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Material Valuation and the Material Ledger in SAP® S/4HANA

- ▶ Valuation in parallel currencies with and without transfer pricing
- ▶ Defining currencies and using them with the material ledger
- ▶ Valuation using standard cost, moving average cost, and actual cost
- ▶ Balance sheet valuation methods

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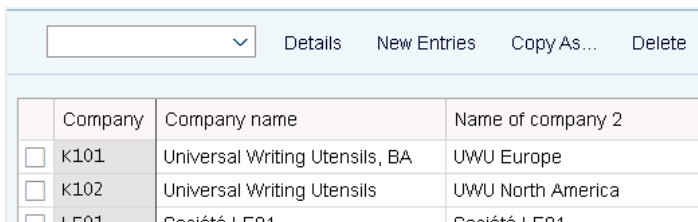
2 Valuation in parallel currencies

The primary function of the material ledger in S/4HANA is to be the vehicle for maintaining inventory valuation in multiple currencies. Corporations that conduct business in multiple countries need to be able to view inventory values both in local currency and in other currencies, according to corporate requirements. The material ledger allows for inventory to be represented in three different currencies simultaneously.

2.1 Parallel currency valuation scenario

Let's look at an example company—Universal Writing Utensils, which is based in Belgium. Group currency for the S/4HANA client is set to EUR. The company also has plants in the United States and Mexico, and wants to be able to view inventory for the North American operations in USD, as well as in EUR. In addition, the Mexican plant needs valuation in the local country currency, MXN (Mexican pesos). Universal Writing Utensils does not want to implement actual costing for these plants.

Two global companies have been defined: K101 for Europe and K102 for North America (see Figure 2.1).



The screenshot shows a table with columns for Company, Company name, and Name of company 2. The table contains three rows, with the first two being visible and selected. The first row is for company K101, Universal Writing Utensils, BA, with a secondary name UWU Europe. The second row is for company K102, Universal Writing Utensils, with a secondary name UWU North America. The third row is partially visible and appears to be for company K103.

	Company	Company name	Name of company 2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	K101	Universal Writing Utensils, BA	UWU Europe
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	K102	Universal Writing Utensils	UWU North America
<input type="checkbox"/>	K103	Société L 501	Société L 501

Figure 2.1: Universal Writing Utensils companies

Companies are configured under menu path ENTERPRISE STRUCTURE • DEFINITION • FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING • DEFINE COMPANY. Figure 2.2 shows the details of the North American company, K102, which uses USD as the company currency (currency type 60).

Company: K102
 Company name: Universal Writing Utensils
 Name of company 2: UWU North America

Detailed information

Street: 123 Main Street
 PO Box:
 Postal code: 90010
 City: Los Angeles
 Country: US
 Language Key: EN
 Currency: USD

Currency type 60

Figure 2.2: Definition of company K102

Three company codes have been set up using menu path ENTERPRISE STRUCTURE • DEFINITION • FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING • EDIT, COPY, DELETE, CHECK COMPANY CODE: K101 for Belgium, K102 for the United States, and K103 for Mexico (see Figure 2.3).

Company Code		Company Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	K101	Univ Writing Utensils BA
<input type="checkbox"/>	K102	Univ Writing Utensils Inc
<input type="checkbox"/>	K103	Univ Writing Utensils Mex
<input type="checkbox"/>	K100	Company Code K100

Figure 2.3: Company codes for Universal Writing Utensils

Company codes are assigned to companies via menu path ENTERPRISE STRUCTURE • ASSIGNMENT • FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING • ASSIGN COMPANY CODE TO COMPANY. Figure 2.4 shows company codes K102 and K103 assigned to company K102.

	CoCd	Company Name	City	Company
<input type="checkbox"/>	K101	Univ Writing Utensils BA	Gent	K101
<input type="checkbox"/>	K102	Univ Writing Utensils Inc	Los Angeles	K102
<input type="checkbox"/>	K103	Univ Writing Utensils Mex	Monterrey	K102

Figure 2.4: Assigning company codes to companies

2.2 Configuration for parallel currencies

Basic material ledger configuration is covered in Sections 1.1.1 and 1.1.2. The required currency types should be selected prior to defining the company code; trying to change them at a later date is a difficult task requiring conversions and probable loss of historical data, assuming it can be done at all. For this scenario, all the currency types use the legal valuation view. The currency types are assigned by company code to the required financial ledgers and are then assigned to the valuation area as part of the material ledger setting for that valuation area.

2.2.1 Ledger settings

For a currency type to be eligible for use as a material ledger currency, it must be assigned to the company code/ledger combination in transaction FINSC_LEDGER. After selecting the ledger in the LEDGER folder, click on the COMPANY CODE SETTINGS FOR THE LEDGER folder. Figure 2.5 shows the currency definition for company code K103 in the leading ledger 0L. LOCAL CURR. TYPE is automatically generated from the company code definition, and GLOBAL CURR. TYPE comes from the configuration of the controlling area to which company code K103 is assigned. Local currency type is mandatory for the material ledger. The other material ledger currency types must come from the global currency type and the eight other freely defined currency types.

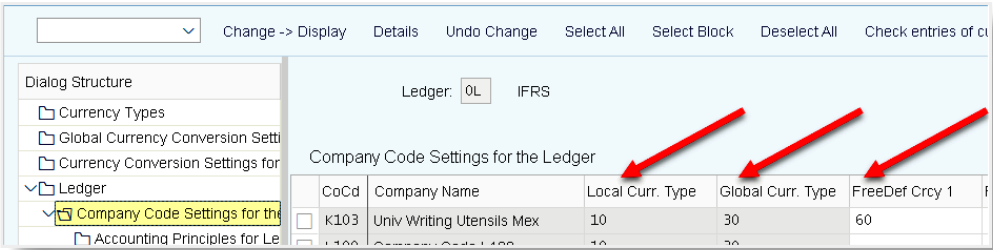


Figure 2.5: Defining currency types for ledger and company code

Figure 2.5 shows currency type 60 assigned as one of the freely defined currencies, as required by the scenario. Other currency types can be assigned, but only three can be used by the material ledger.

2.2.2 Currency settings

The currencies to be used by materials in the plant or valuation area are determined by the configuration of the material ledger type. Transaction OMX2 shows the material ledger type definition for type UWU1 (see Figure 2.6).

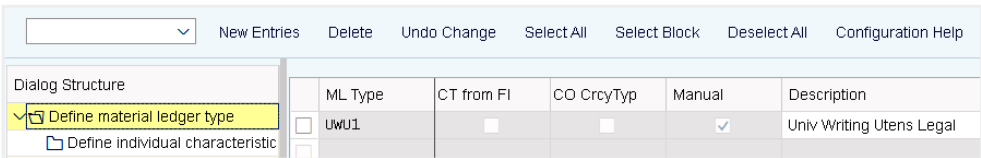


Figure 2.6: Configuring the material ledger type

Click on the DEFINE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS folder to display the currency types assigned to the material ledger type (see Figure 2.7). Currency type 10 is automatically assigned when the material ledger type is created. Up to two more currencies can be defined, but they must be one of the allowed currency types for the material ledger (this list is covered in Section 1.1.2). Only currency types valid for the material ledger can be selected. User-defined currency types are not allowed.

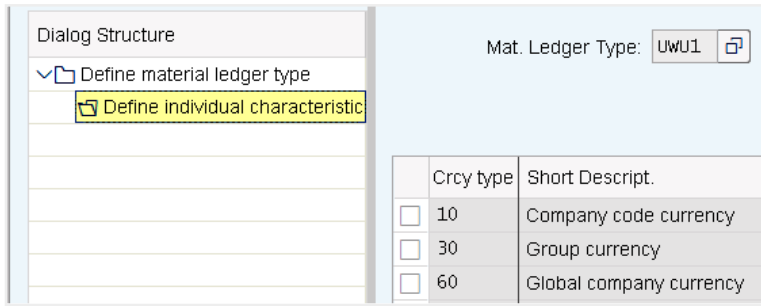


Figure 2.7: Assigning currency types to material ledger type

When a new plant or valuation area is created, the material ledger type is assigned to the plant by using transaction OMX3 (see Figure 2.8). The assignment is valid only if the following are true:

- ▶ the currency types are valid material ledger currency types
- ▶ the currency types are assigned to the company code for the leading ledger in FINSC_LEDGER

Note that other currency types can be assigned to the company code/ledger combination but cannot be used for inventory valuation purposes.

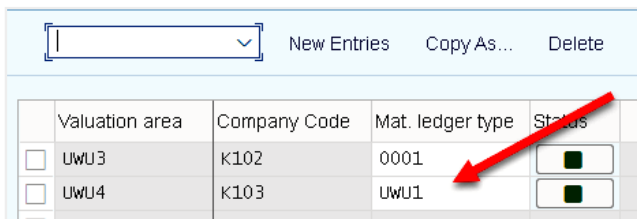


Figure 2.8: Assigning material ledger type to valuation area

2.2.3 Plant activation

The final configuration is made by using transaction OMX1 to enable the material ledger for the valuation area. Once enabled, it cannot easily be disabled again in a production client. This should only be done in a development or test client, because disabling deletes historical material ledger data.

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