Materials Management (MM)

Curriculum: Introduction to S/4HANA using Global Bike

Teaching material - Information



Teaching material - Version

- **4.1** (June 2022)
- Software used
 - S/4HANA 2020
 - Fiori 3.0
- Model
 - Global Bike
- Prerequisites
 - No Prerequisites needed



Module Information



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Target Audience

Beginner

Module Information



Learning Objectives

You are able to:

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

Functionality

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

Unit Overview

- MM Organizational Structure
- MM Master Data
- MM Processes
 - Procure-to-Pay Process

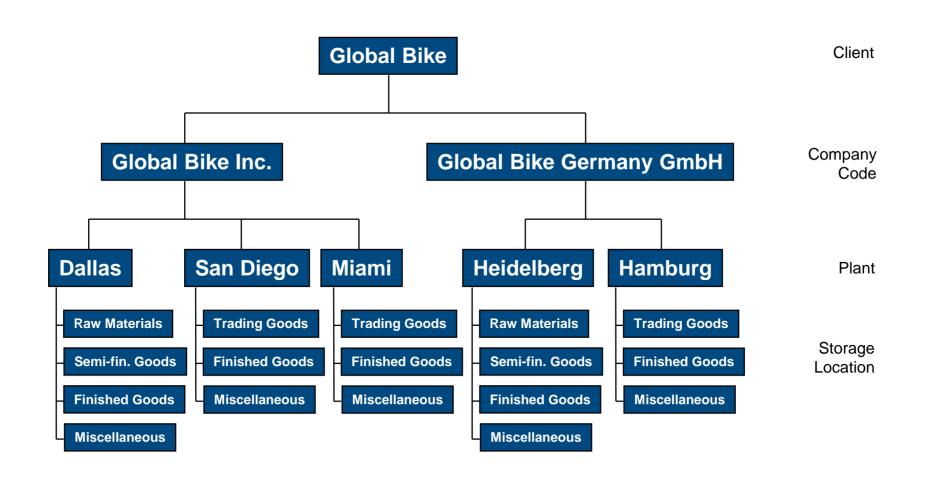
MM Organizational Structure (Materials Mgmt.)

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

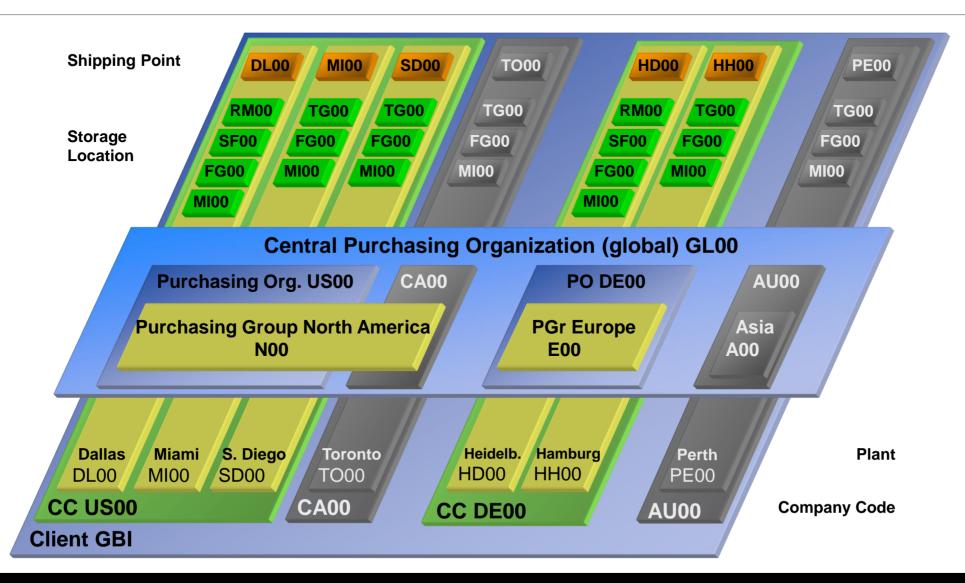
MM Organizational Structure (Purchasing)

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

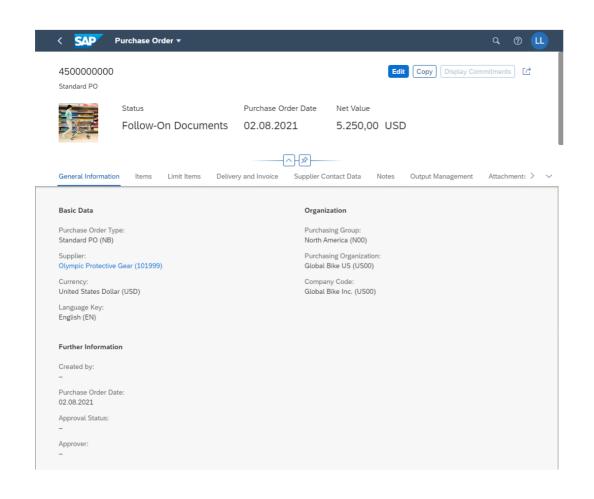
Global Bike Structure for Materials Management



Global Bike Enterprise Structure in SAP ERP (Logistics)



MM Master Data



Vendor Master Data

Material Master Data

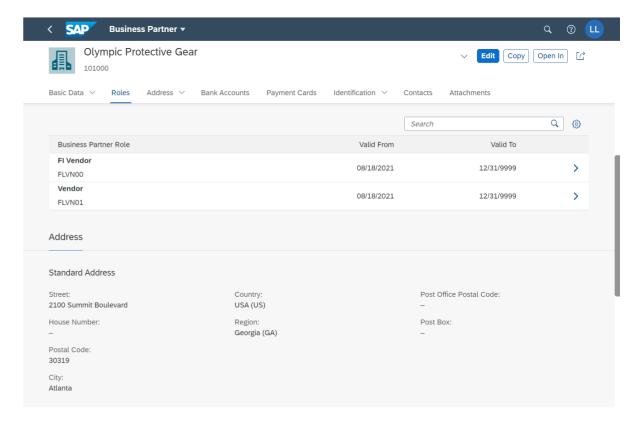
Purchasing Info Record

Condition Master Data

Output Master Data

Vendor Master Data

- Vendor Master
 - Contains all the necessary information needed to business with an external supplier
 - Used and maintained primarily by the Purchasing and Accounting Departments
 - Every vendor MUST have a master record
 - The supplier master record is created in SAP S/4HANA as a central business partner master record with different roles.
 - For suppliers, these are often the business partner roles:
 - FLVN00 (FI Vendor)
 - FLVN01 (Vendor)



Vendor Master Views

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

General Data

Company Code Data Financial Accounting (FI)

Purchasing Data Materials Mgmt (MM)

Vendor Master

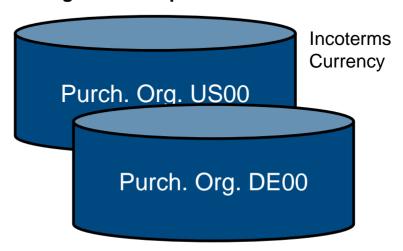
General Information relevant for the entire organization:



Company Code specific information:

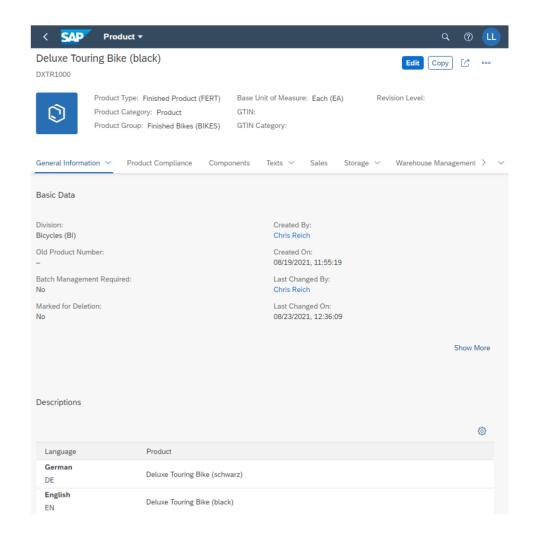
Company Code US00 Acc. Mgmt Payment Bank Company Code DE00

Purch. Organization specific information:

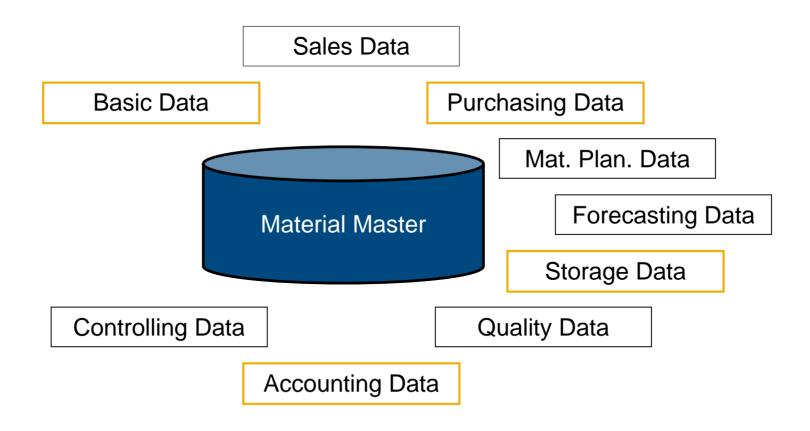


Material Master Data

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

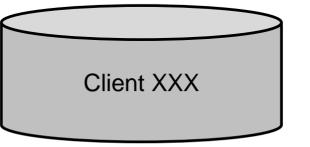


Material Master Views



Material Master

General Information relevant for the entire organization:

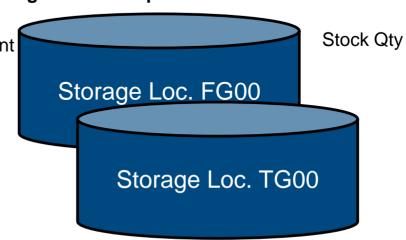


Name Weight Unit of Measure

Sales specific information:

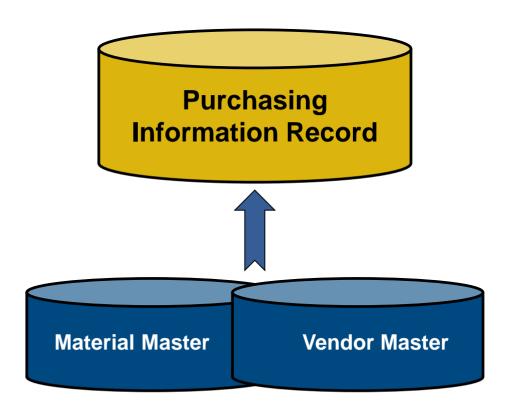
Sales Org. UW00 Sales Org. UE00

Storage Location specific information:



Purchasing Information Record

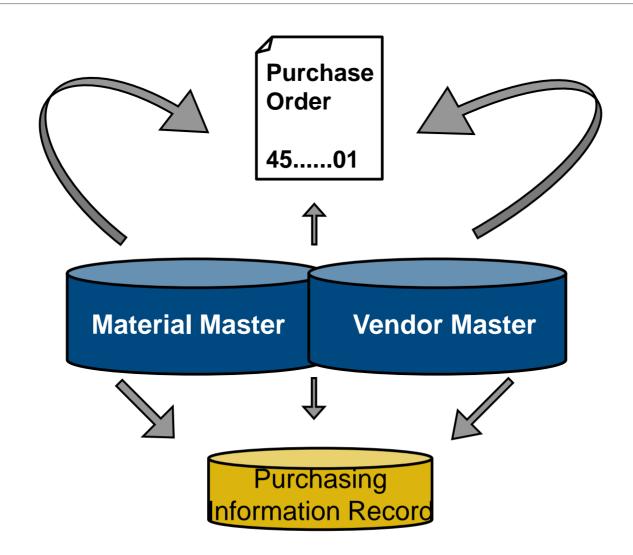
- Framework for Purchase Order
 - Contains the relationship between a vendor and a material
- Can be created:
 - Manually
 - Automatically Quotations
 - Automatically Purch. Orders
- Reporting
 - Vendor Evaluation



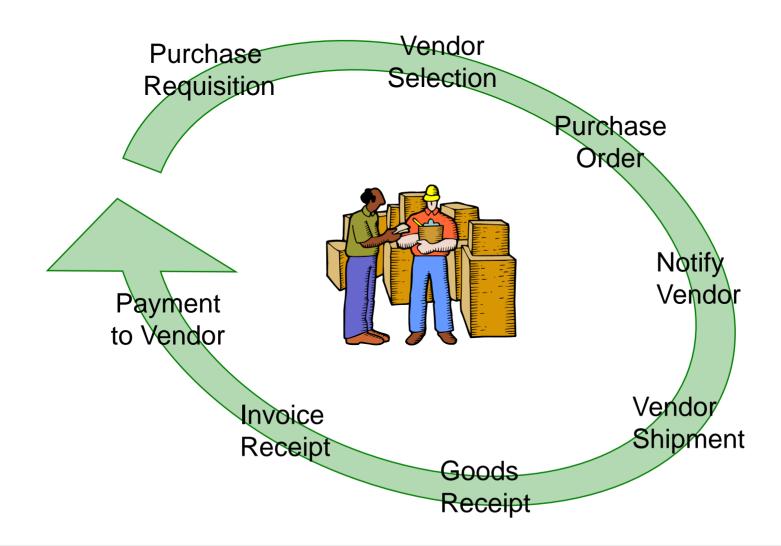
Purchasing Information Record

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

Master Data in Use



Procure-To-Pay Process



Purchase Requisition

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

Requisition Sourcing

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

Internal Sourcing

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

Source List

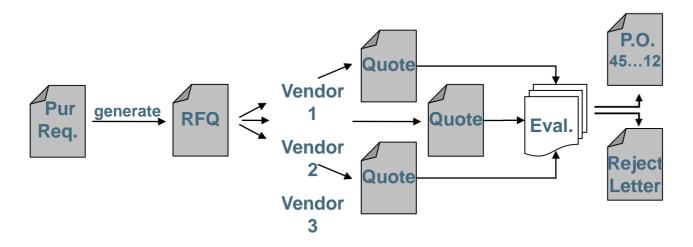
- A source list is a record that specifies the allowed means for procuring a material for a certain plant within a given time period.
 - If the list contains a sole source the system will assign the vendor to the requisition.
 - If several options exist the system will display a list of vendors for you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

Outline Agreement

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

Request for Quotation

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



Quotation from Vendor

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

Vendor Evaluation once Identified

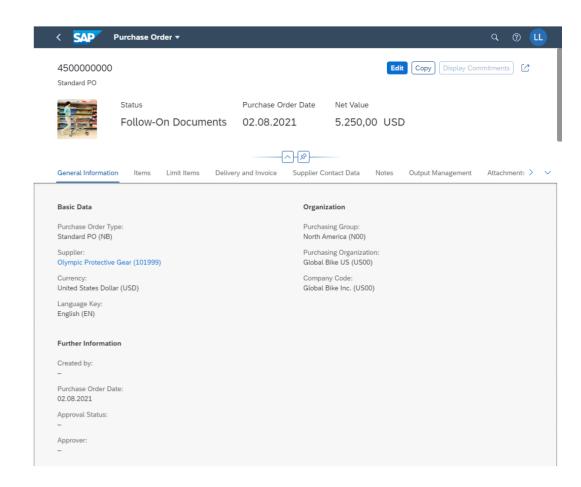
- Vendor evaluation helps purchasing evaluate vendors for sourcing while also enabling the company to monitor vendor relationships through performance scores and criteria you put in place.
 - Supports a maximum of 99 main criteria and 20 sub criteria for each main:
 - Price
 - Price Level
 - Price History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

Purchase Order

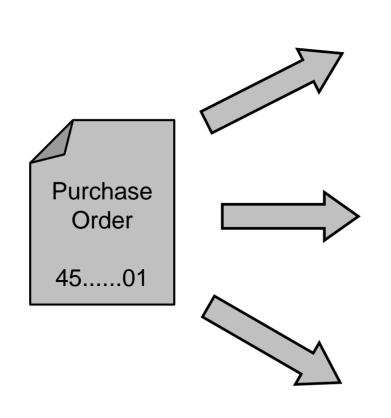
- A purchase order is a formal request to a vendor for a specific material or service under the stated conditions
- Purchase Orders can be created manually
 - Reference a Purchase Order
 - Reference a Purchase Requisition
 - Reference a RFQ/Quotation
 - Without Reference
- Purchase Orders can be create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

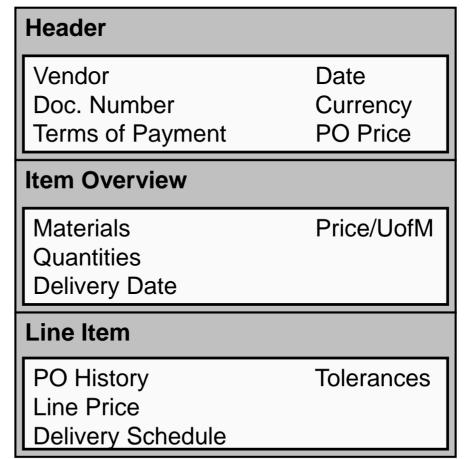
Purchase Order

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



Purchase Order Structure

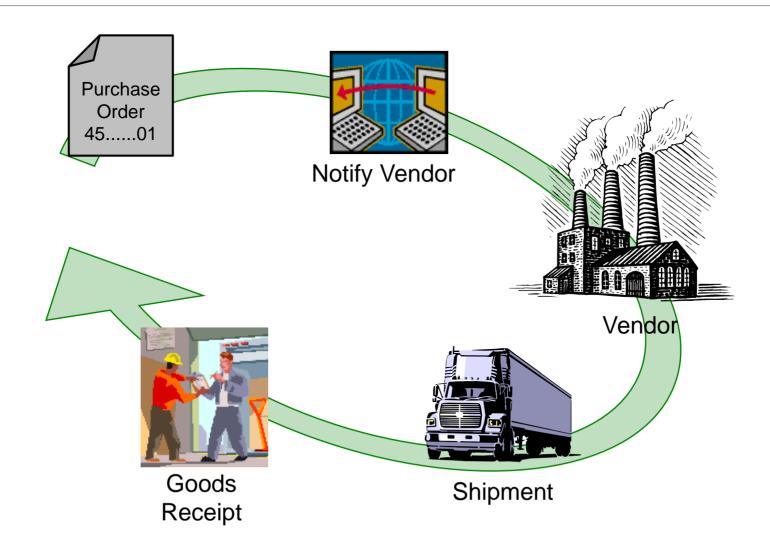




Purchase Order Output

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

Goods Receipt



Goods Receipt

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

Material Movements

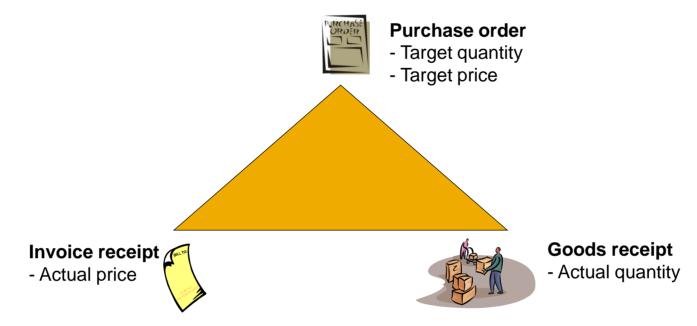
- When a goods movement takes place it is represented by a Movement Type
- Movement types are three-digit keys used to represent a movement of goods
 - 101 goods receipt into warehouse
 - 103 goods receipt into GR blocked stock
 - 122 return delivery to vendor
 - 231 consumption for a sales order
 -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

Effects of a Goods Receipt

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

Invoice Processing

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



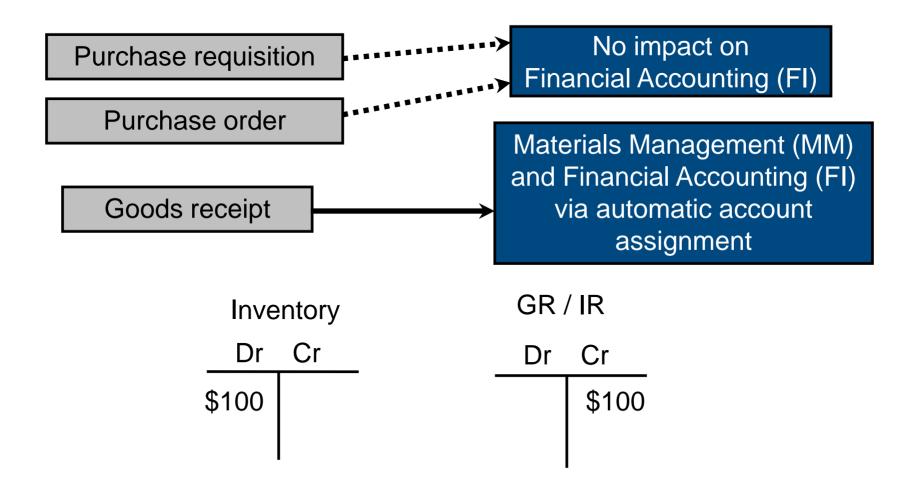
Invoice Processing

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

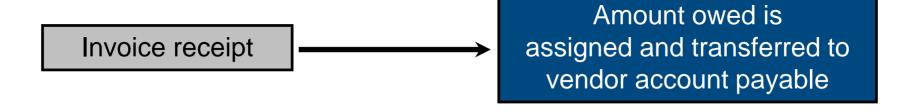
Payment to Vendor

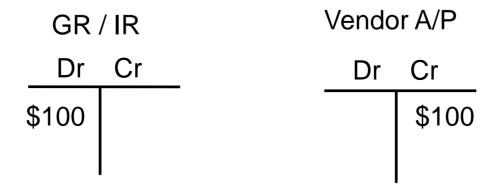
- Can be done automatically or manually
 - Post Outgoing Payment vs. Payment Program
- Elements of the Payment Transaction:
 - Payment Method
 - Bank from which they get paid
 - Items to be Paid
 - Calculate Payment Amount
 - Print Payment Medium
- Process will create a financial accounting document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

Goods Receipt / Invoice ReceiptReconciliation Account

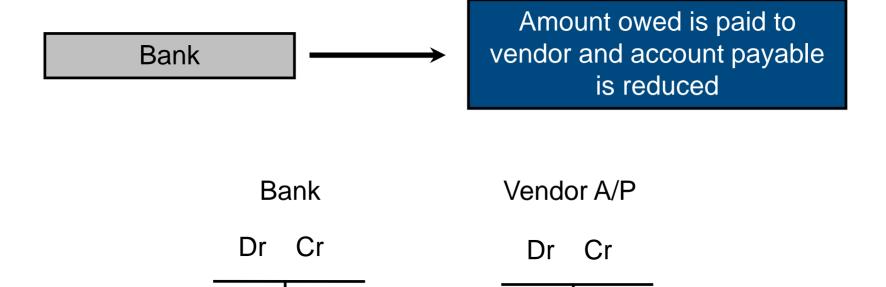


Goods Receipt / <u>Invoice Receipt</u> Reconciliation Account





Vendor Payment



\$100

\$100

FI – MM Integration Point

