - Calculate Payment Amount
 - Print Payment Medium
- Process will create a financial accounting document to record the transaction

Goods Receipt / Invoice Receipt Reconciliation Account

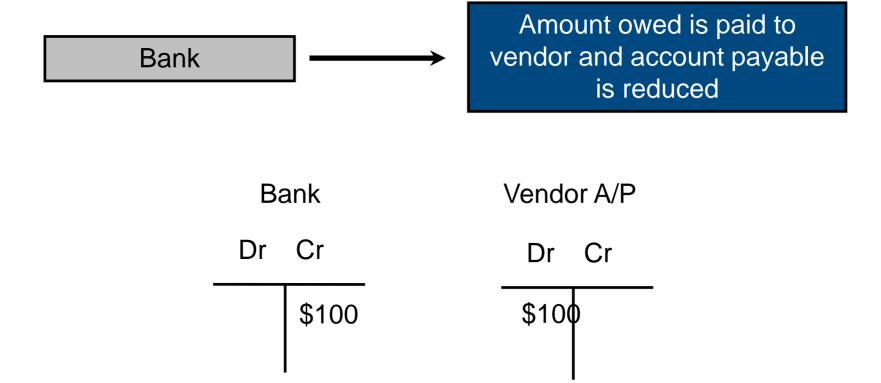


Goods Receipt / <u>Invoice Receipt</u> Reconciliation Account





Vendor Payment



FI – MM Integration Point

