

## Summary

### Symptom

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

### Question catalog

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

### Answer:

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

Split fields that cannot be changed are:

VSTEL	Shipping point
KUNNR	Goods recipient
ROUTE	Route

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

VKORG	Sales organization
AUTLF	Full delivery indicator
VSBED	Shipping condition
FKARV	Billing type (customer billing document)
LIFSK	Delivery block
STAFO	Update group for statistics

STWAE	Statistics currency
KKBER	Credit control area
KNKLI	Account number of the customer with the credit limit default
GRUPP	Customer credit group
SBGRP	Processor group for credit management
CTLPC	Credit management: Risk category
CMWAE	Currency key of the credit control area
WAERK	Currency of the sales document
INCO1	Incoterms 1
INCO2	Incoterms 2
KZAZU	Indicator order combination
KDGRP	Customer group
PERFK	Invoicing dates (calendar identification)

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

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

**Answer:**

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

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

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

**Answer:**

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

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

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

**Answer:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer:**

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

transportation group is important for the route determination.

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

**Answer:**

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

- o FORM routine DATEN\_KOPIEREN\_001 (include FV50C001) for the transfer of the data from header (CVBAK) and item (CVBAP) of the sales order.
- o FORM routine DATEN\_KOPIEREN\_002 (include FV50C002) for the transfer of the data from the business data of the sales order.

With all other outbound delivery types as well as with inbound deliveries, the data transfer is carried out via FORM routine DATEN\_KOPIEREN\_301 (include FV50C301) or DATEN\_KOPIEREN\_201 (include FV50C201).

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

You can find more detailed information in note 166397.

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

**Answer:**

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

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

**Answer:**

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

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

## Other terms

## Reason and Prerequisites

## Solution

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### Header Data

Release Status: Released for Customer  
Released on: 01.10.2002 19:11:15  
Master Language: German  
Priority: Recommendations/additional info  
Category: FAQ  
Primary Component: LE-SHP-DL Delivery Processing

### Secondary Components:

LE-SHP-DL-LA Inbound Delivery

### Valid Releases

Software Component	Release	From Release	To Release	and Subsequent
SAP_APPL	30	31I	31I	
SAP_APPL	40	40B	40B	
SAP_APPL	45	45B	45B	
SAP_APPL	46	46B	46B	
SAP_APPL	46C	46C	46C	
SAP_APPL	470	470	470	
SAP_APPL	500	500	500	
SAP_APPL	600	600	600	
SAP_APPL	602	602	602	
SAP_APPL	603	603	603	
SAP_APPL	604	604	604	

### Related Notes

Number	Short Text
835219	FAQ: ATP composite note
651271	Undesired delivery split when creating via BAPI
399912	Split analysis activation during delivery creation
355404	Why was there a delivery split during creation?
105003	Several deliveries for rush order