Distribution, Periodic Reposting and Assessment

DISTRIBUTION

- Distribution was created for transfer primary costs from a sender cost center to receiving controlling objects. During distribution, only cost centers or business process can be used as sender.
- A distribution receiver can be a cost center, WBS element, internal order, cost object, or a business process. You can restrict the number of receiver categories in customizing.
- Primary Postings (such as, energy costs) are collected on a cost center, and allocated at the end of the period by means of the user-defined key.
- You can only distribute primary costs. During this process, the original cost element remains the same.
- Line items are posted for the sender as well as for the receiver, enabling the allocation to be recorded exactly.
- You can reverse distributions as often as required.
- You use the Cycle-Segment method to define sender-receiver relationships.

PERIODIC REPOSTING

- Differences between periodic reposting and distribution are due to information content and performance.
- For periodic reposting, no separate credit record is written on the sender for the cost element in the summary report. Instead, the totals record for the cost element is reduced on the debit side, which means that the original debit amount can no longer be checked there ("unclean credit"). However, during distribution, the system writes a totals record for the credit ("clean credit"). The information on the receiver is the same for periodic reposting and distribution ("clean debit").
- Compared with periodic reposting, during distribution, the system also updates the partner in the totals record for the sender. This means that the partner can be displayed in the information system on the totals record level.
- As fewer totals records are written during periodic reposting, performance is better than during distribution.

ASSESSMENT

- Assessment was created to transfer primary and secondary costs from a sender cost center to receiving controlling objects. During assessment, cost center or business processes can be used as senders.
- The receivers for an assessment can be a cost center, WBS element, internal order, cost object, or a business process. You can restrict the number of receiver categories in customizing.
- Primary and secondary posting are allocated at the end of the period by the user-defined key.
- During assessment, the original cost elements are summarized into assessment cost elements (secondary cost element category = 42). As the system writes fewer total records, the assessment has a better performance than periodic reposting and distribution.
- The system does not display the original cost elements in the receivers. Therefore, assessment is useful if the cost drilldown for the receiver is not important.
- Similar to distribution, the partner is updated in the totals record during distribution.
- You can reverse assessments as often as required.
- You use the Cycle-Segment method to define sender-receiver relationships.