Quickstart SAP REA Customizing

Applies to:
SAP Recycling Administration (SAP REA) on EhP5 or higher

Summary
This document explains how to create the initial customizing and the recycling partner dependent customizing in SAP Recycling Administration.

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Preliminary Remark

The following document is a quick start to the REA customizing. It begins with a short introduction to REA in general in section “REA Overview”. Section “Introduction to the REA Basic Customizing” explains the basic customizing tasks that are needed to start working with REA. The next sections explain some advanced customizing activities, which are required to implement special processes. The document neither explains any customizing activities that influence the transactional behavior, nor does it discuss the recycling partner/price list set up. In addition to the master data REA uses terms like recycling partner, price list, license fee or splitting that are all part of a contract between the REA user and a compliance scheme. Those contract management tasks are not explained in this document.

After reading this document you should be able to understand the REA in general, to set up a basic system and to implement special processes.

Changes

Changes in Version 2.0

- New customizing entry names of EhP 4
- Formal revision due to transfer of ownership to SAP AG

Changes in Version 3.0

- Correction of errors
REA Overview

The configurationally activities in REA are divided between ERP customizing and the tools submenu of the REA area menu. The reason is that in REA a recycling partner is a logical extension of a vendor master record. Therefore all recycling partner related information are stored in relation to the vendor master. This vendor master record is necessarily not unique in a system landscape. However, some configuration tasks also entail typical ERP customizing activities with a relation to the REA recycling partner. So each recycling partner has a unique recycling partner name (ENTNA) within a system landscape. All customizing is done in relation to the recycling partner name. All master data maintenance/price list maintenance/recycling partner maintenance is done in relation to the vendor master. Hence the REA customizing can be transported in a system landscape due to the unique recycling partner name whereas the vendor master record together with all relating REA records has to be created separately in each system of the system landscape with the identical recycling partner name.

Basically REA master data and REA price lists must be maintained for each country and each company code in which REA shall be used. However REA provides a referencing mechanism for countries and company codes, so that for REA master data a country/company code may reference to a different country / company code. Only the master data in the referenced country / company code must be maintained. Referencing has got some additional implications, if license fee splitting is used that are beyond the scope of this document. REA price lists can be referenced for each company code in a similar mechanism.

The following section starts with the basic customizing activities you would perform to jump start a REA system. The section “Cross Recycling Partner Customizing” explains some advanced customizing activities. The REA customizing can be found in one single chapter in the ERP IMG → sales and distribution → billing → recycling administration.

Introduction to the REA Basic Customizing

In order to work with REA you have to perform the basic activities in section “General Control → Define General Control” until section “Packaging → Define Packaging Levels” in the proposed order. After the completing those tasks you will be able to define REA recycling partners and price lists (see [1]).

**General Control → Define General Control**

- Set the versioning of REA master data in screen group versions to A in both fields
- Define a source Fields of
  - Material number Fld Matnr: MATNR
- Activate indicator for control usage in screen group article/packaging master
- Activate indicator Use Smart Forms in screen group form formatting

**General Control → Define Company Codes**

Define the ERP company codes that are relevant to REA
General Control → Define Common Company Codes

Define the reference company code for all company codes set up in section “General Control → Define Company Codes”. If the company code does not use company code referencing explained in section “REA Overview”, it must reference itself in field CompCd art/part (Figure 1). In addition both currency fields must be defined in the detail view.

**Change View “REA Company Codes: Common Company Codes”: Overview**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Co.</th>
<th>Company name</th>
<th>CompCd ArtPart</th>
<th>CCde Price List</th>
<th>CoCd Plants BOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>SAP A.G.</td>
<td>0001</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>REA AG</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Mayer Spital</td>
<td>0001</td>
<td>0001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 1: Price List Referencing in REA Customizing*

If the price list of company code 1000 is referenced from company code 0001 (CCde price list column), as illustrated in Figure 1, changes to price lists for the company code 1000 in the transaction J7LP are automatically applied to price lists for the company code 0001. Price lists in company code 0001 in the example are locked against changes and can be displayed only.

General Control → Define Countries Grouping

Define the ERP countries plus their reference country that are relevant do REA. If the country does not use country referencing explained in section “REA Overview”, it must reference itself in field (Figure 2).

*Figure 2: Country Grouping*

General Control → Define Number Ranges for Declaration

The document numbers of REA declarations are created from 5 number range intervals. As illustrated in Figure 8 the Ext. indicator must not be set. Irrespectively which recycling partners are used all 5 intervals must be created. The boundaries of the intervals may be chosen freely.
Figure 3: Number Range intervals REA Declarations

Conditions Types and Splitting → Define Special Condition Types

You must define an initial special condition type as normal condition with initial country and recycling partner field.

Packaging → Define Packaging Types

It's good practice to define at least 4 packaging types with weight dependent fee indicator (WF) activated in REA customizing (Figure 4). Packaging types are assigned to each recycling partner separately ([1]) and used in REA master data maintenance [2].

Figure 4: Packaging Types

Packaging → Define Packaging Levels

It's good practice to define at least 3 packaging levels in REA customizing. A two-level maintenance view allows an assignment of recycling partner packaging levels to REA packaging levels. Figure 5 shows the first level, which should be maintained in any case.

Change View "Packaging Levels": Overview
Figure 5: Packaging Levels
Cross Recycling Partner Customizing

Selection (Delimitation) Criteria of the REA Declaration System

If you like to use delimitation criteria during productive declarations ([3]), you must allow each criteria in general control → specify declaration selection criteria for the desired company code (Figure 6).

![Figure 6: Delimitation Criteria for Declaration](image)

Activating FI Integration

In customizing for REA under general control → define general control, you can activate FI integration using the FI integration indicator in the follow-on functions screen group. The Ref. procedure field in Figure 7 allows you to navigate between REA documents and documents in accounting. Since EhP 4 you can use reference type J7LR. Otherwise you must first create the reference procedure in the customer namespace in table TTYP using transaction SM31 (function module J_7L_AC_DOCUMENT_SENDER_V1K is the sender). You can then create it in the field in Figure 7 in customizing for REA. The FI integration of the REA document type is defined elsewhere ([1]).

![Figure 7: Customizing for FI Integration](image)

Converting Logging in the Declaration

In customizing for REA under general control → define general control, you can use the control log using doc. type indicator in the event logging settings screen group to move all logging settings from customizing (globally valid) to the document type (dependent on document type, [1]). The corresponding fields in customizing for REA are then hidden, unlike those shown in Figure 8.

If the indicator persistent declrtn log file is set, the declaration log file is not flagged as and cannot be deleted using the SLG01 transaction.

If you set the log missing articles for company code indicator, the system writes an entry to the declaration log file to specify whether an article in the declaration company code has not been created in REA. This new indicator enables an additional logging level between the log missing articles and log missing UoM indicators.
If the indicator **UoM** is set, those articles whose material number but not the sales unit is found in the quantity flow will be logged in the protocol during a declaration.

The single record log for declaration contains information for the evaluation of transaction data that is the basis of that declaration. Introducing key-dependent data filters can significantly increase the scope of the single record log because the rejected records are also logged. You can switch this logging on and off using the indicators **log filter header** and **log filter item**. If you set the **log filter item** indicator, items in the declaration are recorded in the single record log using the single documents “billing document” or “material movements” if they are excluded because of the function module BllItm or Matl Item.

If you set the indicator **log missing recycling partners**, REA articles that the data filters have identified as relevant for settlement, but to which the recycling partner from the declaration has not been assigned in the declaration period, are recorded in the log file with the system message 075. Articles are also logged for which the recycling partner to be settled is inactive.

Figure 8: Customizing for Event Logging

These settings are not automatically migrated when you relocate event logging, but must be configured manually (see also [1]).

Filtering of Entries

You can control the formatting of the entries in the log file under REA customizing → general control → define consistency check and for declaration. You can select the system message using the message ID and Msg. No. keys. You use the recycling partner, company code, and country keys to determine for which combination the entry applies with regard to a declaration. These keys (Figure 9) must be left-justified. A more specific entry overrides a more general one. The **MsgType** (message type) determines how the system message is to be handled in the log file.

**Change View "REA Customizing: Log File Control for Declarations":**

Figure 9: Log File Control for Declarations
The settings in Figure 9 mean that message (Msg.No.) 100 of message class (Message ID) 88 is never output in the log file. Message 101 of message class 88 is not output for ARA. It is output as an error message for DSD in company code 1000, as a success message for DSD in company code 1000 in country DE, and as an information message for all other combinations of recycling partner, company code, and country. You can take the message class (two-character or three-character alphanumeric key) and the message number (three-digit numeric key) taken from the message long text, for example:

Message no. 881045 \(\rightarrow\) Message class 881, message number 045

Typically, the log file for the declaration contains messages of message classes 88 and 881.

If a message of the type Error (E) is changed by means of this customizing table, message 81 of message class 881 is always recorded in the log file because messages of the type error in general prevent a production declaration from being saved.

**SD/MM Condition Record Creation**

If you like to use SD/MM conditions propagating the license fee calculated in REA to ERP SD or ERP MM processes, you have to configure the settings in screen group conditions in general control \(\rightarrow\) define general control first (Figure 10).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Conditions for Recycling Partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of SD Conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conditions for Recycling Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Purch. Conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conditions for Recycling Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition Adjustment</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Asynchronous Condition Adjustment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Price List Currency Re.Partner</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Conditions for All UM with Ref.UM</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Conditions Independently of UM</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price-Dep. Conditions</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 10: Customizing for Condition Creation**

The selection option for both *use of conditions* fields allows you to choose if condition records are created separately for each recycling partner (P) or as one average value for all recycling partners (S). When you select P, multiple recycling partners can be assigned to an SD or MM condition type. Where applicable, REA adds together the price information of the recycling partners for this condition type when creating the condition records. All the price information for recycling partners to which no condition type was assigned is subsumed under the statistical condition type, if necessary.

The condition adjustment should be set to A or M. (During testing you may use S).

If the indicator *use price list currency re.partner* is active, the currency of the price list is used instead of the company code currency.

If the *create conditions independently of UM* indicator is set, the system does not check whether the access sequence has the *unit of measure* field as the key field when the condition record is created. If the indicator is not set, the *sales unit of the article* field is included in the access sequence check.
If a user only uses one sales unit for his or her article master data and his or her access sequences consequently do not contain the sales unit field as the key, you must set this indicator. Otherwise REA will check the completeness of the key (with sales unit) when creating the condition record and will not create the condition record on account of the error returned by the check.

If conditions are also to be created for all sales units of an article that are defined using the reference unit of measure, you need to activate the create conditions for all UM with ref.UM indicator in REA customizing by choosing

If this indicator is set and then cleared, conditions that have already been created are not automatically deleted.

If the indicator price-dep. conditions (price-dependent conditions) is set, the system uses the actual validity period of the price rather than the validity period of the article to determine the validity period of a condition record. If the indicator is set, the number of condition records created by REA can be reduced if these records simply resulted from a validity period versioning.

Due to a price change for the fraction paper on January 1, 2005, a new price list must be created for the recycling partner DXD. The prices for other fractions, however, remain unchanged. You use the SD condition ZDXD that incorporates the license costs for the recycling partner DXD into a pricing procedure in SD. To update the condition records for ZDXD, you adjust the conditions manually using REA customizing.

Case 1: Price-dep. conditions is not set (previous status)

All previous ZDXD condition records are modified with the result that their validity ends on December 31, 2004. A new record that is valid as of January 1, 2005 is created for all relevant articles.

Case 2: Price-dep. conditions is set (new status)

Only all previous ZDXD condition records whose price has actually changed because the article contains the fraction paper are modified with the result that their validity ends on December 31, 2004. A new record that is valid as of January 1, 2005 is created for these articles only.

Rapid Article Creation

First, you need to activate the rapid-creation function in REA customizing (general control → define general control). In screen group article/packaging master, you need to activate the indicator automatic attachment of articles from packaging. After that you may activate this function for each company code of a recycling partner ([1]).

Bill of Material Customizing

You control the plant-dependency of bills of material (BOM) under REA customizing → general control → define common company codes. You also configure the plant changeover at BOM explosion for a company code in the customizing activity define common company codes. Control results from the settings for the indicators in Figure 3 that is explained hereafter.
Control of Plant Changeover of BOMs

All plants that are assigned to the company code in SAP ERP; if the new field Ctrl.plants BOM contains an alternative company code, all plants assigned to this company code in ERP are used.

All plants that are associated with the company code via the new REA assignment table (see Figure 12) for the plant-dependency of BOM management; if the new field CoCd plants BOM contains an alternative company code, all plants assigned to this company code in the new REA control table are used.

Use of BOMs only from the plant assigned in the field Plant BOM; if the plant is not defined, only group BOMs are used.

Use of all plants – without restriction

Table 1: Control Options for Plant-Dependency of BOM Usage

The no group BOMs option can be activated independently of all other settings using the checkbox No group BOMs.
If you only wish to work with group BOMs, this is possible with option **single plant assignment** without the assignment of a plant (the *plant BOM* field is initial).

If the *No group BOMs* checkbox is also selected, no BOMs are displayed in the relevant company code.

The *plant changeover* indicator activates the function for plant changeover in the BOM explosion.

If the *plant fr table* indicator is set, the system only uses the plants defined for the company code in the REA customizing activity *assign plants to company code* for plant changeover.

If no plants are defined for the company code, the filter is not taken into account.

If the *chng.BOM usage* indicator is set, when a plant changeover is carried out in the BOM explosion, the system also takes into account the BOMs that have a different usage than the BOM before the plant changeover.

The REA data filter *BOM usage* applies irrespective of whether *chng.BOM usage* indicator is set or not.

If the *check status* indicator is set, when a plant changeover is carried out in the BOM explosion, the system checks whether the *BOM status* field in the BOM header contains a field value for which at least one indicator is set to active.

If the *hide BOM DelFlg* indicator is set, when a plant changeover is carried out in the BOM explosion, the system does not take into account plant-specific BOMs that are flagged for deletion in the BOM header.

If the *check release* indicator is set, when a plant changeover is carried out in the BOM explosion, the system checks the release status. If a task list type is specified in the *task list type* field, the system checks whether the task list status for the material is “released”. If a task list type is not specified, the system searches for the material and BOM assignment on a task list whose status is set to “released”.

When a plant changeover is carried out in the BOM explosion, a characteristic of the material master can be used as a data filter. You first need to define this characteristic in REA customizing (REA customizing → data filters → define characteristic in material master) and then stipulate its possible values (REA customizing → data filters → define data filters). The key for this characteristic is stored in the *material filter* field.

The indicators described above (*plant fr table, Chng.BOM usage, check status, hide BOM DelFlg, check release, task list type, material filter*) are used to restrict the plant changeover in the BOM explosion to the desired individual cases. This ensures the clarity of the display and optimizes the module runtime.

### Change View "REA Company Codes: Assigned Plants for Bills"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Co. Plnt</th>
<th>Companyname</th>
<th>Name 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08010801</td>
<td>SAP A G.</td>
<td>Werk 0801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00013500</td>
<td>SAP A.G.</td>
<td>Meter AG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00017800</td>
<td>SAP A. G.</td>
<td>Werk SAP SI 7800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 12: Assigning Plants to Company Code for BOM Management in REA*
Customizing of Customer/Vendor Characteristic

In addition to the sales area (sales organization, distribution channel, division), REA can use a characteristic from the customer master record to evaluate splitting information. The same is true for vendor master record. This enables you to enter groups of customers/vendors in the splitting table, avoiding the need to enter each individual customer/vendor. Note that all the customers/vendors in a group with the same splitting factor must be identifiable by an identically maintained characteristic in the customer/vendor master record.

In REA customizing under general control → define general control, in the control of declaration/origin transaction data screen group, you can find the customer vendor char. table and customer/vendor char. fields (see Figure 13). You can use the customer char. Table field to select the KNA1 or KNVV ERP tables from the ERP customer master data management. In the customer char. field, the field name of the characteristic is entered, via which the customers are to be grouped. You can only use characteristics that have not more than six characters (CHAR).

Use the F4 help to select characteristics.

The example in Figure 13 below shows how to select the customer group characteristic (KDGRP, which is dependent on the sales area) from the KNVV table, which is located in the order screen group of the customer master record. After you have saved your entries, the name of the selected characteristic is displayed in the REA dialogs (see).

To simplify identification of the characteristics in the customer master record, you can use the technical info button in the F1 help to find out the table and field name of a characteristic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer Char. Table</th>
<th>KNVV</th>
<th>Customer Char.</th>
<th>KDGRP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vendor Char. Table</td>
<td>LFA1</td>
<td>Vendor Char.</td>
<td>BRSCH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 13: Customer Master Data with Customer Group 02 (= KNVV Table and KDGRP Field Name) and Vendor Industry Sector (= LFA1 Table and BRSCH Field Name)

Recycling Partner Specific Customizing

Maintenance Dialogs in REA Customizing

Customizing for form groups and form routines, for the interface control, and for the data medium exchange is customized so that an SAP namespace from A – X and a customer namespace Y – Z is valid for the form group key (REA customizing → adjustment → system and control tables). This means that end users can create their own entries in the tables that cannot be overwritten by entries shipped with the standard REA system. The table content is the part of a recycling system that can be changed by means of customizing. It thus represents a framework for the exact form of a recycling partner. The form group maintenance dialog also contains additional indicators for each form group that assign the form groups to the recycling systems packaging, WEEE (electronic waste), battery, and other. A further two indicators control whether the form group is to be assigned to the recycling partner or to the document type.

You want to create a recycling partner that accommodates a generic settlement logic for WEEE, but uses its own designation for a specific recycling system that is currently not mapped by REA. To do this, you create the form group <ZRP> in the customer namespace, and copy the entries for the form routines and the interface control with the key form Group_GEN on to the key <ZRP> and you activate the indicator WEEE and recycling partner.

Packaging Level Dependent on the Recycling Partner

If required packaging levels discussed in section above can be maintained separately for each recycling partner.
In the second level, packaging levels of the recycling partner can be assigned to the packaging level in customizing (Figure 15).

The special condition type is evaluated when it is automatically derived by the packaging level for the article. The evaluation takes place in two stages. First, the system searches for a special condition type that is dependent on the packaging level of the recycling partner. If this does not exist, the special condition type of the packaging level in REA is used.

**Define Fractions**

By fraction assignment you define internal fractions and assign recycling partner fractions to this internal fraction. The weight unit of an internal fraction serves as default unit during fraction assignment. You may also cancel the partner fraction requirement. Prerequisite is that the indicator cancel partner frac. type req. is set for a recycling partner. Then the partner fraction requirement can be canceled for this recycling partner in REA customizing → general control → define fractions.

**REA Customizing: Change Material Types: Item**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal MatTy</th>
<th>Wood, Raw Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subst.Class</td>
<td>Weight Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner MatType Assign</th>
<th>Re Part</th>
<th>PartMatTy</th>
<th>Material Type Text</th>
<th>No Partner MatType Assign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ARE</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Wood, Raw Material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECOEMB</td>
<td>0599</td>
<td>Madera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ISO</td>
<td>09003</td>
<td>Wood, Raw Material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 16 shows how the partner fraction requirement for the internal fraction wood, raw material is canceled for the recycling partner ARA by setting the no partner frac req'mt indicator.

**REA Customizing: Change Material Types: Item**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal MatTy</th>
<th>118</th>
<th>Wood, Raw Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subst.Class</td>
<td></td>
<td>Weight Unit 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 16: Internal Fraction without Partner Fraction**

It is important to note that the REA customizing settings for the fraction apply to all countries. Thus, the cancel partner frac type req. indicator only needs to be set for a recycling partner in one country to make the no partner frac type req'mt indicator input-enabled.

The entry for the partner fraction of the recycling partner ARA then appears blank in the detail screen for the internal material type wood, raw material (Figure 17).

**Figure 17: Detail Screen for Internal Material Type in Packaging Dialog**

If a consistency check is run for the packaging, the system displays the icon for the recycling partner ARA in the overview screen. The cancellation of the partner material type requirement for the internal material type wood, raw material is then indicated in the detail screen.
Structuring the Splitting Conditions in REA Customizing

Splitting enables you to vary the calculation of license fees for a combination of recycling partner, company code, country, sales area, customer number or customer characteristic. In REA customizing under condition types and splitting → define splitting and regional processing, the conditions are globally stored for all REA master data. On the initial screen for maintaining the splitting settings, you need to enter the event type filter SP. In article maintenance, splitting information can be defined for each article that overrides the global information from customizing. The splitting information is then displayed for every article ([2]). Figure 18 shows a schema of the sequence of accesses, with which the customizing table (splitting table) is evaluated.

**Figure 18: Schema for Evaluating the REA Splitting Table for Sales Processes**

During a sales transaction, the splitting table is accessed successively in descending order of priority (priority 1 → priority 12). If the respective keys agree, the splitting factor/split key is accessed in order to calculate the charges. A similar access sequence can be defined for purchasing (Figure 19).
The schema is ultimately based on the principle that a special combination can override a general one. However, a customer characteristic and a customer number cannot be contained in the same table line.

If the keys do not agree, the regional factors or additional splitting do not enter the license fee calculation. Apart from the above-mentioned access criteria, the S, R and A criteria\(^1\) are decisive for evaluations.

Figure 20 gives an example how the table is successively accessed. The red numbers on the right-hand side of the figure correspond to the priority with which individual lines were read when the lines were accessed. The basis for the priorities is the schema from Figure 18. The first, red line is there for technical reasons and is generally created automatically. The red line in column A means that the recycling partner in this sales area bills a total of 70% of the charges, since the partner also has the role of additional recycling. The colored arrows on the left-hand side are explained below.

---

\(^1\) The S(plitting), R(egional processing) and A(dditional splitting) indicators define the type of splitting to which the entry applies.
In Figure 20 above, all bills in the 1000/10/20 sales area for customers that have the customer group 01 enter the calculation (→1). The customer with customer number 11 forms an exception—only 55% of his bills are taken into account during calculation of the license charges (→2).

To make this easier to understand, Table 2 contains several sample accesses in the above splitting table from four bills, together with their results. The blue columns contain bill contents that are relevant to REA charges splitting. The ‘hits’ column creates a link to the left-hand area of Figure 20, in which the selected lines have arrows that have the same color or number. The colors are derived from the selection criterion that is decisive for the selection (see Figure 18).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Sample Accesses (‘Hits’ Column Corresponds with Figure 20)

Finally, the above example clarifies how REA calculates charges for regional processing or additional splitting. The splitting table is read with the sales information (sales area, customer number and so on) in the sequence described in Figure 18. If the information matches the selection criteria, the determined splitting factor or key is taken into account when the charges are calculated. Ensure you are familiar with the access schema that is described in Figure 18. Section “Structuring the Splitting Conditions in REA Customizing” introduces the flexibility of the REA splitting table when used together with the customer characteristic function (using the customer group as an example).
Figure 21 shows another example for recycling partner UK2 in company code 6000 in country GB. The priority of the entries would result in a splitting quota priority in the following sequence: 70% → 55% → 30% → 15% → 65% → 60% → 40% → 35% → 25% → 20% → 10% → 5%

The splitting factor actually determined naturally depends on the content of the transaction data.

Flexible Data Filters in REA Customizing

Introduction

REA data filters enable you to select REA-relevant information from the SAP ERP master and transaction data. Figure 22 shows the data filters that are evaluated during analysis of the transaction data.
There are two concepts to apply data filters in REA characteristics of all data filters can be applied globally in REA or you can define key-dependent characteristics in addition to globally applicable characteristics. They depend on the key combination of recycling partner, company code, and country. Generally, you cannot combine key-dependent and global characteristics with each other using set operations. However, it is possible, for example, that normally billing type F1 is not considered in an REA declaration (= global attribute) unless the declaration is in company code 0001 for recycling partner DSD in country DE (= key-dependent characteristic). There is an overview of the key-dependent data filters in Figure 23.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Billing type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Type Sales Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Industry key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Type Article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Type Packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material doc.type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Allocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Definition Country Allocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price Formula (Characteristic MM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data filter country allocation with the associated data filter field definition country allocation and data filter price formula (characteristic MM) are special in a way that they do not exist as global data filters and so they are dealt with separately in units 0/0.
Using key-dependent data filters can result in a large increase in the number of entries in the single record log of the notification.

Update of REA information infrastructures, the REA NON-SD interface, and REA master data administration generally use global data filters because these functions work independently of keys.

Preparatory Customizing

You have to create 14 number range intervals to identify the key-dependent data filters. Calling the creation function (change intervals button) by choosing data filter → define number range for data filter in REA customizing. Figure 24 shows a sample configuration of the intervals for number range object REA key filter.

Figure 24: Sample Intervals for Number Range Object REA Key Filter

Caution: NEVER transport the number range intervals, because the actual counter status will also be transported, which may create problems in the target system.

2 That is, RECYCLING PARTNER, COMPANY CODE, and COUNTRY are not fixed
Dialog for Key-Dependent Data Filters

Initial Screen

The initial screen data filters \rightarrow define data filters is crucial for the use of key dependent data filters. Once you have chosen the data filter to be processed (compare Figure 23), you reach the dialog Initial screen – select data filter category (Figure 25).

Display Data Filter: Initial Screen - Select Data Filter Type

![Dialog for Key-Dependent Data Filters](image)

Data Filter Maintenance

Choose continue to call the data filter maintenance function, which you use to maintain the individual key-dependent characteristics of the data filter. The assignments button is dealt with in unit "Assigning Data Filters".

You can use this dialog to change existing data filters (button ), to delete them (delete Key button), or to create new data filters (new key button). Figure 27 continues the example from above.
As an example, a new filter with the description **Filter of F1 for DSD/0001/DE** with billing type F1 and set as + has been created (Figure 27). To confirm the creation of the filter, choose **save**. Then, you return to the **maintain data filter** dialog (Figure 26).

**Assigning Data Filters**

You can assign key-dependent data filters from Figure 26 to key combinations or change existing assignments by choosing **assignments**.
**Figure 28: Assigning a Data Filter for the Combination DSD/DE/0001**

Figure 28 continues the example from above. The data filter that was created in unit “Data Filter Maintenance” is now assigned to key combination RECYCLING PARTNER DSD, COMPANY CODE 0001 and COUNTRY DE. The use column describes the use of the key-dependent data filter for set operations (inclusive/exclusive/not at all). The global use column enables you to use the global data filter for the key combination concerned (inclusive/exclusive/not at all).

You can use either the key-dependent data filter or the global data filter for a key combination. You cannot use both.

The sample setting in Figure 28 results in only billing type F1 being considered as relevant to REA in an evaluation of the transaction data for settlement for DSD/0001/DE.

Key-dependent data filters are particularly useful when you want to carry out settlement of multiple recycling partners with REA in different company codes/countries and whose rule sets are very different (see also unit “REA Overview”). Otherwise, defining global data filters is sufficient.
Special Data Filters: Assigning Countries

Introduction
For settlement of some recycling partners, you need to indicate imports and exports separately. This duty of declaration is partly restricted to EU member states. If the enterprise organization was structured in SAP ERP in such a way that there were no independent accounting units for individual countries, REA was not able to break down the transaction data to a sufficient level of precision.

REA includes a *country allocation* data filter that allows the settlement country of the declaration and the countries of origin and destination of a goods movement to be differentiated for transaction data. The data filter works in two stages. First, you have to define the source tables and source fields for the countries of settlement, origin, and destination (unit “Determining the Source Tables and Fields for the Countries of Settlement, Destination, and Origin”) using the function *field definition country allocation* (see also Figure 23). In the second stage, *country allocation* (see also Figure 23), you need to determine the attributes of the filter, that is, assign the item type to a value combination of the country of origin and country of destination (unit “Creating the Country Combination for the Country of Destination and Country of Origin”). You can only use the entire functionality as a key-dependent data filter (unit “Flexible Data Filters in REA Customizing”).

Determining the Source Tables and Fields for the Countries of Settlement, Destination, and Origin
You define the source tables and fields using the data filter *field definition country allocation* in REA customizing (*data filter → define data Filters*). Unit 0 deals with this dialog. In detail, you need to make the following entries for each data filter:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data source</td>
<td>Origin of the transaction data³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event type</td>
<td>Event type of a goods movement, from an REA viewpoint³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access key for the reporting country⁴</td>
<td>Key to determine the reporting country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting country table</td>
<td>Table from which the reporting country is determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting country field</td>
<td>Field from which the reporting country is determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>SAP R/3 partner function⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access key for the target country⁴</td>
<td>Key to determine the target country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target country table</td>
<td>Table from which the target country is determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target country field</td>
<td>Field from which the target country is determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>SAP R/3 partner function⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access key for the country of origin⁴</td>
<td>Key to determine the country of origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of origin table</td>
<td>Table from which the country of origin is determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of origin field</td>
<td>Field from which the country of origin is determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>SAP R/3 partner function⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Field Definitions for the Country Allocation Data Filter

After you have created a data filter, you must assign it to a key combination (compare unit “Assigning Data Filters”).

³ Fixed values set by REA

⁴ From the transaction data, the access key defines the field used to determine the country. If the access key itself does not directly hold any country information, a reference between the access key and a country is created using a relevant source table/field.

⁵ The field is only used if partner-dependent fields (vendor, customer) are defined as the source.
Determining the source tables and source fields for the country allocation data filter requires detailed knowledge of the business processes in the SAP ERP standard and in REA.

Creating the Country Combination for the Country of Destination and Country of Origin

As already described in unit above, you maintain the country allocation data filter in REA customizing (data filter → define data filters). Unit “Dialog for Key-Dependent Data Filters” deals with the dialog. First, you need to define the characteristics for a key-dependent data filter. Figure 29 shows the initial screen in the maintenance dialog.

![Data Filter Maintain: List of Header Entries Key](image)

To create or maintain the characteristics for a key, you need to enter an event type (V), a country of destination (DstC), a country of origin (Ctry), and an item type (I). Figure 30 gives an example of two entries for country allocation in which a delivery from Italy to Germany in a purchase event and a delivery from Germany to Austria in a sales event are both considered as imports.

![Country Allocation](image)

After defining all characteristics of a country allocation, you need to assign them to a key combination (compare unit “Assigning Data Filters”).

The REA item types determine for document creation how a declaration item is evaluated with regard to import/export/domestic sales/domestic purchases.
If you use a country allocation data filter, REA ignores value combinations in transaction data that are not defined using a characteristic in the filter. The value combinations are not incorporated into the declaration, either. The data filter can therefore implicitly filter out certain transaction data. In addition imports, exports or domestic purchases are not considered, if the document type in the declaration system or the infosystem is not configured with the appropriate differentiation criteria (see [3]).

Determining the Grouping Characteristics in REA Customizing

Creating a Data Filter Key

Grouping characteristics can be used to identify and group REA articles by an arbitrary attribute of the material master. First, you need to create a new key entry for the data filter price formula (characteristic MM) and add a short text (Figure 31).

![Data Filter Maintain: List of Header Entries Key](image)

**Figure 31: Example of a Price Formula Data Filter with Short Text Material Group**

The example shows the creation of a filter with the short text material group.6

Defining the Source Table and Source Field of the Characteristic

Next, you need to enter a source table and a source field for the new material group characteristic. Create the entry for the key generated in unit “Preparatory Customizing” by choosing REA customizing → data filter → define characteristic in material master (Figure 32).

---

6 The short text material group is only an example and is independent of the SAP ERP term MATERIAL GROUP.
In our example, the MATERIAL PRICING GROUP field from the material master is the source. To ensure clear identification, you must enter the source table and the source field from DDIC. Use F4 help for this.

The source table that contains the source field must be a DDIC table that either has MATERIAL NUMBER as its only key or a key combination of MATERIAL NUMBER, SALES ORGANIZATION, DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL, DIVISION, AND PLANT.

The source field must be a CHAR type and must not exceed 10 characters.

**Giving Group Names**

Third, you need to create the groups and their names (*REA customizing → data filter → define data filter groups*).

**Figure 33: Defining the Groups**

Two groups – GR1 and GR2 – are created in the example.

**Grouping Characteristics for the Filter**

Next, you need to assign the filter’s characteristics for the key generated in unit “

Defining the Source Table and Source Field of the *Characteristic* to the group names created in unit “Giving Group Names” by choosing REA customizing → data filter → define characteristic in material master (Figure 34).
Figure 34: Grouping the Material Group in GR1 or GR2

In the example, characteristic group GR1 is assigned to material pricing group 01 and characteristic group GR2 is assigned to material pricing group 02.

Assigning Characteristics to a Key Combination

You need to assign the key from unit “Grouping Characteristics for the Filter” to a key combination so that the new characteristic and the grouping are considered in the declaration system and information systems (Figure 35).

If you want to use the characteristics for a key as a data filter as well, you must enter I or E in the Use field in Figure 35 (compare unit “Assigning Data Filters”). Thus in our example, only items with materials from material pricing group 01 and 02 are evaluated in the transaction data (Figure 34).
Figure 35: Assignment to a Key Combination

If you do not want to use the key as an inclusive data filter, all transaction data is evaluated as before. Grouping only takes place at the item level.

Customizing of the group characteristics is now completed. The data filter can be used in the declaration system.

Configuration of Article Consistency Check and Packaging Consistency Check

The node for configuring the declaration log file in customizing for REA is called define consistency check and log file for declaration. This dialog also allows you to configure the new packaging consistency check and/or the new article consistency check described in ([2]).

Customer Hierarchy

Introduction

Customer hierarchies are used to structure customer master data in the SAP ERP System. Without using the customer hierarchy, REA is only able to evaluate one customized partner role. Using a customer hierarchy makes it possible to determine the splitting factor, as a delimitation and differentiation criterion for the declaration and also in the evaluation of event-dependent trade levels.

It is possible to evaluate the customer hierarchies according to a highly parameterizable assignment schema with access sequences, similar to SD pricing. The customer hierarchy data is determined version-specifically for all sales-relevant events (individual documents or billing info structure and sales events from material documents or from the info structure for inventory controlling) from the customer master data. The prerequisite for this is that the customer number for the partner function used (e.g. ship-to party) is available in the source data. The hierarchy customers determined from variable hierarchy levels or variable hierarchy functions are then used to determine the settings for the splitting and regional derivation table. This function enables you to maintain the splitting factor on higher-level hierarchy customer level rather than for an individual ship-to party and, consequently, to significantly reduce the data volume and effort involved in maintaining the splitting table.
Legal regulations mean that without the use of customer hierarchies certain recycling partners and self-management solutions practically cannot be settled.

Customizing and Effect on Fee Splitting

You make the customizing settings for using customer hierarchies in the evaluation of splitting and event-dependent trade levels by choosing REA customizing → condition types and splitting.

First, you define an access sequence for the customer hierarchy evaluation by choosing define access sequences hierarchy evaluation splitting.

Change View "REA Data Filters: Definition Accesses"

The access sequence combines a sequence of accesses to the splitting table or control table for the event-dependent trade level in a header record. The access can take place in a definable sequence with hierarchy customers from different hierarchy levels, with different hierarchy partner functions and so on. Enter K for type of access sequence (see also section below).

In conjunction with the partner function specified in the access sequence header, the customer number determined during the declaration is used in the access sequence for the splitting evaluation. The procedure here is similar to that for the partner function assigned in REA customizing define general control for the single document evaluation or for the partner derivation defined in LIS customizing.
For example, the entry SH = ship-to party in the access sequence header causes the splitting access defined via the same partner function to be executed with the determined document customer number.

### Change View "REA Data Filters: Access Sequences - Accesses": Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Ship-to party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy type C</td>
<td>Hierarchy type C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy type G</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy type C</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy type C</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy type C</td>
<td>Hierarchy type C</td>
<td>Ship-to party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Access sequence trade level</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Access sequence trade level</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Access sequence trade level</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Access sequence trade level</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Access sequence trade level</td>
<td>Hierarchy type C</td>
<td>Ship-to party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Access sequence trade level</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Access sequence trade level</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Access sequence trade level</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Access sequence trade level</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Customer hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Access sequence trade level</td>
<td>Standard Hierarchy</td>
<td>Ship-to party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 37: Defining Accesses in Access Sequences for Customer Hierarchy Evaluation of Splitting**

You can define any number of accessess for each access sequence, whereby the splitting evaluation sequence is determined using the ranking sequence field (see Figure 38).

When entries for an access sequence have the same ranking sequence, the key index access determines the access sequence.

An access to the splitting table is then performed with the hierarchy customer from the customer master of the document customer that matches the criteria defined in the access record, for example, hierarchy type of the customer hierarchy, partner function in the customer hierarchy and, if defined, hierarchy level or hierarchy assignment. The do not use info structure field (info str.n.use) stipulates that the corresponding access is only used for settlement/declaration using the single document evaluation and not for selection using the info structures for sales/billing or inventory controlling.
Figure 38: Detail Definition of Access in Access Sequence

The *selection result* field (select. result) stipulates how the result of the splitting table query is to be assessed (see Table 4 below):
SR | Selection Result Assessment / Effect in Access Sequence
---|--------------------------------------------------
<blank> | Result open; i.e. each result of the splitting table query is used, including, for example, a splitting record on company code, sales area or customer characteristic level.
S | Single-record result; i.e. the query must return a splitting record for the hierarchy customer with the customer number.
X | Single-record result in first run; the query must return a splitting record for the hierarchy customer with the customer number in the first run; if a result is not determined by the access sequence in the first run, the accesses with type X are re-executed in the order specified in the access sequence, however with the restriction that also a splitting record without customer number, for example, on company code, sales organization, sales area or customer characteristic level yields a positive result which terminates the access sequence.

Table 4: Assessment of Selection Result for Access Sequence Processing

Access sequences are assigned to the sales areas for event type and recycling partner in country and company code. REA supports the event types HS (= trade level) and SP (= splitting and regional settlement). (see Figure 39 and Figure 40). The access sequence for an event type for a recycling partner is therefore unique in a sales area.

The use of the event type HS is dealt with in unit “Trade Level Combinations”.

Figure 39: Assigning Access Sequences for Customer Hierarchy Evaluation for Sales Areas/ Partner-Country-Company Code
The access sequences for the sales areas can be assigned generically "left-aligned". In other words, a fully qualified assignment in sales organization, distribution channel and division overwrites an "incomplete" assignment in sales organization and distribution channel or only in sales organization or only at company code/country level, and so on.

**Figure 40: Detail Definition Assignment Access Sequence for Sales Area/ Event Type-Partner-Country-Company Code**

**Source of Field Division**

Initially when the *single billing documents* data collector was used for the evaluation of billing documents, the division for the item was always evaluated for the splitting calculation. When the customer hierarchy is used, problems can arise if the header division is not the same as the item division and the customer hierarchy has to be expanded for the sales areas of the partners assigned at document header level. When you use the customer hierarchy to calculate the fee splitting, the division is read globally from the document header in the *single billing documents* data collector. If the REA customizing table *define access sequence assignment for customer hierarchy* does not contain entries for the characteristics *company code*, *country* and *recycling partner* of the respective declaration run, the system reads the division as previously from the document item. When the *information structure billing* data collector is used, the update rules have to be modified so that the “correct” division information (from the sources *division item* or *header*) is updated in the information structure field.

**Vendor Hierarchy for License Fee Splitting**

REA also provides the possibility to evaluate a vendor hierarchy for splitting on purchase transaction level. For this purpose, the access sequence assignment for vendor hierarchy node is part of the REA Implementation guide (IMG). Figure 41 shows the assignment of the access sequences for the vendor hierarchy.
Change View "REA Data Filters: Asgmt Access Sequences Vendor Hierarchy"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cgy</th>
<th>Re. Partner</th>
<th>Cty</th>
<th>Co.</th>
<th>POrg</th>
<th>AccSec</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$plitting and Reg</td>
<td>DSD</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>0001</td>
<td>0001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Einkaufsorg 0001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 41: Assignment of the Access Sequences of a Vendor Hierarchy

The recycling partner, country, company code, and purchasing organization column stipulate for which keys the vendor hierarchy is to be evaluated. The Cgy (category) column stipulates for which REA function (license fee splitting or determination of transaction-dependent trade level) the vendor hierarchy is to be evaluated. The access sequence column is used to assign the access sequence and the deletion indicator column allows you to flag the entry for deletion.

The access sequences for the vendor hierarchy are defined in the define access sequences hierarchy evaluation splitting function in customizing. For this purpose, the vendor hierarchy fixed value (L) exists in addition to K as an access sequence type in Figure 42.

Change View "Define Access Sequences for Hierarchy Evaluation": Overview

Figure 42: Access Sequences Hierarchy Evaluation Splitting

The use of access sequences is analogous to the customer hierarchy explained in section "Customer Hierarchy".
Trade Level Combinations

The use of trade level combinations is explained in [1]. In order to assign trade level combinations in REA master data dialogs ([2]) you have to perform some customizing first. After activating trade level combination at the recycling partner, you need to maintain the required trade level combinations in REA customizing by choosing packaging → define trade level combinations. You maintain the language-dependent long texts for the trade level combinations by choosing texts – trade level combinations. You maintain the event keys by choosing packaging → define event keys and the language dependent long texts for the event keys by choosing texts – event keys.

The example in Figure 43 shows a number of trade level combinations with long texts.

![Figure 43: Trade Level Combinations](image)

The example in Figure 44 shows a number of event keys with long texts.

![Figure 44: Event Keys](image)

Once events and trade level combinations have been created, you can create the trade level/event key pairs for the trade level combinations by choosing packaging → define event and trade level combination (Figure 45).
Quickstart SAP REA Customizing

The example in Figure 45 shows events and trade levels for the trade level combinations 1, 2 and 3. If a trade level is not to be settled for an event, you can assign the trade level 0 (initial value).

In a final step, you need to assign the event keys to individual events that identify the business processes. You can branch into the relevant dialog by specifying the event type filter HS under condition types and splitting → define splitting and regional processing (Figure 46).

**Splitting Filters: Initial Screen**

You can maintain the individual event keys similarly to the splitting factors (Figure 47). The possible field combinations and their access priorities are described in unit “Structuring the Splitting Conditions in REA Customizing” and also apply for the event keys.
The event keys for trade level combinations can also be used with customer hierarchies. To do this, you have to create a hierarchy with the event type **HS** when defining the hierarchy in REA customizing (under condition types and splitting → define access sequence assignment for customer hierarchy (see also unit "Customer Hierarchy" and "Vendor Hierarchy for License Fee Splitting").

![Figure 47: Event Keys for Trade Levels](image)

Event-dependent trade levels can be mapped in REA using varying divisions between trade level combinations and event keys. In the first instance, it makes sense to try out different scenarios outside of the system to minimize the maintenance effort.

**Appendix**
Related Content

[1] QuickStart_REA_RPartner&PricelistDialog
[2] QuickStart_REA_MasterDataDialogs
[3] QuickStart_REA_Infosystems&Declarations