Quickstart REA Infosystems and Declaration

Version: 2.0

1 Contents

2   Preliminary Remark

The following document is a quick start to the REA reporting system. It begins with a short introduction to the REA reporting systems in general in section 4. Section 5 describes the info systems and section 6 describes the declaration system. 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 perform reporting tasks for internal and external requirements.

3   Changes

3.1   Changes in Version 2.0

- Formal Revision due to transfer to SAP AG

4   Introduction to the reporting in REA

Reports in REA are either generated by the declaration system and posted as REA document or generated by the info systems as transient ALV list. Figure 1 depicts the process in the REA declaration system. The REA declaration system is explained in section 6.

Preparations	Execution	Document creation	Transfer to FI
- **Selection criteria and data sources**	- **Online/Back ground** - **Result controlling and posting**	- **Creating the document according to the recycling partners's contract**	- **Transfering the monetary amount to ERP FI**
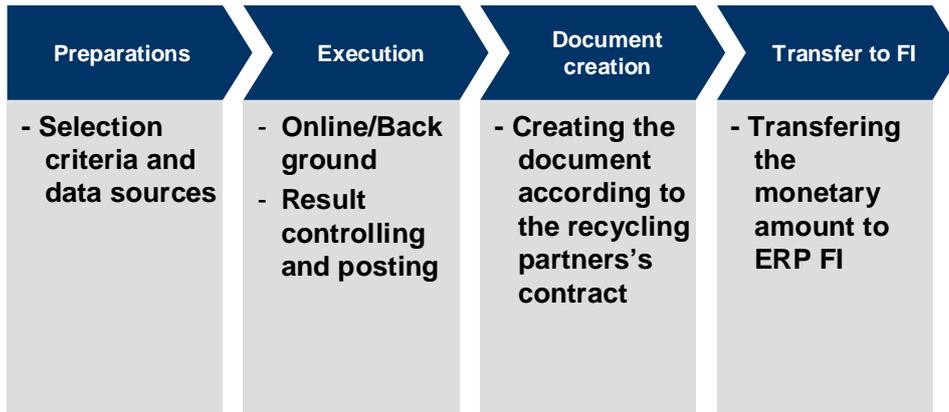
Figure 1: Schema REA declaration

Figure 2 depicts the capabilities of the REA info system which is a collection of independent reports. Each report covers a specific scope. According to the scope all reports are grouped into Changes, Assignments, Master data and Cost structure.
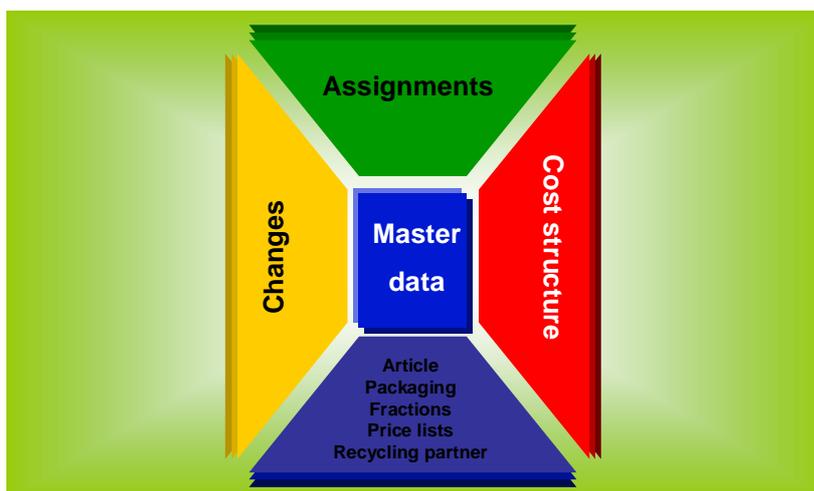
Recycling Administration Info Systems

Figure 2: Schema: Info System capabilities

Section 5 gives an overview on the info systems and explains a selected subset in detail.

5   Infosystems

5.1   Generic function

5.1.1   Output formatting

An indicator is present on the selection screen of all info systems that use the SAP List Viewer (ALV) to output the results list (Figure 3). If this indicator is not set, the list is output in single-row mode. The maximum number of records in the result list is controlled by the field *Maximum No. of Hits*.
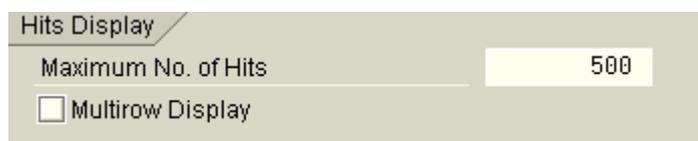
Hits Display	
Maximum No. of Hits	500
☐ Multirow Display	

Figure 3: Multirow Display in Lists

To export the data to a spreadsheet program, you have to deselect *Multirow Display*.

5.1.2   Layout variants

It is possible to save layout variants for the info systems, so that the preferred layout can be pre-served.

5.1.3   Logging options

In the *Cost Analysis/Customer Analysis,* there is an indicator to control whether the log file for the declaration is to be evaluated. In online mode, you can display the log file by choosing 📕 *Log.* If you run a batch job, the content of the log file is written to the job log.

5.1.4   Price quantity

In the information systems *Article Pricing Analysis*, *Assignment → Article to → Fraction* and *Assignment → Article to → Recycling Partner Fraction,* you can specify whether the price is to be scaled to reference quantity 1 or calculated for the reference quantity of the respective article.

5.1.5   EAN11

In the information systems Assignment → Article to → ..., Master Data → Article, Cost Structure → Pricing Analysis → Article, Cost Structure → Cost Analysis → Article, and Cost Structure → Cus-tomer Analysis, the EAN11 number for the sales unit of the article is displayed. The value is calcu-lated from the additional data of the material.

5.1.6   Background execution

In the information systems for the cost analysis and customer analysis, the job log now contains information about the following when you execute a job in the background:

The data source that is being evaluated

The proportion of data source documents (in steps of 25%) that have already been read

The start of calculations after reading all documents

The end of the data source evaluation

If required, the recycling partner number and the country key for which the analysis was run are displayed.

5.1.7   Authorization

All information systems perform an authorization check on J_7L_INF. Records with combinations of recycling partner, company code and country that are beyond the authorization of the user are eliminated before the display of the result.

5.1.8   Timeframe

In general only records are selected whose validity is completely included in the timeframe of the selection criteria. Exceptions to this rule are explicitly mentioned. By default, the system places the current date in the *Valid from* field and 31.12.9999 in the *Valid to* field.

5.1.9   Language

In case the material short text is part of the selection criteria the language field must be supplied. The field is preset with the logon language.

5.2   Master data

These reports analyze the REA master data according to the entities shown in Figure 4. The REA master data model is described in a different document [1]. The recycling partner and price list are explained in [2].
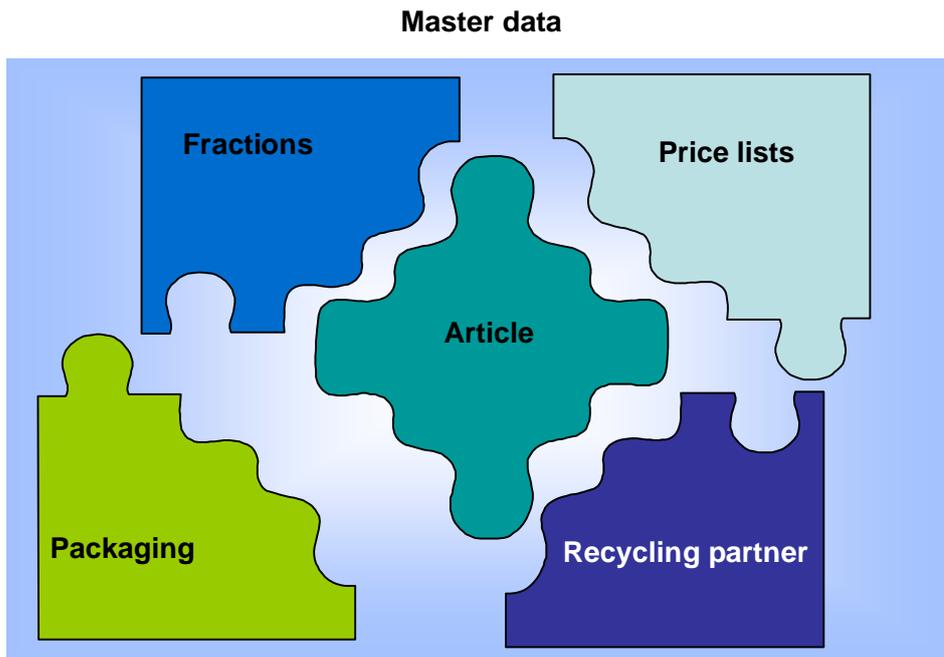
Master data

Figure 4: REA master data entities

Each report displays the key fields and general properties of the particular REA entity.

5.2.1   Packaging Master Data

The report packaging master data adapts the field catalog dependent on the selection criteria.

Packaging Data to Recycling Partner		to		
Recycling partner		to		➡
Company code		to		➡
Country key		to		➡
Valid from		to		➡
Valid to		to		➡
pack. type: Wghtfee		to		➡
pack.type: Item fee		to		➡
Additional info key		to		➡
Content ID key		to		➡
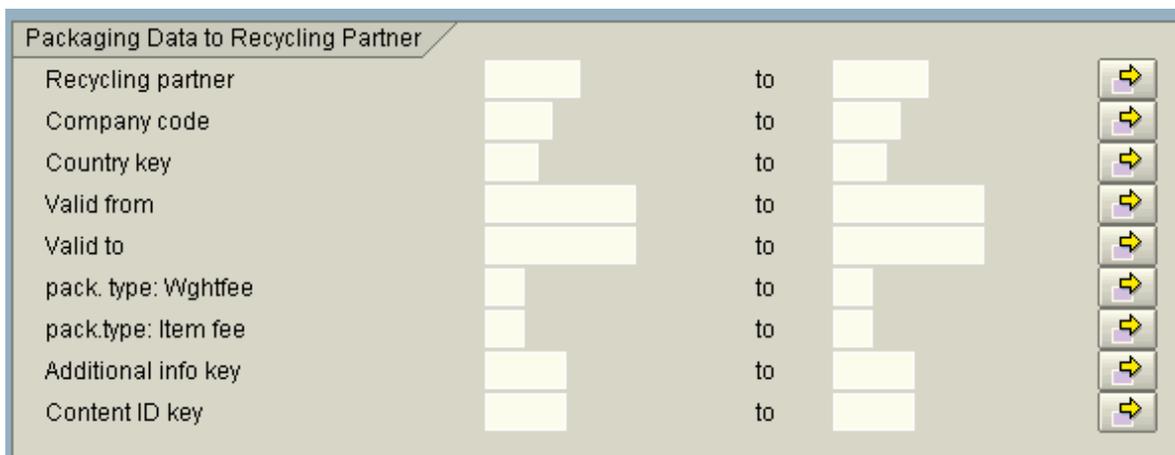
Figure 5: Selection Options for Packaging Data to Recycling Partner

The selection criteria *Packaging Data to Recycling Partner* enable you to select specific things in *Information Systems → Master Data → Packaging.* Here, you can override data that is dependent on the recycling partner and stored in the packaging dialog. As soon as you choose at least one selection option from this screen group, additional information is added to the results list. In this case, the output is on three lines.

```
REA Packaging      Material short text               T         PTyWg PTyIt S B Remnants Lv Un  Un
Created on Created by   Last chnge Changed by
Partner CoCd Cty Valid from Valid to    PTyWg PTyIt In    Co
```

Figure 6: Expanding the Results List by Selecting Packaging Data to Recycling Partner Fields

5.3   Assignments

These reports analyze the assignments between REA entities mentioned in section 5.2. Figure 7 displays all available combinations. Some of the reports analyze the same data in an inverse manner (Article to Packaging versus Packaging to Article). With one exception only simple ALV lists are used for display. The assignment Article to Packaging (RpartD.) uses a hierarchical list as output format (section 5.3.1).

Assignments

Article to
- Packaging
- Packaging (RpartD.)
- Fraction
- R-Partner-Fraction
- Recycling partner

Packaging to
- Article
- Fraction
- Recycling partner
- Packaging Group

Fraction to
- Article
- Packaging
- Recycling partner

Recycling partner to
- Packaging
- Fraction
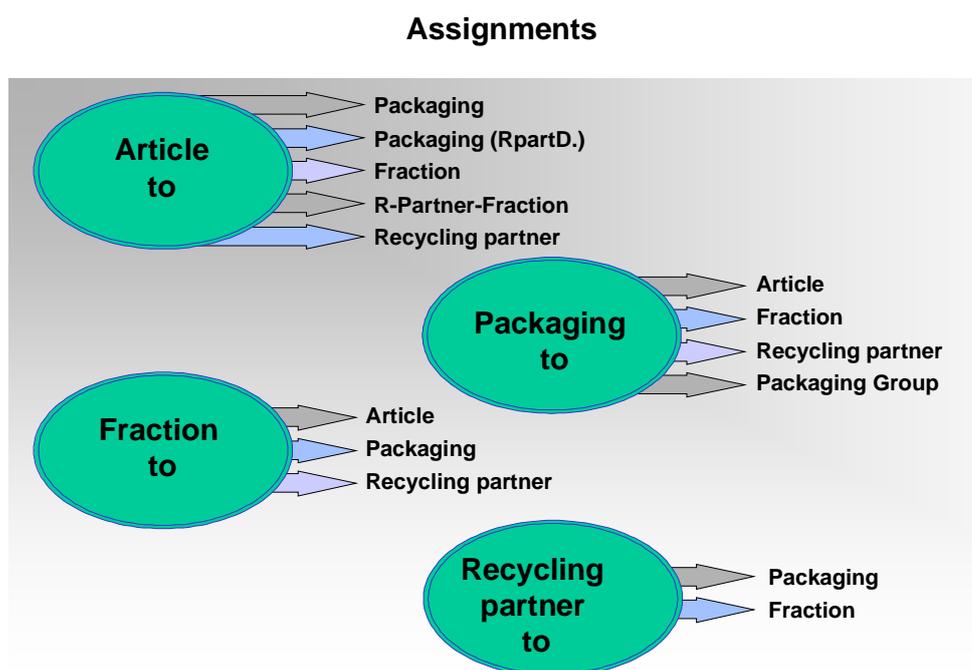
Figure 7: Overview Analysis of assignments

5.3.1   Article for Packaging (Recycling Partner-Dependent)

You can analyze the REA master data of the article-to-packaging assignment in relation to the recycling partner by choosing *Info systems → Assignments → Article to → Packaging (Recycling partner dependent)*. The system displays the result of the selection as a multilevel list (Figure 8). Each entry in the list corresponds to a time-dependent combination of article and packaging in the set of hits. When you expand the items, the system displays the recycling partner-dependent fields that essentially correspond to the content of the packaging assignment detail screen in the article dialog.

> If, when the packaging is assigned to the article, the parameters from the packaging were not explicitly overwritten or confirmed, these are always determined directly from the packaging master. In this case, the recycling partner-dependent data can

have a different validity than the packaging assignment. This is shown in *Valid from* and *Valid to* in the items for ISD (Figure 8).

REA Infosystems: Rec. Partner-Dep. Assignment, Article to Packaging

```
Material          CoCd Cty SU  Material short text              Deriv. SU BUM art.
REA Packaging     PackGrp Valid from Valid to   Component quantity Un
Partner WF FI V/A   SC PTyWg PTyIt Co    In   TL Trade levels                        TrdLvCo SpAddP
Valid from Valid to

⊞ 10000001         0001 DE  PC  anti pain pills                  1        1.000
  00000002              01.01.2002 30.06.2002         1.000  PC

⊞ 10000001         0001 DE  PC  anti pain pills                  1        1.000
  00000002              01.07.2002 31.12.9999          500  PC

⊞ 10000001         0001 DE  PC  anti pain pills                  1        1.000
  00000014              01.01.2002 30.06.2002         1.000  PC

⊟ 10000001         0001 DE  PC  anti pain pills                  1        1.000
  00000014              01.07.2002 31.12.9999          500  PC
  DSD      X  X  V4                09
  ISD      X
  01.01.2000 31.12.2002
  ISD      X
  01.01.2003 31.12.9999
```

Figure 8: Result List with Expanded Item

You can expand all items using the *Expand all* button. You can branch directly into Article Administration using the *Display* and *Change* buttons. The icons 🔒 and 🔒 reflect the lock state for propagation.

This reporting function enables you to check if recycling partners have been assigned to an article. If this assignment is missing, no items are show for a header entry in the result (Figure 9).


```
▣ SAMMEL1          1000 DE  PC  1. Artikel für Sammelpflege        3         1
  00000002              02.07.2003 31.12.9999          1  PC
```

Figure 9: Article Without Valid Recycling Partner Assignment

5.3.2 Article to Fraction

In the information system *Assignment → Article to → Fraction,* the evaluation of the selection pe-riod differs from the rule explained in section 5.1.8. The system examines all article versions that overlap with the selection period. Using this as a basis, all packaging versions or packaging group versions that overlap with at least one article version are examined.

5.3.3 Article for Recycling Partner Fraction

The information systems enable you to analyze the recycling partner fractions or volume area classes of the article master record (*Info systems → Assignments → Article to → Recycling partner fraction*, Figure 10).

Figure 10: Selection Screen: Partner fractions in the Article

You can branch directly into a number of REA dialogs from the results list in Figure 11 using the functions *Display* and *Change*.

Figure 11: Result List: Partner Fractions in the Article

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> The system also displays versions that do not lie completely within the selection in-terval.

5.3.4   Article to Recycling Partner

In the information system *Assignment → Article to → Recycling Partner,* you can use the *Include Referencing* indicator to specify whether the company code and country reference in Customizing for REA are to be included when the declaration key is issued. Declaration keys can be generated by updating REA declarations and, if required, in the referencing countries or company codes.

5.4   Changes

These reports analyze change documents, which are either created by REA itself or by other ERP transactions such as the material master or the PLM (BOM). REA enables you to make customer-individual restrictions for selecting newly created and changed materials in the ERP material master. You first need to activate selection with the new criteria in REA Customizing *(General Control → Define General Control)*. A DDIC table and a corresponding source field need to be stored in the screen group *Article/Packaging master*. The output format of change documents is adapted in line with accessibility guidelines. The affected transactions are listed in Table 1. The change document format for article and packaging master data has also been adapted to the new format (see below).

Old Transaction Code (Program)	New Transaction Code (Program)	Function
J7LX (J_7LCDJL)	J7LXN (J_7LCDJLN)	General Changes
J7LM (J_7LCDRM)	J7LMN (J_7LCDRMN)	Article/Material Master Changes
J7LZ (J_7LCDRV)	J7LZN (J_7LCDRVN)	Packaging/Material Master Changes

Table 1: New Transactions for Change Documents

Figure 12 shows, by way of example, the results list returned by the transaction J7LMN. You can access the detail screen for an item (Figure 13) by choosing the [≣] Details pushbutton.

REA Info Systems: Change Documents

Change Docs - Article

Date	Time	Object	Object value	Doc. no.	Name	TCode
31.03.2006	11:52:18	J_7LM	000000000000000501	276132	ROEDELB	J7L2
	11:53:27	J_7LM	000000000000000501	276133	ROEDELB	J7L2
	11:54:20	J_7LM	000000000000000501	276134	ROEDELB	J7L2
	11:54:30	J_7LM	000000000000000501	276135	ROEDELB	J7L2
	12:07:49	J_7LM	000000000000000501	276136	ROEDELB	J7L2
23.03.2006	12:44:00	J_7LM	000000000000000502	276117	ROEDELB	J7L1
	12:46:48	J_7LM	000000000000000502	276119	ROEDELB	J7L2
	12:48:04	J_7LM	000000000000000502	276121	ROEDELB	J7L1
	13:43:23	J_7LM	000000000000000502	276125	ROEDELB	J7L2

Figure 12: Changes to Article/Material Master

Figure 13: Detail Screen for Change Documents

5.5 Cost structure

These reports analyze the cost structure of REA articles or packaging. The report in subsection cost analysis (section 5.6) and the report customer analysis (section 5.7) differ from all other information systems in a way that they analyze movement data and not REA master data. The movement data evaluation uses the same subsystem as the declaration system in section 6. By using movement data as source, the actual costs in given timeframe are displayed per REA entity.

5.6   Cost Analysis

5.6.1   Overview

Cost analysis can be executed on REA Articles rsp. REA Packaging. In both cases the movement data in a particular timeframe from selected resources is analyzed with respect to one or many recycling partners. The result is either aggregated on a REA Article level or on a REA Packaging level. Both info systems offer a detailed selection screen with selection criteria covering REA fields (e.g. Recycling partner), SD (e.g. Sales Area), MM (e.g. Material number) or movement data (e.g. billing document number). Moreover an entire screen group lets the user configure the output options. There are two alternatives:

- Use a simple ALV list, with one line per fraction
- Use a ALV Grid list, with one column per fraction

The output options are explained in section 5.6.2.

5.6.2   Output options in Cost Analysis Information System

Figure 14: Output options

Sort By enables you to specify a sort indictor before the list is formatted.

If the *Show Cust. Numbers* indicator is set, the result is always displayed per customer and the customer number is also output. Otherwise, the result is only displayed per customer if this information is necessary for the fee splitting.

If the *Show Vendor Numbers* indictor is set, the result is always displayed per vendor and the vendor number is also output. Otherwise, the result is only displayed per vendor if this information is necessary for the fee splitting. This indicator is located in the *Material Movements* group box.

By setting the *Show Customer Characteristic* indicator, you obtain the result per customer characteristic. If the indicator is not set, the data is cumulated over the customer characteristic as in previous releases.

By setting the *Show Vendor Characteristic* indicator, you obtain the result per vendor characteristic. If the indicator is not set, the data is cumulated over the vendor characteristic as in previous releases.

The *Calculate Stat. Key Figures* indicator generates additional information at the foot of the results list.

If the *Adjust Amounts after Summarizing* indicator is set, the totals are recalculated to clear rounding differences when you switch between detail list and compressed list.

If one of the *Show Imports/Exports/Domestic Purchases Separately* indicators is set, a new item is created for the corresponding event/transaction. This indicator overrides the indicator of the same name in the document type.

The *Hierarchy Level – Customer Hierarchy Output* indicator determines the level at which the customer hierarchy data is to be output.

If you specify **1**, all customer hierarchy data up to the highest level in the hierarchy is output in the results list.

If exports are shown explicitly, the totals formation can be different than the total in the declaration system, since exports for a document are usually not relevant for settlement.

The indicator *Show Export Countries Separat.* (Figure 14) has been added to the cost analysis for the article or packaging. The indicator can be set only if the *Show Exports Separately* indicator is set. The export items are then listed separately by country of destination in the evaluation (Figure15).

Material	Description	CoCd	Partner No	SOrg.	DCh1	Dv	Plnt	DstC	CGrp
342	Device 1	1000	EAR	1000	00	00	1000	AS	01
342	Device 1	1000	EAR	1000	00	00	1000	AT	01
342	Device 1	1000	EAR	1000	00	00	1000		01
342	Device 1	1000	EAR	1000	00	00	1000	FR	01
* 342									

Figure15: Result of Analysis Showing Country of Destination (DstC)

If you set the *Show Splitting Information* indicator, the system displays the invoiced quantity and the calculated license fee before and after license fee splitting (column *Proport. Quantity*, *Qty after Splitting*, *Val. before Splitting*, *Net Value*). Setting this indicator is the precondition for setting the *Show Regional Splitting* and *Show Quantity Condition Types* indicators (Figure 14).

If you set the Show Regional Splitting indicator, the system displays the invoiced quantity and the calculated license fee before and after the use of regional processing (column *Reg.Qty before Split. Reg. Val. b. Splitting, Reg. Qty after Split, Reg. Val. a. Splitting)*.

If you set the *Show Quantity Condition Types* indicator, the system displays the change to the in-voiced quantity and to the calculated license fee due to the use of a quantity condition (column *<Quantity Condition Name>, Quantity Deduction <Quantity Condition Name>*, *Value Deduction <Quantity Condition Name>*).

If you set the *Normalize Substance Quantities* indicator, the systems divides the fraction weights by the number of units sold, thus normalizing the result to one sold unit in the detail list.

In the *Different Weight Unit Price List* field you can specify a weight unit to which the system is to convert the fraction weights for detail list output. If the field is blank, the system outputs the fraction weights in the weight unit of the price list.

In addition to the classic list display, the results list can now also be output as an ALV grid control. The radio buttons *Standard* and *Parallel* enable you to switch between a single-level list and an ALV grid control (see 5.6.3 and 5.6.4).

5.6.3   Display as Single-Level List (Classic ALV)

When this output format is selected, the system outputs a separate row for each item-dependent fee and weight-dependent fee. The weight, item, price and totals fields are filled in this row. Further differentiation criteria are also used in relation to the document type.

The *Detail List* indicator enables the items to be further expanded into subitems (per fraction or per differentiation criterion). You can switch between a compressed and a detailed view using the pushbutton with the icon .

The *Multirow Display* indicator arranges the columns such that the list fits onto one screen page (Figure16).

The *Layout Variant* field lets you specify a predefined variant for the list formatting.

Figure16: Single-Level List with Multirow Display

In the list, by double-clicking the material number you navigate to the REA article and by double-clicking the recycling partner you navigate to the REA recycling partner. When quantity derivation is <> 1, the *Invoiced Quantity/BUn* field also contains quantities/units of measure that are calculated using the derivation type and the quantity limit in REA.

5.6.4   Display as Grid Control (ALV Grid Control)

The ALV Grid Control display is fundamentally different to the single-level list in 5.6.3. In the grid control, a separate column is generated per volume/area class and fraction, in which the number of items or the weight is displayed. You can also select additional columns for differentiation criteria, period, item type from the field catalog (Figure 17).

Material▲	Description	Re. Partner	Sett.From	Settlem.To	Billed qty	Base Unit	PropQuant.	Paper [TO]	Glass [TO]	Aluminium
261	Test Material	UK	13.05.2004	31.12.2005	2.000	ST	2.000,000...	3.000	2.000	
	Test Material	UK	13.05.2004	31.12.2005	1.000	ST	1.000,000...	2.000	2.000	

Figure 17: Display as ALV Grid Control (Restricted Field Catalog)

To be able to use the ALV Grid Control display, you need to have restricted the selection criteria to a recycling partner in one company code and one country.

The *Add. Differentiation Criterion* indicator enables you to further classify the fractions or volume/area classes according to a criterion. If the *Display in Separate Column* indicator is set, the value of the differentiation criterion is displayed in a separate column and n rows are created (n = number of values, Figure 18). If the indicator is not set, each column is created n times.

If the *Display Valuated Columns Only* indicator is set, the system only creates columns for a fraction or volume/area class whose content is <> 0.

The *Layout Variant* field lets you specify a predefined variant for the list formatting.

Material▲	Description	Re. Partner	Sett.From	Settlem.To	Billed qty	Base Unit	PropQuant.	PckTyWgtFe	Paper [TO]	Glass [TO]	A
261	Test Material	UK	13.05.2004	31.12.2005	2.000	ST	2.000,000...	1	1.000	1.000	
	Test Material	UK	13.05.2004	31.12.2005	2.000	ST	2.000,000...	98	2.000	1.000	
	Test Material	UK	13.05.2004	31.12.2005	1.000	ST	1.000,000...	1	1.000	1.000	
	Test Material	UK	13.05.2004	31.12.2005	1.000	ST	1.000,000...	98	1.000	1.000	

Figure 18: Display with Differentiation Criterion Packaging Type in Separate Column

In the grid control, by double-clicking the material number you navigate to the REA article and by double-clicking the recycling partner you navigate to the REA recycling partner. When quantity derivation is <> 1, the *Invoiced Quantity/BUn* field also contains quantities/units of measure that are calculated using the derivation type and the quantity limit in REA.

5.7   Customer Analysis

5.7.1   Overview

Customer analysis can be executed on REA Articles. The billing documents in a particular time-frame are analyzed with respect to one or many recycling partners. The result is aggregated on a selected hierarchy level. The info systems offers a detailed selection screen with selection criteria covering REA fields (e.g. Recycling partner), SD (e.g. Sales Area), MM (e.g. Material number), customer hierarchy data or movement data (e.g. billing document number). Moreover an entire screen group lets the user configure the output options. There are two alternatives:

- Use a simple ALV list, with one line per fraction

- Use a ALV Grid list, with one column per fraction

The output options are explained in section 5.7.3.

5.7.2   Selection criteria

The selection parameters for the customer hierarchy are displayed using the pushbutton 🔼 and hidden using the pushbutton 🔼. The *General Selection Criteria* group box combines higher-level organizational structures and master data properties. These are supplemented by the required entry fields *Analysis Period* and *D.Crcy*. The *D.Crcy* field determines the currency of the results list. If you select a grid control as the output format, *Company Code*, *Country* and *Recycling Partner* are also required entry fields that can only contain single values. The *Thresh.Val.* field determines whether articles whose net value is less than a given threshold value should be hidden. The *Partner Doc. Type* field stipulates which differentiation criteria apply for the analysis. If the field is left blank, the system uses the default document type as the partner document type for the respective recycling partner. The differentiation criteria are specified in the detail screen of the document type.

In the *Article* group box, the selection can be restricted using master data and transaction data in SD (Billing Documents).

The *Selection via Hierarchy* group box contains selection criteria that relate to customer hierarchy properties. This group box can be displayed or hidden (see above). The hierarchy type must be specified so that the billing document selection is restricted using the hierarchy data. All other criteria are optional.

In the *Data Sources* group box, you specify according to which transaction data the analysis is carried out. The data sources for the customer analysis can be either the billing documents or a billing info structure.

> The billing info structure must be created so as to permit an analysis using the customer hierarchy. It should be noted in particular for an analysis using the customer hierarchy, that the hierarchy data is read from the customer master on the first day of a summarization period. If a customer hierarchy is modified within a summarization period, this is consequently not shown.

5.7.3   Output options

Basically output can be generated as hierarchical ALV list (section 5.7.4) or as ALV Grid (section 5.7.5). The hierarchical ALV list display one line per price list item (fraction/Volume area class), whereas the ALV grid displays one column per price list item.

Figure 19: Output Control in the Customer Analysis

In the customer analysis, it is possible to control the level of detail of the results list. Indicators are available for this in the *Output Options* group box (Figure 19).

For the list output, the *Hierarchy Level* parameter is available on the selection screen. This parameter specifies the hierarchy customer level at which the results list should be output. Figure 20 illustrates an additional output option for the customer analysis. You can specify multiple hierarchy levels that are displayed side by side when result data is output in the ALV grid control. Up to five hierarchy levels can be displayed simultaneously.

Figure 20: Output Options for Customer Analysis

If you select the *Show Customer Number* indicator, the data is summarized on the individual customers rather than on the hierarchy nodes, and the higher-level hierarchy nodes are also output. Otherwise, the result is only displayed per customer if this information is necessary for the fee splitting.

> The *Hierarchy Level* output default setting is 01.

If one of the *Show Imports/Exports/Domestic Purchases Separately* indicators is set, a separate item is created for the corresponding event/transaction. This indicator overrides the indicator of the same name in the document type.

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> If exports are shown explicitly, the totals formation can be different than the total in the declaration system, since exports for a document are usually not relevant for settlement.

It is only beneficial to specify the *Output Unit of Measure* if it corresponds to the sales unit of all of the documents to be analyzed and a derivation of sales units is also maintained for the sold articles. The license fees and quantity flows calculated in the customer analysis will then be output based on the output unit of measure. The net amount is adjusted. The number for the invoiced quantity relates however only to the respective unit of measure.

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> The units of measure are thus not converted to the output unit of measure. Only the item records are reassigned and the total amount adjusted.

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> Example:
>
> A carton of canned drinks is sold. The carton contains 10 cans. A can is composed of 30 g tinplate and the carton comprises 50 g cardboard.
>
> If *Carton* (CAR) is specified as the *Output Unit of Measure* in this analysis, this sale results in a data record for the carton of canned drinks to which, in addition to the fraction cardboard (50 g), the fractions of the units of measure to be derived (300 g tinplate) are also assigned:
>
> | | | | |
> |---|---|---|---|
> | 1 CAR Canned Drinks | 50.0 | g | Cardboard |
> | | 300.0 | g | Tinplate |
>
> If the "Output Unit of Measure" is not specified, the system displays a separate record for each unit of measure with the respective assigned fractions:
>
> | | | | |
> |---|---|---|---|
> | 1 CAR Canned Drinks | 50.0 | g | Cardboard |
> | 10 ST Canned Drinks | 300.0 | g | Tinplate |

If you set the *Calculate Stat. Key Figures* indicator, the system lists the number of different values for the various characteristics (company code, sales organization, and so on) that form the basis of the summarized data displayed (Figure 21). The *Layout Variant* field lets you specify a predefined variant for the list formatting.
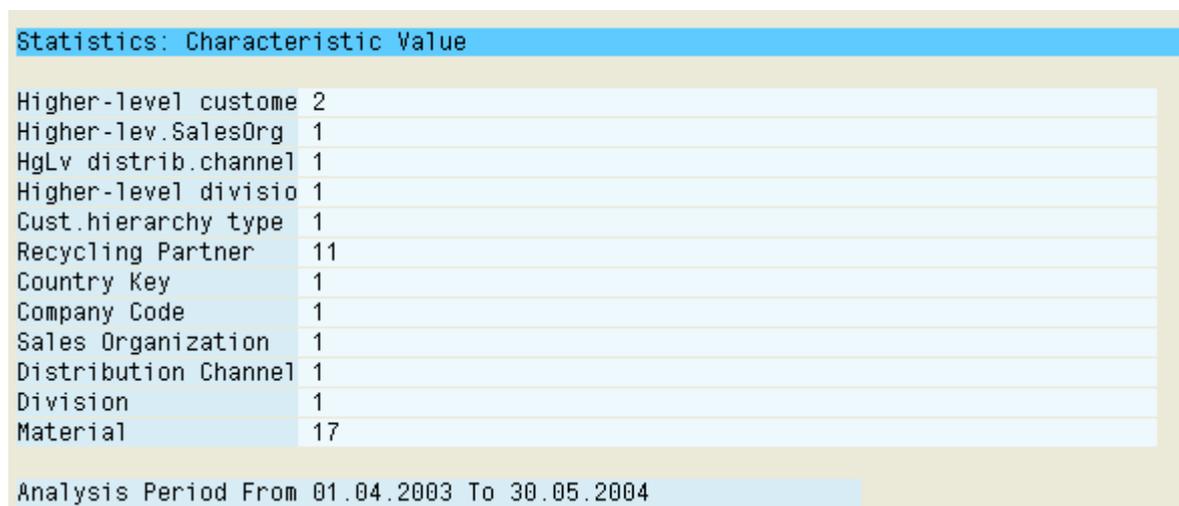
```
Statistics: Characteristic Value

Higher-level custome   2
Higher-lev.SalesOrg    1
HgLv distrib.channel   1
Higher-level divisio   1
Cust.hierarchy type    1
Recycling Partner      11
Country Key            1
Company Code           1
Sales Organization     1
Distribution Channel   1
Division               1
Material               17

Analysis Period From 01.04.2003 To 30.05.2004
```

Figure 21: Statistical Key Figures

Figure 19 shows the indicators that directly control the output format. The radio buttons *Standard* and *Parallel* enable you to switch between a single-level list and an ALV grid control (5.7.4 and 5.7.5).

5.7.4   Display as Single-Level List (Classic ALV)

When this output format is selected, the system outputs a separate row for each item-dependent fee and weight-dependent fee. The weight, item, price and totals fields are filled in this row. Further differentiation criteria are also used in relation to the document type.

The *Detail List* indicator enables the items to be further expanded into subitems (per fraction or per differentiation criterion). You can switch between a compressed and a detailed view using the *Detail* or *Compressed Display* pushbutton.

```
 HgLvCust.  HLSOr HLDCh HLDiv H Partner No Cty
   Material           Description                                    Net value Crcy      Proport. quantity SUn
   T   V/A PaMaTy   SC         Net value Crcy      Quantity/Weight UoM

 21        1000  00    00   A ARA        DE
   252              Article  ARA                               428,90  EUR              1.000  ST
     M   1.1 1.1.              26,00  EUR            200  KG
     M   1.2 1.2.               5,50  EUR            100  KG
     M   2.1 2.1.               8,30  EUR            100  KG
     M   2.2 2.2.               0,00  EUR            100  KG
     M   3.  3.                 2,30  EUR            100  KG
     M   4.  4.                29,00  EUR            100  KG
     M   5.1 5.1.              35,00  EUR            100  KG
     M   5.2 5.2.              18,00  EUR            100  KG
     M   5.3 5.3.              43,00  EUR            100  KG
     M   6.  6.                43,50  EUR            100  KG
     M   7.0 7.0.              70,00  EUR            100  KG
     M   7.1 7.1.              38,00  EUR            100  KG
     M   8.0 8.0.              64,30  EUR            100  KG
     M   9.1 9.1.              23,00  EUR            100  KG
     M   9.2 9.2.              23,00  EUR            100  KG

 * 21                    ARA
                                                   428,90  EUR
```

Figure 22: Multilevel Sequential List

By double-clicking the higher-level customer (*Higher-Level Customer*), you navigate directly to the customer hierarchy (Figure 23). By double-clicking the material number, you navigate to the REA article and by double-clicking the recycling partner you navigate to the REA recycling partner.

```
Hierarchy header                                 Selection date: 01.04.2003
  Dependent hierarchy nodes

21            1000 00 00 Knoten 1
  └22          1000 00 00 Knoten 1.1
```

Figure 23: Navigation to Customer Hierarchy

If data selection is based on only one recycling partner and only one higher-level customer is determined, this information is output at the foot of the list and not for each item:

```
Customer and Recycling Partner Data

Higher-level custome 21
Higher-lev.SalesOrg  1000
HgLv distrib.channel 00
Higher-level divisio 00
Cust.hierarchy type  A
Recycling Partner    DSD
Country Key          DE

Analysis Period From 01.04.2003 To 31.12.2003
```

5.7.5   Display as Grid Control (ALV Grid Control)

The ALV Grid Control display is fundamentally different to the single-level list in 5.7.4. In the grid control, a separate column is generated per volume/area class and fraction, in which the number of items or the weight is displayed. You can also select additional columns for differentiation criteria, period, item type from the field catalog (Figure 19). If the *Multirow Display* indicator is set, when a *Differentiation Criterion* is selected in the print preview and the *Display in Separate Column* indicator is not set, one row is output per value of the differentiation criterion.

Analysis in Parallel Display for: Country   DE   Company Code   1000   Recycling Partner   DSD   DSD

Customer Analysis

Material	Description	HgLv	HL	H	HLDiv	H	Hier.level	Sett.From	Settlem.To	Glas [KG]	Papier/Pap	Weißblech
171	Article referer	21	1000	00	00	A	1	01.04.2003	31.12.2003		1.898,437...	
	Article referer						1	01.04.2003	31.12.2003		1.898,437...	
201	Article referer						1	01.04.2003	31.12.2003	17,600000	17,600000	12,100000
222	Article additio						1	01.01.2004	31.12.2004			200

Figure 24: Display as ALV Grid Control (Restricted Field Catalog)

To be able to use the ALV Grid Control display, you need to have restricted the selection criteria to a recycling partner in one company code and one country.

The *Add. Differentiation Criterion* indicator enables you to further classify the fractions or volume/area classes according to a criterion. If the *Display in Separate Column* indicator is set, the value of the differentiation criterion is displayed in a separate column and n rows are created (n = number of values, Figure 18). If the indicator is not set, each column is created n times and the value of the differentiation criterion is added to the column header.

If the *Display Valuated Columns Only* indicator is set, the system only creates columns for a fraction or volume/area class whose content <> 0.

The *Layout Variant* field lets you specify a predefined variant for the list formatting.

Figure **25** shows an example with the selection of the differentiation criterion **B** (pack-

aging type) and with display in separate column (*PTItem*).

Figure 25: Display with Differentiation Criterion Packaging Type in Separate Column

In the grid control, by double-clicking the material number you navigate to the REA article and by double-clicking the recycling partner you navigate to the REA recycling partner. When quantity derivation is <> 1, the *Invoiced Quantity/BUn* field also contains quantities/units of measure that are calculated using the derivation type and the quantity limit in REA.

5.8   Pricing Analysis

Pricing analysis enables the cost structure to be displayed on the basis of the existing master data. Each price is displayed at a key date for the respective recycling partner. Splitting agreements are not taken into account, since they are dependent on the distribution channel and thus the transaction data.

5.8.1   Article Pricing Analysis

Article Pricing Analysis enables pricing to be displayed per article. Each price is calculated on the basis of the assigned packaging for a recycling partner at a key date. The article price is always calculated from the sum of the item-based fees per packaging and the sum of the weight-based fees of all fractions. The splitting factor for the splitting between the recycling partners as concerns the article is output for informational purposes.

The displayed prices are inclusive of all discounts on item and header level (special conditions, header discount). The report can only select articles that have actually been created in REA or that reference articles created in REA. fractions that are not valuated at settlement on account of a fraction formula are not displayed.

> Sales units of articles whose price is calculated using the *Reference Unit of Measure* field are thus not displayed.

The radio buttons *Detail List* and *Compact List* enable you to choose between two list formatting variants. The first variant shows the price information per article, the second expands the price information per packaging (item-based fee) and per fraction (weight-based fee). The *WF (acc. to Formula)* field contains the value of the weight-based fee after application of a fee formula. If the *Compact List* option is selected, the results list contains the additional field *Total Price* that corresponds to the sum of the weight-based and item-based fee. If a fee formula is used, the weight-based fee, after application of the formula, is used for totaling. If a fee formula is not used; the field value is 0. The *Administration* group box relates to data created or changed in the article dialog for the recycling partner assignment. The *Layout* field lets you specify a formatting variant for the results list. The variants must be saved separately for a multilevel or single-level list. You can choose between a single-level list and a multilevel sequential list using the radio buttons *Standard* and *Multilevel*.

> The *Language Key* acts as a selection criterion when the selection is made using the *Material Short Text*. By default, the field contains the logon language. Company code or country referencing is not taken into account for the selection. Only the articles or reference articles actually created in the same country/company code can be selected and displayed.

> If you are not sure of the language in which the material short texts are maintained, you should specify a wide selection interval (`from – to`) for the *Language Key*. Otherwise, there is a risk that some entries might be missing because they have not been maintained in the logon language.

Icon	Function
✍	Display
✎	Change

Table 2: Icons with Function

The icons (see Table 2) enable you to navigate to the REA packaging, REA article (material number), R/3 material master (material short text in article or packaging), REA reference article and recycling partner when the cursor is positioned on the fields of the same name.

5.8.2   Packaging Price Analysis

Packaging Pricing Analysis enables pricing to be displayed per packaging. Each price is calculated on the basis of the assigned fractions for a recycling partner and on the basis of the item-based fee at a key date and for a reference quantity. Fee splitting is not taken into account. The splitting factor for the splitting between the recycling partners as concerns the consumed packaging is output for informational purposes.

The displayed prices are inclusive of all discounts on item and header (special conditions, header discount). Fractions that are not valuated at settlement on account of a fraction formula are not displayed.

The radio buttons *Detail List* and *Compact List* enable you to choose between two list formatting variants. The first variant shows the price information per packaging, the second expands the price information per fraction (weight-based fee). The *WF (acc. to Formula)* field contains the value of the weight-based fee after application of a fee formula. If the *Compact List* option is selected, the results list contains the additional field *Total Price* that corresponds to the sum of the weight-based fee and the item-based fee. If a fee formula is used, the weight-based fee, after application of the formula, is used for totaling. If a fee formula is not used, the field value is 0. The *Administration* group box relates to data created or changed in the packaging dialog for the recycling partner assignment. The *Base Qty Price* field is preset to 100 and contains the number of packagings in the base unit of measure on which the pricing analysis is based. The *Layout* field lets you specify a formatting variant for the results list. The variants must be saved separately for a multilevel or single-level list. You can choose between a single-level list and a multilevel sequential list using the radio buttons *Standard* and *Multilevel*.

The icons (see Table 2) enable you to navigate to the REA packaging, REA article (material number), ERP material master (material short text in article or packaging), REA reference article and recycling partner when the cursor is positioned on the fields of the same name..

5.9　　Condition Analysis

If you use REA to create SD/MM conditions, condition analysis (*Info systems* → *Condition analysis*) enables you to select, display and evaluate the conditions created by REA.

The *Output sales unit* field on the selection screen (Figure 26) enables you to convert the output into a condition pricing unit of your choosing.

REA: Info Systems: Condition Analysis

General selection criteria			
Company code	1000	to	
Country key	DE	to	
Sales organization		to	
Distr. chl		to	
Division		to	
Customer		to	
Recycling partner		to	
Period	16.07.2003	To	
Output sales unit			

Article			
Material	10000001	to	
Material short text		to	
Sales unit		to	

Condition types			
Sales cond.type		to	
Purchasing cond.type		to	

Figure 26: Condition Analysis Selection Screen

You can branch directly into a number of REA dialogs from the output list (Figure 27) using the functions *Display* and *Change*. Scale conditions, sales area-dependent or purchasing area-dependent conditions are formatted accordingly.

Material	Material short text	Partner	CoCd	Cty	SU	SOrg.	DChl	Dv	Customer	Char.	POrg	Char.	Vendor	App
Valid from	Valid to	SDCTy	Condition rate	Unit	Unit	UoM	Scale quantity	UoM	Condition rate	Unit	UoM			

10000001	anti pain pills			DSD	1000	DE	PAL					V
01.01.2003	31.12.2003	ZDSD	1.023,59	EUR	1000	PAL	0	PC	0,00	0		
10000001	anti pain pills			DSD	1000	DE	PAL					M
01.01.2003	31.12.2003	ZDSD	1.023,59	EUR	1000	PAL	0	PC	0,00	0		
10000001	anti pain pills			DSD	1000	DE	PC					V
01.01.2003	31.12.2003	ZDSD	5,43	EUR	1000	PC	0	PC	0,00	0		
10000001	anti pain pills			DSD	1000	DE	PC					M
01.01.2003	31.12.2003	ZDSD	5,43	EUR	1000	PC	0	PC	0,00	0		

Figure 27: Condition Analysis Result

⚠️

> The system also displays versions that do not lie completely within the selection in-terval.

6   Declaration system

6.1   General Information

The declaration system is used to create REA declaration documents. Prerequisite is the set up of a recycling partner and a document type (Figure 28).
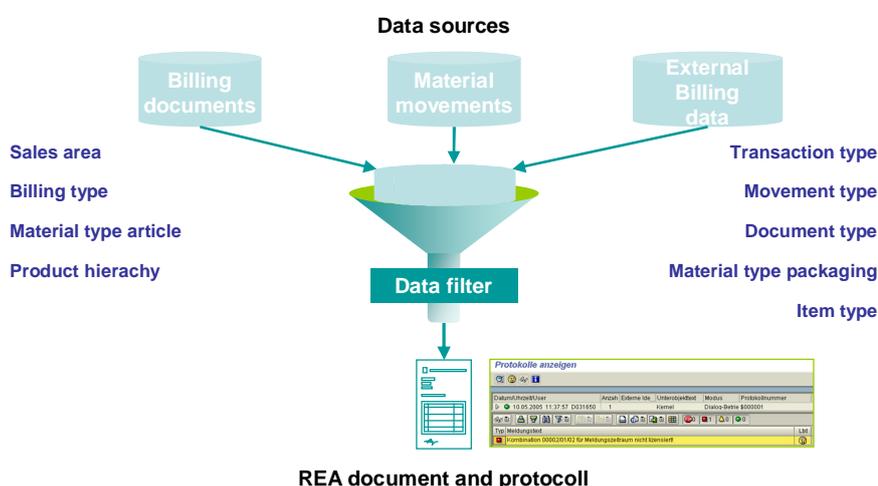

Figure 28: Declaration system schema

Declarations can be a productive run or a test run. Both can be posted to the system. It is also possible to post declarations that do not contain fee-relevant items. The next screens allow the selection of recycling partner, country, company code and document type. In addition delimitation criteria and data source can be selected (section 6.3). The *Multirow Formatting* or *Single-Row Formatting* radio button allows you to choose whether the single-record log is formatted as a single row or multiple rows during the declaration process. The fixed value **F** for the data source for the declaration makes it possible to use only billing documents without external billing data as the data source. The fixed value **B** for the data source for the declaration makes it possible to use billing documents with external billing data as the data source rsp. Material movement documents. The fixed value **L** for the data source for the declaration makes it possible to use only the info structure for billing without external billing data as the data source. The fixed value **I** for the data source for the declaration makes it possible to use the infostructure and external billing datamrsp. Material movements from an infostructure.. The VF parameter ID is evaluated for the document number. After making a selection (F8), the user's authorization is checked against the parameters "company code", "country", and "recycling partner" (ENTNA) in the authorization object J_7L_PERIO.

After a declaration is posted it con be converted into the format required by the compliance scheme (Figure 29).
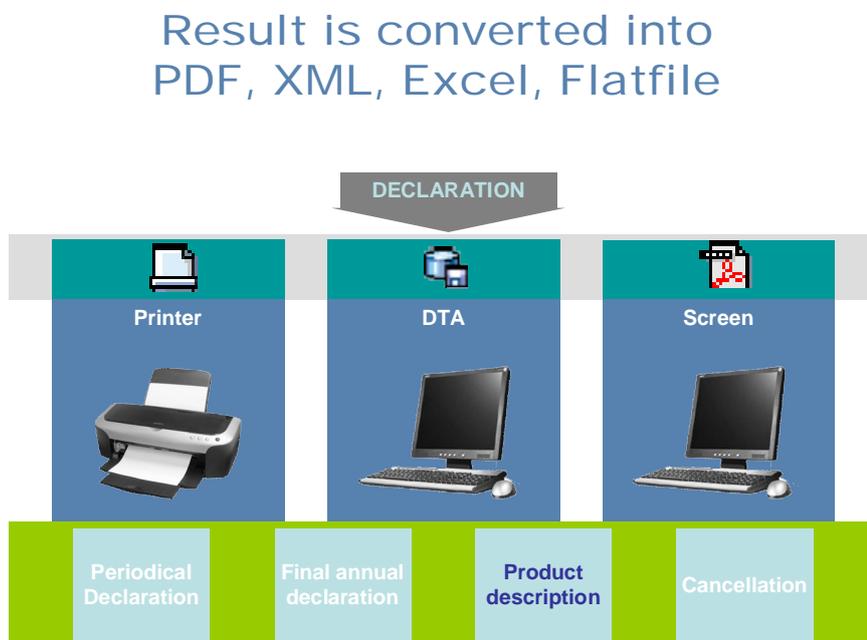

Figure 29: Output

On the initial screen can also choose *Goto → Process Test Run* to navigate directly from the initial screen of the declaration to the application for processing test runs (section 6.10).

6.2   Background execution

If a declaration is executed in the background, the job log now contains information about:

The data source that is being evaluated

The proportion of data source documents (in steps of 25%) that have already been read

The start of calculations after reading all documents

The end of the data source evaluation

6.3   Delimitation criteria

The delimitation options are always possible in test mode; for production declarations, you have to make the appropriate settings for the declaration delimitation and for document type control in REA Customizing. Not every delimitation criteria allows entering multiple positive restrictions in the productive run.

When you use the *Single billing documents* data source, the customer hierarchy in-
formation is determined from the partner table for the billing document as is the case
with the customer analysis. With the other data sources (*Billing info structure* and
Material documents), the customer hierarchy is determined version-specifically from
the customer master data, provided that the customer number is available in the
source data. This procedure is analogous to the customer hierarchy evaluation me-
thod for splitting and regional settlement.

**Figure 30: Selection via Customer Hierarchies in Declaration System (Production Mode
View)**

Figure 30 shows the delimitation fields for the customer hierarchy in production mode of the decla-
ration. You are free to select the customer hierarchy type in test mode. To be able to use the cus-
tomer hierarchy delimitation options for the production declaration, you need to specify the hie-
rarchy type for the customer hierarchy evaluation in the settings for the document type in the recy-
cling partner dialog. The hierarchy type assigned here is used with the corresponding document
type for the delimitation in the production declaration. The *Customer not in hierarchy* indicator in
stipulates that a run will be performed on all customers outside of the selected customer hierarchy
type (here, type **A**).

If you wish to analyze various customer hierarchy types with a declaration in different
organizational units, you simply duplicate the document type as many times as ne-
cessary and overwrite the customer hierarchy type according to your requirements.
You then execute the declaration with the "appropriate" document type in the differ-
ent organizational units.

6.4   Data medium exchange

The DME file will exclusively be created on the Frontend**.** A DME file can be created after a test run
for evaluation purposes. In this case the file name indicates the test run origin. After a productive
run, the DME can only be created if the declaration has been saved before. Based on stored decla-
rations, the DME files of all document types, which support DME, can now be created as often as
required. In order to create DME files, the indicator *Data medium exchange* must be activated on
the selection screen when starting the declaration (Figure 31).

Figure 31: Selection screen *REA Create Declaration*

The DME is triggered by pressing the button *Data medium exchange* on the declaration screen.The path prompted in the appearing pop-up box represents the default path for frontend downloads. After confirming the file transfer in the pop-up box the interface files are transferred into the indicated file path. If warnings occur during the creation or the transfer of the data files, the addition *See logfile!* is listed in the status line after the file transfer has concluded. Warnings are protocolled within the created logfile under the subobject VARIABLE ROUTINES. The logfile is displayed after pressing the corresponding button on the declaration screen (section 6.6.1).

> The prerequisite to a DME is a correct entry in the field DME-Routine at the document type and an active indicator *Data medium exchange* E on the initial screen of the declaration.
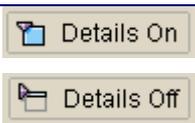
6.5   Test Run in Declaration System

Test runs can be used to analyze data for test purposes. REA provides the following options for test runs:

- Test runs can be saved, displayed again, and deleted (see section 6.10)

- Test runs can be started in the background (see also section 6.2)

6.6   Completion of test run/productive run

Upon completion of the test run/productive run, the following functions are available to you:

Icon	Function	Description
	Save and Print (`F7`)	Save and print document
	Save (`F8`)	Save document
	Display Log File (`Alt + F1`)	Display declaration log file (section 6.6.1)
	Display Form (`F9`)	Display document (PDF or ALV)
Details On / Details Off	Details On/Off (`Alt + F6` / `Alt + F7`)	Switch detail screen on and off
	Print (`Ctrl + P`)	Print document
DME	DME	Data medium exchange (section 6.4)

6.6.1   Logfile analysis

The log file for the declaration contains the data source of the declaration and (if necessary) the name of the info structure. The logfile content can be customized. Errors in the price formula application during the declaration are now recorded in the log file under message number 127(881). Errors in the price calculation are recorded in the log file under message number 128(881). For consumed packaging, errors in the price determination are recorded with message number 766(88).

6.7 Consolidation of Documents in Declaration System

6.7.1 Overview

The "Consolidate Documents" functions allows you to group together documents that have been created by periodic declarations or final annual declarations in the REA declaration system without having to read and process the transactional data anew. For this to be possible, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- The period covered by the selected documents must be a closed interval.

- The documents are from one recycling partner.

- The documents are based on identical price list versions.

- The documents are based on identical MM characteristics.

- The documents are based on identical trade level data.

- The documents are based on identical differentiation criteria.

- The documents have not already been consolidated in another non-canceled document, or have not themselves been canceled.

- The documents are not locked by a cancellation operation.

A single-record log is not written for a consolidation.

After consolidation has been performed successfully, all the single steps pertaining to the items of the various documents are flagged in the declaration log file. It is important that the data medium exchange indicator, the posting date, the period number and the fiscal year, the document type and the document category are transferred from the declaration system. However, the settlement period is calculated from the overlap of the settlement periods of all of the documents to be consolidated.

> In some specific cases, it is thus possible that the period number and fiscal year for consolidated declarations differ from the settlement period. Furthermore, the document category of a declaration can be changed through the consolidation of documents. Users are responsible for making sure that consolidation does not violate the contract with the recycling partner. REA consolidates documents at data collection result level and not at document field level. The document is formatted on the basis of this dataset. Depending on the document formatting, rounding effects can occur after a consolidation, which means that the sum total of individual fields on the consolidated document is not identical to the total of the same fields on the original documents.

6.7.2   Consolidation of Documents in Declaration System

6.7.3   Set up

For the purposes of consolidation, you first need to create a document type. You then select this document type in the declaration system whenever the existing declarations are to be consolidated in one document.

> You can simplify the creation process by copying an existing document type and then renaming it in the transaction *Recycling Partner → Document Types*.

6.7.4   Execution in Declaration System

Whenever you select a document type in the declaration system, for which the *Consolidation Doc. Type* indicator in the document type is set, the *Documents to be Consolidated* field appears in the *Execution* group box. You can select all the documents for consolidation from the input help (F4) for this field, or specify them manually. The *Posting Date*, *Period Number*, and *Fiscal Year* are transferred from the specifications in the consolidation document.

```
┌─ Execution ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ ┌─ Output Options ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐ │
│ │   ☐ Data Medium Exchange                                             │ │
│ └──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘ │
│                                                                            │
│ ┌─ Crcy ───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐ │
│ │   Document currency          EUR                                       │ │
│ └──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘ │
│                                                                            │
│ ┌─ Period ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐ │
│ │   Posting Date             │13.12.2006│ ⊡                             │ │
│ │   Declar.Date              │          │      To  │          │         │ │
│ │   Period Number            │   │                                      │ │
│ │   Fiscal Year              │   │                                      │ │
│ │   Documents to Be Consolidat │          │        ⇨                    │ │
│ └──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘ │
└────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Figure 32: Selection of Documents in the Declaration System

When consolidation is performed, the conditions stipulated in Section 6.7.1 are checked. If errors occur, consolidation is aborted and the cause of the error is specified in the error message.

6.7.5   Result of Consolidation

The result of a consolidation is identical to a declaration run. Figure 33 shows the tab page for the *document flow*, which is only visible if the document has as a successor document and/or a predecessor document.

General	Doc. Types	Doc. Flow								

Successor Docs

Successor	Co	Ctry	Valid From	Val..To	P	P	Posting Date	Doc	Doc	DocType Text

Predec. Docs

Predecess	Co	Ctry	Valid From	Valid To	P	P	Posting Date	Doc	Doc	DocType Text
0000000093	1000	DE	01.01.2005	31.01.2005	M	1	20.12.2004	P	21_5	Periodical Declaration
0000000095	1000	DE	01.01.2005	31.01.2005	M	1	20.12.2004	P	21_5	Periodical Declaration

Figure 33: Document Flow Tab Page after Declaration Execution

The *Successor Document* is the document created by the consolidation process from the original document. *Predecessor documents* (= original documents) are the documents from which the consolidated document is created (see also Section 6.7.4). The tables do not contain detailed information about the respective documents. The actions that can be executed on the table columns relate to both the *Successor Documents* and *Predecessor Documents* tables.

The *Successor Document/Predecessor Document* column contains the key "document number of the document".

The *Company Code* and *Country* columns are the identically named columns of the documents.

The *Valid From* and *Valid To* columns stipulate the period of the declaration for which the document was created. The *Periodicity*, *Document Type*, and *Document Text* columns are the identically named columns of the document type. The *Period Number* and *Posting Date* columns are the identically named columns of the period.

> You can navigate from document to document in the document flow by selecting a column and choosing the desired option in the context menu.

6.7.6 Further Information

The consolidation of documents functions in principle for all quantity declarations across company codes, countries and periods. It is even possible to consolidate documents in several stages (for example, first across company codes and then across periods). In the case of recycling partners, in whose declaration an individual key is generated for each declared product (for example, Fostplus and Eco Embes), this key is regenerated when a consolidation is performed, since it is assigned to a document number and to a declaration period. The declaration period naturally relates to the original document, since new product keys also have to be generated when versions are changed. In this context, REA behaves as for a "production run – cancellation – production run" cycle. This is why, in this case, the product keys on the original documents and on the consolidation document are different. Furthermore, keys from the "key space" are, of course, used. It is thus recommended that you use consolidation of documents for these recycling partners with caution, to prevent final annual declarations to these recycling partners becoming confusing and difficult to comprehend.

6.8 Transferring REA Documents to Accounting

If you have activated the transfer of a recycling partner document to accounting at the document type, the screen group *Amounts When Transferring to Accounting* appears on the *General* tab page when you save a productive run (Figure 34).

Figure 34: New Screen Group on the *General* Tab Page

This screen group displays the net value for the document, the tax amount for the document, and the document currency, which are posted when the REA document is transferred to accounting. At the same time, the 🚩 pushbutton is displayed, which you can use to start the transfer. A REA doc-

ument can be transferred to accounting only once. Once the document has been successfully transferred, you can choose 👤 *Accounting* to access the corresponding document in accounting (Figure 35).

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ 🔲📄 Document Overview - Display                                              │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│ 🔍 ✏ ◄◄ ◄ ► ►► 🖨 📄 📄 🔽 Σ 📋 📋 Choose  📋 Save  📄 📄 📄 📊 ℹ Tax    │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│ Doc.type : RK ( Vendor invoice ) Normal document                             │
│ Doc. Number    1900000007      Company code   1000       Fiscal year   2008  │
│ Doc. date      16.01.2008      Posting date   16.01.2008 Period        01    │
│ Ref.doc.       0000000161                                                    │
│ Doc.currency   EUR                                                           │
│ Doc.head.text  01.01.2008-31.01.2008                                         │
│                                                                               │
│ ┌───┬──┬────────┬──────────────────┬──────────────┬───┬───────────┐          │
│ │Itm│PK│Account │Account short text│Assignment    │Tx │    Amount │          │
│ ├───┼──┼────────┼──────────────────┼──────────────┼───┼───────────┤          │
│ │ 1 │31│ISD     │Interseroh AG     │              │A1 │   630,73- │          │
│ │ 2 │40│89600   │Provisions Recycl.│20080116      │A1 │   543,73  │          │
│ │ 3 │40│175000  │Output tax        │              │A1 │    87,00  │          │
│ └───┴──┴────────┴──────────────────┴──────────────┴───┴───────────┘          │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Figure 35: Accounting Document

💡

> If the REA document contains an error, it must be canceled and the cancellation transferred to accounting. The cancellation can be transferred to accounting automatically.

6.9   Displaying/Canceling a Declaration

> When declarations are displayed or canceled, or when test runs are processed, you can customer tailor the output list using personalized layouts.

After filling out the selection criteria you receive the result list in Figure 36.

St	Declar.	CancelDoc	CancldDecl	Partner	CoCd	Cty	Posted on	Sett.From	Settlem.To	DocCat.	DTy.	DME
🔻	91	100000046		DSD05	1000	DE	20.12.2004	01.01.2005	31.01.2005	P	21_5	
🔻	92	100000047		DSD05	1000	DE	20.12.2004	01.01.2005	31.01.2005	P	21_5	
⇥	93			DSD05	1000	DE	20.12.2004	01.01.2005	31.01.2005	P	21_5	
⇥	95			DSD05	1000	DE	20.12.2004	01.01.2005	31.01.2005	P	21_5	X
🔻	150			DSD05	1000	DE	13.12.2006	01.01.2005	31.01.2005	P	21K	X

Figure 36: Display of Declarations

The icons in the *St* column have the following meaning:

Icon	Meaning
🔹	A productive declaration has been posted, not canceled, and not consolidated in another declaration
🔻	Document has been posted and then canceled
🔺	Cancellation document
⇥	A productive declaration has been consolidated in another document
🔻	Document created by consolidation of other documents

Table 1: Icons during declaration display

> When documents are canceled, the system checks the document flow. If the document is part of a consolidation, you first need to cancel the consolidation before the document can be canceled.

If you have activated FI integration in Customizing for REA, the *FI Status* column appears in the selection list when you display or cancel a declaration (figure Figure 37).

Display REA Declaration

St	FI Status	Declar.	CancelDoc	CancldDecl	Partner	CoCd	Cty	Posted on	Sett.From	Settlem.To	DocCat.	DTy.	DME
🔾		7	100000004		ISD	1000	DE	09.08.2000	01.08.2000	31.08.2000	P	1	
🔾		13			ISD	1000	DE	10.08.2000	01.08.2000	31.08.2000	P	1	
🔾		14	100000030		ISD	1000	DE	10.08.2000	01.01.2000	31.12.2000	E	2	
🔾		53			ISD	1000	DE	18.11.2003	01.01.2000	31.12.2000	E	2	
🔾	🚩	153			ISD	1000	DE	19.12.2007	01.11.2007	30.11.2007	P	1	
✖		100000004		7	ISD	1000	DE	09.08.2000	01.08.2000	31.08.2000	N	11	
✖		100000030		14	ISD	1000	DE	18.11.2003	01.01.2000	31.12.2000	N	12	

Figure 37: Selection List When Displaying Declarations

Table 3 lists all of the FI status icons and explains their meaning.

Icon	Meaning
🚩	REA document can be transferred to accounting.
⤵	REA document successfully transferred to accounting.
✖	REA document could not be transferred to accounting due to an error.
⊖	REA document cannot be transferred to accounting since the net value in figure Figure 34 is zero.
	Transfer to accounting is not intended for this document type.

Table 3: FI Status Icons

If you select a document you have the following options:

Icon	Function	Description
📜	Display Log File (`Alt + F1`)	Display declaration log file
📄	Display Form (`F9`)	Display document (PDF or ALV)
📂 Details On / 📁 Details Off	Details On/Off (`Alt + F6` / `Alt + F7`)	Switch detail screen on and off
🖶	Print (`Ctrl + P`)	Print document
✖	Cancel	Cancels a documents
👤 *Accounting*	Accounting	View the corresponding accounting document

Table 2: Pushbuttons during document display/cancellation (The pushbutton ✖ is only available during cancellation; The pushbutton 👤 only if the documents is transferred to accounting).

6.10 Process test runs

All saved test runs can be further processed using the new menu option *Declaration → Process Test Run*. The selection screen enables you to select individual saved test runs according to the selection criteria. The 🔧 icon denotes a test run.

After you select a test run from those matching your selection criteria, the following functions are available to you:

Icon	Function	Description
📜	Display Log File (`Alt + F1`)	Display declaration log file
📄	Display Form (`F9`)	Display document (PDF or ALV)
📁 Details On 📂 Details Off	Details On/Off (`Alt + F6` / `Alt + F7`)	Switch detail screen on and off
🖨	Print (`Ctrl + P`)	Print document
🗑	Delete Test Run (`Ctrl + F1`)	Delete test run from database

The *Delete* function physically deletes a test run from the database. This process cannot be reversed. If two concurrent users are processing a test run document, only the user who selected the document first can delete it.

Kind regards
Your *REA team*
June 2008

7   Conventions

7.1   Typographic Conventions

Type Style	Use
Interface Text	Words or characters that appear on the screen. This includes system messages, field names, screen titles, pushbuttons, menu names, and menu options. Cross-references to other documentation.
Example text	Emphasized words or phrases in body text, titles of graphics and tables.
`User entry`	Exact user entry. These are words and characters that you enter exactly as they appear in the documentation.
`Example text`	Screen output. This includes file and directory names and their paths, messages, source code, names of variables and parameters, as well as names of installation, upgrade and database tools.
`<Variable User Entry>`	Variable user entry. Pointed brackets indicate that you replace these words and characters with appropriate entries.
NAME	Names of elements in the SAP System. These include report names, program names, transaction codes, table names, and programming language elements that are framed by body text, for example SELECT and INCLUDE.
KEY	Keys on your keyboard. These include function keys (for example, F2 and the ENTER key).

7.2   Icons

Icon	Meaning
⚠️	Caution
💬	Example
💡	Note
🧭	Recommendation
SYN	Syntax

8   References

[1] QuickStart_REA_MasterDataDialogs

[2] QuickStart_REA_RPartner&PriceListDialog

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