

546668 - FAQ: Delivery split when creating deliveries

Version	2	Type	SAP Note
Language	English	Master Language	German
Priority	Recommendations / Additional Info	Category	FAQ
Release Status	Released for Customer	Released On	01.10.2002
Component	LE-SHP-DL (Delivery Processing)		

Please find the original document at [https://launchpad.support.sap.com/#/notes/ 546668](https://launchpad.support.sap.com/#/notes/546668)

Symptom

This note contains answers to frequently asked questions regarding topic delivery split for the creation of outbound deliveries with reference to sales orders:

Question catalog

1. Which header fields lead to a delivery split?
2. What is meant by delivery split according to warehouse number?
3. Why does a split occur due to deviating partners?
4. Which fields lead to the split for internal settlement?
5. Why do different transportation groups lead to the delivery split?
6. How can the split be affected via the copy control?
7. How can a delivery split per schedule line be explained for scheduling agreements?
8. Which options are there to find out the reason for a split?

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1. Question: Which fields lead to a delivery split?

Answer:

Basically, all fields which are copied to the header of the delivery (table LIKP) via the routines of the copy control lead to a delivery split. Furthermore, some fields are copied to the header by all means and are relevant for the split there.

Split fields that cannot be changed are:

VSTEL	Shipping point
KUNNR	Goods recipient
ROUTE	Route

The following split-relevant fields can be affected via the copy control, however, they should not be filled differently from the defaults since they are necessary for the control of the shipping process:

VKORG Sales organization

AUTLF Full delivery indicator
 VSBED Shipping condition
 FKARV Billing type (customer billing document)
 LIFSK Delivery block
 STAFO Update group for statistics
 STWAE Statistics currency
 KKBER Credit control area
 KNKLI Account number of the customer with the credit limit default
 GRUPP Customer credit group
 SBGRP Processor group for credit management
 CTLPC Credit management: Risk category
 CMWAE Currency key of the credit control area
 WAERK Currency of the sales document
 INCO1 Incoterms 1
 INCO2 Incoterms 2
 KZAZU Indicator order combination
 KDGRP Customer group
 PERFK Invoicing dates (calendar identification)

You must note that, as of Release 4.0, a split does not occur for some of the fields described here if the field is filled in the very document delivered, however, if it is initial in the other one. In this case, no delivery split occurs and the contents of the non-initial field are copied to the header of the delivery. For example, this concerns the route. The delivery date (LFDAT) is a common splitting criterion with outbound deliveries due for processing with regard to stock transfer orders. For this, you must take SAP Note 377501 into account.

1. Question: What is meant by delivery split according to the warehouse number?

Answer:

If the picking process or the putaway process require that only one warehouse number has been assigned to a delivery, you can achieve via the delivery split according to warehouse number that the deliveries are created for single warehouse. With a delivery for single warehouse, the storage locations of all delivery items must refer to the same warehouse number, or they may not belong to any warehouse number.

In Customizing (Logistics Execution -> Shipping -> Deliveries -> Delivery Split by Warehouse Number), you can set whether a delivery must be for single warehouse. The respective setting per delivery type and per warehouse number is the prerequisite for the automatic creation of deliveries for single warehouse. Both settings are necessary.

1. Question: Why does a split occur due to deviating partners?

Answer:

All partners which stand in the partner schema of the delivery and that are copied from the preceding document or that are determined from the customer master record of the goods recipient are a splitting criterion. The only mandatory partner of the outbound delivery is the goods recipient. If, for example, no statistical data is affected, you can delete the sold-to party from the partner schema for deliveries with order reference and it is then no splitting criterion anymore. The following may lead to a split in the delivery:

- Different partner numbers for the same partner function.

- Deviating addresses of the partners even if the partner number is the same. Here, only the address number is crucial for the split; the address list parts are not checked.
- The forwarding agent as an additional partner in one of the sales orders involved. In contrast, additional partners with other roles do not lead to the split in the standard. For this, you can find more information in SAP Note 448919.

1. Question: Which fields lead to the split with internal settlement?

Answer:

An outbound delivery is relevant for internal settlement under the following conditions:

- If the company code of the sales organization of the delivery deviates from the company code of the delivering plants of the delivery items and
- if in addition the billing type for internal settlement has been entered at the order type which is the basis of the delivery.

In this case, the organizational data determined from the plant master is copied for internal settlement to the header of the delivery and is then split-relevant:

FKAIV Billing type for internal settlement
 VKOIV Sales organization for internal settlement
 VTWIV Distribution channel for internal settlement
 SPAIV Division for internal settlement
 KUNIV Customer for internal settlement
 PIOIV Invoice date internal settlement (calendar identification)

A delivery split occurs if different organizational data has been assigned to the supplying plants relevant for the internal settlement or if the sales orders to be delivered have different billing types for the internal settlement. For this, you must refer to note 324976.

1. Question: Why do different transportation groups lead to the delivery split?

Answer:

As of Release 4.0, the transportation group is copied from the material master of the delivered items to the header of the delivery in the SAP standard system and therefore it acts as a splitting criterion. With the modification from note 90908 for orders or note 91108 for purchase orders, you can prevent the split; then, the transportation group is not copied to the header of the delivery. Here, you must bear in mind that the transportation group is important for the route determination.

1. How can the split be affected via the copy control?

Answer:

Via the copy control, the data is copied from the preceding document to the header of the delivery and therefore acts as splitting criterion. Two routines are relevant for the data transfer for outbound deliveries with order reference

in the standard:

- FORM routine DATEN_KOPIEREN_001 (include FV50C001) for the transfer of the data from header (CVBAK) and item (CVBAP) of the sales order.
- FORM routine DATEN_KOPIEREN_002 (include FV50C002) for the transfer of the data from the business data of the sales order.

With all other outbound delivery types as well as with inbound deliveries, the data transfer is carried out via FORM routine DATEN_KOPIEREN_301 (include FV50C301) or DATEN_KOPIEREN_201 (include FV50C201).

In the table with delivery header data LIKP, there is field ZUKRL which can be filled with any values via the copying control. The contents of this field act as splitting criteria for the delivery creation so that you can use it in order to force a delivery split according to your own specifications. Apart from that, the field does not have any business or technical importance and can be delivered via both of the routines mentioned above. You can find more detailed information in note 166397.

1. Question: Why does a split occur per schedule line for scheduling agreements?

Answer:

You can find a detailed explanation concerning the system behavior in note 137937. Here, the system also offers solution options in order to be able to prevent the delivery split by time/release date.

1. Which options are there to find out the reason for a split?

Answer:

A simple option to subsequently find out the reason for a split is that you have report ZLE_ANALYZE_DELIVERY_SPLIT from note 355404 run for the two generated deliveries. The report returns a list of the header data deviating from each other and therefore indicates to a certain extent which data could have led to a split.

Another option (as of Release 4.6) is the activation of the split analysis according to note 399912. This split analysis is written in the log of collective processing.

Other Terms

Reason and Prerequisites

Solution

Software Components

Software Component	Release
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SAP_APPL	31I - 31I
SAP_APPL	40B - 40B
SAP_APPL	45B - 45B
SAP_APPL	46B - 46B
SAP_APPL	46C - 46C
SAP_APPL	470 - 470
SAP_APPL	500 - 500
SAP_APPL	600 - 600
SAP_APPL	602 - 602
SAP_APPL	603 - 603
SAP_APPL	604 - 604

Other Components

Component	Description
LE-SHP-DL-LA	Inbound Delivery

This document refers to

SAP Note/KBA	Title
835219	FAQ: ATP composite note
651271	Undesired delivery split when creating via BAPI
399912	Split analysis activation during delivery creation
355404	Why was a delivery split during creation?
105003	Several deliveries for rush order

This document is referenced by

SAP Note/KBA	Title
1461604	Delivery Split Occurs
355404	Why was a delivery split during creation?
399912	Split analysis activation during delivery creation
651271	Undesired delivery split when creating via BAPI
105003	Several deliveries for rush order