Internal Order (Availability Control)

Purpose
This content was created to clarify the customizing of the availability control of internal orders.

Overview
The budget is the approved cost structure for an order and the availability control allows you to monitor and check costs against budget, it enables checks that trigger error or warning messages or mails to responsible persons in case that costs are exceeding the budget in a previously defined way.

Budget
To Create a budget for an order you must assign it a budget profile. Each Internal order has an order type, and in the order type (KOT2) you can find the budget profile of the order. You can also use transaction KOAB to assign the budget profile to the order type. The customizing of the budget profile is made in transaction OKOB.

Transaction KOT2
In OKOB you can specify the Activation type of the availability control:

0 = Cannot be activated
1 = Automatic activation during budget allocation
2 = Background activation when usage exceeded

You set “Overall” to AVC check against the overall values, otherwise will check against annual values.

If both overall and annual budget exist, the annual budget is the part of the overall budget that was assigned to particular years, the total of the annual budgets is less or equal to the overall budget.

The current budget of an order consists of:

- Original budget (KO22)
- Supplements (KO24)
- Returns (KO26)
- Carried forward budget (KOCO)

**Status**

The following status are updated in the internal order status and used in combination with budgets/availability control:

- BUDG: budgeted
- AVAC: availability control active
- ISBD: insufficient budget

**Budget Carryforward**
Transaction KOCO allows you to transfer unused funds to the next fiscal year. If the order has the status complete or flagged for deletion you are not allowed to execute this function. Commitments are not part of these funds, you need to use the function carry forward commitments in this case (KOCF).

**Availability Control**

The Availability control will check assigned values vs. current budget. Assigned values are Actuals + Commitments. When availability control is called, first the value of the transaction is added to the assigned value of the object which carries the budget. Then the object which carries the budget is checked.

If the new assigned value is lower than the value which can be assigned.

Availability control will trigger errors, warnings or mails to responsible persons according to the tolerance limit settings in customizing. The tolerance works per Controlling area and budget profile.

The Menu Path is SPRO -> IMG -> Controlling -> Internal Orders -> Budgeting and Availability Control -> Define Tolerance Limits for Availability Control.

### Change View "Order Availability Control: Tolerance Limits": Overview

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<th>Prof.</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Tr.Grp</th>
<th>Act.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>000001</td>
<td>General Budget Profile</td>
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Tolerance limits can be defined for all business transaction groups ++ or for each business transaction group

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<tr>
<th>Tr.Gr</th>
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<td>All activity groups</td>
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<td>Purchase requisition</td>
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<td>01</td>
<td>Purchase order</td>
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<td>02</td>
<td>Orders for project</td>
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<td>03</td>
<td>Goods issue</td>
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<td>04</td>
<td>Financial accounting document</td>
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<td>CO document</td>
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<td>06</td>
<td>Budgeting</td>
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<td>07</td>
<td>Funds reservation</td>
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<td>08</td>
<td>Fixed prices in project</td>
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<td>09</td>
<td>Payroll</td>
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In case the assigned values reaches the Usage rate will be the following:

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<tr>
<th>Act.</th>
<th>Short Descript.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Warning</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Warning with MAIL to person responsible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Error message</td>
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**Important Information**

- If action 2 (warning with mail) should take place and the system cannot find the budget manager because it is not well customized, action 3 (error) takes place. Check transaction OK14
• In lists/reports warning are always turned into errors. For example RKANBU01 never provides a warning when reassigning commitments, there is no interaction with the viewer.
• In batch-input warnings are not given at all. The document is posted without warning.
• Doing down payments availability control does not take place (this is correct since commitments are not reduced when down payments are posted).
• If you 'park documents' in FI the availability control is not called. The transaction 'post parked documents' is doing a batch-input. Therefore warning are not sent.
• In the process of creating a purchase order from a purchase requisition -> purchase order availability control is called only when the value of the purchase order is higher than the value of the purchase requisition.
• Due to technical reasons availability control is not possible when doing a goods receipt (Note 46209). Note 696362 provide a workaround.
• Credits from settlements on an order, network or WBS-element are considered only if the sender is settled to orders, networks or WBS-elements. Debits from settlements are always taken into account. It depends on the receiver, whether the receiver carries a budget itself.
• After changes to the budget profile, which affect availability control, you should always reconstruct availability control as the values are not updated automatically (KO31). Changes in the activation type of the budget profile only show an effect if afterwards the budget is either changed or checked or if you reconstruct availability control.

Related Content

Related Documents

Availability Control for Internal Orders
Active Availability Control for Internal Orders
Changing Order Budget Values
Budget Management for Internal Orders
Specifying Tolerance Limits
Assigned Values for Internal Orders

Related SAP Notes/KBA

SAP Note 166394: Tolerance limits of active availability control
SAP Note 628978: Business transaction groups of active availability control
SAP Note 46209: No availability control for goods receipts
SAP Note 696362: Exit: Availability control for valuated goods receipts
SAP Note 178837: Availability control: incorrect assigned value?