

USER GUIDE | CUSTOMER

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Product Assistance for SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture

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1 SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA

Product Information

Product	SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA
Release	1912
Based On	SAP S/4HANA
Product Assistance Published	December 2019

Use

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA is designed to help traders in the oil and gas industry to capture the details of physical and strategy trade deals in an intuitive and efficient way. Refineries generally operate an integrated network of midstream and downstream oil and gas operations with the objective of refining crude oil and other feedstocks into transportation fuels. To support this business, traders negotiate the purchase of crude oil and feedstocks to supply the refineries demands and also negotiate sales contracts for refined fuels such as gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel. Traders can also sell crude oil and feedstocks to other oil trading companies when there is an oversupply at the refineries, and can procure refined fuels when the refineries are not able to meet demand. Therefore, traders need to capture sales deals, purchase deals, and even deals that include both purchase and sales agreements.

The option for deal capture has the following main features:

- Intuitive and easy-to-use user interface for capturing and managing deals
- Automatic generation of SAP contract-related documents
- Integration with related business processes including credit, compliance, scheduling, and risk
- Real-time exchange of information between traders, trade managers, contract analysts, and compliance analysts
- Ability to capture renewable fuel data to support legal reporting
- Ability to capture optionalities within deals
- Integration with standard and commodity pricing functionality to support fixed, indexed, and exchange of futures for physicals (EFP) pricing, as well as secondary costs and fixed differentials
- Support for compliance processes including audit logs and restricted voiding of deals
- Automatic change notifications to relevant users
- Ability to save deals as drafts and templates
- Ability to copy existing deals, drafts, and templates

Related Information

[Overview of the Deal Capture Process \[page 7\]](#)

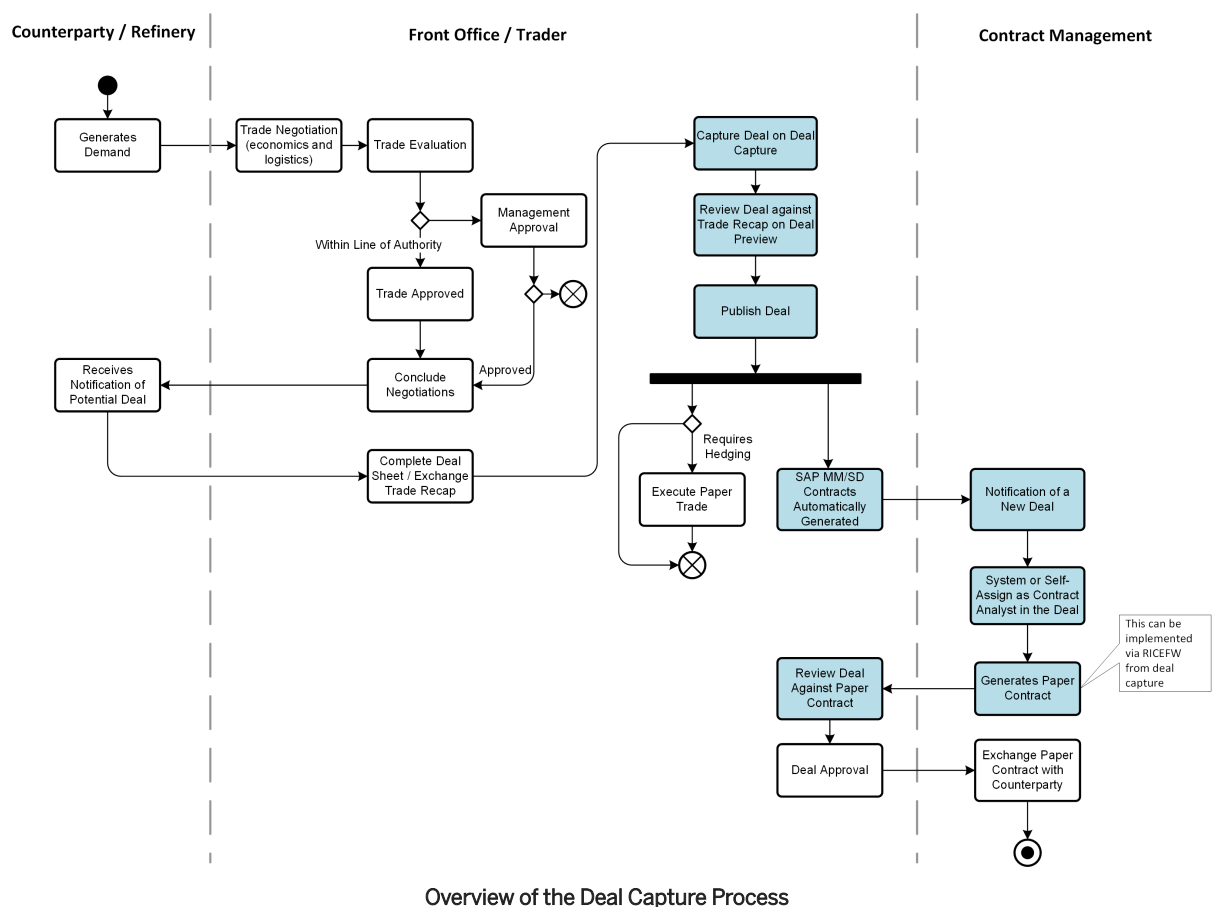
[Basic Concepts \[page 9\]](#)

[Creation of New Deals and Templates \[page 31\]](#)

2 Overview of the Deal Capture Process

In the deal capture process, you enter the details of a new deal into the application, preview the deal, and then publish it. When you publish the deal, the system generates the contract documents and sends notifications to other relevant users.

The following figure provides an overview of the complete business process for negotiating, capturing, and managing deals, including the steps that are carried out manually outside of the option for deal capture. The steps that are performed in the option for deal capture are highlighted in blue.



In summary, the tasks that are carried out in the option for deal capture are as follows:

1. You enter all of the negotiated aspects of the deal using the *Create Deals* app.
2. You preview the deal and review the details of the deal.
3. You publish the deal, which triggers the following processes:
 - The app generates the corresponding Materials Management (MM) and Sales and Distribution (SD) contracts for the entered deal.

When the contract is generated, the deal becomes visible to the logistics process. In addition, risk exposures are generated for the contract, which makes the deal data available to the risk process.

 - The app sends notifications to inform the relevant users that a new deal has been created.

4. A contract analyst is assigned to the deal.
Usually, contract analysts assign themselves to deals. Alternatively, the system can be configured to automatically assign contract analysts to deals. The trader can see who has been assigned to the deal, but cannot change the assignment.
5. You print the paper contract for the deal.
6. You review the generated paper contract against the negotiated deal.

Related Information

[Basic Concepts \[page 9\]](#)

[Creation of New Deals and Templates \[page 31\]](#)

[Contract Generation \[page 35\]](#)

3 Basic Concepts

Make sure that you understand the following basic concepts before getting started with SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA:

Description	Related Information
<p><i>Product Type</i> is an important field that controls the type of deal that you are creating. It determines which options are available in related fields such as <i>Deal Type</i>, <i>Transaction Type</i>, <i>Product</i>, and unit of measurement. It also controls the availability of certain features for the deal.</p>	<p>Product Types [page 9]</p>
<p>The <i>Transaction Type</i> field indicates whether the deal is a purchase or a sale (or both), and influences the type of details that you can create in the deal.</p>	<p>Transaction Types [page 10]</p>
<p>The <i>Deal Type</i> field indicates whether the deal is an ever-green deal or a fixed term deal.</p>	<p>Deal Types [page 11]</p>
<p>The system only displays the Renewable Identification Numbers (<i>RINs</i>) section if your deal contains renewable fuels that are relevant to the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program. Once a RIN is assigned to a fuel, it becomes a renewable fuel credit and must be tracked as the fuel is sold down the supply chain.</p>	<p>Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) [page 13]</p>
<p>Under the low-carbon fuel standard (LCFS) program, fuels are assigned carbon intensity (CI) credits. If your deal contains a renewable fuel that originates from or is destined for a region that participates in the LCFS program, you can capture the CI details for the deal in the <i>LCFS</i> section.</p>	<p>Low-Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) [page 14]</p>
<p>You can use multiple methods of pricing to build the main price of your oil commodity. You can also add associated costs (such as fixed differentials) to the price of the commodity.</p>	<p>Pricing of Oil Commodities [page 16]</p>

3.1 Product Types

Product Type is an important field that controls the selection options and features available in the deal.

You select the *Product Type* in the deal header, and it determines the options that you can select in the following related fields:

- Deal Type
- Transaction Type
- Product
- Unit of Measurement

The *Product Type* also determines the availability of the following features:

- Loading or Discharge
If the loading or discharge feature is enabled for the selected *Product Type*, you can enter both loading and discharge dates for certain modes of transport (MOTs) when entering the delivery details for a deal. This applies regardless of which Incoterms are selected for the deal.
- Multiple Ship To
If the multiple ship to feature is enabled for the selected *Product Type*, the *Multiple Ship To* section is displayed in the deal details for sales deals, and you can enter one or more business partners to ship to.
- Billing Frequency for Sales
If the billing frequency feature is enabled for the selected *Product Type*, you can enter a billing frequency in the *Accounting* section for sales deals.

The list of available product types is limited based on your authorization, so that you only see product types that are relevant to you. For example, crude traders only see crude product types listed.

The product types are defined and configured in Customizing for *Logistics – General* under ► *Commodity Management* ► *Deal Capture* ► *Deal Header* ► *Define Product Types* ». For example, typical product types can include:

- International Crude
- Natural Gas
- Renewables
- Environmental Credits

Related Information

[Basic Concepts \[page 9\]](#)

[Creation of New Deals and Templates \[page 31\]](#)

3.2 Transaction Types

The transaction type of a deal indicates whether the deal is a purchase or a sale (or both). It can also indicate whether the deal is a strategic scenario that does not involve the physical movement of goods and therefore does not generate purchasing or sales contracts.

A deal consists of a header and one or more details. You select the transaction type in the deal header, and then it influences the type of details that you can create in the deal. For example, if you select *Sale* as the transaction type in the header, then the transaction type of each detail is automatically set to *Sale*. However, if you select *Buy/Sell* as the transaction type in the header, then you can select either *Purchase* or *Sale* as the transaction type of a detail.

i Note

If you select *Intercompany* as the transaction type in the header, then the *Transaction Type* field is not displayed in the deal details. Intercompany transactions are a special type of deal, and are handled differently.

The following table summarizes the possible options:

Selected Header Level Transaction Type	Options for Detail Level Transaction Type
Buy/Sell	You can choose either <i>Sale</i> or <i>Purchase</i> .
Intercompany	Not applicable (The <i>Transaction Type</i> field is not displayed in details.)
Sale	Automatically set to <i>Sale</i> .
Purchase	Automatically set to <i>Purchase</i> .
Inter-Strategy	Automatically set to <i>Transfer</i> .
Intra-Strategy	You can choose either <i>Add to Strategy</i> or <i>Remove from Strategy</i> .

You can rename the Header Transaction Type names to match business names in your own company. By making the relevant settings in Customizing for *Logistics - General* under ► *Commodity Management* ► *Deal Capture* ► *Deal Header* ► *Define Extended Description for Header Transaction Types* ►

Related Information

[Basic Concepts \[page 9\]](#)

[Content of a Trade Deal \[page 27\]](#)

[Creation of New Deals and Templates \[page 31\]](#)

3.3 Deal Types

The deal type indicates whether the deal is an evergreen deal or a fixed term deal (a non-evergreen deal).

You select the deal type in the deal header. The possible deal types are user-defined and can be specified in Customizing for *Logistics – General* under ► *Commodity Management* ► *Deal Capture* ► *Deal Header* ► *Define Deal Types* ►.

Evergreen Deals

An evergreen deal is a type of deal that is automatically extended after a defined period of time, unless one of the deal parties decides to cancel it. There is a cancellation period, which is the minimum notice that must be given before the renewal expiration date. If one of the deal parties decides not to renew the deal, then the deal ends at the current expiration date.

If you select *Evergreen* as the deal type, then you are required to enter some additional information for the deal, as follows:

Field	Description
Initial Term	Enter the date range that defines the initial term of the deal.
Renewal Period	Select the length of time for which the deal is to be automatically extended. Renewal periods are defined in Customizing for <i>Logistics – General</i> under Commodity Management > Deal Capture > Evergreen > Define Renewal Periods .
Cancellation Period	Select the minimum notice that must be given by a party when canceling the deal. Cancellation periods are defined in Customizing for <i>Logistics – General</i> under Commodity Management > Deal Capture > Evergreen > Define Cancellation Periods .

Example

You could create a purchasing evergreen deal for crude oil, which is automatically extended for the next six months, and has a cancellation period of 15 days.

Related Information

[Basic Concepts \[page 9\]](#)

[Content of a Trade Deal \[page 27\]](#)

[Creation of New Deals and Templates \[page 31\]](#)

3.4 Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs)

Renewable identification numbers (RINs) are unique serial numbers that are used by the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program in the United States to keep track of renewable fuels.

Once a RIN is assigned to a fuel, it becomes a renewable fuel credit and must be tracked as the fuel is sold down the supply chain. If your deal contains renewable fuels that are relevant to the RFS program, the system displays a RINs section in which you can enter the RINs details for the deal. You can use the RINs section to enter information such as the following:

RINs Information	Description
RIN code and credits details	<p>You can enter details such as the D-code, multiplier, and vintage year.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p>i Note</p> <p>The calculation of RINs credits is controlled through a Business Add-In (BAI) implementation (/DMBE/BADI_RINS_INTEGRATION).</p> </div>
Attached or unattached RINs	<p>You can indicate whether the RIN is attached to the fuel or is separate from the fuel.</p>
Pricing	<p>If RINs pricing is relevant, you can optionally add pricing details to your RIN credit. You can add a fixed or an index-based price. You can indicate whether the RIN is attached to the fuel or is separate from the fuel.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p>i Note</p> <p>A BAI implementation (/DMBE/BADI_RINS_INTEGRATION) is used to control the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether RINs pricing is relevant and thus whether the RINs pricing-related fields are displayed • Whether the RINs pricing details are recorded in the subsequent sales and purchase documents that are generated from the deal </div>
RINs generator	<p>You can select which RINs generators you want to use to generate the RIN for the deal. You can enter as many generators as needed. The list of approved RINs generators is defined in Customizing for <i>Logistics - General</i> under</p> <p> Commodity Management > Deal Capture > Renewables Integration > Define RIN Generators </p>

RINs Section Visibility

As RINs information is only needed in certain scenarios, the system only displays the RINs section if your deal contains renewable fuels that are relevant to the RFS program. The system determines whether the deal is RINs-relevant based on the settings in a BAdI (/DMBE/BADI_RINS_INTEGRATION). For example, the BAdI could be configured to display the RINs section if the deal contains the combination of a renewable product type, an internal company that is set up for renewable transactions, and a renewable product.

Inclusion of RINs in Subsequent Sales and Purchase Contracts

A BAdI implementation (/DMBE/BADI_RINS_INTEGRATION) determines whether the RINs information is included in the subsequent sales or purchasing document that is generated from the deal. For example, the BAdI could be implemented to determine the plant for the RINs information using the D-code, vintage year, and material as inputs and create a new line item in the purchase or sales document using the determined plant.

RINs Pricing Visibility

A BAdI implementation (/DMBE/BADI_RINS_INTEGRATION) determines whether RINs pricing information is relevant for the particular RINS scenario. If RINs pricing is relevant, then the *RINs Pricing* checkbox is displayed. Optionally, you can select this checkbox to display the RINs pricing fields and enter the pricing details.

Related Information

[Contract Generation \[page 35\]](#)

[Pricing of Oil Commodities \[page 16\]](#)

[Basic Concepts \[page 9\]](#)

3.5 Low-Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS)

The low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) is a program that is designed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in transportation fuels (including associated emissions from production, distribution, and usage). Under the program, fuels are assigned carbon intensity (CI) credits, which are determined by calculating the total greenhouse gas emissions that are generated by a fuel throughout its entire life cycle (or pathway).

If your deal contains renewable fuels that are relevant to the LCFS program, the system displays an LCFS section in which you can enter the CI details for the deal. You can use the LCFS section to enter information such as the following:

i Note

Different fields are displayed in the LCFS section, depending on whether you are creating a purchase or sales deal.

Transaction Type	LCFS Information	Description
Sales or purchase	LCFS obligation	You can indicate whether you are retaining or handing over your LCFS obligation (that is, if you will remain responsible for the CI credits).
Sales	Fuel pathway and CI number	You can enter the fuel pathway and the CI number.
Purchase	CI value type	You can indicate whether the CI value should be an exact value, a range of values, or an average value.
Purchase	Price	If LCFS pricing is relevant, you can enter pricing information for the CI credits. You can specify the CI quantity and periodicity, and add a fixed or index-based price for the credits.

i Note

A Business Add-In (BAI) (`/DMBE/BADI_LCFS_INTEGRATION`) is used to control the following features:

- Whether the LCFS pricing fields are displayed
- Whether the LCFS pricing details are recorded in the subsequent purchase document that is generated from the deal

LCFS Section Visibility

As LCFS information is only needed in certain scenarios, the system only displays the LCFS section if your deal contains renewable fuels that are relevant to the LCFS program. The system determines whether the deal is LCFS-relevant based on the settings in a BAI (`/DMBE/BADI_LCFS_INTEGRATION`). For example, the BAI could be configured to display the LCFS section if the deal contains a combination of a renewable product type, a renewable product, and an origin or destination that has a plant which is based in a region that is part of the LCFS program.

Inclusion of LCFS in Subsequent Sales and Purchase Contracts

A BAdI implementation (/DMBE/BADI_LCFS_INTEGRATION) determines whether the LCFS information is included in the subsequent purchase documents that are generated from the deal.

LCFS Pricing Visibility

A BAdI implementation (/DMBE/BADI_LCFS_INTEGRATION) determines whether LCFS pricing information is relevant for the particular LCFS scenario and controls whether the LCFS pricing fields are displayed.

Related Information

[Basic Concepts \[page 9\]](#)

[Pricing of Oil Commodities \[page 16\]](#)

[Contract Generation \[page 35\]](#)

3.6 Pricing of Oil Commodities

In the option for deal capture, you can use multiple methods of pricing to build the main price of your oil commodity. You can also add associated costs (such as fixed differentials), surcharges, and discounts to the price of the commodity.

You use primary pricing to build the main price of the oil commodity, which allows you to create complex pricing formulas and define the terms and conditions for your deal. You use secondary pricing to optionally add any associated costs.

Primary Pricing

The primary price is the main price of the commodity (for example, a commodity price derived from a futures exchange).

You can build the primary price using the following methods:

- Index
- Fixed
- Exchange of futures for physicals (EFP)

The primary price is added to the detail section of the deal. Each detail section contains one primary price. If you want to add additional primary prices (for example, if you want to include a second pricing method), you can add another detail section to the deal.

In the subsequent sales and purchase documents that are generated from the deal, primary prices are stored as document conditions.

Secondary Pricing

The secondary price is an optional price for the recording any associated costs (for example, freight, transportation, and taxes), surcharges, discounts, and price differentials between locations.

You can add the following secondary pricing condition types:

- Index
- Fixed
- Flat
- Percentage
- Scaled
- Configurable parameters and formulas (CPF)

Optionally, you can assign a counterparty to a secondary price. The list of counterparties is filtered based on the selected condition type. For example, if the selected condition type represents a broker fee, then the list of counterparties only includes brokers. Counterparty roles are assigned to secondary pricing condition types in Customizing for *Logistics - General* under [Commodity Management](#) > [Deal Capture](#) > [Pricing](#) > [Define Secondary Price Condition Type and Counterparty Relationship](#).

In the subsequent sales and purchase documents that are generated from the deal, secondary prices are stored as condition records and only appear if the pricing date is within the condition validity dates.

Secondary pricing can be:

- Contractual
These secondary costs are not statistical and are included in the published deal and in the generated contract.
- Non-contractual
These secondary costs can be used for statistical purposes and are not meant to be charged to customer (for example, estimated costs). They are not included in the published deal or in the generated contract.

Related Information

[Primary Types of Oil Commodity Pricing \[page 18\]](#)

[Secondary Types of Oil Commodity Pricing \[page 23\]](#)

3.6.1 Primary Types of Oil Commodity Pricing

You can choose from multiple pricing methods to capture the primary price for your deal.

The table below lists the different types of pricing methods that you can use to build the primary price of the oil commodity:

Pricing Method	Description
Fixed	You use the fixed pricing method if you want to set a fixed price for a fixed amount of product. You can define the price precision, the amount, the currency, and the unit of measure (UOM).
Index	You use the index pricing method if you want to build a price that is linked to an exchange market. This pricing method uses the commodity pricing engine (CPE) to evaluate the price.
Exchange of futures for physicals (EFP)	You use the EFP pricing method if you want to create a deal that trades a future contract for goods. An EFP pricing method can have a fixed, floating, or deemed date pricing category.

Related Information

[Fixed Pricing \[page 18\]](#)

[Index Pricing \[page 19\]](#)

[Exchange of Futures for Physicals \(EFP\) \[page 21\]](#)

[Pricing of Oil Commodities \[page 16\]](#)

3.6.1.1 Fixed Pricing

Fixed pricing is a means of creating an oil commodity price that has a fixed price for a fixed amount of product. You can specify a fixed amount (and a currency), a fixed unit of measure (UOM), and a price precision.

In the subsequent sales and purchase documents that are generated from the deal, a single document condition is created for a fixed price in a deal.

Related Information

[Pricing of Oil Commodities \[page 16\]](#)

3.6.1.2 Index Pricing

Index pricing is a means of creating an oil commodity price that is linked to an exchange market. You build the price by adding one or more terms, which contain the pricing rules and conditions such as fixed values and surcharges.

When you select **Index** as the pricing method, you can select a predefined formula, which then automatically completes the details of the pricing terms based on the preconfigured settings in the formula.

The index pricing method is integrated with the commodity pricing engine (CPE). The CPE is a tool that retrieves pricing formulas from business documents, and evaluates the prices of commodities using market data based on a derivative contract specification (DCS). A DCS represents a contract specification at a specific stock exchange. The field values for the index pricing method are derived from the CPE and are configured using Customizing.

When the subsequent sales and purchase documents are generated from the deal, the system creates a document condition with one or more terms for an index price in a deal.

For more information about the standard CPE tool for sales and purchases contracts, see product assistance for your version of SAP S/4HANA at https://help.sap.com/s4hana_op and open the following documentation:

- Open the product assistance and choose ► [Enterprise Business Applications](#) ► [Cross-Line-of-Business](#) ► [Commodity Management](#) ► [Commodity Procurement](#) ► [Commodity Pricing](#) ► [Commodity Pricing Engine \(CPE\) System](#) ►.
- Open the product assistance and choose ► [Enterprise Business Applications](#) ► [Cross-Line-of-Business](#) ► [Commodity Management](#) ► [Commodity Sales](#) ► [Commodity Pricing](#) ► [Commodity Pricing Engine \(CPE\) System](#) ►.

Related Information

[Provisional Pricing \[page 19\]](#)

[Primary Types of Oil Commodity Pricing \[page 18\]](#)

[Pricing of Oil Commodities \[page 16\]](#)

[Floor and Ceiling \[page 20\]](#)

3.6.1.2.1 Provisional Pricing

Provisional pricing terms can be added to an index price if you do not know all the final price conditions for the deal.

For example, if you do not know the final price for a quote, you can add a provisional term to your index price so that you can charge a given amount, and when you have the final price you can settle the difference.

In the subsequent sales and purchase documents that are generated from the deal, the provisional term is added as a term to the condition and the term status is set to *Provisional*.

A reference field, which specifies the name of the provisional term, is added to any term that includes a provisional price. If your index price contains more than one provisional term, you can use the reference field to choose which of the provisional terms that you want to link to a particular term.

Related Information

[Index Pricing \[page 19\]](#)

[Pricing of Oil Commodities \[page 16\]](#)

3.6.1.2.2 Floor and Ceiling

Floor and Ceiling are types of combination routines that can be used in deals created with Index pricing.

The two combination routines that are floor and ceiling enabled in deal capture are:

- Floor/Ceiling - Sum of Terms (1000001)
- Floor/Ceiling - Average of Terms (1000002)

The final price amount is calculated based on the added pricing terms. These terms could be Index prices or Fixed prices. The term group can be defined as Base, Floor, or Ceiling.

When you use any of these combination routines, in addition to a Base term, it is required to have at least one Floor or Ceiling term.

Calculation Methods

- Calculate amount of term group Base, based on sum or average
- Calculate amount of term group Floor, if applicable, based on sum or average
- Calculate amount of term group Ceiling, if applicable, based on sum or average

Final Price

- If the base group is higher than the defined Ceiling price, then take the Ceiling price. If a Ceiling group does not exist, go to the next criterion.
- If the base group is lower than the defined Floor price, then take the Floor price. If a Floor group does not exist, go to the next criterion.
- Take Base group price.

Related Information

[Index Pricing \[page 19\]](#)

[Fixed Pricing \[page 18\]](#)

3.6.1.3 Exchange of Futures for Physicals (EFP)

Exchange of futures for physicals (EFP) is a means of creating an oil commodity price that is based on the exchange of a futures contract with a contract for physical goods.

An EFP price is composed of one term, a set maturity date, and a pricing category. Depending on the selected pricing category, the contract that is generated from the deal is based on an index pricing method or on a fixed pricing method.

When building an EFP price, you can also include the following reference information:

- Floor broker
This is the broker in the market who exchanges the papers with the counterparty.
- Mercantile instrument type
This refers to the to the index that is used for the deal. This information provides a useful reference for the floor broker.
- Contract month
This is the maturity date of the deal. This information provides a useful reference for the floor broker.

Note that the floor broker and mercantile instrument type information is included in the paper contract but not in the subsequent sales and purchase documents that are generated from the deal.

Related Information

[Pricing Categories for Exchange of Futures for Physicals \[page 22\]](#)

[Primary Types of Oil Commodity Pricing \[page 18\]](#)

[Pricing of Oil Commodities \[page 16\]](#)

3.6.1.3.1 Pricing Categories for Exchange of Futures for Physicals

The exchange of futures for physicals (EFP) pricing method is based on the exchange of futures contracts with physical goods. The EFP pricing method contains one term and is based on one of the following pricing categories: fixed, floating, or deemed date.

The following table lists and explains the EFP pricing categories:

EFP Pricing Category	Description	Creation in Subsequent Sales and Purchasing Contracts
Fixed	<p>You use the fixed category to set a fixed price for a fixed amount of product. You create an EFP fixed pricing category in the same way as you create the fixed primary pricing method by adding a price precision, fixed price amount, currency, and unit of measure (UoM).</p>	<p>In the subsequent sales and purchase documents that are generated from the deal, the EFP fixed pricing category is created in the same way as a fixed pricing method.</p>
Deemed date	<p>You use the deemed date pricing category to build an EFP price that is based on a specific date.</p> <p>The EFP deemed date pricing category is similar to an index pricing method that is based on deemed dates. The following are the differences between the two methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deemed date pricing category only has one term. • The base date must be included in a deemed date pricing category. • The percentage is always 100 in a deemed date pricing category. 	<p>In the subsequent sales and purchase documents that are generated from the deal, the EFP deemed dates pricing category is created in the same way as an index pricing method (that is, the price is evaluated by the commodity pricing engine (CPE)).</p>

EFP Pricing Category	Description	Creation in Subsequent Sales and Purchasing Contracts
Floating	<p>You use the floating pricing category to build an EFP price that is based on a pricing event (for example, a bill of lading).</p> <p>The floating pricing category is similar to an index pricing method that uses a pricing event. The following are the differences between the two methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The floating pricing category only has one term. • The base date must be included in a floating price category. • The percentage is always 100 in a floating pricing category. • A three-day wrap cannot be created for a floating pricing category. 	<p>In the subsequent sales and purchase documents that are generated from the deal, the floating pricing category is created in the same way as an index pricing method (that is, the price is evaluated by the CPE).</p>

Related Information

[Exchange of Futures for Physicals \(EFP\) \[page 21\]](#)

[Index Pricing \[page 19\]](#)

3.6.2 Secondary Types of Oil Commodity Pricing

You can use multiple types of pricing conditions to capture the secondary costs for your deal.

The table below lists the different types of pricing conditions that you can use to record any secondary costs associated with the oil commodity price:

Pricing Condition	Description
Fixed	<p>You use the fixed pricing condition if you want to set a fixed price for a fixed amount of product.</p> <p>You create a fixed secondary price in the same way as a fixed primary price.</p>

Pricing Condition	Description
Index	<p>You use the index pricing condition if you want to build a price for your cost that is linked to an exchange market.</p> <p>You create an index secondary price in the same way as an index primary price.</p>
Flat	<p>You use the flat pricing condition if you want to set a fixed price for your cost.</p> <p>Flat pricing is similar to fixed pricing except that you do not include a measurement.</p>
Scaled	<p>You use the scaled pricing condition if you want to create different price ranges to price the commodity. You can add an unlimited amount of scales. In the subsequent sales and purchase documents that are generated from the deal, scales are saved in the condition record for the line item.</p>
Configurable parameters and formulas (CPF)	<p>You use the CPF pricing condition if you want to use a predefined formula with configurable parameters to define the costs. The CPF infrastructure is especially designed for complex rules with several parameters that you enter manually (for example, a base amount and base penalty).</p> <p>You can specify which CPF you want to use, and you can configure the parameters for that formula.</p>

Related Information

[Pricing of Oil Commodities \[page 16\]](#)

3.6.3 Inter-Detail Optionalities

Traders can create additional details with shared quantities but different prices and locations, allowing schedulers to pick any of those locations during scheduling.

These details create multiple optional lines on SD/MM contracts that don't generate additional exposures in the RDP. Risk exposures are created only for the main line item.

Related Information

[Pricing of Oil Commodities \[page 16\]](#)

3.7 Obligation Control

Obligation Control allows traders to control the way in which volumes are distributed over the quantity schedule, allowing them to decide how they want to plan logistic execution and risk exposure.

By selecting "Per Contract" as the periodicity for a deal, you are then able to select a distribution method in the following field. By default, the available distribution methods include front-load, equal-load, and back-load, but you may configure other methods as well by implementing the Quantity Schedule Distribution BAdI.

When creating the contract, the system will use the selected distribution method to determine how the open quantities will be distributed on the quantity schedule. The equal-load method distributes quantities equally among all lines on the quantity schedule. In contrast, the back-load method allocates the total quantity to the last line, while the front-load method allocates the total quantity to the first line.

Related Information

[Creating Deals from Templates \[page 32\]](#)

[Obligation Control API \[page 25\]](#)

3.7.1 Obligation Control API

Function module /DMBE/FM_QS_UPDATE can be used to make changes to the Quantity Schedule items of a contract item.

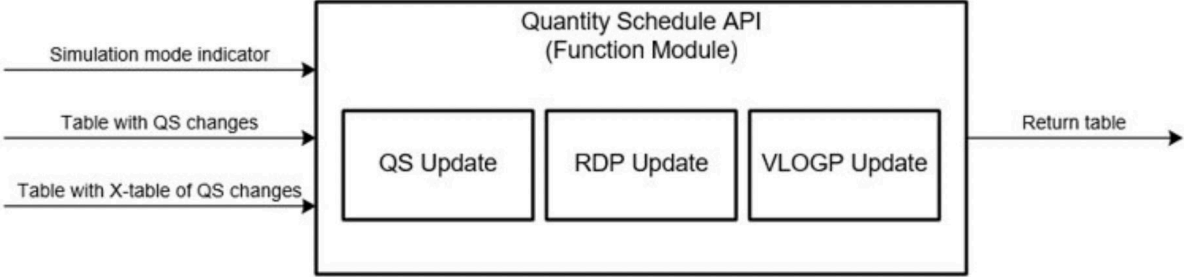
When the quantity schedule gets updated, corresponding updates are also made to RDP and VLOGP, as they are relevant for Risk reporting. The quantity schedule can be updated, deleted, or inserted using the respective operation type.

A UI5 app can be created to consume this function module and enable end users, like schedulers, to edit quantity schedule items.

Parameters

- I_TEST_RUN can be set as 'X' if only a simulation is needed, in which case validations will be performed but no update will be performed.
- T_QS_UPDATE should contain the contract, item, and QS item details, along with the changes to quantity, date, and so on.
- T_QS_UPDATEX should contain the contract, item, and QS item details, along with 'X' for the corresponding field that need to be updated. This is needed in case of update to the existing quantity schedule.
- T_RETURN will contain any error messages that occur during validation process.

Process



3.8 Pipeline Cycles

By selecting "per cycle" for the periodicity of a deal, traders can determine on which cycles they intend to move the quantities.

Once "per cycle" is selected for the periodicity, the mode of transport (MOT) is automatically set to "pipeline." You can then specify a *Pipeline Name* and select a *From Cycle* and a *To Cycle*.

The possible cycle names can be maintained in Customizing.

Once the deal is published, pipeline and cycle information will be included in the contract.

4 Content of a Trade Deal

In SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA, the information in a trade deal is structured into a header and one or more details.

Deal Header

The deal header contains information that applies to the entire deal such as the *Trade Date*, the *Counterparty*, and the *Trader*.

Product Type is an important field in the deal header, because it defines the type of deal you are creating and influences the options that you can select. For example, it limits the options available for the following fields:

- *Product*
- *Deal Type*
- *Transaction Type*
- *Unit of Measurement*

In addition, the *Product Type* determines whether certain features are available in the deal. The options available in the *Product Type* field and the *Internal Company* field are filtered based on your authorization, so that you only see product types and internal companies that are relevant to you.

You also select the *Accounting Type* and the Financial Accounting Standard code (*FAS Code*) in the deal header, and the values are automatically copied to each detail. Only authorized users can change the *Accounting Type* and the *FAS Code* in the header and in the detail level. A Business Add-In (BAI) is available for customers to override this functionality and implement their own business rules (/DMBE/BADI_BLOCKED_FIELDS).

Deal Detail

- *Measurement*

The *Measurement* fields relate to the product and the quantity of the product to be delivered. You can also define the tolerance for the quantity delivered and the periodicity of the deliveries.

You can define the tolerance in the following ways:

- *Percentage*: Choose this option if you want to enter the tolerance as a percentage above and a percentage below the specified quantity.
- *Min/Max*: Choose this option if you want to enter a maximum quantity and a minimum quantity.
- *Unlimited*: Choose this option if the tolerance is unlimited.
- *Absolute*: Choose this option if you wish to enter an exact quantity as the tolerance. With absolute tolerance, you can simply enter a quantity for the tolerance under and over delivery. In the backend, this value is converted to a percentage.

The *Periodicity* defines the period for which the quantity applies. For example, you could specify that the quantity applies per calendar week, per calendar month, or for the term of the contract. You can select a method of measurement, such as bill of lading or meter ticket, and you can define who is responsible for

the *Inspection Charges*. You can enter details of the *Quality Specifications* in a free text field, and you can upload an attachment that contains the quality specification information.

i Note

By default, the upload of files is blocked until you unblock it or configure your own anti-malware. For more information, see the Administration Guide for SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA.

- **Delivery**
The *Delivery* fields include the *Incoterms*, the mode of transport (*MOT*), the *Origin*, and the *Destination*. Depending on the selected *Incoterms*, the system determines whether the *Origin*, the *Destination*, or both fields are mandatory. In addition, the system uses the selected *Incoterms* and *MOT* to determine which Trader's and Scheduler's workbench (TSW) location types are available for selection in the *Origin* and *Destination* fields. For example, if you are doing an ex works (EXW) marine deal, your origins can be overseas locations, and if you are doing a free on board (FOB) rail deal, your origins will probably be within the continent.
- **Optionalities**
Under *Optionalities*, you can define alternatives for the *Mode of Transport*, *Product*, *Origin*, and *Destination*. These optionalities share the same pricing as the main options.
- **Accounting**
Under *Accounting*, you can define the *Credit Option*, the *Final Payment Term*, and the *Provisional Payment Term*. You can also define the billing frequency if this feature is enabled for the selected product type. Optionally, a default credit option can be configured for each counterparty in Customizing for *Logistics - General* under ► *Commodity Management* ► *Deal Capture* ► *Deal Details* ► *Define Default Credit Option for Counterparty* ▾. In addition, an application-level default credit option can be configured in Customizing for *Logistics - General* under ► *Commodity Management* ► *Deal Capture* ► *Technical Settings* ► *Define Configuration Parameters* ▾. When you create a new deal and enter the counterparty, the app automatically enters the default credit option for the counterparty if one has been defined. If there is no default for the selected counterparty, then the app uses the application-level default if one has been defined.

i Note

The *Accounting Type* and the *FAS Code* are copied from the header level and are usually the same in the header and all details. Only authorized users can change the *Accounting Type* and the *FAS Code* in the header and the detail level.

- **Pricing**
You use the *Pricing* fields to define the pricing structure for the deal. Firstly, you choose one of the following pricing methods:
 - Fixed
 - Index
 - Exchange of Futures for Physicals (EFP)The application automatically displays the appropriate fields for the selected pricing method.
- **Contractual Terms**
Optionally, you can add one or more contractual terms to the deal. These contractual terms are predefined as master data and can be printed on the paper contract depending on your business rules.

i Note

The printing of the paper contract is managed through a BAdI implementation (`/DEAL/BADI_PRINTABLE_CONTRACT`), which allows customers to apply their own business rules in regard to the content and format of the printed contract.

- **Pipeline Cycles**
If you select "per cycle" for the periodicity, you can both define "per cycle" quantities and select to which cycles you intend to move the defined quantities.
- **Obligation Control**
If you select "per contract" for the periodicity, you can control the way in which volumes are distributed over the quantity schedule, allowing you to decide how to realize your risk exposure.
- **Inter- and Intra-Strategy Deals**
To create inter- and intra-strategy deals, which do not involve the physical movement of materials, make sure to select the appropriate transaction type.

If the deal is for a renewable fuel, the detail may also include the following information:

- **Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs)**
If a deal includes renewable fuels with RINs (assigned RINs) or RINs without fuels (unassigned RINs), then you must enter the required RINs information. The RINs fields are displayed when your deal contains a renewable product type and an internal company that is relevant for RINs.
- **Low Carbon Fuel Standards (LCFS)**
If a deal contains a renewable fuel that originates from or is destined for a region that participates in the LCFS program, then you must enter the carbon intensity (CI) details for the deal.

Related Information

[Product Types \[page 9\]](#)

[Pricing of Oil Commodities \[page 16\]](#)

[Renewable Identification Numbers \(RINs\) \[page 13\]](#)

[Low-Carbon Fuel Standard \(LCFS\) \[page 14\]](#)

[Strategy Deals \[page 30\]](#)

[Pipeline Cycles \[page 26\]](#)

[Obligation Control \[page 25\]](#)

5 Strategy Deals

You can move exposures between different strategies and books by using one of two types of strategy deals: inter-strategy deals and intra-strategy deals. These deals are not scheduled or physically moved and do not generate purchasing or sales contracts, but do allow you to move exposure

You create these deals by selecting the appropriate transaction type when creating a deal through the standard deal creation interface. The inter-strategy and intra-strategy transaction types ensure that you see only necessary fields and sections for your strategy deal, allowing you to focus on the important aspects of this deal, such as product, volume, strategy, and price, if price is required.

Related Information

[Creation of New Deals and Templates \[page 31\]](#)

[Transaction Types \[page 10\]](#)

[Section and Field Descriptions \[page 45\]](#)

6 Creation of New Deals and Templates

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA allows you to create new deals in a number of different ways.

To create a new deal, you can:

- Copy an existing deal or draft and edit it
- Create a new deal based on a template
- Create a new deal and enter all of the information from scratch

When you save a new deal, you can:

- Save it as a template
- Save it as a draft
- Preview it and publish it

Related Information

[Creating Deals from Scratch \[page 31\]](#)

[Creating Deals from Templates \[page 32\]](#)

[Creating Deals by Copying Existing Deals \[page 33\]](#)

[Published Deals \[page 51\]](#)

[Drafts \[page 64\]](#)

[Deal Templates \[page 62\]](#)

6.1 Creating Deals from Scratch

Use the [Create Deals](#) app to create a new blank deal and enter all of the information in the deal from scratch. You can save the deal as a draft or a template, or you can publish it.

Prerequisites

You have the required authorization to create deals.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the [Create Deals](#) app.
2. Enter the deal header information.
3. Enter the detail information, including the measurement, delivery, accounting, and pricing information.
4. (Optional) To add a new detail, choose [Add Detail](#) or [Copy Detail](#). If you are creating an intra-strategy deal, you also have the option to choose [Mirror Detail](#).
5. To save the deal, choose one of the following options:
 - [Save as Draft](#): This option saves the deal in draft status, which allows you to complete the entry of the deal and publish it later.
 - [Save as Template](#): This option saves the deal as a template, which you can use to speed up the entry of other new deals.
 - [Preview and Publish](#): This option displays a preview of the deal for you to review, and then you can either adjust or publish the deal.

Related Information

[Creation of New Deals and Templates \[page 31\]](#)

[Content of a Trade Deal \[page 27\]](#)

[Creating Deals from Templates \[page 32\]](#)

[Creating Deals by Copying Existing Deals \[page 33\]](#)

[Strategy Deals \[page 30\]](#)

6.2 Creating Deals from Templates

Use the [Search Deals](#) app to find a suitable template and then create a deal based on it.

Prerequisites

- There is a suitable template available.
- You have the required authorization to create deals.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the [Search Deals](#) app.

2. Choose [Templates](#).
3. Next to the relevant template, choose [Create Deal](#).

i Note

If you would like to view the template before creating the deal, you can open the template and then choose [Copy and Create New](#).

4. Adjust the information in the deal as necessary.
5. (Optional) To add a new detail, choose [Add Detail](#) or [Copy Detail](#).
6. To save the deal, choose one of the following options:
 - [Save as Draft](#): This option saves the deal in draft status, which allows you to complete the entry of the deal and publish it later.
 - [Save as Template](#): This option saves the deal as a template, which you can use to speed up the entry of other new deals.
 - [Preview and Publish](#): This option displays a preview of the deal for you to review, and then you can either adjust or publish the deal.

Related Information

[Content of a Trade Deal \[page 27\]](#)

[Creation of New Deals and Templates \[page 31\]](#)

[Creating Deals from Scratch \[page 31\]](#)

[Creating Deals by Copying Existing Deals \[page 33\]](#)

6.3 Creating Deals by Copying Existing Deals

Use the [Search Deals](#) app to find a suitable deal and then copy it to create a new deal.

Prerequisites

- There is a suitable deal to copy available.
- You have the required authorization to create deals.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the [Search Deals](#) app.

2. Use the available filters to search for the relevant deal.
3. Next to the deal you want to copy, choose *Copy and Create New*.

i Note

If you would like to view the deal before copying it, you can open the deal and then choose *Copy and Create New*.

4. Adjust the information in the new deal as necessary.
5. (Optional) To add a new detail, choose *Add Detail* or *Copy Detail*.
6. To save the deal, choose one of the following options:
 - *Save as Draft*: This option saves the deal in draft status, which allows you to complete the entry of the deal and publish it later.
 - *Save as Template*: This option saves the deal as a template, which you can use to speed up the entry of other new deals.
 - *Preview and Publish*: This option displays a preview of the deal for you to review, and then you can either adjust or publish the deal.

Related Information

[Content of a Trade Deal \[page 27\]](#)

[Creation of New Deals and Templates \[page 31\]](#)

[Creating Deals from Scratch \[page 31\]](#)

[Creating Deals from Templates \[page 32\]](#)

7 Contract Generation

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA integrates and automates the creation of purchasing contracts and/or sales contracts when the deal is published.

The details of a new deal are entered into the application as part of the deal capture process. The deal is then reviewed and published upon approval. The system generates the contract documents and sends notifications to relevant users as part of the publishing process.

The automated document generation enables the contract group to issue paper outputs right away, the risk group to have a real-time position report, the compliance group to have a better understanding of exceptions, and the scheduling group to see new supply and demands in real time.

Mapping

The deal capture screens are organized into a header structure with one or more detail structures that are used to create the purchasing and/or sales documents. Some fields from the deal capture screens are mapped one to one, while others are mapped using dynamic and configurable business rules.

Header Field Mapping

The table below explains how the deal capture header fields are used in generating the contract documents.

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
Trade Date	Valid Dates	Maps to Document Date	
Product Type	For example, Renewables	Used to determine available Deal Types, Products, UoM and Features.	Traders are generally organized by Product Type.
Transaction Type	Fixed Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Buy/Sell (B)• Intercompany (I)• Purchase (P)• Sale (S)	Buy/Sell = determined at item level Intercompany = Purchasing Purchase = Purchasing Sale = Sales	Used to determine if purchasing or sales contracts are being created

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
Accounting Type	Discretionary Non-discretionary Configurable additional options are possible	No mapping	Used for risk relevancy
Counterparty	Business partner with role assigned to the Counterparty type within deal configuration	Vendor for purchasing document Customer for sales document	Will check data element documents for missing descriptions
Counterparty Contact	Either an existing business partner linked to the Counterparty as a Trader, or typed in as the counterparty contact name (usually the counterparty trader)	On purchasing side it maps to Salesperson field, on sales side it does not map	
Broker	Business partner that has a role assigned to the Broker type within deal configuration	No mapping	
Governing Party		No mapping	
Settlement Currency	Valid currency codes	Document Currency	
Deal Type	Evergreen Non-Evergreen	Contract Type	Configurable mapping depends on a BRF+ rule and is used to determine the contract type for purchasing or sales
Internal Company	Company Code	Company Code	Purchasing and Sales Documents
Trader	Trader's Name	No mapping	This references an existing user in the system
Responsible LOA	Name of person with Limit Of Authority	No mapping	This references an existing user in the system
General Provision		No mapping	
Governing Law		No mapping	
Arbitration		No mapping	

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
Imp/Exp of Record		No mapping	

Other Header Field Mapping Rules

There are configurable business rules that use combinations of header fields to determine the purchasing organization and/or sales organization fields. Typically, these business rules use a combination of the following header fields:

- Product Type
- Transaction Type
- Deal Type
- Internal Company
- Trader

A combination of these fields is used to determine the following purchasing and/or sales organization fields:

Document Type	Field
Purchasing Document	Purchasing Group
Purchasing Document	Purchasing Organization
Sales Contract	Sales Area
Sales Contract	Sales Group
Sales Contract	Sales Division

Detail Field Mapping

Each *Deal Capture* detail line is used to create one or more line items in the resulting purchasing and/or sales documents.

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
Transaction Type	Purchase (P) Sale (S)	No mapping	It is used to determine which kind of contract should be generated
Deal Strategy		No mapping	

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
T-Link			It is used to link risk exposures across different strategies; behaves similarly to the Deal Strategy field, but is also copied into quantity schedule line items

Measurement Field Mapping

Measurement fields are part of the detail lines.

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
Product	Product Descriptions	Material Codes	Used for both purchasing and sales documents
Tolerance Type	Percentage Min/Max Unlimited Absolute	Percentage sets over and under tolerance values Min/Max sets Qty to Max value, 0% Over and %under to be min value Unlimited sets Unlimited Flag Absolute accepts specific quantities for tolerance, and the backend converts those quantities to percentages	Determines how quantity is valued in the contract
Tolerance Option	Buyer's Option Either Buyer's or Seller's Option Mutually Agreeable Seller's Option	No Mapping	
Quantity	Numeric values	Quantity	Used to determine purchasing or sales contract quantities, using the periodicity and the delivery dates. (example, 100 Barrels per contract will map to 100 as quantity, 100 Barrels per day will map to 700 Barrels if your delivery window is for an entire week)

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
UoM	Barrel 60F Barrels Cubic Mtr Cubic ton RINS US Gal 60F US Gallon		Configurable based on the selected Product Type and always mapped together with the Quantity. If the selected UoM is marked as Non-contractual in Product Type configuration, then new Quantity and UoM fields appear for entering quantities. So you can have a scenario with a Quantity of 5 Railcars and a converted Quantity for MM/SD of 50000 Barrels.
Periodicity	Per contract Per day Per 7 calendar days Per calendar month Per 3 calendar months Per calendar year	Quantity as entered Quantity times number of days in Delivery Effective date range	Mapping rules may roll-up Quantity Planned amounts to another Periodicity. For example, instead of 50 barrels per day the mapping may populate as 350 barrels per week
Method Measure		No Mapping	Captured because it is negotiated and may appear on paper contract but is not part of purchasing/sales documents
Inspection Charges		No Mapping	Captured because it is negotiated and may appear on paper contract but is not part of purchasing/sales documents
Quality Specifications		No Mapping	Captured because it is negotiated and may appear on paper contract but is not part of purchasing/sales documents

Delivery Field Mapping

Delivery fields are part of the detail lines.

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
Incoterms		Maps directly to purchasing/sales item level	If Incoterms indicates destination
MOT	Truck Pipeline (TSW) Marine (TSW) Rail (TSW) Book transfer (TSW) In-tank Transfer Pump Over	Maps into TSW Details MOT list	
Terms of Transfer		No Mapping	
Pipeline Name	Name of Pipeline	Business Rule uses to determine Transportation System	Only appears if MOT includes Pipeline
Cycle Selection		Mapped to Cycle ID	Only appears if MOT includes pipeline
Vessel Name		No Mapping	
Demurrage Amount		No Mapping	
Lay Time		No Mapping	
Origin	Selection of TSW Locations based on Incoterms and MOT	TSW Location ID	May populate Location ID in TSW details depending on the selected incoterm
Destination	Selection of TSW Locations based on Incoterms and MOT	Populates Incoterms Location1 if Incoterms indicates Destination	May populate Location ID in TSW details depending on the selected incoterm
Discharge From/To	Valid dates		A BRF+ rule may use Loading From/To and Discharging From/To to determine TSW details Validity From-To
Delivery Effective From/To	Valid dates	Contract Validity Dates	Earliest Effective From to Latest Effective To
From Cycle		Along with "to Cycle," determines the range of schedule lines that will be created	Only appears if MOT includes Pipeline; may populate quantity schedule lines

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
To Cycle	o	Along with "from Cycle," determines the range of schedule lines that will be created	Only appears if MOT includes Pipeline; may populate quantity schedule lines

LCFS Mapping

The mapping of LCFS fields depends on a BAdI implementation. If the BAdI is implemented then the pricing section is mapped if CI prices is marked. If the BAdI is not implemented, then nothing is mapped.

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
LCFS Obligation	Pass, Retain		
Value Type	Value, Min/Max, Average		
CI Specific Value			
CI Priced		Mapped with LCFS material and plant from BAdI	If ticked creates one new line item
CI Quantity	Quantity value		
CI Periodicity			

RINS Field Mapping

The mapping of RINS fields depends on a BAdI implementation. If the BAdI is implemented then RINS field values are passed to the BAdI to determine the RINS material and plant to use. If the BAdI is not implemented, then nothing is mapped.

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
Attached Indicator			
D-Code	D-Code values		Passed to BAdI to determine RINS Material and Plant
Vintage Year	Valid Years		Passed to BAdI to determine RINS Material and Plant
Multiplier Select			

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
QAP Certified			
RINS Generator			
Ocean Going Vessel			
RINS Priced			

Accounting Field Mapping

Accounting fields are part of the detail lines.

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
Accounting Type	Discretionary Non-discretionary	No mapping	Used by risk reporting but requires implementation
Credit Option		Not mapped	Paper contract only
Final Payment Term		Sales maps to item level payment terms Purchase maps to header level	If different purchase details have different Final Payment Terms, it will create separate contracts
Provisional Payment Term			
FAS Code			Used by risk reporting but requires implementation

Pricing Field Mapping

Pricing fields are part of the detail lines.

See Pricing section.

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
Fallback Flag	Tick Box		Visible only to users with permission to change the fallback flag. Once checked any user can see, but not change it. (Authorized users can still uncheck the flag)
Fallback Instruc	Text Box		Visible only if fallback flag is visible or checked
Pricing Method	EFP, Fixed, Index		Fixed Condition Type CPE Condition Type
Price Precision		CPE Condition Type formula rounding rule	For index-based pricing this is mapped into the CPE condition type formula rounding rule
Fixed Price Amount			
Combination Routine		Combination Routine of CPE Condition Type	
Index		Quotation Rule	
Maturity	Month Nearby	Maturity Selection Type Month maps to Manual Nearby maps to Quotation Date Based	
Percentage		Factors	
Deemed Dates			
Deemed Date Range		CPE Fixed Periods	
Pricing Event		Reference Date Routine	
Pricing Period Rule			
Wknd/Holiday Rule		Closed Days Routine	
Pricing Time UoM		Time UoM Routine	
Pricing Units Before		Time Units Before	
Pricing Units After		Time Units After	

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
Pricing Offset		Date Offset Routine	
Offset N Value			
Premium/Discount		Surcharge	

Secondary Pricing Mapping

Secondary fields are part of the detail lines.

Field Label	Field Values	Mapping	Description
Contractual			Statistical conditions appear when the Contractual checkbox is unchecked. If this is checked, then only non-statistical (which means conditions relevant for billing/invoicing) appear in the condition type list
Condition Type	Freight Flat Fee CPF Bon/Pen (Formulas) Scale	Corresponding Conditions	
Valid From/To			Only visible for conditions that are not CPE or CPF. These dates are used when generating condition records for the contract
Fixed Price Amount			

8 Section and Field Descriptions

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA integrates and automates the data that is relevant to create Inter-Strategy and Inter-strategy deals.

The details of a new deal are entered into the application as part of the deal capture process. The deal is then reviewed and published upon approval. As they are purely strategy deals, issue of paper contracts is not relevant in this context.

Header Field Descriptions for Inter-Strategy Deals

The table below explains how the header fields are used in generating inter-strategy documents.

Field Label	Field Values	Description
Trade Date	Valid Dates	The date when the trading takes place.
Product Type	For example, Renewables, Clean Products, depending on customizing	Traders are generally organized by Product Type.
Transaction Type	Fixed Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buy/Sell (B) • Intercompany (I) • Inter-strategy (H) • Purchase (P) • Intra-strategy (R) • Sale (S) 	B, I, P, and S are used to determine if purchasing or sales contracts are being created. H and R are used to create different types of strategy deals. Depending on user authorization, only Inter-strategy and Intra-strategy deals will be displayed.
Deal Class	To be defined in the customizing. Ex: Regrade	It is used to classify intention of specific types of strategy deals, which can be used later in internal reports
Deal Type	Non-Evergreen	There is no evergreen deal types in inter-strategy and intra-strategy deals
Buying Trader	Trader user name	Name of the trader that is requesting the strategy deal
Selling Trader	Trader user name	Name of the trader that is selling the strategy deal
Settlement Currency	Valid currency codes depending on customizing	Document Currency

Header Field Descriptions for Inter-Strategy Deals

The table below explains how the header fields are used in generating intra-strategy documents.

Field Label	Field Values	Description
Trade Date	Valid Dates	The date when the trading takes place.
Product Type	For example, Renewables, Clean Products, depending on customizing	Traders are generally organized by Product Type.
Transaction Type	Fixed Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buy/Sell (B) • Intercompany (I) • Inter-strategy (H) • Purchase (P) • Intra-strategy (R) • Sale (S) 	<p>B, I, P, and S are used to determine if purchasing or sales contracts are being created.</p> <p>H and R are used to create different types of strategy deals.</p> <p>Depending on user authorization, only Inter-strategy and Intra-strategy deals will be displayed.</p>
Deal Class	To be defined in the customizing. Ex: Regrade	It is used to classify intention of specific types of strategy deals, which can be used later in internal reports
Deal Type	Non-Evergreen	There is no evergreen deal types in inter-strategy and intra-strategy deals
Buying Trader	Trader user name	Name of the trader that is requesting the strategy deal
Selling Trader	Trader user name	Name of the trader that is selling the strategy deal
Settlement Currency	Valid currency codes depending on customizing	Document Currency
Effective From and Effective To Dates	Valid Dates	Period validity for all details in the deal. The date is replicated to all created details.

Detail Field Mapping for Inter-Strategy Deals

Each *Deal Capture* detail line is used to create one or more line items in the resulting risk documents.

Field Label	Field Values	Description
Transaction Type	Transfer (T)	It is used to determine which kind of synthetic document should be generated
Buying Strategy	Defined by the customer via BAdI customer implementation	Which strategy is buying the deal. Buying Strategy cannot be the same as Selling Strategy.
Selling Strategy	Defined by the customer via BAdI customer implementation	Which strategy is selling the deal. Selling Strategy cannot be the same as Buyiing Strategy.
T-Link		It is used to link risk exposures across different strategies; behaves similarly to the Buying and Selling Strategy fields.
Detail Class	To be defined in the customizing; for example, Inventory	It is used to classify intention of specific types of strategy deals, that can be used later in internal reports, linked to the class defined in the header section.

Detail Field Mapping for Intra-Strategy Deals

Each *Deal Capture* detail line is used to create one or more line items in the resulting risk documents.

Field Label	Field Values	Description
Transaction Type	Add to Strategy (A) Remove from Strategy (R)	It is used to determine which kind of synthetic document should be generated. These details used together are used to calculate balance quantity.
Buying Strategy	Defined by the customer via BAdI customer implementation	Used only in Add to Strategy transaction type
Selling Strategy	Defined by the customer via BAdI customer implementation	Which strategy is selling the deal. Selling Strategy cannot be the same as Buying Strategy. Only used in <i>Remove From Strategy</i> transaction type.
T-Link		It is used to link risk exposures across different strategies; behaves similarly to the Buying and Selling Strategy fields.

Field Label	Field Values	Description
Detail Class	To be defined in the customizing; for example,: Inventory	It is used to classify intention of specific types of strategy deals, that can be used later in internal reports, linked to the class defined in the header section.

Measurement Field Description

This section is valid for both inter-strategy and intra-strategy deals. Measurement fields are part of the detail lines.

Field Label	Field Values	Description
Product	Product Descriptions	Used for both purchasing and sales documents
Quantity	Numeric Values	Used to determine purchasing or sales contract quantities, using the periodicity and the delivery dates. (example, 100 Barrels per contract will map to 100 as quantity, 100 Barrels per day will map to 700 Barrels if your delivery window is for an entire week)
UoM	Configurable based on the selected Product Type and always mapped together with the Quantity. For example, Barrel 60F, Barrels, US Gallon.	<p>Configurable based on the selected Product Type and always mapped together with the Quantity.</p> <p>If the selected UoM is marked as Non-contractual in Product Type configuration, then new Quantity and UoM fields appear for entering quantities.</p> <p>So you can have a scenario with a Quantity of 5 Railcars and a converted Quantity for MM/SD of 50000 Barrels.</p>

Delivery Field Description

This section is valid for both inter-strategy and intra-strategy deals. Delivery fields are part of the detail lines.

Field Label	Field Values	Description
Location	Filter of TSW Locations based on locations that are linked to a plant and are active.	TSW Locations
Detail Effective From/To	Valid dates	Earliest Effective From to Latest Effective To. Could be determined from the header, but it can be changed also here.

Pricing Field Descriptions

This section is valid for both inter-strategy and intra-strategy deals. Pricing fields are part of the detail lines. See Pricing section.

Field Label	Field Values	Description
Pricing Method	Fixed, Index	Fixed Condition Type Index Condition Type
Price Precision		For index-based pricing this is mapped into the CPE condition type formula rounding rule
Fixed Price Amount		
Combination Routine		
Index		
Maturity	Month Nearby	
Percentage		
Deemed Dates		For inter-strategy and intra-strategy deals, the deemed date is always Yes.
Deemed Date Range		
Pricing Event		
Pricing Period Rule		
Wknd/Holiday Rule		
Pricing Time UoM		

Field Label	Field Values	Description
Pricing Units Before		
Pricing Units After		
Pricing Offset		
Offset N Value		
Premium/Discount		

Secondary Pricing Description

This section is valid for both inter-strategy and intra-strategy deals. Secondary fields are part of the detail lines.

Field Label	Field Values	Description
Contractual		Statistical conditions appear when the Contractual checkbox is unchecked. If this is checked, then only non-statistical (which means conditions relevant for billing/invoicing) appear in the condition type list
Condition Type	Freight Flat Fee Percentage CPF Bon/Pen (Formulas)	
Fixed Price Amount		

9 Published Deals

The *Deal Publishing* module is triggered by the SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA application once the deal is previewed and confirmed.

Deal Publishing performs the following functions:

- Automatically generates SAP MM/SD Contracts
- Sends notifications of new deals to relevant parties
- Assigns Contract Analyst
- Generates the legal paper contract depending on the BAdI implementation

Contract Generation

Deal Publishing performs a document evaluation to determine the type of contract documents to create for a given deal business object. It then uses either a purchasing contract mapper or a sales contract mapper to create the contract documents.

See [Contract Generation \[page 35\]](#) for details.

Notifications

You can create business rules based on deal criteria that generate notification emails to a specified list of people/groups when a deal is published. Notifications are useful for informing relevant logistics and risk personnel when new deals are created so that they can take appropriate and timely action.

Assigning Contract Analysts

During *Deal Publishing*, business rules are also used to automatically assign a contract analyst to the deal. The contract analyst can also be manually assigned once the deal is published.

Legal Contract

After *Deal Publishing* which includes risk and logistics integration, the user has the option to print a paper copy of the legal contract provided the BAdI implementation is complete to properly format the deal content into a paper contract. The legal paper contract can then be reviewed against what was negotiated for the compliance group to have a better understanding of exceptions and the scheduling group to see new supply and demands in real time. As real time position report is available to the risk group because when the purchasing and sales

contracts are created, commodity management risk exposure entries based on the IS-OIL quantity schedule are also created.

Related Information

[Searching for Deals \[page 52\]](#)

[Displaying Published Deals \[page 54\]](#)

[Amending Published Deals \[page 55\]](#)

[Assigning Contract Analysts to Deals \[page 56\]](#)

[Voiding Deals \[page 57\]](#)

[Viewing the Amendment History of Deals \[page 58\]](#)

[Adding Comments to Deals \[page 59\]](#)

[Adding Attachments to Deals \[page 60\]](#)

9.1 Searching for Deals

Use filters and settings to find deals that have been previously saved. From the search results, you can perform various tasks such as copying the deal and viewing the deal details.

Prerequisites

You have the correct authorization to search for deals.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the *Search Deals* app.
2. Choose the *Deals* tab.
3. In the filter bar, choose *Filters*.
4. In the *Filters* dialog, select the relevant fields and define your search criteria.
5. (Optional) Choose *Save* to save your search criteria as a view that you can use again.

i Note

You can manage your saved views using *My Views* in the header toolbar.

6. Choose how you want the search results to be grouped by choosing one of the following options in the header toolbar:

Button	Results Display
Header	The search results are grouped by deal header
Details	The search results display a separate row for each detail section in a deal.

i Note

If your search is based on information in the deal detail fields, you should choose the [Details](#) button.

7. Choose [Go](#)

The result table displays your search results.

→ Tip

The following table describes how you can customize your results list view:

Display Option	Details
Displaying fields in the results list	The View Settings in the table toolbar allows you to pick which fields are displayed in the results list.
Changing the display mode of the results list	<p>The display mode icon in the table toolbar (beside the View Settings icon) allows you to toggle the result display between the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Responsive mode: The results are displayed in a table with a continuous scroll option. ○ Grid mode: The results are displayed in a grid with a horizontal scroll bar.

8. (Optional) Select a deal in the results list to view the deal summary and other details.

From the deal details, you can edit, void, copy, or print the deal.

Related Information

[Published Deals \[page 51\]](#)

9.2 Displaying Published Deals

View the details of a deal that you previously published.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the [Search Deals](#) app.
2. Choose the [Deals](#) tab.
3. Use the filters and view settings to find your published deal.
4. Select the deal in the results list.

The deal details screen opens.

Next Steps

From the deal details screen, you can perform the following actions:

- Void the deal
- Print the paper contract
- Copy the deal
- Amend the deal

Related Information

[Published Deals \[page 51\]](#)

[Searching for Deals \[page 52\]](#)

[Amending Published Deals \[page 55\]](#)

[Voiding Deals \[page 57\]](#)

[Creating Deals by Copying Existing Deals \[page 33\]](#)

9.3 Amending Published Deals

View and edit a deal that you previously published.

Prerequisites

You have authorization to amend the deal.

Context

When you amend a published deal:

- The system saves the amended deal as a draft until you publish the amended deal.
- The paper contract status goes back one step in the workflow.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the *Search Deals* app.
2. Choose the *Deals* tab.
3. Use the filters to find the deal that you want to amend.
4. Open the deal.
5. Choose *Amend* in the footer toolbar.

The deal opens in edit mode allowing you to make your changes.

6. Choose *Preview and Amend* to save your changes.

The amended deal is saved as a draft and the system displays a preview of the amended deal.

7. In the *Deal Preview* footer toolbar, choose one of the following options:

Option	Description
Publish or Publish in Background	The amended deal is saved and published. The deal status is changed to <i>Amended</i> .

i Note

If you amend the same deal again, the deal stays in *Amended* status, and a number beside the status indicates how many times the deal has been amended.

Option	Description
Cancel	No changes are made to the original published deal. The amended deal is not published, but is saved in an active draft status.

Related Information

[Published Deals \[page 51\]](#)

[Searching for Deals \[page 52\]](#)

[Displaying Published Deals \[page 54\]](#)

9.4 Assigning Contract Analysts to Deals

Use the [Search Deals](#) app to find a deal and then assign a contract analyst to it.

Prerequisites

- There is a suitable deal available.
- You have the required authorization to assign contract analysts to deals.

Context

Contract analysts can be assigned to deals automatically or manually. In the manual approach, contract analysts usually assign themselves to deals. Traders can see the contract analyst assignment but cannot change it.

i Note

The option for deal capture can be configured to assign contract analysts to deals automatically. This feature is implemented using the Business Rule Framework plus (BRFplus) function `/DEAL/DTM_CAP_CONT_ANALYST`. For more information, see the Administration Guide for SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the [Search Deals](#) app.
2. Use the available filters to search for the relevant deal.
3. Open the relevant deal.
4. Next to the [Contract Analyst](#) field, choose [Assign](#).
5. Select the relevant contract analyst and choose [OK](#).

Related Information

[Creation of New Deals and Templates \[page 31\]](#)

9.5 Voiding Deals

Use the [Search Deals](#) app to locate a deal and then void it.

Prerequisites

- You have the required authorization to void deals.
- A suitable deal exists.

Context

i Note

Drafts and templates cannot be voided. This feature only applies to deals.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the [Search Deals](#) app.
2. Use the filters to locate the deal that you want to void.
3. Open the deal.
4. Choose [Void Deal](#).

5. In the *Void Deal* dialog box, enter the reason for voiding the deal, optionally attach a supporting document, and then choose *Void*.

In purchasing contracts, the relevant contract line item is marked for deletion. In sales contracts, the relevant contract line item is fully deleted.

Related Information

[Published Deals \[page 51\]](#)

9.6 Viewing the Amendment History of Deals

Use the *Search Deals* app to locate a deal and then view the audit log.

Prerequisites

You have the required authorization to display deals.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the *Search Deals* app.
2. Use the filters to locate the relevant deal.
3. Open the deal.
4. Choose *Audit Log*.

Next to the deal details, a list of the changes to the deal is displayed.

Related Information

[Published Deals \[page 51\]](#)

9.7 Adding Comments to Deals

Use the [Search Deals](#) app to find a deal or a draft and then add a comment to it.

Prerequisites

- There is a suitable deal available.
- You have the required authorization to add comments to deals.

Context

i Note

Do not enter personal or sensitive data in the comments for a deal.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the [Search Deals](#) app or the [Search Drafts](#) app.
2. Use the available filters to search for the relevant deal or draft.
3. Open the relevant deal.
4. Choose [Comments](#).
Any existing comments for the deal are displayed.
5. Enter your comments in the [Comments](#) field.
6. (Optional) Choose a category.
7. Choose [Submit](#).

Related Information

[Published Deals \[page 51\]](#)

[Drafts \[page 64\]](#)

9.8 Adding Attachments to Deals

Use the [Search Deals](#) app to find a deal or a draft and then upload an attachment to it.

Prerequisites

- There is a suitable deal available.
- You have the required authorization to upload attachments to deals.

Context

i Note

By default, the upload of files is blocked until you unblock it or configure your own anti-malware. For more information, see the Administration Guide for SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the [Search Deals](#) app or the [Search Drafts](#) app.
2. Use the available filters to search for the relevant deal or draft.
3. Open the relevant deal.
4. Choose [Attachments](#).
Any existing attachments for the deal are listed.
5. (Optional) Choose a category.
6. Choose + (Upload).
7. Select the file that you want to upload and then choose [Open](#).

Related Information

[Published Deals \[page 51\]](#)

[Drafts \[page 64\]](#)

9.9 Managing Credit Options for Deals

Use the [Manage Deal's Credit Options](#) app to update the credit option for one or more selected deals.

Context

The [Credit Option](#) field appears in the [Accounting](#) section of the [Create Deals](#) app. The trader entering the deal may not be aware of the credit arrangements with the counterparty, and therefore you can optionally configure default credit options at two different levels as follows:

- **Application**
You can define an application-level default credit option, which applies for all new deals in the absence of a more specific counterparty-level default. This application-level default credit option is defined in Customizing for [Logistics - General](#) under [▶ Commodity Management ▶ Deal Capture ▶ Technical Settings ▶ Define Configuration Parameters ▶](#).
- **Counterparty**
You can define a default credit option for specific counterparties in Customizing for [Logistics - General](#) under [▶ Commodity Management ▶ Deal Capture ▶ Deal Details ▶ Accounting ▶ Define Credit Options for Counterparties ▶](#).

When a trader creates a new deal and enters the counterparty, the app automatically enters the default credit option for the counterparty if one has been defined. If there is no default for the selected counterparty, then the app uses the application-level default if one has been defined.

You can use the [Manage Deal's Credit Options](#) app to search for active deals, view the current credit options for the deals, and then update the credit option for one or more of the deals.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the [Manage Deal's Credit Options](#) app.
2. Enter your search criteria in the header and then choose [Go](#).
All of the deals that match your search criteria are listed.
3. Select the checkbox next to the deals that you want to update.
4. Choose [Change Credit Option](#).
5. Select the relevant credit option and then choose [OK](#).

10 Deal Templates

Templates allow you to create deals with predefined content, which can be useful if you find that you create certain types of deals regularly.

The advantage of templates is that they can help speed up your deal creation process by minimizing the amount of time you spend creating each deal from scratch. You can save any deal as a template and a saved template can be used to create any number of deals. You can use the [Deal Search](#) app to find and manage templates that have been previously created.

i Note

To be able to create templates, you must have the appropriate authorization.

Related Information

[Searching for Templates \[page 62\]](#)

[Creation of New Deals and Templates \[page 31\]](#)

10.1 Searching for Templates

Use filters and settings to find templates that you previously created. From the search results, you can perform various tasks such as creating a deal from the template and viewing the template details.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the [Search Deals](#) app.
2. Choose the [Templates](#) tab.
3. In the filter bar, choose [Filters](#).
4. In the [Filters](#) dialog, select the relevant fields and define your search criteria.
5. (Optional) Choose [Save](#) to save your search criteria as a view that you can use again.

i Note

You can manage your saved views using [My Views](#) in the header toolbar.

6. Choose how you want the search results to be grouped by choosing one of the following options in the header toolbar:

Button	Results Display
Header	The search results are grouped by deal header.
Details	The search results display a separate row for each detail section in a deal.

i Note

If your search is based on information in the deal detail fields, you should choose the *Details* button.

7. Choose [Go](#)

The result table displays your search results.

→ Tip

The following table describes how you can customize your results list view:

Display Option	Details
Displaying fields in the results list	The View Settings icon in the table toolbar allows you to pick which fields are displayed in the results list.
Changing the display mode of the results list	<p>The display mode icon in the table toolbar (beside the View Settings icon) allows you to toggle the result display between the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Responsive mode: The results are displayed in a table with a continuous scroll option. ○ Grid mode: The results are displayed in a grid with a horizontal scroll bar.

8. (Optional) Select a template in the results list to view the template summary and other details.

From the deal details, you can edit, delete, or copy the template.

Related Information

[Deal Templates \[page 62\]](#)

[Creation of New Deals and Templates \[page 31\]](#)

[Creating Deals from Templates \[page 32\]](#)

11 Drafts

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA provides a way of saving a deal in draft status at any point in time.

The ability to save deals in draft status enables users to share deals so that one user can start a deal and another user can then finish and publish the deal. Authorizations define which users can save a deal as draft.

See Administrator's Guide for SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA → Security Information for SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA → Role and Authorization Concept

Deals are considered to be in draft status and are stored using Business Objects Processing Framework (BOPF) until the user reviews and confirms the deal. They are then translated into a MM contract and/or SD contract during deal publishing. Drafts are visible to the [Deal Search](#) function along with completed deals and templates.

When you click on [Preview](#) and then [Publish](#) a draft, it is saved before the validation. When you just copy a deal and cancel without using [Preview](#) and [Publish](#) or saving the draft, then all data is discarded. If a deal is amended and the changes are not published, they are saved as drafts. If you edit that deal again, then the draft is shown to the user within SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA.

Related Information

[Searching for Drafts \[page 64\]](#)

11.1 Searching for Drafts

Use filters and settings to find a draft deal that was previously saved. From the search results, you can perform various tasks such as viewing the deal details and creating deals.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the [Search Deals](#) app.
2. Choose the [Drafts](#) tab.
3. In the filter bar, choose [Filters](#).
4. In the [Filters](#) dialog, select the relevant fields and define your search criteria.
5. (Optional) Choose [Save](#) to save your search criteria as a view that you can use again.

i Note

You can manage your saved views using [My Views](#) in the header toolbar.

6. Choose how you want the search results to be grouped by choosing one of the following options in the header toolbar:

Button	Results Display
Header	The search results are grouped by deal header.
Details	The search results display a separate row for each detail section in a deal.

i Note

If your search is based on information in the deal detail fields, you should choose the [Details](#) button.

7. Choose [Go](#)

The result table displays your search results.

→ Tip

The following table describes how you can customize your results list view:

Display Option	Details
Displaying fields in the results list	The View Settings in the table toolbar allows you to pick which fields are displayed in the results list.
Changing the display mode of the results list	The display mode icon in the table toolbar (beside the View Settings icon) allows you to toggle the result display between the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Responsive mode: The results are displayed in a table with a continuous scroll option.○ Grid mode: The results are displayed in a grid with a horizontal scroll bar.

8. Select a draft deal in the results list to view the deal summary and other details.

From the deal details, you can edit, delete, or copy the draft deal.

Related Information

[Drafts \[page 64\]](#)

12 Deal Outputs

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA, produces a variety of outputs when the deal is published.

When a deal is published, SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA, creates the following outputs:

- Generates the MM/SD contract documents
- Sends notifications of the new deal to relevant parties
- Generates a paper contract or confirmation

A Business Add-In (BAI) implementation is required to generate the deal output and enables flexibility to create PDF, Word, or paper documents. The BAI first retrieves a list of forms and provides for the user selection and then produces the desired outputs.

Related Information

[Published Deals \[page 51\]](#)

[Deal Notifications \[page 67\]](#)

13 Deal Notifications

E-mail notifications can be created to automatically alert users that certain events need their attention.

If certain users require notification when certain events take place in deal capture (for example, when a deal is published), you can set up automatic notifications that send e-mails to the relevant users.

The advantage of notifications is that users don't have to rely on someone to manually inform them that they need to take a certain action.

You configure e-mail notifications as follows:

- Create e-mail templates
- Define distribution lists for events
- Add users to the distribution lists

The following are examples of events for which automatic notifications could be sent:

- A new deal is published
- A deal is amended
- A deal is voided
- An evergreen deal has been closed
- An evergreen deal has expired

The distribution lists and the events that trigger notifications are controlled through business rules.

i Note

For more information about setting up notification e-mails, see the administration guide for SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA at <https://help.sap.com/dealcapture>.

Related Information

[SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 5\]](#)

14 Integration with Other SAP Systems

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA is an add-on for SAP Commodity Management.

In addition to integrating with submodules of SAP Commodity Management such as the commodity pricing engine (CPE) and configurable parameters and formulas (CPF), it integrates with other SAP components including the Trader's and Scheduler's Workbench (TSW), Sales and Distribution (SD), and Materials Management (MM).

In summary, the main interfaces are as follows:

- **Trader's and Scheduler's Workbench (TSW)**
When you generate the contract for a deal, the system completes the TSW details including the location, mode of transport (MOT), events and cycle information, and the data required to nominate the contracts. The information you enter in deal capture is used in the subsequent scheduling processes in TSW.
- **Materials Management (MM) and Sales and Distribution (SD)**
Deal capture can generate, update, or delete MM and SD contracts to support logistics execution. Purchase details are generated into MM contracts and sales details are generated into SD contracts. Deal capture can update oil and gas data within MM and SD contracts, such as quantity schedule (QS) details, TSW details, and external details.
- **Commodity Pricing Engine (CPE) and Configurable Parameters and Formulas (CPF)**
Deal capture is integrated with standard pricing and commodity pricing functionality. You can capture standard pricing for fixed rates, flat prices, and quantity scales in deals. In addition, you can capture simplified CPE prices with quotation, reference dates, time definitions, and surcharges. You can also capture a basic CPF structure and display parameters based on the standard CPF elements. You can create, update, and delete these CPE and CPF prices using the simplified user interface in deal capture.

Related Information

[Contract Generation \[page 35\]](#)

[Pricing of Oil Commodities \[page 16\]](#)

15 Apps for SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA provides apps that you can use together with the standard application. These apps must be integrated into an existing SAP Fiori landscape. You can access the apps from the SAP Fiori launchpad.

The following apps can be used on desktops, tablets, and smartphones:

- Deal Capture
This transactional app allows you to capture the entire details of a trade deal in a single flow, without the need to switch between tabs or screens.
- Deal Search
This transactional app allows you to search for deals, drafts, and templates.
- Deal Details and Audit Log
This transactional app allows you to view the current state of a deal, add comments, add attachments, void a deal, and view the change history of a deal.
- Contractual Terms
This master data app allows you to maintain the contractual terms used in the option for deal capture.
- General Provisions
This master data app allows you to maintain the general provisions used in the option for deal capture.
- Manage Deal's Credit Options
This transactional app allows you to search for active deals, view the current credit options for the deals, and update the credit option for one or more selected deals.
- Mixed Products
This transactional app allows you to set up Mixed Products. This is done by configuring components to a Mixed Product, with percentages to set up a composition.
- Lease Deals
This transactional app allows you to add, change, and remove lease assignments from deals.

Related Information

[Deal Capture \[page 70\]](#)

[Deal Search \[page 70\]](#)

[Deal Details and Audit Log \[page 71\]](#)

[Contractual Terms \[page 71\]](#)

[General Provisions \[page 72\]](#)

[Manage Deal's Credit Options \[page 72\]](#)

[Mixed Products Composition \[page 73\]](#)

[Lease Deals \[page 73\]](#)

15.1 Deal Capture

With this app you can capture the details of an entire trade deal. The layout of the screen is defined as a single flow so that you don't have to switch between tabs or screens. Based on your previous selections, the layout of the screen is adjusted and the dropdown lists and search helps are filtered. You can also use this app to publish the deal once you have previewed and confirmed it.

Key Features

You can use this app to:

- Enter the entire details of a deal
- Save a deal as a draft
- Save a deal as a template
- Preview a deal
- Publish a deal

Supported Device Types

- Desktop
- Tablet
- Smartphone

15.2 Deal Search

With this app you can search for deals, drafts, and templates. You can also manage variants for results layouts and filters.

Key Features

You can use this app to:

- Search for deals
- Search for drafts
- Search for templates
- Manage variants for the layouts and filters applied to the search results

Supported Device Types

- Desktop
- Tablet
- Smartphone

15.3 Deal Details and Audit Log

With this app you can view the current state of a deal, add comments, add attachments, void a deal, check the audit log, and view the change history of a deal.

Key Features

You can use this app to:

- View the current state of a deal
- Add comments to a deal
- Add attachments to a deal
- Void a deal
- View the change history of a deal on the [Audit Log](#) tab

Supported Device Types

- Desktop
- Tablet
- Smartphone

15.4 Contractual Terms

Business Context

You can use this master data app to define contractual terms for use in trade deals. You can then assign the contractual terms to deals during the deal capture process. The contractual terms that you add to the deal form part of the contract and are legally binding.

Prerequisites

You have defined categories for the contractual terms in Customizing for *Logistics - General* under [► Commodity Management > Deal Capture > Deal Details > Contractual Terms > Define Contractual Term Categories >](#).

15.5 General Provisions

Business Context

You can use this master data app to define general provisions. You can then add the general provisions to deals during the deal capture process. General provisions are regulations that apply to all contracts of a certain type.

15.6 Manage Deal's Credit Options

With this app you can change the credit option for one or more selected deals. The *Credit Option* field is displayed in the *Accounting* section of a trade deal. As the trader entering the deal may not know the credit arrangements with the counterparty, you can optionally define default credit options in the following ways:

- At application level
- At counterparty level

When a trader enters a new deal, the system automatically enters the default credit option for the counterparty if one has been defined. If there is no default for the counterparty, then the system uses the default credit option for the application.

Key Features

You can use this app to:

- Search for active deals and view their current credit options
- Update the credit option for one or more selected deals

Supported Device Types

- Desktop
- Tablet

- Smartphone

15.7 Mixed Products Composition

With this app you can create, change, and assign validity of Mixed Products. You can then set the list of compositions and define the percentage of each component.

Every composition has a validity period to enforce the maintenance of the compositions. Whenever the user creates or edits one mixed product composition or its components, various determinations and validations are applied to the changed object table fields.

When a trader enters a new deal using a mixed product, the list of default compositions, percentages, and quantities are displayed in the deal. The user then can change percentages and quantities as needed for that specific deal.

Key Features

You can use this app to:

- Create mixed products
- Change mixed products
- Delete mixed products
- Search for mixed products

Supported Device Types

- Desktop
- Tablet
- Smartphone

15.8 Lease Deals

With this app you can add, change and delete lease assignments.

Key Features

You can use this app to:

- Add, change, or delete lease assignments with notes. That screen will be displayed when a deal has been captured as lease relevant (please check the Administration Guide).
- Filter the lease assignments table based on lease assignment data such as lease number and lease name.
- Add or change assignments of lease numbers where numbers are provided to deal capture from an external system to a deal detail.
- Use validation to ensure that the lease number assignment to deal details is limited to 100% for a given validity window.

Supported Device Types

- Desktop
- Tablet
- Smartphone

16 Data Protection and Privacy in SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA

Data protection is associated with numerous legal requirements and privacy concerns. In addition to compliance with general data protection and privacy acts, it is necessary to consider compliance with industry-specific legislation in different countries. SAP provides specific features and functions to support compliance with regard to relevant legal requirements, including data protection. SAP does not give any advice on whether these features and functions are the best method to support company, industry, regional, or country-specific requirements. Furthermore, this information should not be taken as advice or a recommendation regarding additional features that would be required in specific IT environments. Decisions related to data protection must be made on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the given system landscape and the applicable legal requirements.

i Note

SAP does not provide legal advice in any form. SAP software supports data protection compliance by providing security features and specific data protection-relevant functions, such as simplified blocking and deletion of personal data. In many cases, compliance with applicable data protection and privacy laws will not be covered by a product feature. Definitions and other terms used in this document are not taken from a particular legal source.

⚠ Caution

The extent to which data protection is supported by technical means depends on secure system operation. Network security, security note implementation, adequate logging of system changes, and appropriate usage of the system are the basic technical requirements for compliance with data privacy legislation and other legislation.

Generic Fields

You need to make sure that no personal data enters the system in an uncontrolled or non-purpose related way, for example, in free-text fields, through APIs, or customer extensions.

More Information

For more information on data protection and privacy in deal capture see *Data Protection and Privacy* in the administration guide for SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA at <https://help.sap.com/dealcapture>.

Related Information

[Blocking and Deletion In SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 76\]](#)
[Information Retrieval \[page 79\]](#)
[Change Log \[page 82\]](#)

16.1 Blocking and Deletion In SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA uses SAP Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to control the blocking and deletion of personal data and deals.

ILM supports the entire software lifecycle including the storage, retention, blocking, and deletion of data.

Data can be blocked when the business activities for which the data is needed are completed and the residence time for the data has elapsed. Only users who are assigned additional authorizations can access blocked data. Before blocking and deleting data, an end of purpose check (EoP check) determines whether data is still relevant for business activities based on the retention period defined for the data.

You define the residence and retention period policies in *SAP ILM Policies* (transaction IRMPOL).

When the retention period has elapsed you use *Archive Administration* (transaction SARA) in ILM to delete personal data and deals.

More Information

For more information, see the ILM documentation on SAP Help Portal at <http://help.sap.com/erp>. Choose the relevant version and under *Application Help*, choose ► *SAP Library* ► *SAP ERP Cross-Application Functions* ► *Cross-Application Components* ► *SAP Information Lifecycle Management* ▾.

For more information about blocking and deletion in deal capture, see *Data Protection and Privacy* in the administration guide for SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA at <https://help.sap.com/dealcapture>.

Related Information

[Business Partner EoP Check in SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 77\]](#)
[Data Protection and Privacy in SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 75\]](#)

16.1.1 Business Partner EoP Check in SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA

Use

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA provides an end of purpose (EoP) check to determine whether business partner data is still relevant for business activities in the application or can be blocked.

Application Name	Application Description	Business Partner Type
BPDM	Business Partner Deal Management	Types of business partner in deal capture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparty • Counterparty contact • Broker

Prerequisites

- You have configured the BPDM application in `V_BUTEOPFM` for the function module `/DMBE/FD_PARTNER_EOP`.
- You have activated the business function *Deal Capture Data Protection & Privacy Integration (Reversible)* (`/DMBE/DPP`).

Switch	Business Function	Dependencies
<code>/DMBE/DPP</code>	<code>/DMBE/DPP</code>	BUPA_ILM_BF CA_DTINF_FW ILM ILM_BLOCKING ILM_RULE_GENERATOR ILM_STOR

Technical Details

ILM Objects

The EoP check evaluates retention policies and data for the following ILM objects:

- CA_BUPA (Business Partner)

EoP Check Implementation

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA provides the following functionality for the EoP check of the business partner:

- The application searches for the following data with relation to business partners:
 - Valid user roles to run deal management (defined in the table /DMBE/TM_BPROLE)
 - Active deals

The EoP criteria ensure data integrity in case of blocking.

Function for EoP: /DMBE/FD_PARTNER_EOP

- The following table outlines when the end of business is reached:

Role	Deals	Last Deal End Date and Residence Rule (IRMPOL)	Purpose Completion Code	Block Business Partner for BPDM
No	No		1: No business made with business partner at all	No
Yes/No	Yes	> (greater than) current date	2: Business is ongoing with business partner	No
Yes/No	Yes	<= (less than or equal to) current date	3: Business is complete with business partner and residence time is over	Yes
Yes	No		3: Business is complete with business partner and residence time is over	Yes

- The EoP check for deal capture supports the use of application rule variants based on ILM rule groups: If you want to define differing residence and retention periods for business partner data depending on application-specific condition fields, you can define application rule variants in Customizing for [Cross-Application Components](#) under [Data Protection > Blocking and Unblocking of Data > Business Partner > Assign Application Rule Variants and Rule Groups for EoP Check](#). In this Customizing activity, you assign the application rule variants to ILM rule groups that you have created in transaction IRM_CUST_CSS ([Information Retention Manager - Calling Customer-Specific Settings](#)). To determine the retention rules, the ILM rule groups must also be entered in the corresponding retention rules for the ILM objects of deal capture in transaction IRMPOL ([ILM Policies](#)).
- The EoP check for deal capture calculates the end of residence time (representing the EoP) based on residence periods maintained for ILM object CA_BUPA that is active for audit area BUPA_DP for the application name BPDM and the existing rule variants.

Initial Load Reports

The EoP check for BPDM offers the following initial load reports:

Report Name	Use	To Be Used When	Affected Data
BUPA_PREPARE_EOP (transaction BUPA_PRE_EOP)	Use this report to block business partners when the deal is not active, the residence period is over then the retention period starts.	This report can be used more than once.	This report reads data from the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUT000 • BUT100 • BUTSORT • /DMBE/TM_DEALHDR • /DMBE/TM_BPROLE

See Also

For more information, see

- SAP Library at <http://help.sap.com/erp>. Choose the relevant version and under *Application Help* choose **► SAP Library ► SAP ERP Cross-Application Functions ► Cross-Application Components ►**:
 - *SAP Information Lifecycle Management*
 - *Data Protection*
- *Data Protection and Privacy* in the administration guide for SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA at <https://help.sap.com/dealcapture>
- Customizing for *Cross-Application Components* under *Data Protection*

16.2 Information Retrieval

Data subjects have the right to receive information regarding their personal data that is being processed. The information retrieval feature supports you in complying with the relevant legal requirements for data protection by allowing you to search for and retrieve all personal data for a specified data subject.

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA uses the standard SAP tool Information Retrieval Framework (IRF) to retrieve information about the following business partner data that is stored in deals, deal drafts, and deal templates:

- Counterparties
- Counterparty contacts
- Brokers

You can use the IRF to carry out a cross-application search for personal data of a specified data subject. A data model, which is the basis for the retrieval process, is provided for SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA. You can view and manually change the data model according to your needs using the IRF modeling tool.

The data model in the IRF is based on information stored in Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) objects and their related archiving objects. Therefore, ILM objects must exist for the applications that you want to enable for the retrieval of personal data

The following objects are provided for IRF in deal capture:

- Purpose: DMBE_DPP
The purpose is the reason for which the data needs to be collected and processed. Each ILM object must be assigned to a purpose.
- ILM object: DMBE_DPP

i Note

You can use the Business Add-In (BAI) *BAdI: Tables Used by an ILM Object* (BADI_DTINF_ILM_OBJ_TABLES) to change which tables are contained in the ILM object DMBE_DPP.

i Note

You must have the correct roles and authorizations to access IRF.

More Information

For more information about data models, authorizations, and creating information reports in IRF, see SAP Library at <https://help.sap.com/nw>. Under *SAP NetWeaver Platform*, choose your release. Under *Application Help*, open the function-oriented view and choose ► *Solution Lifecycle Management* ► *Information Retrieval Framework* ►.

For more information about information retrieval and data protection and privacy for deal capture, see the administration guide for SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA at <https://help.sap.com/dealcapture>

Related Information

[Changing the Data Model for IRF \[page 80\]](#)

[Defining Tables Used by the ILM Object DMBE_DPP \[page 82\]](#)

[Data Protection and Privacy in SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 75\]](#)

16.2.1 Changing the Data Model for IRF

View and manually adjust the data model according to your needs using the Information Retrieval Framework (IRF) modeling tool.

Prerequisites

If you want to edit the data model, you need a workbench request.

Context

The Information Retrieval Framework (IRF) modeling tool is a browser-based user interface that allows you to view and manually adjust the data model. For example, you can use the tool to add and link additional tables to the data model. In the data model, a field in one table can be linked to multiple tables and these links are considered as SELECT statements. By default, the SELECT statements contain the AND condition.

i Note

If you want to create OR statements between tables, you can implement the Business Add-In (BAI) [BAI: Extend Data Read Using Function Modules](#) (BADI_DTINF_READ_API_EXT), which is located in Customizing for *Cross-Application Components* under [Data Protection](#) > [Information Retrieval Framework](#) > [Business Add-Ins \(BAIs\)](#) > [BAI: Extend Data Read Using Function Modules](#).

Procedure

1. Start transaction DTINF_MODELING.
2. On the initial screen, specify **1** in the filter option field *Responsibility*.
3. Chose *Next*.
The system displays the data model.
4. If you want to change the data model, choose *Edit* and enter a workbench request.
5. Choose *Save Model* to save your changes.

More Information

For more information about defining tables, see SAP NetWeaver Library at <https://help.sap.com/nw>. Choose the relevant SAP NetWeaver platform and version, and under *Application Help*, choose [SAP NetWeaver Library: Function-Oriented View](#) > [Solution Lifecycle Management](#) > [Information Retrieval Framework](#) > [Setting Up the Data Model Used by the IRF](#) > [Step-by-Step Procedure: Setting Up the Data Model](#) > [Configure the Data Model Using the IRF Modeling Tool](#).

For more information about the BAI [BAI: Extend Data Read Using Function Modules](#), see the associated Customizing documentation.

Related Information

[Information Retrieval \[page 79\]](#)

16.2.2 Defining Tables Used by the ILM Object DMBE_DPP

Database tables that are used by an ILM object can be manually defined. For example, you may want to add tables to the ILM object if some of the tables in the ILM object are missing, or you may want to remove obsolete tables.

Context

You can implement the Business Add-In (BAI) *BAI: Tables Used by an ILM Object* (BADI_DTINF_ILM_OBJ_TABLES) to define the database tables for an ILM object.

Procedure

In Customizing for *Cross-Application Components*, choose ► *Data Protection* ► *Information Retrieval Framework* ► *Business Add-Ins (BAIs)* ► *BAI: Tables Used by an ILM Object* ►.

More Information

For more information about defining tables, see SAP NetWeaver Library at <https://help.sap.com/nw>. Choose the relevant SAP NetWeaver platform and version, and under *Application Help*, choose ► *SAP NetWeaver Library: Function-Oriented View* ► *Solution Lifecycle Management* ► *Information Retrieval Framework* ► *Setting Up the Data Model Used by the IRF* ► *Step-by-Step Procedure: Setting Up the Data Model* ► *Verify Tables Used by ILM Object BC_SFLIGHT* ►.

For more information about the BAI *BAI: Tables Used by an ILM Object*, see the associated Customizing documentation.

Related Information

[Information Retrieval \[page 79\]](#)

16.3 Change Log

Personal data is subject to frequent changes. Therefore, for review purposes or as a result of legal regulations, it may be necessary to track the changes made to this data. When these changes are logged, you should be

able to check which employee made which change, the date and time, the previous value, and the current value, depending on the configuration. It is also possible to analyze errors in this way.

Defining Fields to be Logged

This SAP product processes the personal data of business partners that are involved in change requests and activities. If any changes are made regarding the business partner, the system logs the following information about personal data per change request and activity:

- The user who changed data
- The date and time of the change
- The change type (update, insert, deletion, single field documentation)
- The identifying keys and their values from the data records
- The heading name for the attribute that has been changed

You can define the fields to be logged under *Display Change Document Objects* (transaction `SCDO`). You can use the authorization object to `IAM/CHGLOG` to control the change logging for change requests and activities.

Displaying Change Logs in SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA

In the *worklist* of SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA, you can access a change log for each change request and activity.

Note

Change logs can only be displayed if the user is assigned the authorization role `SAP_AUTH_MOC_ADMIN`.

Under **► Evaluate New Audit Trail ► Enhancement Mode** (transaction `S_AUT10`), you can see all changes that have been processed for the change document objects in SAP product, `S_/IAM/ACT` (activity) and `/IAM/ISSUE` (change request).

See Also

For more information on change documents see the documentation at <http://help.sap.com/netweaver>. Choose the relevant SAP NetWeaver version and open the following documentation:

- Under *Application Help*, go to **► SAP NetWeaver Library: Function-Oriented View ► Application Server ABAP ► Other Services ► Services for Application Developers ► Change Documents**.
- Open the *SAP NetWeaver Security Guide* and go to **► Security Aspects for Lifecycle Management ► Auditing and Logging**.

Related Information

[Data Protection and Privacy in SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 75\]](#)

17 Data Archiving in SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA

Data archiving is used to delete data at the end of its lifecycle and to block and delete personal data. Archiving moves personal data from the database to archive files if the end of purpose is reached. In doing so, the personal data is implicitly marked as blocked. Blocked data has access restrictions to prevent further unauthorized processing. In SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA, you archive data using the Archive Development Kit (ADK), which is a standard SAP tool for archiving.

To create archive files and subsequently delete the archived data from the database, you use *Archive Administration* (transaction SARA).

To display the contents of the archive files, you use the *Archive File Browser* (transaction AS_AFB) or the read option in *Archive Administration* (transaction SARA).

Prerequisites for Archiving

- If you want to archive based on rules, you have to activate the ILM business function. For more information, see the ILM documentation at <http://help.sap.com/erp>. Choose the relevant version and under *Application Help*, choose ► *SAP Library* ► *SAP ERP Cross-Application Functions* ► *Cross-Application Components* ► *SAP Information Lifecycle Management* ► *Making SAP ILM Available* ► *Activating SAP ILM* ⌵.
- You have defined residence and retention rules for the ILM object `DMBE_DPP` using transaction `IRMPOL`. For more information, see the ILM documentation at <http://help.sap.com/erp>. Choose the relevant version and under *Application Help*, choose ► *SAP ERP Cross-Application Functions* ► *Cross-Application Components* ► *SAP Information Lifecycle Management* ► *Using ILM Retention Management in the Application System* ► *Editing ILM Policies* ⌵.
- You have made the required settings in Customizing for *SAP NetWeaver* (transaction `SPRO`) under ► *Application Server* ► *System Administration* ► *Data Archiving* ⌵.
- You have the correct authorization to use the archiving functions.
- The following switch has been activated in transaction `SFW5`:

Switch	Business Function	Dependencies
/DMBE/DPP	/DMBE/DPP	BUPA_ILM_BF CA_DTINF_FW ILM ILM_BLOCKING ILM_RULE_GENERATOR ILM_STOR

Archiving Objects

In SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA, you can use the archiving object /DMBE/DPP to archive deals, draft deals, and deal templates that are no longer required. The archiving object /DMBE/DPP, supports the Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) functions for archiving.

Archiving Tables for Archiving Object /DMBE/DPP

When you archive using /DMBE/DPP, data is archived from the following tables:

Archiving Table in Deal Capture	Description
/DMBE/TM_ATTACH	Attachments for Deals
/DMBE/TM_COMMENT	Comments
/DMBE/TM_DEALDFT	Deal Header Draft
/DMBE/TM_DEALHDR	Deal Header
/DMBE/TM_DEALINK	Linking Two Deals
/DMBE/TM_DEALURL	URL for Deals
/DMBE/TM_DETACT	Deal Detail
/DMBE/TM_DETDFDFT	Deal Detail Draft
/DMBE/TM_LEGFACT	Detail Legal Terms
/DMBE/TM_LEGDFDFT	Detail Legal Terms (Draft)
/DMBE/TM_NTFSENT	Notification Sent for Deal Expiring

Archiving Table in Deal Capture	Description
/DMBE/TM_OPTACT	Deal Active Optionalities
/DMBE/TM_OPTDFT	Deal Draft Optionalities
/DMBE/TM_PARACT	CPF Parameters Active
/DMBE/TM_PARDFT	CPF Parameters Draft
/DMBE/TM_PRCDACT	Pricing Item
/DMBE/TM_PRCDDFT	Pricing Item Draft
/DMBE/TM_PRCHACT	Pricing Header
/DMBE/TM_PRCHDFT	Pricing Header Draft
/DMBE/TM_RINGACT	Deal RINs Generator
/DMBE/TM_RINGDFT	Deal RINs Generator Draft

Archiving Programs

The following functions are available for the archiving object /DMBE/DPP:

Action	Activity	Program
Read	Displays archive files from selected archive sections.	/DMBE/DPP_READ_ARCHIVING
Write	Performs checks to evaluate the rules defined in IRM and determines which of the selected data can be archived. If executed in production mode, the files are archived.	/DMBE/DPP_WRI
Deleting	Deletes archived data records from the database and changes their status to <i>Archived</i> .	/DMBE/DPP_DEL

More Information

For more information about data archiving, archive administration, and ADK, see SAP NetWeaver Library at <https://help.sap.com/nw>. Choose the relevant SAP NetWeaver release and version and under *Application Help*,

choose ► [SAP NetWeaver Library: Function-Oriented View](#) ► [Solution Life Cycle Management](#) ► [Data Archiving](#) ► [Data Archiving in the ABAP Application System](#) ►.

For more information about SAP ILM see the documentation on SAP Help Portal at <http://help.sap.com/erp>. Choose the relevant version and under [Application Help](#), choose ► [SAP Library](#) ► [SAP ERP Cross-Application Functions](#) ► [Cross-Application Components](#) ► [SAP Information Lifecycle Management](#) ►.

Related Information

[ILM-Related Information for the Archiving Object /DMBE/DPP \[page 87\]](#)

17.1 ILM-Related Information for the Archiving Object / DMBE/DPP

You can use the archiving object `/DMBE/DPP` with the ILM object `DMBE_DPP` as part of SAP Information Lifecycle Management.

The following fields for `DMBE_DPP` are defined in the ILM policy and are visible when processing the ILM Policies:

Available Policy Categories

Policy Category	Description
RST	Residence Rules
RTP	Retention Rules

Available Time Reference

Information Retention Manager (IRM) Constant	Description
CREATION_DATE	Creation Date
EXPIRATION_DATE	Expiration Date

Available Time Offsets

IRM Constant	Description
END_OF_MONTH	End of month
END_OF_QUARTER	End of quarter
END_OF_YEAR	End of year

Available Condition Fields

Condition Field	Description
ACCOUNTINGTYPE	Accounting Type
DEALTYPE	Deal Type
GENERALTERM	General Terms
GOVERNINGLAW	Governing Law
INTERNALCOMPANY	Internal Company
PRODUCTTYPE	Product Type
TRANSACTIONTYPE	Transaction Type

More Information

For more information about ILM, see the SAP ILM documentation on SAP Help Portal at <http://help.sap.com/erp>. Choose your version, and under *Application Help*, open SAP Library. In SAP Library, choose **► SAP ERP Cross-Application Functions** > *Cross-Application Components* > *SAP Information Lifecycle Management* **►**.

Related Information

[Data Archiving in SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 84\]](#)

18 Configuring SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA

The following sections provide information about the master data that needs to be configured before you can use SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA.

For more information about configuring SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA, see:

- Customizing for *Deal Capture* (transaction /DMBE/CUST)
- Administrator's Guide for SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA at <https://help.sap.com/dealcapture>

Related Information

[Master Data for SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 89\]](#)

18.1 Master Data for SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA

Before you can use SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA you must make sure that the required master data is available in your system. This includes contractual terms and general provisions.

You create the following master data using the relevant apps:

Master Data	Description	More Information
Contractual Terms	You can predefine contractual terms, and then add them to deals. The contractual terms that you add to the deal form part of the contract and are legally binding.	Creating Contractual Terms [page 91]
General Provisions	You can predefine general provisions, and then add them to deals. General provisions are regulations that apply to all contracts of a certain type.	Creating General Provisions [page 90]

Related Information

[Creating General Provisions \[page 90\]](#)

[Creating Contractual Terms \[page 91\]](#)

18.1.1 Creating General Provisions

Use the *Manage General Provisions* app to create new general provisions, which can later be added to new deals.

Prerequisites

- You are authorized to create general provisions.
- The master agreement categories have been defined in Customizing for *Logistics - General* under [▶ Commodity Management ▶ Deal Capture ▶ Deal Header ▶ Define Master Agreement Categories ▶](#).

Context

You can use the *Manage General Provisions* app to perform the following tasks:

- Search for and view general provisions
- Create new general provisions
- Edit general provisions
- Delete general provisions

General provisions have an effective date range. When you add a general provision to a deal, the system checks that the trade date of the deal falls within the effective date range of the general provision. Only general provisions that are effective on the trade date of the deal can be added to the deal. If you subsequently change the trade date of the deal, the system automatically removes any general provisions that are no longer valid and also adds any general provisions that have become valid.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the *Manage General Provisions* app.

The *General Provisions* screen lists all of the existing general provisions. You can use filters to search for general provisions, and you can edit or delete the existing general provisions.

2. Choose *Create*.
3. Enter a name and an effective date range (*Effective From* and *Effective To*).

4. (Optional) Enter any exceptions and a description.
5. (Optional) To turn a general provision into a master agreement, select the *Master Agreement* checkbox and enter the additional master agreement details that are displayed.
6. Save your entries.

Related Information

[Master Data for SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 89\]](#)
[Creating Contractual Terms \[page 91\]](#)

18.1.2 Creating Contractual Terms

Use the *Manage Contractual Terms* app to create new contractual terms, which can later be added to new deals.

Prerequisites

- You are authorized to create contractual terms.
- The contractual term categories have been defined in Customizing for *Logistics - General* under [Commodity Management](#) > [Deal Capture](#) > [Deal Details](#) > [Contractual Terms](#) > [Define Contractual Term Categories](#).

Context

You can use the *Manage Contractual Terms* app to perform the following tasks:

- Search for and view contractual terms
- Create new contractual terms
- Edit contractual terms
- Delete contractual terms

Contractual terms have an effective date range. When you add a contractual term to a deal, the system checks that the trade date of the deal falls within the effective date range of the contractual term. Only contractual terms that are effective on the trade date of the deal can be added to the deal. If you subsequently change the trade date of the deal, the system automatically removes any contractual terms that are no longer valid.

Procedure

1. In your SAP Fiori launchpad, open the [Manage Contractual Terms](#) app.

The [Contractual Terms](#) screen lists all of the existing contractual terms. You can use filters to search for contractual terms, and you can edit or delete existing contractual terms.

2. Choose + (Create Object).
3. Enter a name, a start date, an end date, and a description for the new contractual term.
4. (Optional) Enter a category.
5. Save your entries.

Related Information

[Master Data for SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 89\]](#)
[Creating General Provisions \[page 90\]](#)

19 Operating SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA

The following sections cover topics that are related to the operation of SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA.

Related Information

[Other Required Documents for Operations \[page 93\]](#)

[Monitoring \[page 94\]](#)

[Administration and Management \[page 94\]](#)

19.1 Other Required Documents for Operations

This section lists other documents that you need in order to operate SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA.

SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA is based on SAP Commodity Management and SAP IS-OIL. The general operations information that is covered in the related operations guides also applies to SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA.

Document	Where To Find It
SAP S/4HANA operations information See Operations Guide in <i>Product Documentation</i> section.	https://help.sap.com/viewer/p/SAP_S4HANA_ON-PREM-ISE
SAP NetWeaver operations information See the <i>Operations</i> section.	http://help.sap.com/nw

Related Information

[Operating SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 93\]](#)

[Monitoring \[page 94\]](#)

[Administration and Management \[page 94\]](#)

19.2 Monitoring

This section describes monitoring tasks for SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA.

Error Logs

To view the error logs for the deal capture publishing process, you can use transaction `SLG1` with the following objects:

- Object: `/DMBE/`
- Subobject: `PUBLISH`

To view standard errors, you can use transaction `ST22`, and to view gateway errors, you can use transaction `/IWFND/ERROR_LOG`.

Related Information

[Operating SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 93\]](#)

[Other Required Documents for Operations \[page 93\]](#)

[Administration and Management \[page 94\]](#)

19.3 Administration and Management

This section describes administrator tasks for SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA.

Starting and Stopping

You cannot stop SAP Commodity Management, option for deal capture for SAP S/4HANA. Instead, you can clear the OData caches for the application by using transactions `/IWFND/CACHE_CLEANUP` and `/IWBEP/CACHE_CLEANUP`.

Related Information

[Operating SAP Commodity Management, Option for Deal Capture for SAP S/4HANA \[page 93\]](#)

[Other Required Documents for Operations \[page 93\]](#)



[Monitoring \[page 94\]](#)

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