

This note contains a list of frequently asked questions concerning the result of the ATP calculation in R/3 - SD.

For a list of all available FAQ notes relating to ATP, see Note 835219.

1. Question:

Why does ATP not confirm anything even though transaction MD04 still displays the available quantity and transaction MMBE still displays sufficient stock?

Answer:

You can only analyze the availability using transaction CO09. In transaction MD04, the system does not calculate the 'Available quantity' field according to ATP logic. This means that the system does not calculate the available quantities displayed here according to the scope of check defined for ATP in Customizing. Also, the stock information shown in transaction MMBE is not sufficient to draw any conclusions regarding availability. For example, you cannot obtain any information here about the quantities that have already been confirmed (which is necessary to calculate the available quantity).

2. Question:

Why does ATP not confirm anything even though I currently have stock and an issue element only consumes the quantities much later?

Answer:

The ATP check does not recognize consumption as of a certain date.

For example, if you have 100 units in stock and a sales order with a confirmed requirement of 100 units in 10 months time, no stock is available for a sales order that requires stock for the current date.

For more information about cumulation, see Note 547512 question 10 and the F1 help for the cumulation in transaction OVZ2.

3. Question:

Concerning the previous question: This is not flexible enough for me. How can I use quantities to confirm sales orders today even if the stock is reserved in the future?

Answer:

You can obtain the flexibility you want by entering the span of time within which you can procure each quantity.

You enter this information as the replenishment lead time in the material master and the scope of check.

If the replenishment lead time is set to three months, as in the example given in the question above, the 100 units in stock are available for sales orders within the next three months.

Due to the replenishment lead time, the system confirms requirements that lie three or more months in the future.

4. Question:

The system displays a negative cumulated ATP (for example, in CO09). Is this a problem? (I

have the same question concerning negative stocks.)

Answer:

Yes, a negative cumulated ATP quantity indicates a problem in material requirements planning.

The technical background to this is that the ATP calculation of stocks and receipts first deducts the negative ATP quantity, regardless of why or when this occurred. This can lead to an incorrect result.

From a business point of view, there may be various reasons for having a negative ATP quantity that corresponds to an overconfirmation.

For example, a receipt element (purchase order or planned order) can be delayed or deleted, and this can cause an overconfirmation or shortage.

Alternatively, sales orders are confirmed against the replenishment lead time (RLT), but material requirements planning does not procure the stock (this also causes an overconfirmation when the RLT is exceeded).

Negative ATP always indicates a problem (see also Note 153355).

This applies particularly to negative stocks. A negative stock indicates a discrepancy between the actual stock and the stock saved in the database, and this is a problem you should resolve immediately.

5. Question:

Why can I reassign quantities that have been reserved by a stock transport order at storage location or batch level?

Answer:

Even though you can enter a batch in the stock transport order, this is only a default value for the receiving plant. Additionally, the storage location that you can enter is a proposed storage location in the receiving plant, and not in the issuing plant. The stock transport order cannot reserve quantities at storage location or batch level. Notes 154682 and 350864 describe how to add this function for batches as a modification.

6. Question:

Why does the ATP not confirm anything even though the system displays an available quantity in the storage location? (I have the same question concerning available quantities at batch level.)

Answer:

The ATP checks all specified segments: It always checks 'plant' and, if specified, also 'storage location' and 'batch'. The ATP result is the minimum of all checks that are carried out.

Therefore, if the storage location still displays quantities, but the plant does not, nothing at all can be confirmed (exception: a separately planned storage location). Note that, in addition to the three segments 'plant', 'storage location' and 'batch', the ATP check for batches also checks a fourth segment: 'Batch in storage location'.

Example:

Storage location A has a stock of 100 units. You create a sales order of 100 units without specifying a storage location (you have to specify the plant).

An ATP check by another application for 100 units in storage location A - for example in another sales order - does not return a confirmed quantity even though the storage location segment contains 100 units because no quantity is available in the plant segment.

For more information, see Note 318998.

7. Question:

If I call transaction CO09 or VA0X and choose Menu -> 'Environment -> Availability', the same sales order appears more than once. Is this an error?

Answer:

No. No. See the previous answer: The ATP checks all specified segments. The sales order may appear as an issue element in each of these segments (plant, storage location or batch).

8. Question:

Why can I not see a reservation that another user has just created as an issue element in my ATP view?

Answer:

The ATP was not meant to display this. This is solved through note 447743. This is corrected by Note 447743. To correct this, implement Note 447743. After you implement the correction, you cannot enter a reservation with several items for the same material that use batches (see Note 535123).

9. Question:

Why does an underconfirmation occur if I enter a batch and shortfall quantity at the same time as confirming a transfer order (transaction LT12)?

Answer:

The system design does not allow you to determine whether missing quantities affect the material in general (at plant level) or the batch entered.

If the ATP quantity is low, the main batch item remains confirmed and the system assumes that the batch quantity is missing. As a result, the batch seems to be underconfirmed. There is no technical solution for this. You have to enter the batch in the delivery before you enter the missing quantities in the transfer order.

10. Question:

Why is the confirmed quantity a decimal fraction even though I have activated the setting in Customizing that informs the system that decimal places must not be used for the unit of measure?

Answer:

This setting in Customizing only refers to the requested quantities accepted by the system. If you always enter whole values (for example, for inventory postings as well as receipts and issues) and if a document works with a sales probability of 100 percent, the whole numbers are retained even during the ATP calculation.

If, however, a document works with a sales probability between 0 and 100 percent, quantities that are not whole numbers can also be assigned. Consequently, quantities that are not whole numbers also remain available and can then be assigned. Therefore, a result that is not a whole number may occur even though you have specified different settings in Customizing.

The standard R/3 system does not require a rounding function because you can only define the design objectives individually and other rounding problems would occur, such as rounding that is too conservative or rounding that results in an overassignment.

However, if you nevertheless want to use a rounding function for the confirmed quantities, you can use the EXIT_SAPLATPC_002 function module as a user exit to change the result of the ATP check. In this case, the T006-ANDEC and T006-DECAN fields must be analyzed depending on the unit of measure used. You can then adjust the T_MDVEX-MNG02 quantity accordingly.

See also Note 787037, which corrects this rounding error.

Note: The ATP check is always carried out with the base unit of measure.

11. Question:

I have created a delivery using transaction VLMOVE and have moved the material from one storage location to another within the same plant. Why is this quantity not available in the receiving storage location?

Answer:

Transaction VLMOVE represents an enhancement to transaction MB1B and you should only use it for material postings. The delivery as an interim step was only created to enable you to process handling units. The ATP does not recognize these deliveries as planned receipt elements. The quantities are only available after the material posting (and then they are available as stock). However, the quantities are assigned immediately after you create the delivery document in the issuing storage location.

(As of Release 4.7, the stock transport order will be able to consistently provide information about the goods movement from one storage location to another. ATP will then be able to recognize this document as a receipt. More information about this delivery, will be available in a note.)

12. Question:

Why does the system confirm a quantity in the delivery even though the planned allocations or the planned independent requirements would not be sufficient?

Answer:

Usually you only create the delivery for the amount of the confirmed order quantities. If you

use allocations or planning here, the confirmed quantities also correspond with the planned quantities. If you increase the delivery quantity manually, the system ONLY checks ATP. Checked ATP. The system does not provide additional checks and they also do not make sense from a business point of view since planning occurs with order dates and order values. If the user increases the delivery quantity manually, a quantity that exceeds the planned quantities may be confirmed. In individual cases, this may even represent a desired flexibility.

13. Question:

Why does the system not confirm a sufficient quantity in a parallel session?

Answer:

Example:

100 units are available from a material.

In the first session (for example, when you create or change a sales order), you check an item with this material and a requested quantity of 80. The delivery proposal screen offers 80 units for confirmation. The delivery proposal screen provides 80 to piece for the confirmation. However, you select only 50 units on the delivery proposal screen. Session 1 remains in the sales order, and you neither save nor cancel it.

At the same time, you open session 2 - for example, for a second sales order (that you either create or change). Here, you create an item for the same material with a requested quantity of 80. You check this item for availability. This item is checked regarding availability. As a result, the system offers 20 units.

Why are 50 units not available?

The reason for this lies in the conservative logic of the availability check: As long as you have not completed the first session, the system ensures in the first session that the quantity that has been offered for confirmation can be offered again in a further check.

After you complete session 1, the system confirms 50 units in session 2 instead of 20 units.

14. Question:

In transaction SM12, the ATPENQ table contains obsolete lock entries. What have I to do? Why does this happen?

Answer:

You cannot analyze the reason for this in retrospect. If the lock entries are obsolete, in other words, if there are no more open transactions to which these entries can be assigned, delete the entries manually.

To analyze this error, you require a reproducible example in which such lock entries remain after the transaction is terminated.

15. Question:

If I set the requirements planning indicator (1 or 2) for a storage location, what effect does this have on the ATP check?

Answer:

If you have set the requirements planning indicator for a storage location, the requirements, receipts and stocks of this storage location are not transferred to the relevant plant in an ATP check. Conversely, there is no check in the plant during an ATP check in this storage

location (For information about the system behavior when you have not set the requirements planning indicator: see question 6).

When with a ATP check a storage location with MRP indicators

If you specify a storage location with the requirements planning indicator during an ATP check, and 'no storage location check' is set in the scope of check however, the system will nevertheless only check in the storage location.