

## 1: SAP COPA Configuration in SAP Controlling | How-To Guide - by SAP PRESS

*Get a better grasp on your business' profitability with this E-Bite on reporting with SAP ERP Controlling-Profitability Analysis. Learn to create basic reports, line item reports, and frozen reports with step-by-step instructions and detailed screenshots.*

The results of Profitability Analysis can be analyzed with a multidimensional reporting tool, which allows the dynamic sorting and rearranging of data to provide multiple perspectives within a single report. Consequently, the products sold are transferred to CO-PA in accordance with the cost-of-sales accounting method and provide information on the sales revenue and sales deductions. This net revenue is then compared with the cost of sales. These costs consist of the cost of goods manufactured of the products sold or services rendered plus any production variances known. To round off the profitability data, overhead costs can also be assigned to profitability segments in the course of period-end closing activities. Views of Profitability Management Sales Reporting: CO-PA allows analyzing the profitability of segments of the market segments structured according to products, customers, orders, and summarizations of these and other characteristics as well as organizational units such as company codes or business areas. The aim is to provide sales, marketing, planning, and management organizations with decision-support from a market-oriented viewpoint. EC-PCA allows analyzing internal profit and loss for profit centers. This makes it possible for evaluation of different areas or units within the company. Profit centers can be structure according to region branch offices, plants , function production, sales , or product product ranges, divisions. Profit Center Accounting is a component of the module "Enterprise Controlling". Features In the application component CO-PA, users can define own master data, the basic structures of this form of profitability analysis. This master data includes both, units that are desired to be evaluated characteristics and the categories in which values analyzed. In costing-based CO-PA, "value fields" to store data for analysis are defined. In account-based CO-PA, the values are structured by account. Using the SAP master data customer, product, customer hierarchy or CO-PA derivation rules, the system can derive additional characteristics based on the ones entered manually or transferred from primary transactions. The combination of characteristic values forms a multidimensional profitability segment, for which profitability can be analyzed by comparing its costs and revenues. If company is reorganized into smaller units, such as sales districts or customer hierarchies, the assignments between characteristics for data that has already been posted can be changed. The actual postings represent the most important source of information in CO-PA. In costing-based CO-PA, incoming sales orders or billing documents can be valued to automatically determine anticipated sales deductions or costs. The data can also be reevaluate periodically to adjust the initial, real-time valuation or add the actual costs of goods manufactured. Whereas both types of Profitability Analysis can receive actual data in parallel, there is no common source of planning data. In costing-based CO-PA automatic valuation can be used to calculate planned revenues, sales deductions and costs of goods manufactured based on the planned sales quantity. With this reference data in planning can be displayed, formulas calculated, forecasts created and more. Planning can be performed at any degree of detail. For example, it can be at a higher level, and have this data distributed top-down automatically. Information System The Information System lets interactive analysis of existing data from a profitability standpoint using the functions of the drill down reporting tool. Navigation through a multidimensional "data cube" using a number of different functions such as drill down or switching hierarchies can also be performed there. The system displays data in either value fields or accounts, depending on the currently active type of Profitability Analysis and the type to which the report structure is assigned. Each report structure is assigned to either costing-based or account-based CO-PA. The display parameters can be changed online directly from the displayed report. Report structures with predefined sort orders, number formats and so on can be stored, and executed online or in the background at any time. Both of these applications can be used --and consequently both methods--at the same time in your organization. Both of these types of CO-PA can be used simultaneously. Therefore, this accounting method displays profit and loss information in a manner optimized for conducting margin analyses, and as such it is optimal for the sales, marketing, and product management

areas. In cost-of-sales accounting, the cost of sales is set off against revenue using either direct costing or full absorption methods contribution margin accounting. Fixed costs can be allocated on a proportional basis or en bloc to any level s of a hierarchy. Standard costs can be used to value the cost of sales for the purpose of obtaining a preliminary profit analysis. Or the variances of production orders and cost centers can also be transferred to Profitability Analysis in order to reconcile CO-PA with Financial Accounting FI on the basis of actual costs. Costing-Based Profitability Analysis This type of Profitability Analysis is primarily designed to allow analysis of profit quickly for the purpose of sales management. Its main features are, firstly, the use of value fields to group cost and revenue elements, and, secondly, automatic calculation of anticipated or accrual data valuation. The advantage of this method is that data is always up-to-date and therefore provides an effective instrument for controlling sales. Account-Based Profitability Analysis This type of Profitability Analysis enables reconciliation of cost and financial accounting at any time using accounts. In contrast to costing-based Profitability Analysis, this type uses cost and revenue elements, which gives a unified structure for all of accounting. The system posts all revenues and costs to both Financial Accounting and Profitability Analysis at the same time and using the same valuation method. This means that the cost of sales is posted to Profitability Analysis at the point of goods issue. Account-Based Profit Center Accounting Using the Period Accounting Method With this method, the emphasis is on summarizing the activity and situational change over a period of time, for a given organizational unit. Therefore, this accounting method presents the revenues and primary expenses that have been incurred during a given period of time and the changes in stock value levels, work-in-process, and capitalized activities. As such, it is optimal for the production and profit center areas. In period accounting, the performance of a particular business unit profit center - that is, its revenues, changes in inventory and capitalized services - is set off against the total costs of the period. This gives a uniform structure of report data and allows reconciliation of the data of cost and financial accounting on the basis of cost elements. Data can also be revaluated periodically to adjust the initial, real-time valuation or add the actual costs of goods manufactured. Since reporting margins and other profitability figures along marketing lines as defined by these profitability segments is the primary purpose of CO-PA, its design has been optimized for producing profit and loss statements under the cost-of-sales accounting format and philosophy. Parallel Currencies in Profitability Management In costing-based CO-PA, all amounts are stored at minimum in an operating concern currency, which is specified in the operating concern attributes. It is also possible to configure the attributes to store values in the local currency as well; this has the effect of doubling the stored transaction data, though. Account-based CO-PA stores all transaction in three currencies, the transaction currency, the local currency, and the controlling area currency. This includes both units to be evaluated characteristics and the categories in which values are analyzed. Thus master data provides the fundamental data and content within the structures and is determined by characteristics and value fields. To create the structures, the following need be defined: Thus master data is closely linked to the structures in Profitability Analysis. Master data consists of the individual values that the characteristics and value fields can take. The combination of the latter specifies the valuation level. One or more controlling areas are assigned to an operating concern when organizational structures are defined. Often, corporations have only a single operating concern, which is recommended for the sake of simplicity and convenience if all controlling areas and company codes share the same fiscal calendar. In a first step, the characteristics have to be defined for the operating concerns. Characteristics are defined in the Customizing activity Maintain characteristics. For costing-based Profitability Analysis, value fields also need to be defined. This is done using the activity Maintain value fields. These characteristics and value fields can be used in several operating concerns. Their definition applies to all clients. After this, the structure of the operating concern has to be defined, by selecting the desired characteristics and adding them to the data structures of the operating concern, in the activity Maintain operating concern. If costing-based Profitability Analysis is active, the required value fields also need to be selected and added. The structure of an operating concern is valid in all clients. In the step "Maintain operating concern", the attributes of the operating concern fiscal year variant, currencies are also specified. By maintaining the attributes, an operating concern is made "known" in the current client. The attributes are client-specific. Company codes are assigned to controlling areas when organizational structures

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are defined. However, a controlling area can also incorporate several company codes to take cross-company cost allocations into account. The company code is an independent accounting unit within a client. The legal requirements of a balance sheet or profit and loss statement are fulfilled on the company code level. Plants are assigned to company codes when organizational structures are defined. The plant represents a production facility.

### 2: COPA -Controlling and profitability analysis - Contributor Corner [Read-only] - SCN Wiki

*SAP COPA (Full form is profitability analysis) is a financial reporting tool coming under CO module. This overview tutorial contains its tcodes, tables and PDF [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) types of COPA in SAP are Account based & Costing [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) Sample report, PDF training material and Distributed Profitability Analysis tutorial.*

### 3: Creating a Report Painter Report - SAP Documentation

*Profitability Analysis (COPA) SAP AG 2 April It provides you with a profitability report that is you can create a sales and profit plan. Whereas both.*

### 4: SAP copa document tcodes ( Transaction Codes )

*There are some different tools to create short cuts for the COPA (Ke30) reports, but how to assign t. code to each report is not available. In following steps which shows the how to create T. Code for COPA reports.*

### 5: Key Figure Scheme in COPA Reports | SAP Blogs

*SAP copa reports tcodes (Transaction Codes). Execute profitability report tcode - KE30, Line Item Display - Actual Data tcode - KE24, FI-SL [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) Ledg. [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) tcode - SLIS, Complete list of Tcodes for copa reports.*

### 6: Profitability Analysis General Overview - ERP Financials - SCN Wiki

*Page 6 2. Solution to the COPA report problems Create Automatic Proposal for Summarization Levels SAP Customizing Implementation Guide ã Controlling ã Profitability Analysis ã .*

### 7: SAP CO Profitability Analysis

*Hi All, We have requirement from business to add new Characteristics (From Customer Master) to the existing COPA which has been using for many years now.*

### 8: COPA KE30 report. - Add new characterstics - Config steps & impact

*Hello Experts, I would to know How to cross check the COPA reports whether they are correct or wrong. Your help is most appreciated. Regards, Ram.*

### 9: SAP copa reports tcodes ( Transaction Codes )

*24 Chapter 3 Creating Basic Reports with the SAP Query Tool This chapter describes how to create basic list SAP reports by using the SAP Query tool.*

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