VALUATION 365 - APPLICATION MANUAL

Valuation 365 Application Manual for Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central

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CONTENT

1. GENERAL

1.1. Version

This manual describes the contents of Valuation 365 for Microsoft Dynamics 265 Business Central.

1.2. Structure of the Manual

This manual describes the functions of the sections:

- Basics
- Valuation conditions
- Valuation process

The manual contains the description of the individual fields as well as a process description for use. Further information on the fields can be found in the online help.

1.3. Explanation of the Symbols used

	**Information** - This symbol indicates passages that contain additional important information that must be observed during use.
	**Reminder** - Reminds of important information or processes already mentioned that help optimise results when using the solution.
	**Practical tip** - This symbol marks passages that should help the user to use the functionality correctly in practice.
	**Warning** - This symbol indicates information that must be observed to avoid mistakes during use.

2. POSSIBILITIES AND ADVANTAGES OF VALUATION 365

Valuation 365 is a special ISV solution based on Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central®. This is a special function extension of the ERP standard solution from the manufacturer Microsoft.

This enables you to prepare and value current assets correctly and reliably within the framework of your annual financial statements or reporting date analysis in accordance with special valuation specifications and your own valuation conditions.

Valuation 365 supports Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central® users who, for example, have a high number of items, a large number of item groups, high value items, high stock values or items with expiry dates when valuing current assets.

The Valuation 365 module is completely based on the item movements in Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central®. Each stock is interpreted according to the assigned valuation condition and a devaluation amount is suggested for the posting. The lowest value is always marked as valid as a result of all active and used valuation conditions. The user can change or adjust the value manually via an individual value adjustment.

The following concrete advantages result for the user from the use of Valuation 365:

- *Valuation of assets as at the balance sheet date.*
  - Further support of this valuation topic compared to the Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central® standard (revaluation functionality insufficient).
  - All valuation operations can be carried out *without impact to unit cost.* The original cost price remains unchanged and ensures that the original production costs are retained.

- *Integrated valuation functionality* in Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central®.
  - No time-consuming determination of the valuation values in Excel or other external calculation tools necessary.
  - In Valuation 365, *different periods* (per week, month, quarter or year) can be stored for the valuation of the assets.
  - *Posting proposals* can be created, which can then be posted to separate accounts via a separate account assignment matrix.
  - The valuation amounts are *automatically reversed in* subsequent periods at the next valuation.

- *Derivation (conditions and principles) and traceability of the Valuation results* directly in Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central®.
    - For a *data migration,* a separate table can be used in which the historical acquisition/access date is stored. Thus, the data is enriched by external information.
    - The most recent Valuations can be displayed in the Item.
    - Items with the same voucher number and posting date can be searched for using a function. This allows the underlying posting items and documents to be displayed. This ensures traceability within Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central® at all times.

- Mapping of the *"strict lowest value principle"* and the associated conditions.

- *Acceptance towards third parties (auditors, tax auditors) increases.*
    - The conditions and valuation amounts used for the valuation are directly evident and can be derived in an integrated manner....
    - The report for *determining the current warehouse value* is automatically expanded to include the valuations.

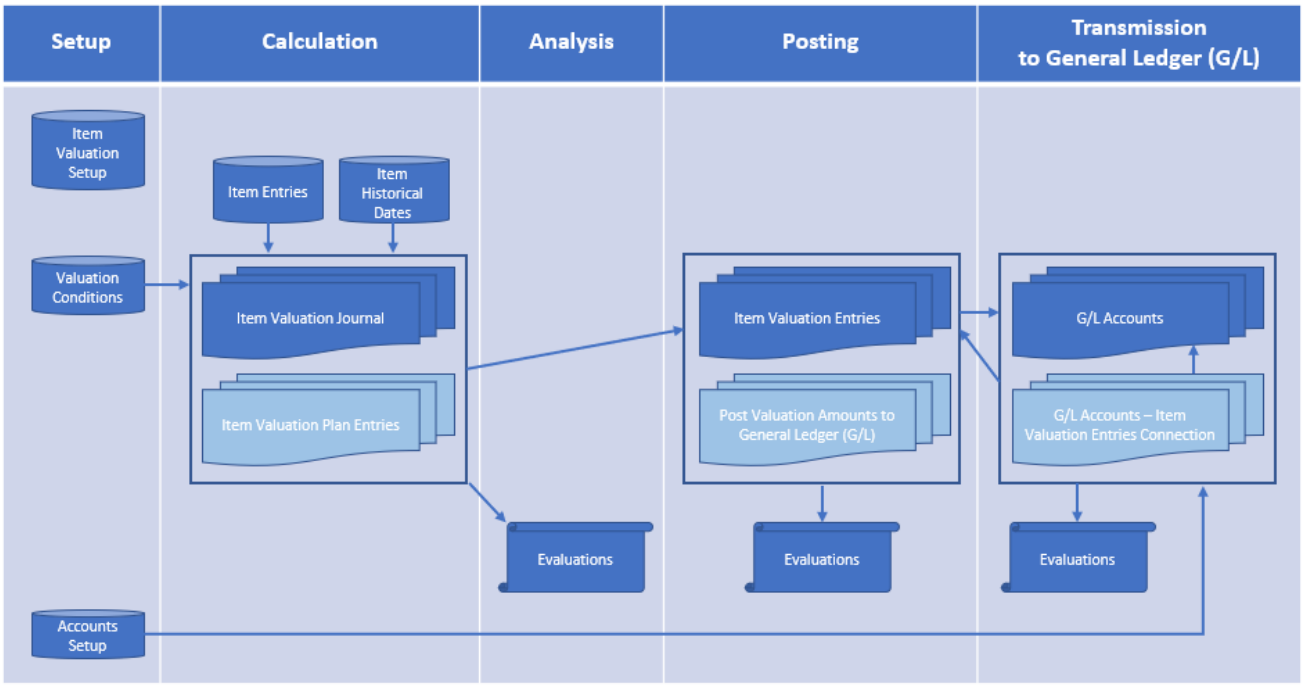
- *Simulations, result previews and individual analyses of a planned or completed Valuation.*
    - What-if" analyses increase transparency and control effect as well as the effectiveness on the company result (balance sheet & P&L).
    - The values determined by simulation can be posted to *own accounting accounts to be defined* via a new function.
    - *Freely definable Valuation simulations* can be created.

- *High time saving*
    - Valuation with just a few clicks and through a lean Valuation process
    - No need for a third-party application, e.g. Excel
    - Fast processing of the Valuation and elimination of errors

3. STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION SEQUENCE IN VALUATION 365

The basic structure of the module Valuation 365 with the necessary tables and functionalities is described here.

Exemplary structure for *"Post Without Impact to Unit Cost* ":



The structure of Valuation 365 can be visualised, as can be seen in the figure. For a better description, the following phases have been marked in the figure:

- Institution
- Calculation
- Analysis
- Booking
- Transfer to finance.

3.1. Setup phase

In order to use the functions of the module, some facilities are required. Detailed information on this is described in further chapters Basics and Valuation Condition.

3.2. Calculation phase

After the necessary set-up data has been created, the actual activity in **Valuation 365** begins with the calculation of the inventory in the **Item Valuation Journal**.

The basis for a valuation are the **item entries**. All open and invoiced items (item ledger entries that have a remaining quantity) are valued on the basis of the cost price according to the **Valuation Conditions** applicable to the item.

For each line, so-called **Item Valuation Plan Entries** are generated in the background. These Item valuation plan entries represent the Valuation Conditions that apply to the item and show the current stock value and the valuation for the item. If several Valuation Conditions apply to the Item ledger entries, the condition for which the Item ledger entries experiences the highest devaluation (due to the lowest value principle) is marked as the *valid value.* However, if necessary, the valid value can also be changed manually in the **Item Valuation Plan Entries** in the form of a valid single value. The valid value can later be transferred to the general ledger.

The Item Historical Data tables form a further basis for the calculation. There, for example, the date of Item receipt (date of origin) can be stored. This is relevant, for example, in the case of a data transfer, as the original date of the Item receipt (e.g., 02.05.2017) is overwritten with the date of the transfer (e.g., 31.12.21). Without the **Item Historical Data** table, for example, the transfer date would be used for a valuation according to age structure and not the correct date of origin of the Item. As a result, the Item would be rated better than permissible due to the newer date.

3.3. First analysis phase

The valuations can be analysed with the help of various reports even before the valuation amounts are posted. For example, individual Valuations can be created with **item valuation - analysis reports**. Valuations can be made according to different groupings or a result preview/simulation of the Item valuation plan entries can be made.

3.4. Posting phase

In the next step, the newly calculated and analysed warehouse values are posted. There are two possibilities here. Either the valuation amounts are posted without influence on the cost price or with influence on the cost price.

An entry affecting the cost price corresponds to a ***revaluation*** of the valued item ledger entries. This type of entry generates **value items**. The revaluation takes place according to the procedure in the **revaluation journal** and results in the revalued stock values **with impact to unit cost**.

Warning - In the next Valuation run, this would not result in a Valuation on the original value, but on the already devalued values.

Which type of booking is to be carried out can be defined in the **item valuation setup**.

The lines posted via the **Item valuation journal** are saved centrally as **Item valuation entries.** This means that even after several periods, the Item valuation register can still be used to trace which quantity was valued when and for which condition. The Item valuation plan entries of the non-valid values are also posted as Item valuation entries for reasons of transparency. In this way, it can be traced how the various valuation amounts came about.

The individual item valuation entries can be viewed more closely via the item valuation register. It is also possible to check whether the valid item valuation entries have already been transferred to the financial accounting and whether the offsetting entry has already been made in the subsequent period.

3.5. Transfer to general ledger

In the final phase, the valuations are posted to the general ledger.

The accounts to which the valuation amounts are posted *as revaluation (with impact to unit cost)* in the case of a booking are determined via the **general posting setup** or **inventory posting setup**, as in Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central® Standard.

The accounts to which the valuation amounts are posted when a posting is made *without impact to unit cost* are defined in the valuation general posting setup and valuation inventory posting Setup.

	When *posting without impact to unit cost,* the offsetting entry of the valuation amounts is made automatically at the next valuation posting. The posting of the valuation amounts takes place, for example, on 31.12.23. The reversal (offsetting entry) of these posted valuation amounts then takes place on the next valuation run (for example, 31.12.24). The valuations are posted in the general ledger on the valuation date and are reversed with the next valuation run. The standard (*posting with impact to unit cost*), on the other hand, does not dissolve the valuation amounts after the valuation date and actually changes the cost price. This leads to a distorted result if, for example, an item is to be valued for which only the original value may be used for the valuation.

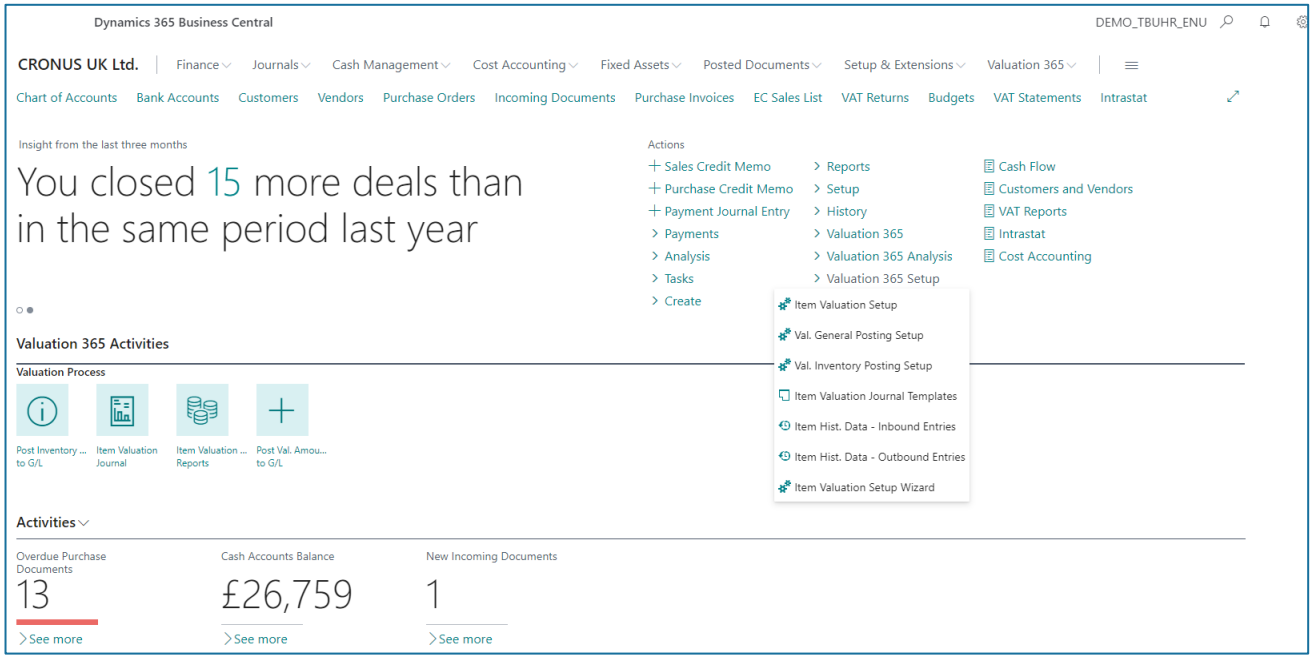
Provided that the item valuation entries have been transferred to the general ledger and because of this G/L entries have been created, a link between the two entries is created in the **G/L entries - item valuation entries.** In this way, it is later possible to trace which G/L entries result from which item valuation entries and vice versa.

4. BASICS

4.1. Role Centre

The module is integrated into the role centre Accountant of Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central® and can be accessed from there.

In addition, there are branching options in the Item overview and Item card.



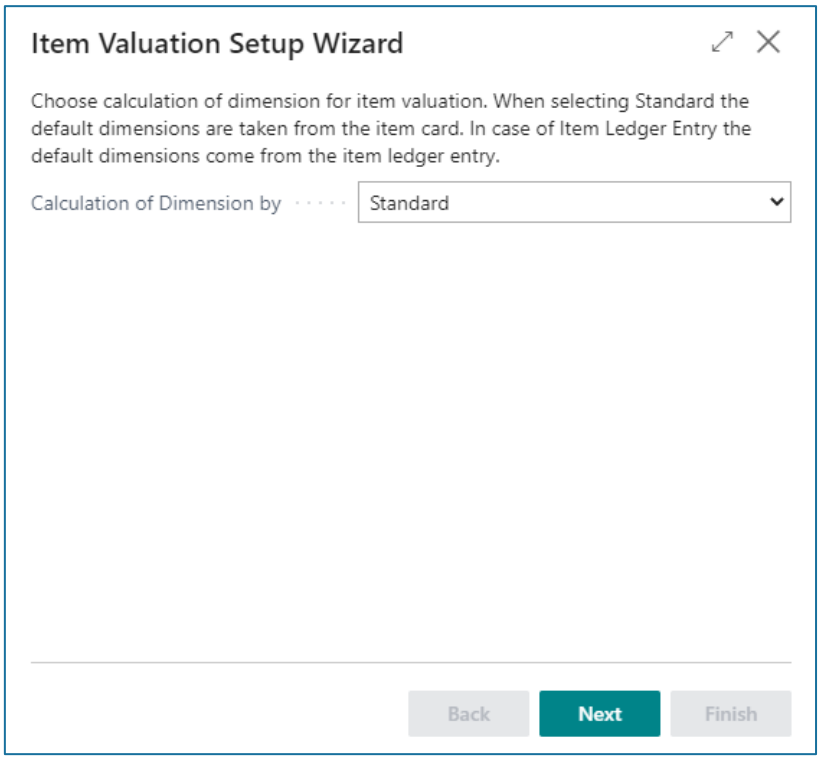
4.2. Valuation 365 Setup

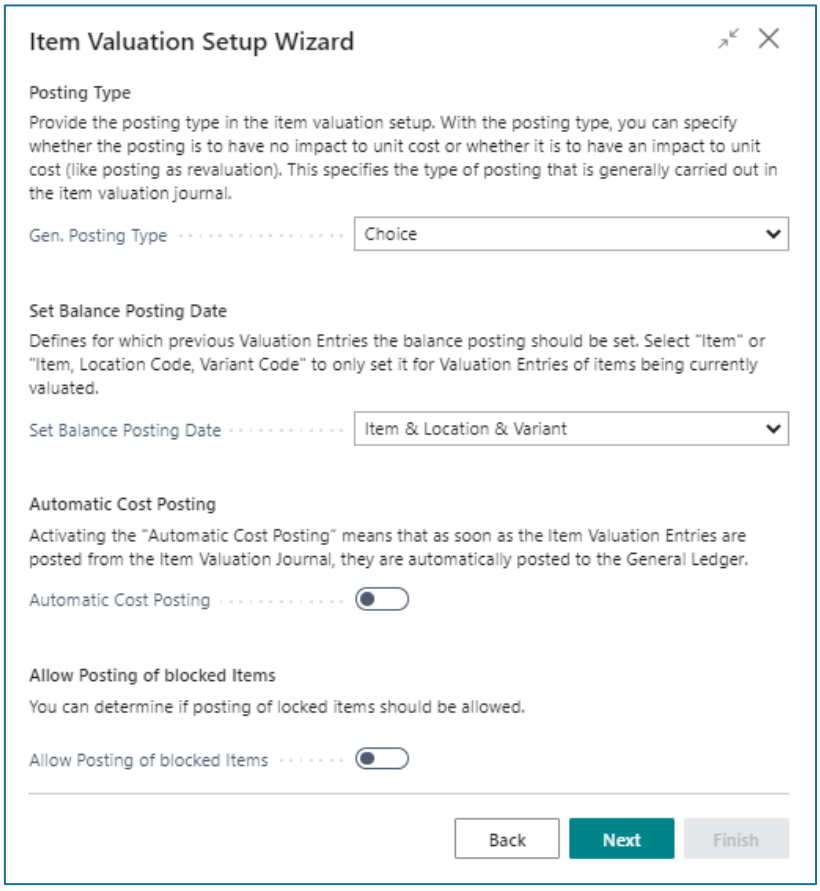
With the **Item Valuation Setup Wizard** function, basic setup parameters for the module can be created and stored in the system.

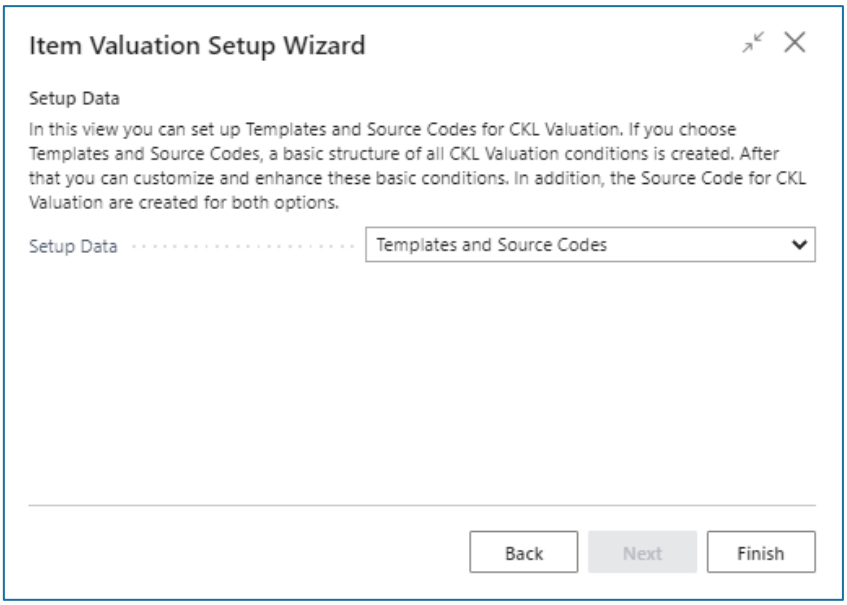
In doing so, the furnishing fields of the **Item Valuation Setup** described in more detail and can be defined step by step.

In addition, Source codes can be generated and stored for posting the Item valuation journals and the valuation regulation.

In addition, a basic framework of all Valuation Conditions can be created, which can then be used as a basis for the Valuation. The conditions can be individually changed and extended.


Item Valuation Setup Wizard
Choose calculation of dimension for item valuation. When selecting Standard the default dimensions are taken from the item card. In case of Item Ledger Entry the default dimensions come from the item ledger entry.
Calculation of Dimension by
Standard
Back
Next
Finish

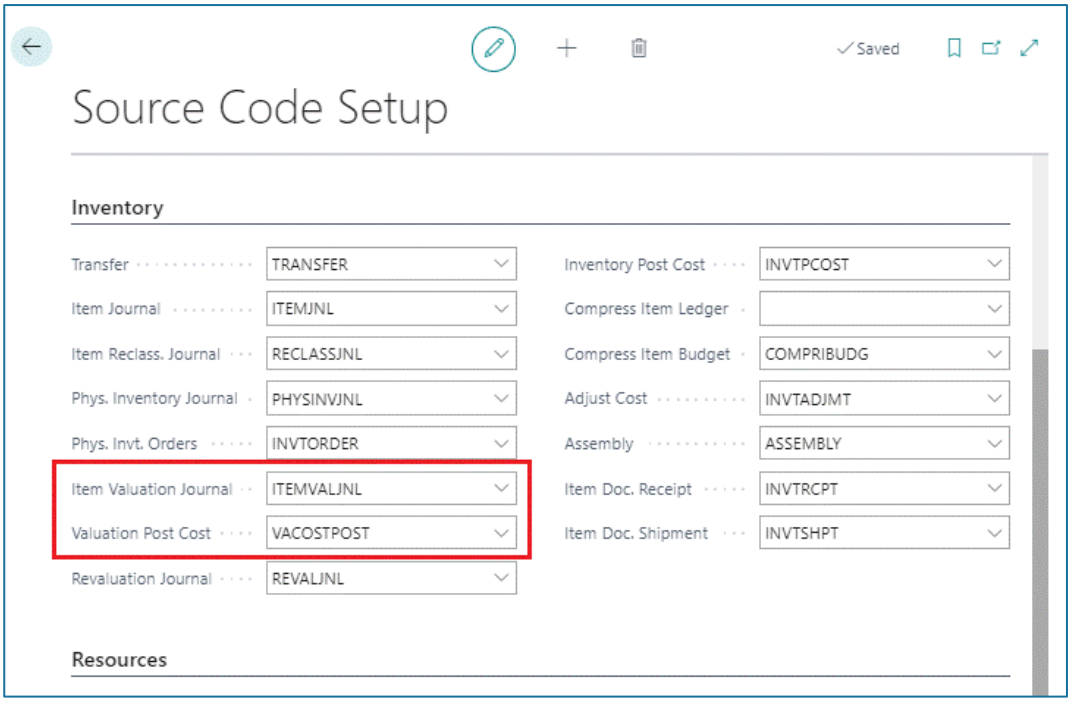

Item Valuation Setup Wizard
Posting Type
Provide the posting type in the item valuation setup. With the posting type, you can specify whether the posting is to have no impact to unit cost or whether it is to have an impact to unit cost (like posting as revaluation). This specifies the type of posting that is generally carried out in the item valuation journal.
Gen. Posting Type
Choice
Set Balance Posting Date
Defines for which previous Valuation Entries the balance posting should be set. Select "Item" or "Item, Location Code, Variant Code" to only set it for Valuation Entries of items being currently valuated.
Set Balance Posting Date
Item & Location & Variant
Automatic Cost Posting
Activating the "Automatic Cost Posting" means that as soon as the Item Valuation Entries are posted from the Item Valuation Journal, they are automatically posted to the General Ledger.
Automatic Cost Posting
Allow Posting of blocked Items
You can determine if posting of locked items should be allowed.
Allow Posting of blocked Items
Back
Next
Finish



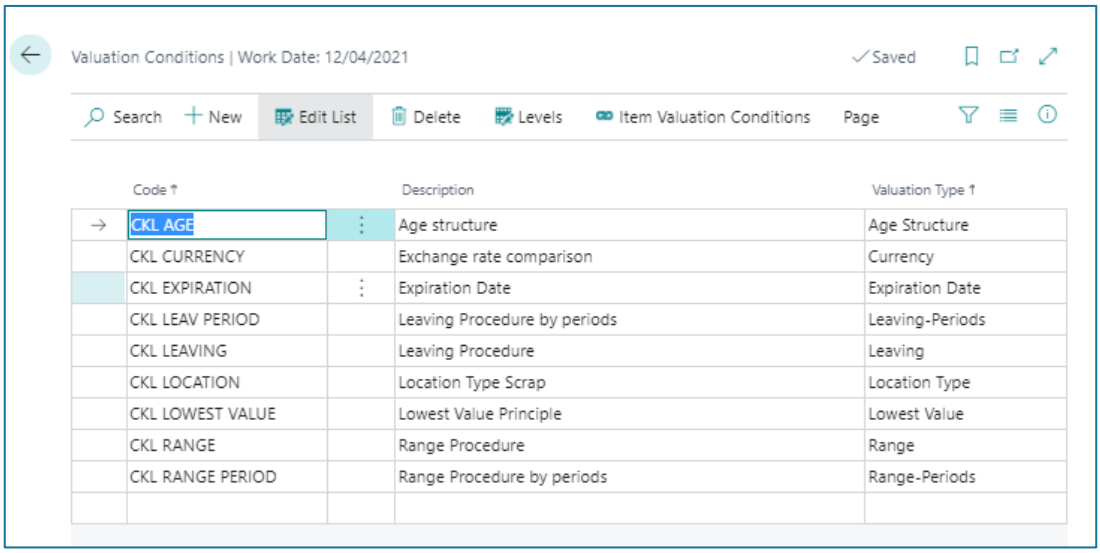
The fields of the Item Valuation Setup are described in more detail in the following section.

This data is generated by the wizard:

- Within the **source code setup**, the field Item valuation journal is filled with the code *ITEMVALJNL* and the valuation Post Cost is filled with the code *VACOSTPOST.* From the Item valuation registers it's for example possible, to recognised from which journal the register was created.



- Valuation Conditions are created for all Valuation types:

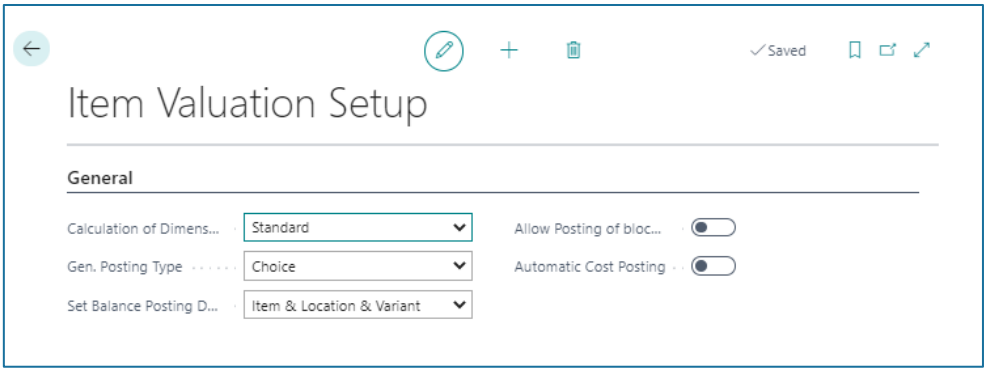


4.3. Data Classification

Due to the General Data Protection Regulation, Microsoft has integrated the property "Data Classification" for each field in the database. This property has been set for all CKL fields so that it is always possible to determine which personal values are available in the database.

4.4. Item Valuation Setup

A central Setup in **Valuation 365** is the **Item Valuation Setup** window. Basic settings for the use of the module are defined here.

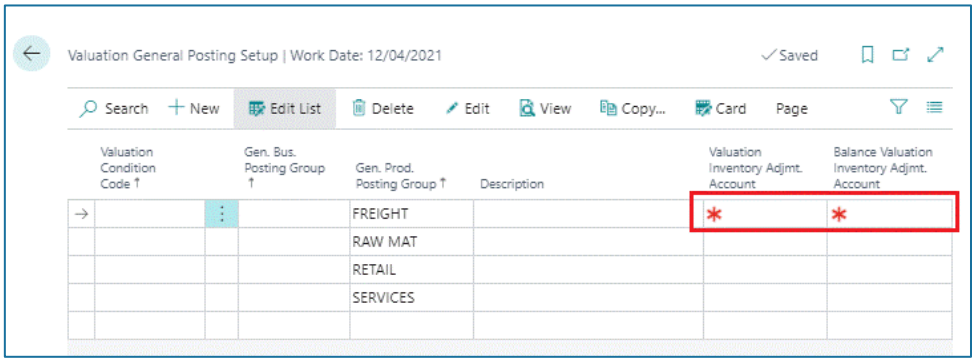


Option	Description
Calculation of Dimension by	Select here which dimensions are to be used in the Valuation. With the option *Standard, the* default dimensions from the item card are used. For *item ledger entries, the* posted dimensions of the item are used.
Gen. Posting Type	The Gen. Posting type determines whether the booking in the Item valuation journals is to be made without or with impact to unit cost. With the option *Choise,* a query is made for each booking procedure as to how to proceed. The other options are:

	• *Only Post (without impact to unit cost)* • *Post as revaluation (with impact to unit cost)*
Set Balance Posting Date	Here you can define whether all items of the previous valuation (item valuation entries with an earlier posting date) are to be offset/resolved (option: *all entries*) when a valuation posting is made. Alternatively, only the items (options: I*tem* or I*tem & Location & variant*) for which the new valuation takes place should be offset/resolved. This allows, for example, a partial valuation of new items. A detailed example of this can be found in the chapter Functions in Item valuation register.
Allow Posting of blocked Items	By setting this switch, a rating of blocked items can be made possible.
Automatic Cost Posting	If Automatic Cost Posting is set, when the item valuation entries are posted from the Item Valuation journal, the posting to general ledger is also made automatically. The Post Val. Amounts to G/L report, which can be used to manually transfer the item valuation entries to G/L, is then not necessary.

4.5. Valuation General Posting Setup

The income statement accounts to which the valuation is to be posted are stored in the **Valuation General Posting Setup.** The accounts can be defined separately for the combinations of *valuation condition code*, *gen. bus. posting group* and *gen. product posting group*. At a minimum, the gen. product posting group must be filled. The *valuation condition code* and *the gen. bus. posting group* are used for further breakdown and separation of the valuation amounts on the income statement accounts.

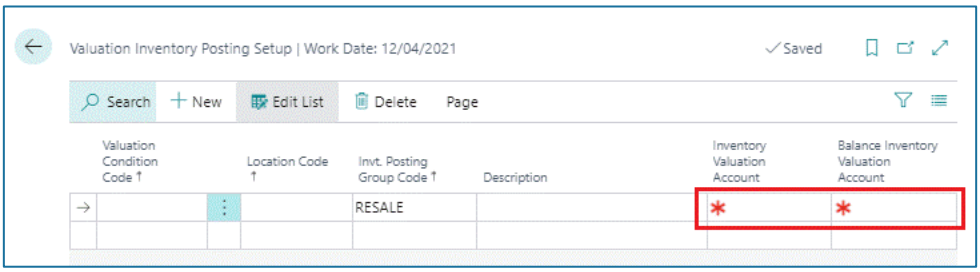


Option	Description
Valuation Inventory Adjmt. Account	Select here the G/L account to which the change due to the valuation in the income statement is to be posted.
Balance Valuation Inventory Adjmt. Account	This G/L account in the income statement is posted when the existing valuation is reversed in the subsequent period.

4.6. Valuation Inventory Posting Setup

The balance sheet accounts to which the valuation is to be posted are stored in the valuation **inventory posting setup.** The accounts can be defined separately for the combinations of *valuation condition code*, *location code* and *invt. posting group code*. At a minimum, the *invt. posting group code* must be filled in here. The *valuation condition code*

and the *location code* are used for further breakdown and separation of the valuation amounts on the balance sheet accounts.

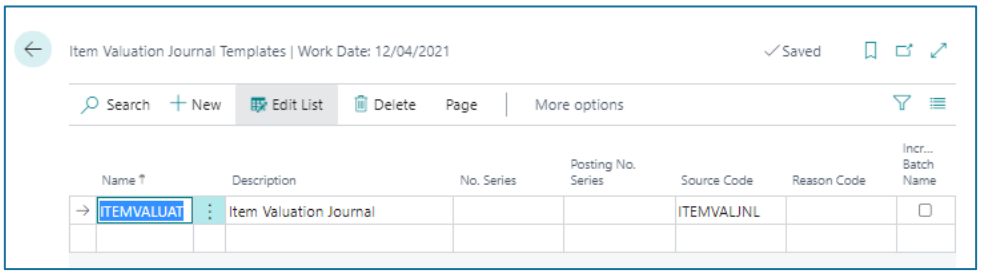


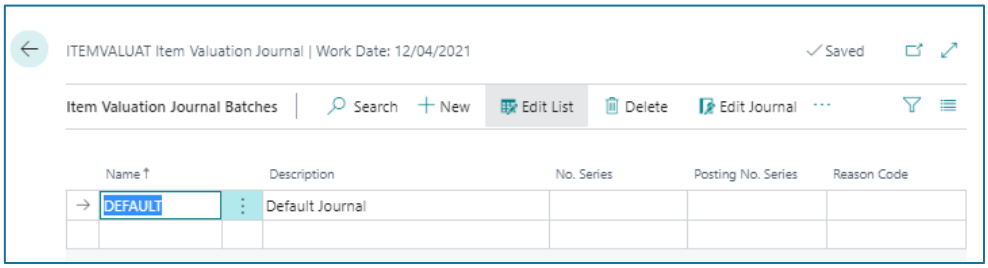
Option	Description
Inventory Valuation Account	Select here the G/L account to which the change due to the valuation in the balance sheet is to be posted.
Balance Inventory Valuation Account	This G/L account in the balance sheet is posted when the existing valuation is reversed in the subsequent period.

4.7. Item Valuation Journal Templates and Batches

The posting of valuations is done via Item Valuation Journals. Journal templates and batches are used for this. When the journal is opened for the first time, a new template and a new batch are automatically created.

Any number of additional templates and batches can be defined. The templates and batches are set up in the same way as the already known logic for the journals of the other sections.

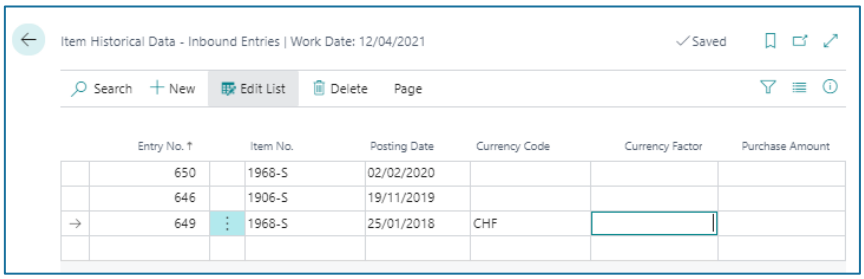




4.8. Item Historical Data

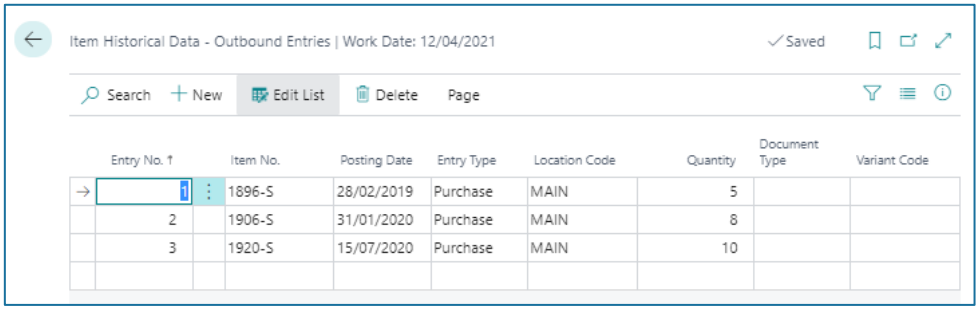
In the table **Item Historical Data – Inbound Entries** the posting date of the item ledger entries can be overwritten for the valuation or the original currency factor of the item can be entered. During a data transfer, the original posting date of the item entries is usually replaced with the migration date. The original date can then be entered in the table **Item**

Historical Data – Inbound Entries to be able, for example, to carry out a valuation according to age structure on the basis of the original date.



Option	Description
Entry No.	Select here the Entry *No. of* the item entries for which you want to enter a different booking date.
Item No.	After selecting the Entry *No., the item no.* from the selected item is automatically taken over and displayed.
Posting Date	Enter the original posting date of the item receipt here.
Currency Code	If this incoming item is an acquisition that was originally booked in a foreign currency, you can enter the corresponding currency code here.
Currency Factor	This field serves as information and can be filled with the currency factor of the original conversion of the foreign currency.
Purchase Amount	Enter the original purchase amount in the specified currency here.

In addition, the table Item Historical Data – Outbound Entries is available for the maintenance of the outgoing items. Historical data on disposals/consumptions etc. can be entered here. This is relevant if there is no history of the disposals in the system and they are relevant for a valuation by leaving or range of coverage.



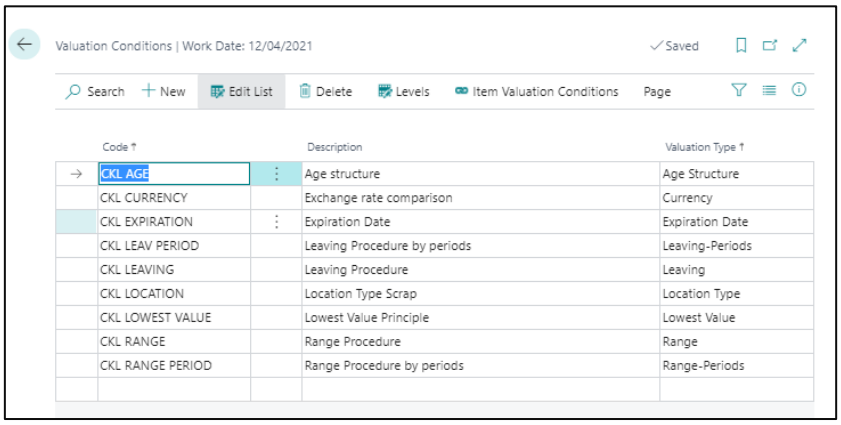
Option	Description
Entry No.	Assign a unique sequential number here for the outbound entries you wish to deposit.
Item No.	Select the number of the item to which this entry applies.
Posting Date	Here you enter the date on which the item was originally moved.
Entry Type	Select which entry type the item movement is.
Location Code	Enter here the location to which this item refers.
Quantity	In this field you enter the posted quantity.
Document Type	Select the document type of the item movement here.
Variant Code	If necessary, specify the variant of the item here.

5. VALUATION CONDITIONS

5.1. General Information on the Valuation Conditions

The **Valuation 365** module is completely based on the item movements in Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central®. Each movement is interpreted according to the assigned valuation conditions and proposed for valuation. The lowest value from all valid Valuation Conditions is always marked as valid. The user can manually change or adjust the value or set another valid value via an individual value adjustment.

Overview of the Valuation Conditions proposed by the setup wizard:



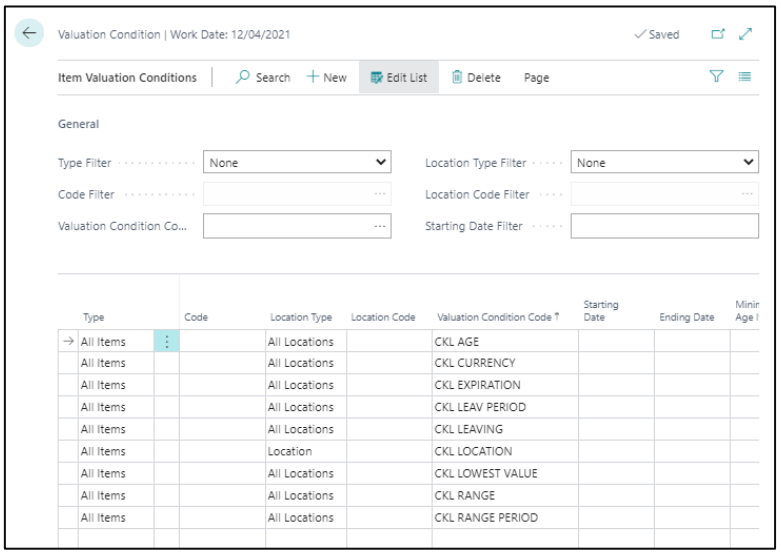
An example has been created here for each possible Valuation type.

Option	Description
Code	Enter a unique code for the Valuation condition here
Description	Here you can enter a descriptive text for the valuation condition.
Valuation Type	The Valuation type determines the criteria according to which the devaluation is to take place: • *Range* • *Leaving* • *Expiration Date* • *Age structure* • *Location type* • *Currency* • *Lowest value* • *Range periods* • *Leaving periods* Depending on the Valuation type, further parameters must be defined in the **Valuation condition levels.**

The valuation with the help of **Valuation 365 is** carried out in compliance with the lowest value principle. The devaluation Conditions are defined by certain criteria and can be stored in the **Valuation Condition → Levels** list. These criteria are described in more detail in the following sections for each valuation type.

The assignment of the Valuation condition to the corresponding Items (i.e. which Valuation condition may apply to a certain Item) can be done via List **Valuation condition →Item**

Valuation Conditions. Alternatively, this window can also be called up via the Item overview. The following page shows an example setup:



The item Valuation Conditions define which item, storage location, start date, etc. is taken into account for a valuation condition. The Valuation Conditions can be applied to any combination of item characteristics.

Example:

- The valuation condition *location type* only applies to items that are in the location SCRAP.
- The valuation condition *leaving* only applies to Items with the gen. product posting group FREIGHT.

In the General tab, various filters can be set so that only the applicable Item Valuation Conditions are displayed.

The conditions are defined in the lines.

Option	Description
Type	Here you can determine which Items are to be taken into account for the valuation. For example, it can be entered that only items with the inventory posting group *RESALE are* to be taken into account for a corresponding valuation condition. Options are: • *Item* • *Item tracking* • *Item category* • *Gen. Product posting group* • *Inventory posting group* • *All Items*
Code	Depending on the type, it can be defined here in more detail for which codes (e.g. Item numbers or categories) the valuation condition should apply.
Location Type	In the location type, you can enter which location should be taken. A location can be entered directly, or specific locations can be entered via the location filter.

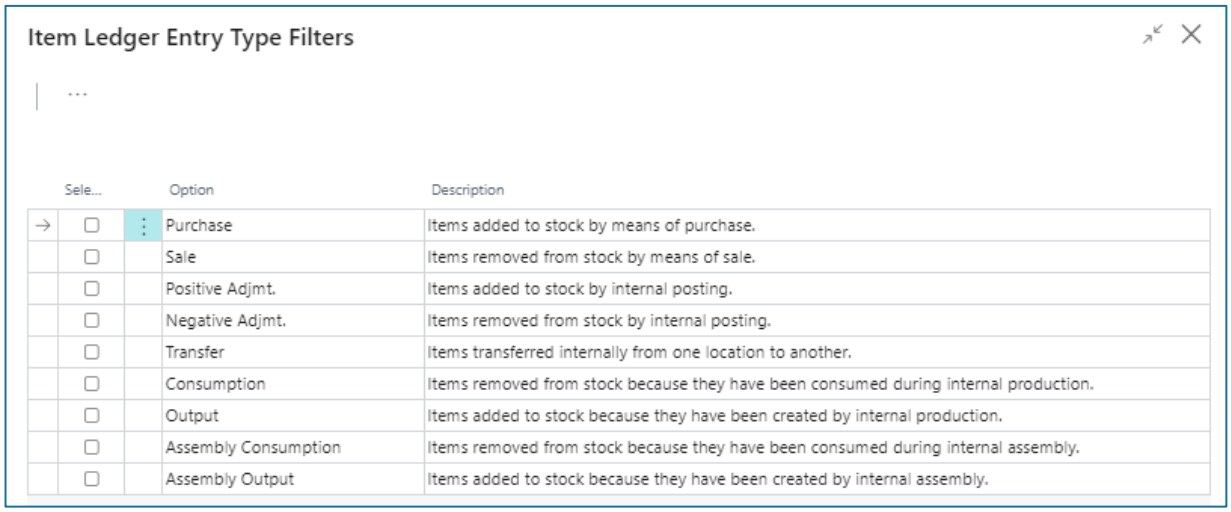
	Options are: • *Location* • *Location filter* • *All Locations*
Location Code	Depending on the location type, it can be defined here in more detail for which locations the valuation condition should apply.
Valuation Condition Code	Indicates the valuation condition to be taken.
Starting Date	Indicates from which date the valuation condition is applied.
Ending Date	Indicates the date from which the valuation condition is no longer applied.
Minimum Age Item	The condition is only applied if the corresponding item has been in stock for a certain time (e.g. at least 2 years - *2J*).
Ignore low-Levels	If this field is activated, only this Valuation condition is taken. All others are ignored.

5.2. Filter Options in the Valuation Condition Levels

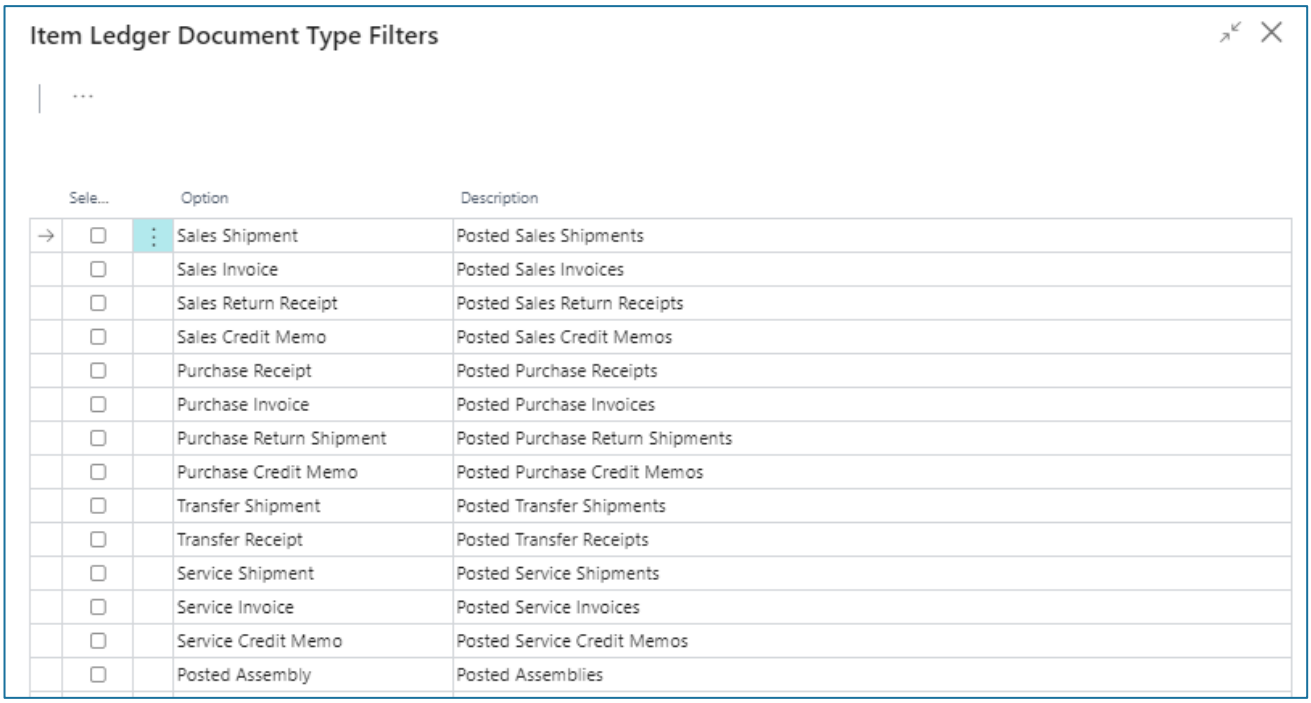
In the Valuation Conditions levels, filters can be set on the ***type*** and ***posting type*** of the item ledger entries. This makes it possible to further limit the item entries to be taken into account in the calculation of the valuation.

To facilitate the selection of these options, a selection list can be opened in the corresponding fields. The necessary options can then be selected here by ticking them.

Overview of the filter options for the item entry types:



Overview of the filter options for the document types:



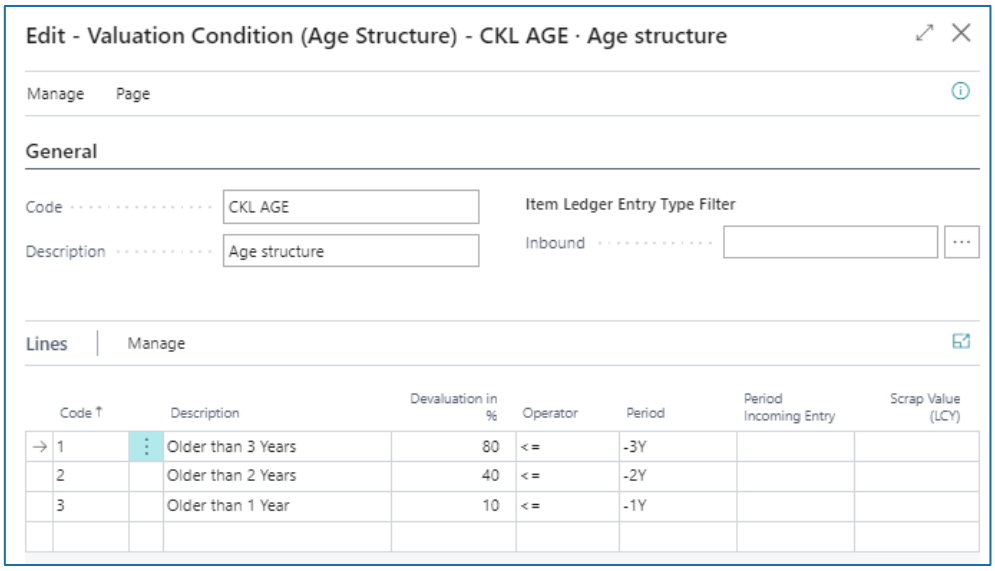
Sele...	Option	Description
☐	Sales Shipment	Posted Sales Shipments
☐	Sales Invoice	Posted Sales Invoices
☐	Sales Return Receipt	Posted Sales Return Receipts
☐	Sales Credit Memo	Posted Sales Credit Memos
☐	Purchase Receipt	Posted Purchase Receipts
☐	Purchase Invoice	Posted Purchase Invoices
☐	Purchase Return Shipment	Posted Purchase Return Shipments
☐	Purchase Credit Memo	Posted Purchase Credit Memos
☐	Transfer Shipment	Posted Transfer Shipments
☐	Transfer Receipt	Posted Transfer Receipts
☐	Service Shipment	Posted Service Shipments
☐	Service Invoice	Posted Service Invoices
☐	Service Credit Memo	Posted Service Credit Memos
☐	Posted Assembly	Posted Assemblies

The application of the filters is explained in more detail per Valuation condition in the following sections.

6. VALUATION CONDITIONS IN DETAIL

6.1. Valuation Condition: Age Structure

Using a variable Condition regarding age structures, items that have been in stock for a very long time can be individually devalued. For example, serial number items with a location period of over 3 years are devalued by 80 % and slow-moving items with a storage period of over 2 years by 40 %.



The posting date of the first posting item is relevant for the valuation. Within the valuation Condition it can be defined for the *period Incoming entry* whether the condition is only applied if, for example, no item entry of the type receipt (the entry type can be determined with the *Item Ledger Entry Type Filter Inbound*) has been posted in the last 6 months.

When evaluating according to age structure, the order of the rows created must be observed. The system works from the top line to the bottom. For example, it first checks whether there are location items that are 3 years old or older (first line). Then the next line is processed, which checks whether there are location items that are 2 years old or older, and so on.

The fields for the Valuation Condition must be filled in as follows:

General

Option	Description
Item Ledger Entry Type Filter Inbound	Here you can set a filter on the item type. This is used for all incoming item entries, only item entries with this type are taken into account in the calculation. The filter is used in conjunction with the field Period Incoming Entry. Example: The valuation condition should only be applied if there are no Item ledger entries of the type *Positive Adjmt. (Item entries type filter inbound) in the* last 6 months (*period Incoming* entry *= -6M*). If an item is already 5 years old, it is devalued by 80%. With this filter, however, it can now be determined that this only happens if no receipt has been posted within the last 6 months. This way the movement of the item can be taken into account - the item has old stock but is still moved recently.

Lines

Option	Description
Code	Enter here a unique code for the corresponding level of the Valuation condition.
Description	Enter here a meaningful description for the corresponding level of the Valuation condition.
Devaluation in %	Here you define by how many percent of the original value should be devalued. If you enter a positive value, the current value is decreased. If you enter a negative value, it will be increased.
Operator	Select a logical operator that determines whether the stock valuation takes place before (<), after (>) or within the period defined by the date formula.
Period	Enter a date formula that defines a period before, after or in which - depending on the operator - the stock valuation should take place.
Period Incoming Entries	If a date formula is stored here, item entries are only included in the calculation after this period. If there are incoming item entries in this period, this level of the Valuation Conditions is not applied.
Scrap value (LCY)	Enter the lowest valuation amount to which an existing stock value should be lowered. Calculated new values are raised to this lower limit if they are below the scrap value. If you do not enter a scrap value, the calculated new values will not be affected.

Example:

- Item entries (1) of the kind = purchase from 02.05.2019

- Item entries (2) of the type = purchase from 05.03.2020
- Item entries (3) of the type = purchase from 01.05.2021
- There will be a valuation run as of 30.06.2021
- Item entries (1) is older than 2 years and is devalued by 40%.
- Item entries (2) is older than 1 year and is devalued by 10%.
- Item entries (3) is younger than 1 year and is not devalued

Reminder - If the value **-6M** is set in the field Period Incoming entries in each valuation line, then in this example no devaluation is determined for any of the items, as the last incoming item was posted in the past 6 months.

6.2. Valuation Condition: Range

In this Valuation, a key figure is determined and used as a basis on the basis of individually defined limits, which results from the division of the stock and the outflows within a reference period. In the case of valuation by range of coverage, it must first be determined how long the stock will presumably last for future requirements.

Different methods can be used to determine the range. Therefore, two Valuation Conditions are available in Valuation **365 with** which the calculation of the range can be carried out:

- With the valuation condition ***range,*** the range of coverage is determined on the basis of the stock on hand on the key date divided by the absolute demand of the period.
- With the valuation condition ***range periods,*** the range of coverage is calculated according to the average stock of the periods divided by the average demand per period.

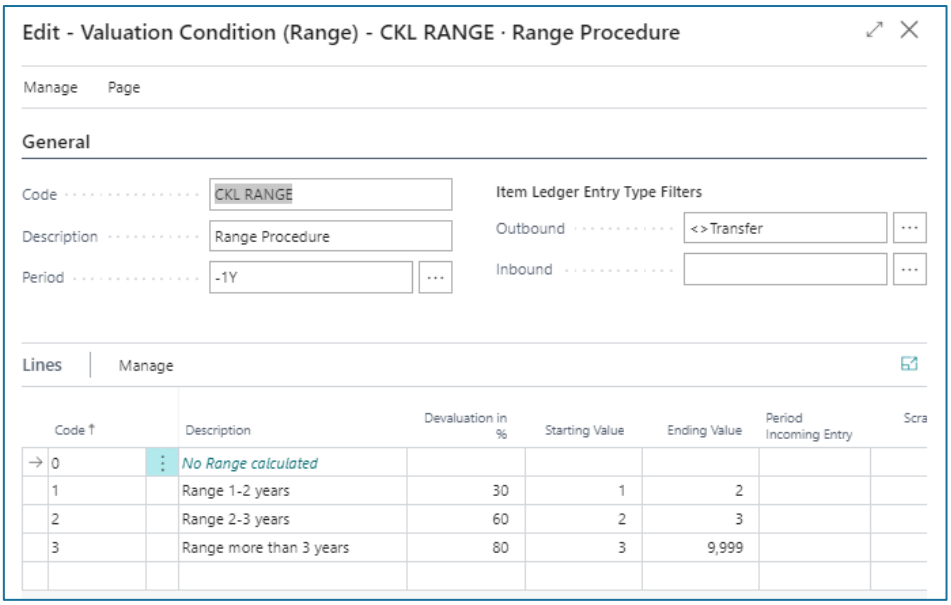
Both Valuation Conditions are considered in more detail below.

Practical tip - If no range of coverage can be determined by the valuation condition *Range* or *Range periods* (for example, due to non-existent departure of items), an exception must be defined within the valuation condition level. An exception can only be defined within the valuation condition levels with code *0*, i.e. in the line with code = 0 you can define which valuation factor is used if no range of coverage could be determined. If no range could be calculated and the level with code = 0 does not exist, the condition is ignored.

6.2.1. Range

The determination of the range using the following formula:

$$range\ in\ period = \frac{stock\ on\ the\ reporting\ date}{absolute\ need\ of\ the\ period}$$



The system calculates the range based on the following parameters:

General

Option	Description
Period	e.g. -1Y. The system totals the disposals in the last year (this is the number of negative entries).
Item Ledger Entry Type Filter Outbound	Here, for example, it can be filtered that no stock transfers are to be taken into account for the range calculation. In the case of the range of coverage, a warehouse stock on the key date and disposals within a certain period are calculated. This filter can be used to determine which type of outflows are to be taken into account.
Item Ledger Entry Type Filter Inbound	A filter can be set here on the incoming item entries. Only items with this filter are then taken into account in the calculation.

Lines

Option	Description
Code	Enter here a unique code for the corresponding level of the Valuation condition.
Description	Enter here a meaningful description for the corresponding level of the Valuation condition.
Devaluation in %	Here you define by how many percent of the original value should be devalued. If you enter a positive value, the current value is decreased. If you enter a negative value, it will be increased.
Starting value / ending value	These two fields determine, in relation to the length of the *period* in the header, for which period the item entries are to be taken into account.
Period Incoming entries	If a date formula is stored here, item entries are only included in the calculation after this period. If there are incoming item entries in this period, this level of the Valuation Conditions is not applied.

Scrap value (LCY)	Enter the lowest valuation amount to which an existing stock value should be lowered. Calculated new values are raised to this lower limit if they are below the scrap value. If you do not enter a scrap value, the calculated new values will not be affected.

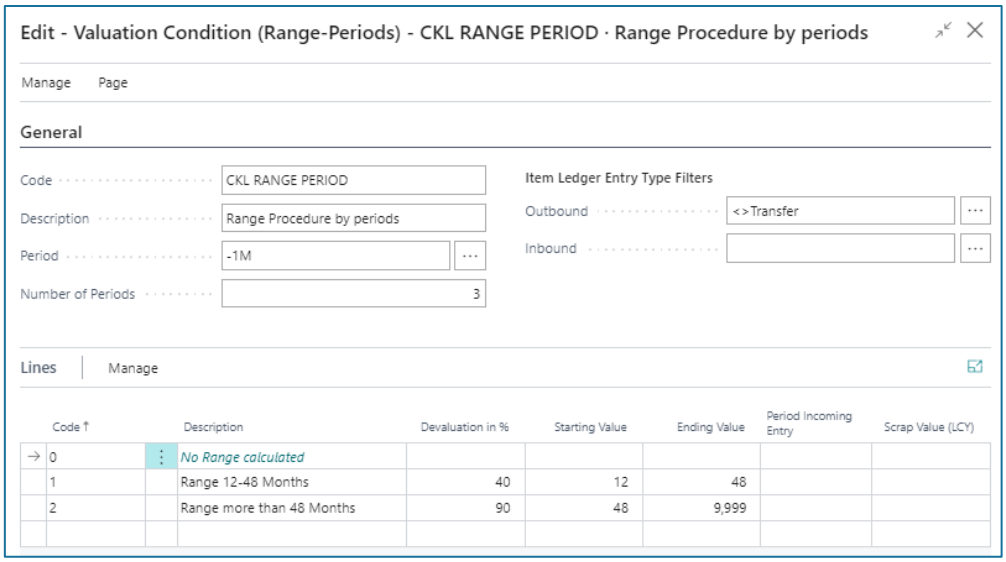
Example:

- *Stock on the reporting date:* 200 pieces (positive remaining quantities of the item entries)
- *Quantity of negative posting entries:* 40 disposals in the defined period
- *Range:* 200/40 = 5 years
- The range is greater than three years. A devaluation of 80% would thus take place.

6.2.2. Range-Periods

The range by period is determined according to the following formula:

$$range\ in\ period = \frac{average\ stock\ of\ the\ period}{\text{average need of the period}}$$



General

Option	Description
Period	A date formula can be entered here for the calculation of the average stock and outgoings, e.g. **-1M** (consideration of stocks monthly).
Number of Periods	e.g., 3. The system calculates the average stock and outgoing based on the last 3 periods. • *Average stock level:* From the valuation date backwards, the 3 stock levels are calculated according to the date formula and the stock level before the 3rd period. These stock levels are then added up and divided by 4. • *Outgoings:* The system adds up the outgoings of the last 3 months and divides them by the number of periods.

Item Ledger Entry Type Filter Outbound	Here, for example, it can be filtered out that no stock transfers are to be taken into account for the range calculation.
Item Ledger Entry Type Filter Inbound	Here you can set a filter on the incoming item entries. Only item entries with this filter are then taken into in the calculation.

Example:

- *Average stock of the periods:* 600 pieces (average calculated from the individual periods).
- *Average quantity of negative posting entries:* 40 disposals per period on average
- *Range:* 600/40 = 15 months
- The range is greater than 12 months. A devaluation of 40% would thus take place.

6.3. Valuation Condition: Leaving

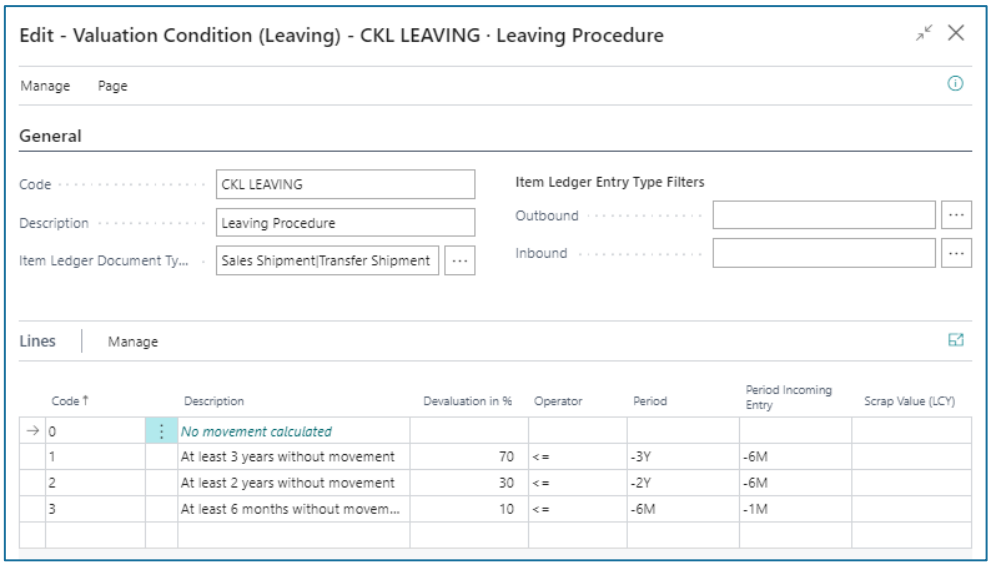
The leaving procedure defines whether an item had a outgoing from sales, assembly or production consumption within a certain period. If the item falls into one of these - categories, the item can be devalued over freely definable limits of the entries. There are two ways to determine the movement within a period in Valuation 365. Both methods are explained in more detail below.

	**Practical tip** - If no movement could be determined by the valuation condition *Leaving* or *Leaving Period* (for example, due to non-existent outgoings), an exception can be defined within the valuation condition level. The valuation factor for this exception can only be defined with code 0 within the valuation condition levels. If no movement could be calculated and the level with code = 0 does not exist, the level with the largest difference is used (e.g., the valuation factor of the level with 4 years without movement is used and not the valuation factor of the level with 2 years without movement).

	**Information** - If there are only receipts for the item so far and no outgoings has been posted, no devaluation takes place according to this valuation type!

6.3.1. Leaving

In the case of valuation after ***leaving***, the date of the last negative item entry without stock transfer is determined. The devaluation is carried out on the basis of this date.



The following fields are relevant for this Valuation condition:

General

Option	Description
Item Document Type Filter	All item ledger entries of the type stock transfer with a negative quantity are determined when calculating the most recent departure. This filter can also be used to determine which stock transfers (e.g. only sales delivery) are to be taken into account.
Item type filter Outgoing	Here, for example, it is possible to filter which type of item entry type (except stock transfers) with a negative quantity are to be taken into account when determining the most recent departure.
Item type filter In-depth	Here you can set a filter on the item type. The filter is used in conjunction with the field *Period Incoming Entry.* For example, you can define that the valuation condition is only applied if there are no item entries of the type receipt in the last 6 months.

	Information - The filters for item ledger document type and item entry type (outgoing) are not applied together when determining the outgoing entries. Rather, it is determined whether • Outgoing entries with type = transfer and the corresponding document types OR • there are outgoing entries with the corresponding item type. If either of these applies, the relevant valuation condition level comes into play.

Row fields:

Option	Description
Code	Enter here a unique code for the corresponding level of the Valuation condition.
Description	Enter here a meaningful description for the corresponding level of the Valuation condition.
Devaluation in %	Here you define by how many percent of the original value should be devalued. If you enter a positive value, the current value is decreased. If you enter a negative value, it will be increased.

Operator	Select a logical operator that determines whether the stock valuation takes place before (<), after (>) or within the period defined by the date formula.
Period	Enter a date formula that defines a period before, after or in which - depending on the operator - the stock valuation should take place.
Period Incoming items	Here you can specify whether the condition is only applied if, for example, no receipt has been posted in the last 6 months. In the example: With regard to the *Item ledger entries type filter Incoming* (e.g. *Purchase/Incoming/Actual notification*), the last 6 months (valuation key date -6M) are not taken into account. The *item entry type filter* outbound can be used to filter which *outgoing* item entries are to be taken into account.
Scrap value (MW)	Enter the lowest valuation amount to which an existing stock value should be lowered. Calculated new values are raised to this lower limit if they are below the scrap value. If you do not enter a scrap value, the calculated new values will not be affected.

Example 1:

- Item entries of the type = purchase from 01.03.18 - 30 pieces
- Valuation as at 30.06.21
- As there are no outgoings up to this point, there is no valuation of the item.

Example 2:

- Item entries of the type = purchase from 01.03.2018 - 30 pieces
- Item entries of the type = sale from 10.05.2018 - 10 pieces
- Valuation as at 30.06.21
- The item entry is devalued by 70% as there have been no additions in the last 6 months and the last disposal was more than 3 years ago.

Example 3:

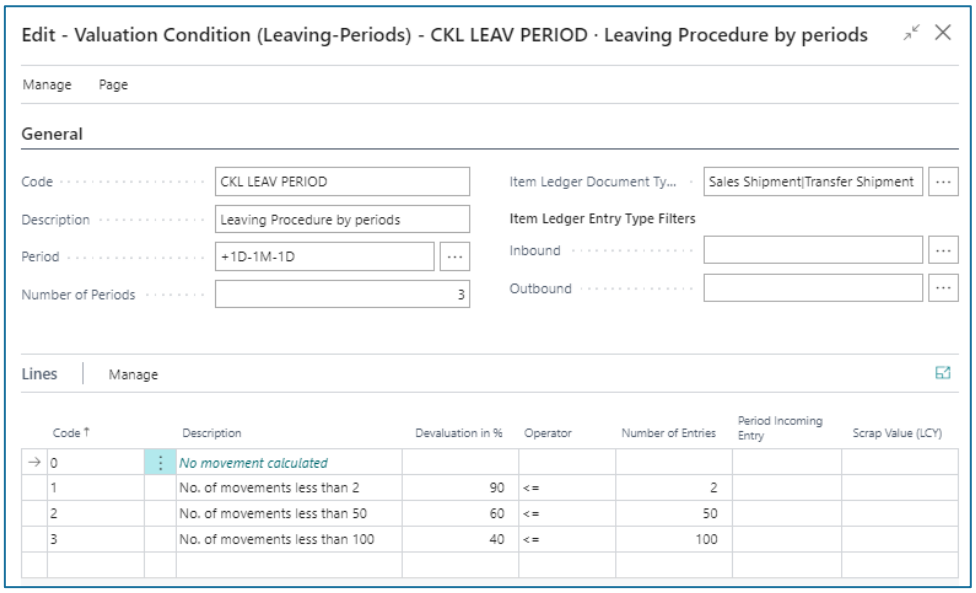
- Item entries of the type = purchase from 01.03.2018 - 30 pieces
- Item entries of the type = sale from 10.05.2018 - 10 pieces
- Item entries of the type = sale from 10.02.2019 - 1 piece
- Valuation as at 30.06.21
- The item entry is devalued by 30% because there have been no additions in the last 6 months and the last disposal was more than 2 years ago.

Example 4:

- Item entries of the type = purchase from 01.03.2018 - 30 pieces
- Item entries of the type = sale from 10.05.2018 - 10 pieces
- Item entries of type = stock transfer with document type stock transfer issue / receipt of 15.03.2021 - 5 pieces
- Valuation as at 30.06.21
- There is no devaluation of the item because a stock transfer has taken place in the last 6 months.

6.3.2.Leaving-Periods

With the valuation by ***disposal period, the*** negative item entries within a defined period are added up. I.e. the amount of the valuation can be determined based on the movements that occurred in a period. example, if in one of the last 3 months (defined in the fields *Period* and *Number of periods*) less than 50 items of a certain Item have been disposed of, a devaluation of 60% is to be applied. In contrast to the valuation condition for ***disposals, it is*** not the time of the last outgoing but the frequency within a period that is used for the calculation.



General

Option	Description
Period	This date formula indicates the calculation from the valuation date.
Number of Periods	Here it is determined in how many time periods the outgoings are to be searched for.
Item Ledger Document Type Filter	A filter can be set here to determine which Item ledger entries are to be taken into account. In the example, all item entries are filtered according to the document type *sales shipment| transfer shipment*.
Item Ledger Entry Type Filter Outbound	This field can be used to filter which outgoing items are to be taken into account.
Item Ledger Entry Type Filter Inbound	Here you can set a filter on the item type. The filter is used in conjunction with the field *Period Incoming Entry.* For example, you can define that the valuation condition is only applied if there are no item entries of the type Receipt in the last 6 months.

Row fields:

Option	Description
Code	Enter here a unique code for the corresponding level of the valuation condition.
Description	Enter here a meaningful description for the corresponding level of the valuation condition.
Devaluation in %	Here you define by how many percent of the original value should be devalued. If you enter a positive value, the current

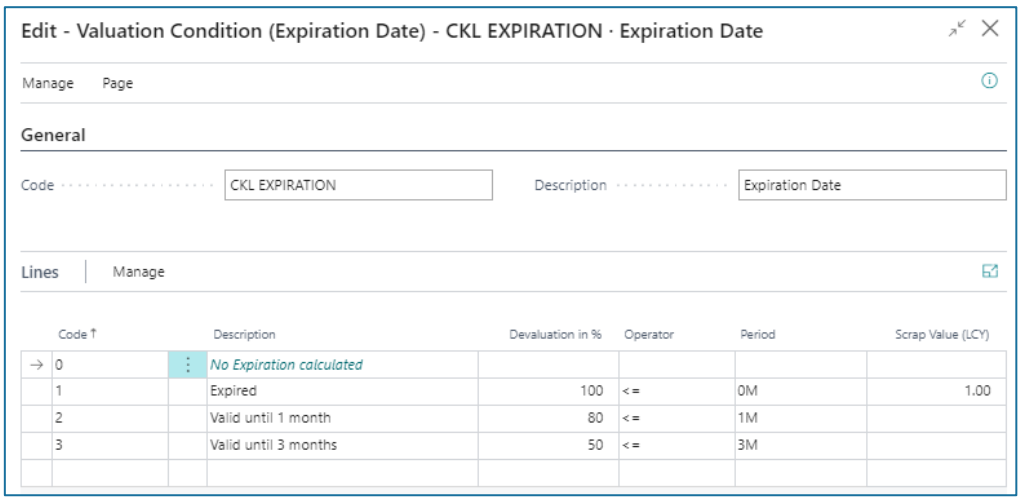
	value is decreased. If you enter a negative value, it will be increased.
Operator	Select a logical operator that determines whether the stock valuation takes place before (<), after (>) or within the period defined by the date formula.
Number of items	This value, together with the operator, determines which movement may have taken place within the valuation period.
Period Incoming entry	Here you can define whether the condition is only applied if, for example, no receipt has been posted in the last 6 months. With regard to the *Item entry type filter Inbound* (e.g. purchase|inbound|actual notification), the last 6 months (valuation key date -6M) are not taken into account.
Scrap value (LCY)	Enter the lowest valuation amount to which an existing stock value should be lowered. Calculated new values are raised to this lower limit if they are below the scrap value. If you do not enter a scrap value, the calculated new values will not be affected.

Example:

- Item entries of the type = purchase from 01.03.2018 - 30 pieces
- Item entries of the type = sale from 10.06.2021 - 10 pieces
- Item of the type = Sale from 12.06.2021 - 1 piece
- Item entries of type = stock transfer with document type transfer shipment/ receipt of 15.06.2021 - 5 pieces
- Valuation as at 30.06.21
- Devaluation of the item entry by 60%, because in the defined period (= last 3 months / period & number of periods) there are 3 negative movements (item entries).

6.4. Valuation Condition: Expiration-Date (batch expiration date)

For items with item tracking based on batch numbers, a devaluation can be made based on the expiry date of the batch. The expiry date is stored on the item entries and is calculated based on the specifications in the item tracking code or on the item card.



The row fields can be filled as follows:

Option	Description

Code	Enter here a unique code for the corresponding level of the valuation condition.
Description	Enter here a meaningful description for the corresponding level of the valuation condition.
Devaluation in %	Here you define by how many percent of the original value should be devalued. If you enter a positive value, the current value is decreased. If you enter a negative value, it will be increased.
Operator	Select a logical operator that determines whether the stock valuation takes place before (<), after (>) or within the period defined by the date formula.
Period	Here you specify the period for which the item entries are to be taken into account.
Scrap value (CLY)	Enter the lowest valuation amount to which an existing stock value should be lowered. Calculated new values are raised to this lower limit if they are below the scrap value. If you do not enter a scrap value, the calculated new values will not be affected.

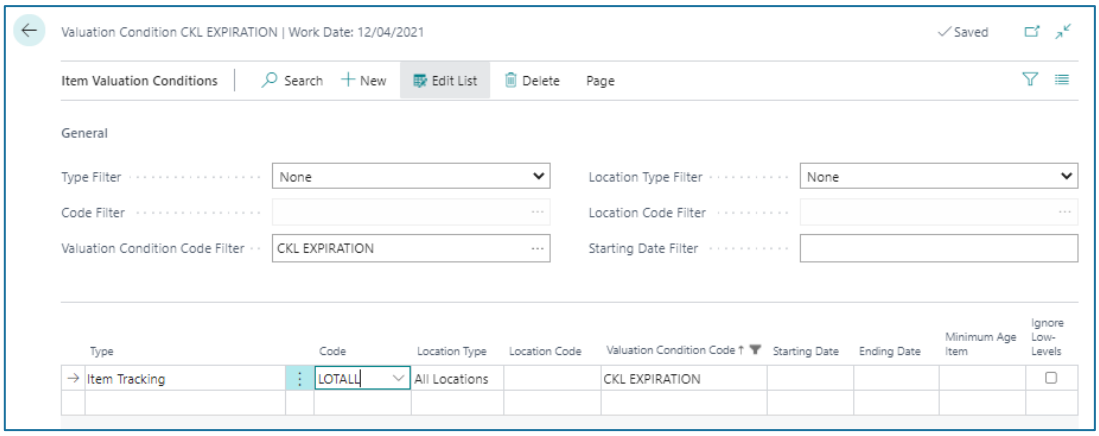
In the case of valuation by expiration-date, the valuation amounts are determined on the basis of the item expiry date.

Example:

- Valuation date: 31.12.2023
- Item expiry date: 02.02.2024

→ Item has a shelf life of 1 month, devaluation by 80%.

In a separate **item valuation condition**, it is possible to define which batches that are approaching or have already exceeded an expiry date are to be devalued on the basis of the Item tracking codes. For example, a complete devaluation takes place for medical products that have exceeded an expiry date.



In the item valuation conditions, the field *Ignore lower levels* can be activated. If this field is activated, only the rating by expiry date is taken into account in the item tracking type. All others are ignored.

Practical tip - If no expiry date could be determined by the expiration-date valuation condition, an exception can be defined within the valuation condition level. A valuation condition level with code 0 can be used to define which valuation factor is used if there is no expiry date for the item.

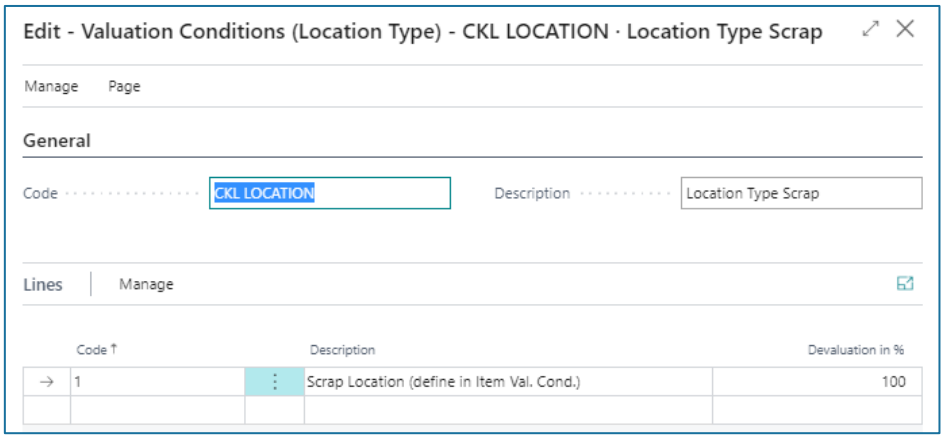
	If no expiry date could be calculated and the level with code = 0 was not defined, the condition is ignored.

6.5. Valuation Condition: Location Type

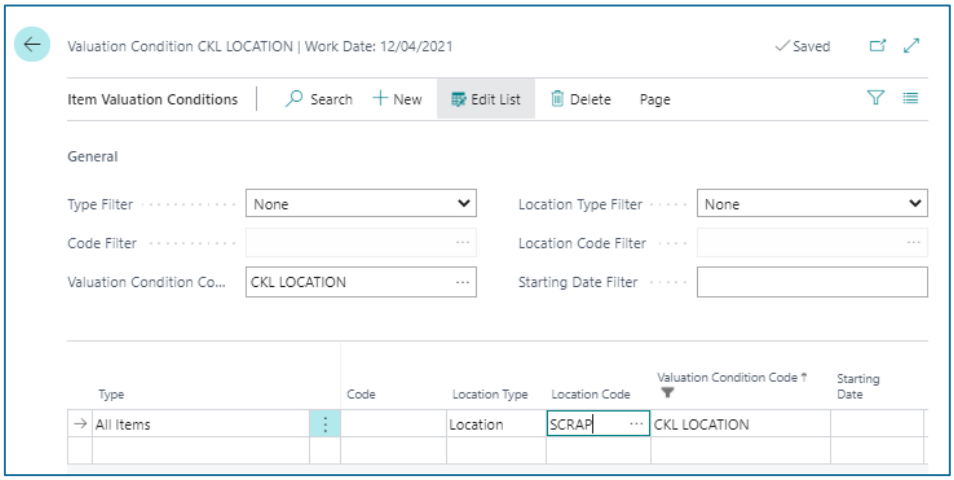
For example, if items are in a scrap or repair location, they can be individually devalued based on physical location via a factor.

For example, item stocks in a scrap warehouse can be devalued to zero euros.

For this valuation condition, only one level can be stored with a corresponding valuation factor.

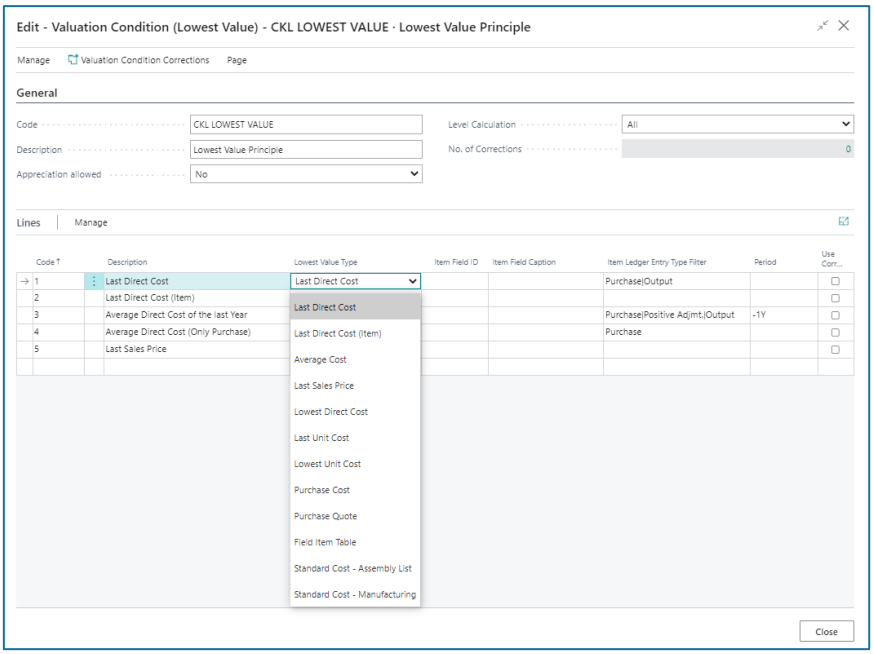


In the Item Valuation Conditions, it is then determined for which storage location, for example, this valuation condition is to be used.



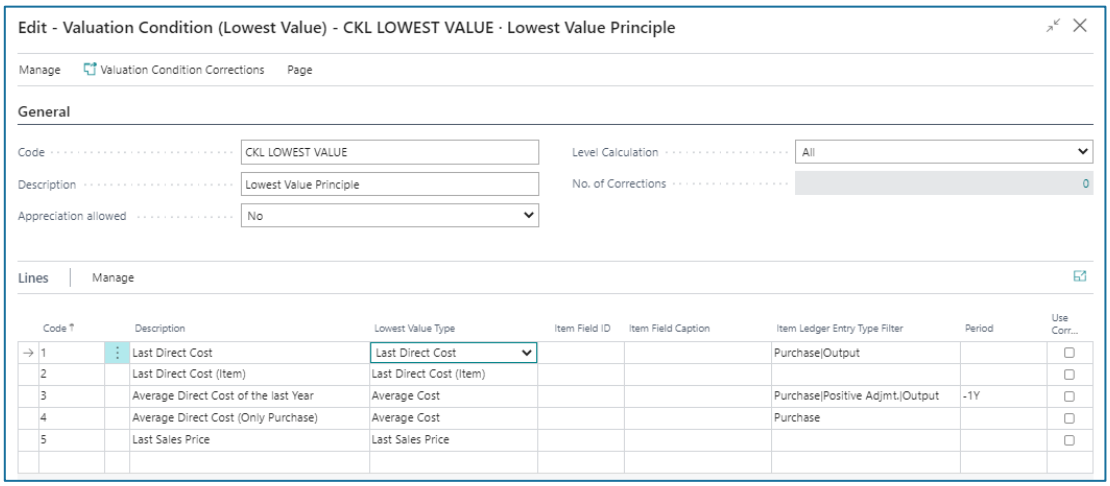
6.6. Valuation Condition: Lowest Value

With the lowest value principle, different prices are compared per item (or storage location) and the lowest one is suggested for valuation (e.g. the average cost price with the last purchase price). Based on the *lowest value - type,* a certain item price is determined. The following different types are available:



Option	Description
Last Direct Cost	The calculation is based on the last purchase price from the Item entries, taking into account the Item entries type filter.
Last Direct Cost (Item)	Purchase prise comes from the item card (field Last Direct Cost).
Average Cost	The system calculates the average unit cost based on the value entries, taking into account the filter and period.
Last Sales Price	Last invoiced item entry of the type sale
Lowest Direct Cost	The system calculates the lowest cost price in the value entries (item type: direct costs cost →amount (actual)/invoiced quantity) taking into account the filters and period.
Last Unit Cost	The system calculates the latest/most recent cost price (entry type: d*irect costs/indirect costs* →Unit Cost (actual)/Invoiced quantity) in the value entries, taking into account the filters and period.
Lowest Unit Cost	The system calculates the lowest cost price in the value entries (entry type: d*irect costs/indirect costs* →Unit Cost (actual)/Invoiced quantity) taking into account the filters and period.
Purchase Cost	If an item has not been purchased for a long time, it can also be valued according to the purchase prices and discounts stored for the item instead of the unit cost. The determination is done via the tables **purchase prices** and **purchase discounts,** here the lowest price is used.
Purchase Quote	The price stored in the purchase requests is used. All existing requests for the item are determined and the lowest price (line amount / quantity) for the item is used.
Field Item Table	Any value field from the item card can be used as the basis for the Valuation. This can be determined via the *item field ID.*
Standard Cost – Assembly List	The valuation is carried out on the basis of the bill of materials. The "Standard Cost is determined as the value for the item via the sales bill of materials or assembly bills of materials.
Standard Cost - Manufacturing	The valuation is carried out on the basis of the production bill of materials. The "Standard Cost" is determined as the value for the item via the production bill of materials and routings.

Example of a valuation condition according to ***lowest value*** with the corresponding levels:



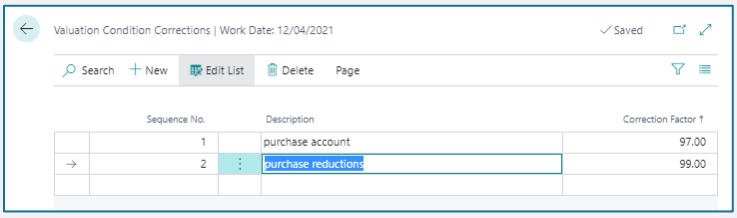
The following additional settings can be made within the valuation condition:

General:

Option	Description
Appreciation allowed	This allows you to differentiate between appreciation only for 0-values or a general appreciation when revaluing to a new cost price. If the option *No is* selected, the item entries are not appreciated by the valuation condition ***Lowest value***. If an item is to be appreciate, the user can choose between *0-Value* and *Always.* With the *0-Value* option, only items with a calculated stock value of 0 euros are revalued. With the *Always* option, item entries with a calculated stock value of >0 are also revalued.
Level Calculation	For the determination of unit cost values according to different item types, a *step-by-step* calculation can be activated in addition to the parallel calculation of all steps. This means that the system first checks the first line when determining the unit cost values. If a value could be determined here or a value could be used for the comparison, the further lines are not considered. If no value can be determined, the next line is checked and so on.

Row fields:

Option	Description
Item Ledger Entry Type Filter	Here, for example, it can be filtered that only Item entries of the type *actual report* are to be taken into account for the determination of the average cost price.
Period	e.g. -1Y. starting from the valuation date, the system takes into account the last year for determining the average cost price.
Use Corrections	If payment reductions such as cash discounts, rebates, refunds, etc. are granted in purchasing, these are not initially included in the cost prices of the Items. However, these can be entered as **valuation**

	condition corrections for the **valuation condition** *lowest value:*  Valuation Condition Corrections | Work Date: 12/04/2021 Saved Search New Edit List Delete Page Sequence No. Description Correction Factor 1 purchase account 97.00 2 purchase reductions 99.00 **The** call is made in the **Valuation Condition - Levels** via the menu ribbon. If *Use Corrections* is set for a level, the corrections are multiplied additively for the unit cost (revalued) after determining the lowest value price. This is then noted in the remarks as a calculation method.

Example:

- Item entries of the type = purchase on 01.05.2021 with unit cost 100
- Item entries of the type = purchase on 10.05.2021 with unit cost 200
- Item of the type = purchase on 20.06.2021 with unit cost 60
- Latest unit cost on the item card is 90
- Valuation as at 30.06.2021
  - For level 1, 60 is determined as the valuation price.
  - For level 2, 90 is determined as the valuation price.
  - For level 3 and 4, the valuation price is 360/3 = 120.
  - No price is determined for level 5.
- A rating of 60 is given, as this is the lowest value.

6.7. Valuation Condition: Currency (lowest value foreign currency)

This method is suitable for stock transactions made in foreign currency. The valuation is based on the exchange rate originally used at the time of booking or the exchange rate currently maintained in the currency table.

The exchange rate with the lower value is used for valuation.

	**Special feature -** With this condition, no levels can be deposited. The reason for this is that the current currency rate from the currency table is used and tapped. A revaluation or appreciation is carried out on the basis of the currency table.

Example:

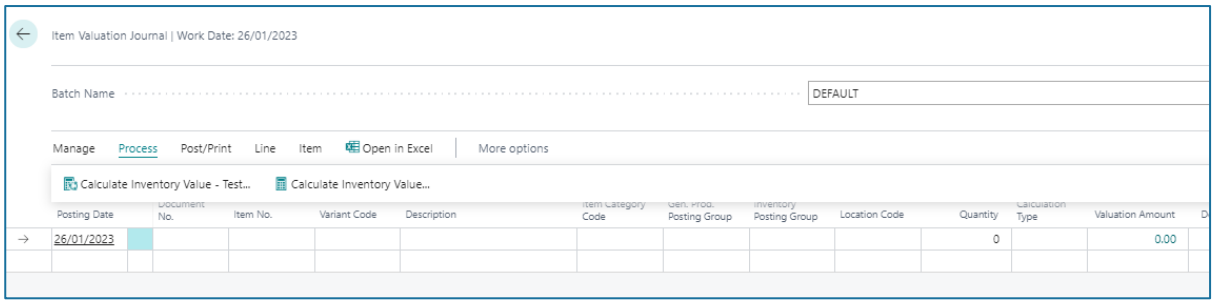
- Item entries of the type = purchase with a value of 100$= 80€
- Exchange rate as at 30.06.2021: 1$=0.7€
- Valuation as at 30.06.2021

➔ The item is devalued by 10€.

7. VALUATION - PROCESS

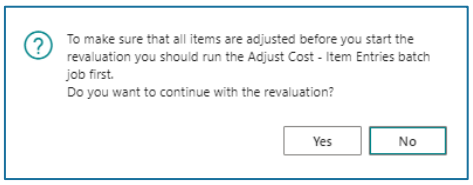
7.1. Calculate Inventory in Item Valuation Journal

The valuation of the stock values is carried out via the **Item valuation journal** by means of the function ***Calculate Inventory Valuation...***

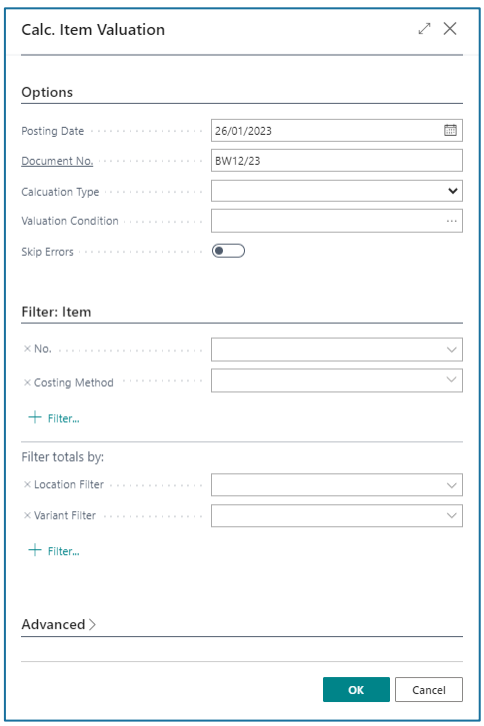


The current warehouse value is calculated on the basis of the existing cost prices. Therefore, before the valuation run, the batch processing ***Item Entries bath job*** should be carried out first.

The function ***Calculate Inventory Value ...*** therefore draws the user's attention to this with the following message:

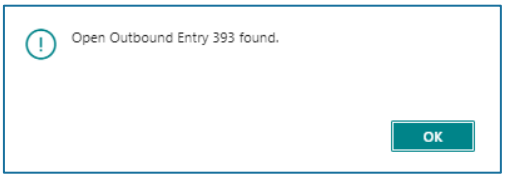


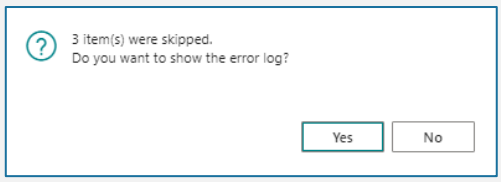
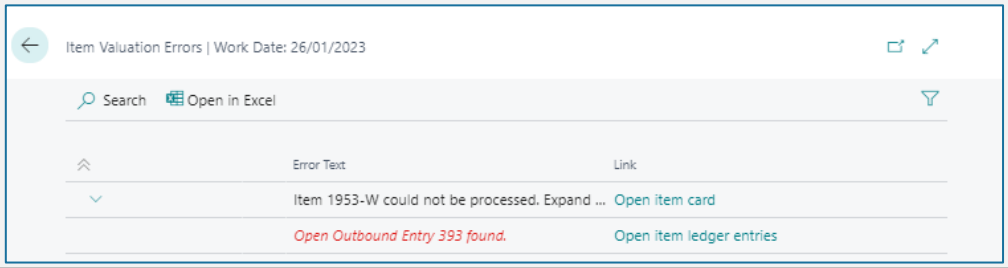
The following settings can be specified in the request window of the function:



Items with a negative stock level must be filtered out for the valuation run or the check mark must be set for *Skip Error,* as otherwise they would be revalued. If an item with a negative stock level is not filtered out or the check mark for S*kip Error is* not set, a message appears - the stock value calculation is aborted.

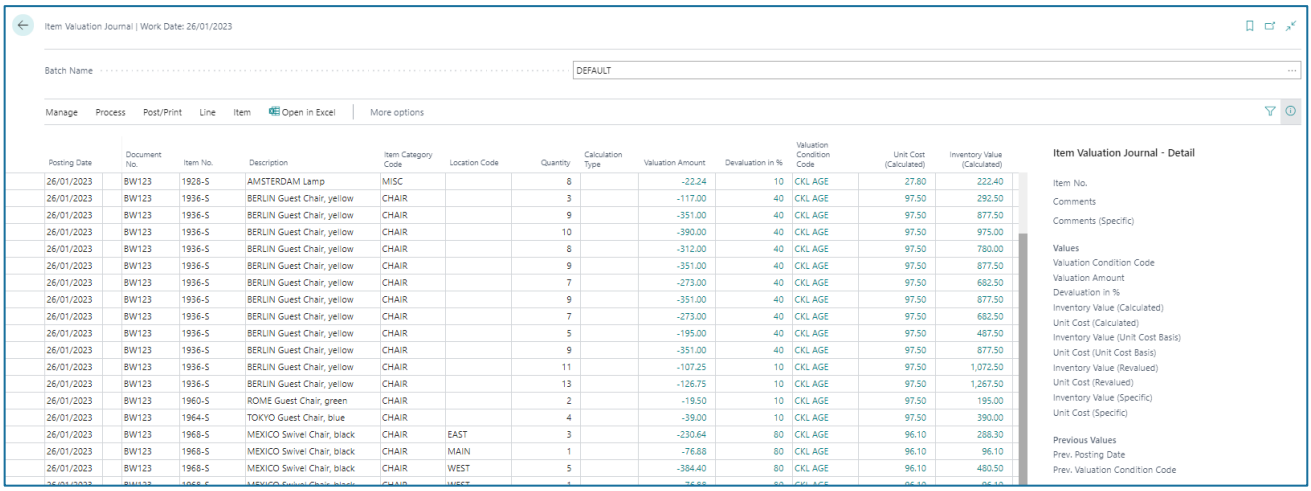
Example message:



Option	Description
Posting Date	Select here the date for the postings of this function. It will be preset with the working date and can be changed.
Document No.	Enter here the Document number to be used for the entries.
Calculation Type	The following options are available: • *<empty>* • *Unit Cost Basis* • *Based on Unit Cost Basis* An option must only be selected here if a 2-step valuation is to take place. If this is the case, a valuation of the items according to the **lowest value** principle is first determined with the option Unit *Cost Basis.* This can also mean a revaluation of the items to the actual value. The journal then remains and a second valuation run is started with the option *Based on Unit Cost Basis.* Here the previously determined value is then valued as usual with the other existing valuation conditions. There are thus two lines per item in the item valuation journal.
Valuation Conditions	Here you can set a filter on the Valuation Conditions to be applied, if this field remains empty, all Valuation Conditions will be applied.
Skip Errors	Activate this field to skip e.g. items with negative stock. At the end of the valuation run, a message is displayed and an error log can be viewed:  

7.1.1. Item Valuation Journal

Example of a filled **Item Valuation Journal:**



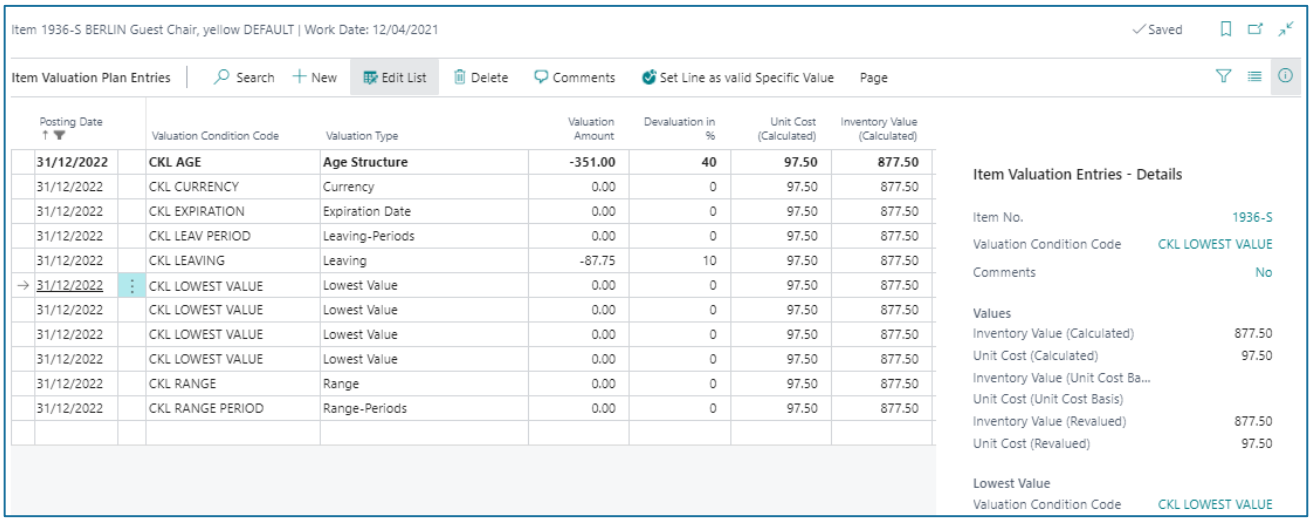
For each item entry that was taken into account in the valuation run, a line is set here with the values of the valid valuation condition. In the info field on the right, the values for the currently selected line are displayed in detail.

Description of the fields in the journal lines:

Option	Description
Posting Date	With this date, the posting of the valuation amounts takes place.
Document No.	The valuation amounts are posted with this document number.
Item No.	The Item is displayed here.
Variant Code	Variant booked for the item.
Description	Posting description, pre-populated with the description of the item.
Item Category	Item category of the Item.
Gen. Prod. Posting Group	General Product posting group of the item.
Inventory Posting Group	Inventory posting group of the item.
Location Code	Storage location booked for the item.
Quantity	Displays the remaining quantity of the item on the posting date. The composition of this quantity can be tracked via the compensation certificate (see chapter 5.2).
Calculation Type	The calculation type with which the valuation run was carried out is displayed here.
Valuation amount	The determined amount (difference to the existing cost amount) for the valuation is entered here.
Devaluation in %	The applied devaluation percentage is displayed here.
Valuation Condition code	The valid valuation condition applied is stored here.
Unit Cost (calculated)	This field shows the existing Unit Cost before the valuation.
Inventory value (calculated)	This field shows the existing stock value before the valuation.
Unit Cost (Unit Cost Basis)	This field shows the underlying cost price from the 1st valuation run in the 2nd valuation run.
Unit Cost (Revalued)	This field shows the Unit Cost recalculated using the valid valuation condition.

Inventory Value (Unit Cost Basis)	In the 2nd valuation run, this field shows the underlying bearing value from the 1st valuation run.
Inventory Value (Revalued)	This field shows the new warehouse value determined on the basis of the valid valuation condition.
Unit Cost (specific)	An individually determined Unit Cost can be entered in this field. See also chapter 6.3
Inventory Value (specific)	The stock value relevant to the individually set Unit Cost is displayed here.
Comment (specific)	This shows whether a remark has been stored for the individually defined cost price.
Applies-to Entry	Here the serial number of the item to be valued.
Global Dimension	Specifies one of the two global dimension codes defined in the general ledger setup.
Shortcut Dimension	Specifies the code of the shortcut dimension.

An **Item Valuation Plan Entry** has been created per journal line and valuation condition. The valid value is marked and highlighted accordingly:



7.1.2. Item Valuation Plan Entries

Description of the fields in the **item valuation plan entries**:

Option	Description
Posting Date	With this date, the posting of the valuation amounts takes place.
Item No.	The Item is displayed here.
Description	Booking description, pre-populated with the description of the item.
Quantity	Displays the remaining quantity of the item on the posting date. The composition of this quantity can be tracked via the compensation certificate (see chapter 6.2).
Unit of Measure Code	Displays the posted unit of the item.

Valuation Condition Code	The valid valuation condition applied is stored here.
Valuation Type	Displays the rating type selected for the rating condition.
Valuation Amount	The determined amount (difference to the existing cost amount) for the valuation is entered here.
Devaluation in %	The applied devaluation percentage is displayed here.
Unit Cost (calculated)	This field shows the existing cost price before the valuation.
Inventory Value (calculated)	This field shows the existing stock value before the valuation.
Unit Cost (Unit Cost Basis)	This field shows the underlying Unit Cost from the 1st valuation run in the 2nd valuation run.
Inventory Value (Unit Cost Basis)	In the 2nd valuation run, this field shows the underlying bearing value from the 1st valuation run.
Unit Cost (Revalued)	This field shows the unit cost recalculated using the valid valuation condition.
Inventory Value (Revalued)	This field shows the new warehouse value determined on the basis of the valid valuation condition.
Scrap Value (LCY)	The scrap value stored in the valuation condition is indicated here.
Valid Value	The item valuation plan entry with the highest devaluation is marked as a valid value and highlighted.
Item Ledger Entry No.	Here the serial number of the item to be valued.
Entry No.	A sequential number is assigned to uniquely identify the entry.

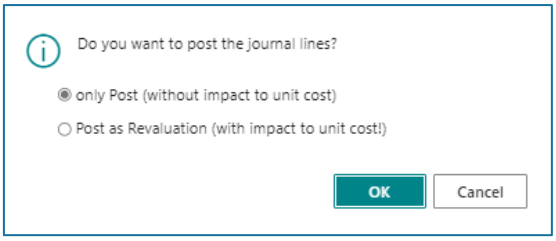
A comment can be entered for each item valuation plan entry via the menu ribbon. For example, in the case of a manual individual value adjustment, a comment can be entered to explain why this was carried out for a selected item (see Chapter 5.3).

During the valuation, all procedures that apply to the respective item are always calculated. If several valuation conditions apply to the item, the condition with the highest devaluation (due to the lowest value principle) is marked as the valid value. This value can later be transferred to the general ledger.

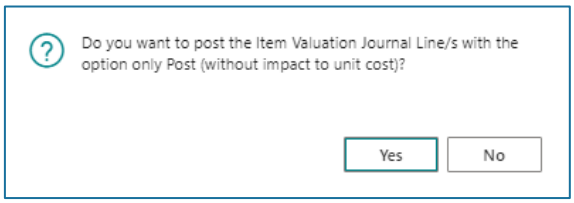
7.1.3. Item Valuation Journal Post

The lines posted via the *Post* function in the **Item Valuation Journal** are saved centrally as **item valuation entries.** This means that even after several periods, the **Item valuation register** can still be used to trace which quantity was valued for which valuation condition. For reasons of transparency, all **Item valuation plan entries** are also posted, not only the one with the respective valid value. In this way, it is always possible to see how the various valuation amounts came about.

If *Choice* was selected as the posting type in the **Item Valuation Setup**, the following query appears first when booking:



If another option has been selected, the following message appears directly when posting:

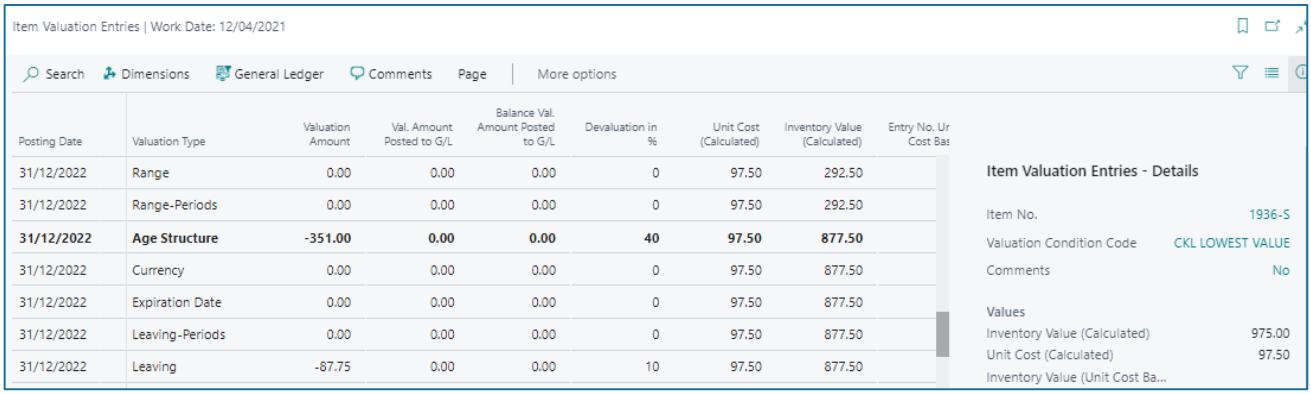


After posting, the journal is deleted and a register with entries is created.

7.1.4. Item Valuation Journal

Description of the fields in the **Item Valuation Journal**:

Option	Description
No.	Indicates the number of the item valuation register.
Creation Date	Indicates the date on which the entries were posted in the register.
Creation Time	Indicates the time when the entries were posted in the register.
User ID	Indicates the ID of the user who posted the entries.
Source Code	Indicates the source code for the items in the register.
Journal Batch Name	Indicates the batch name of the Item Journal from which the items were posted.
From Entry No.	Indicates the first item valuation entry number in the register.
To Entry No.	Indicates the last item valuation entry number in the register.



7.1.5. Item Valuation Entries

Description of the fields in the **item Valuation Entries**:

Option	Description
Posting Date	With this date, the posting of the valuation amounts takes place.
Balance Posting Date	This date is set for a subsequent valuation run. It indicates the date on which the offsetting entry of the current valuation run was made by a new valuation.
Document No.	The entry was posted with this document number.
Item No.	The Item is displayed here.
Description	Booking description, pre-populated with the description of the item.
Quantity	Displays the remaining quantity of the item entry on the posting date. The composition of this quantity can be tracked via the compensation certificate (see chapter 5.2).
Unit of the Measure Code	Displays the posted unit of the item entry.
Valuation Condition Code	The valid valuation condition applied is stored here.
Valuation Type	Displays the rating type selected for the rating condition.
Valuation Amount	The determined amount (difference to the existing cost amount) for the valuation is entered here.
Val. Amount Posted to G/L	This field is filled when the valuation amounts are posted to the general ledger. See chapter 5.4
Balance Val. Amount Posted to G/L	This field is filled when new values are posted to the general ledger with the next valuation and the previously existing valuation is counter-posted.
Devaluation in %	The applied devaluation percentage is displayed here.
Unit Cost (Calculated)	This field shows the existing unit cost before the valuation.

Inventory Value (Calculated)	This field shows the existing inventory value before the valuation.
Entry No. Unit Cost Basis	Shows the sequential number of the item valuation plan entry created in the first valuation run and on which the calculation is based in the 2nd valuation run.
Unit Cost (Unit Cost Basis)	This field shows the underlying cost price from the 1st valuation run in the 2nd valuation run.
Inventory Value (Unit Cost Basis)	In the 2nd valuation run, this field shows the underlying bearing value from the 1st valuation run.
Unit Cost (Revalued)	This field shows the unit cost recalculated using the valid valuation condition.
Inventory Value (Revalued)	This field shows the new inventory value determined on the basis of the valid valuation condition.
Scrap Value (LCY)	The scrap value stored in the valuation condition is indicated here.
Valid Value	The item valuation plan entry with the highest devaluation is marked as a valid value and highlighted.
Item Ledger Entry No.	Here the entry no. of the item entry to be valued.
Reversed	If the items have been cancelled (e.g. by a new Valuation on the same date), this is indicated here.
Entry No.	Displays the sequential number of the entry.

7.1.6. Functions for posted Valuation Entries

Functions in the **Item Valuation Register**:

Option	Description
Reverse Register	With this function all item valuation entries of a register can be cancelled. A new register with cancellation entries is created, all items are marked as cancelled.
Set Balance Posting Date	If in the item valuation setup the field ***Set Balance Posting Date*** with the option *Item* or *Item&Location&Variant* is occupied, a new valuation run will only trigger an offsetting entry for the Items that are now also valued. If the option is set in this way, the ***Set Balance Posting Date*** function is needed if an item is no longer valued in a new valuation run because, for example, it no longer has stock. The item is no longer proposed in the **item valuation journal** and thus the counter booking date is not set. The function can be used to set the date manually and make the offsetting entry in the general ledger.

Example of the use of the balance posting date:

- As at 31.12.2020, a valuation was posted, items A1 and A2 were taken into account.
- The valuation was posted as at 31.12.2021 and will remain in place until a valuation is made again.
- As of 31.01.2021, a new valuation will be made and item A2 will no longer be valid at that time.

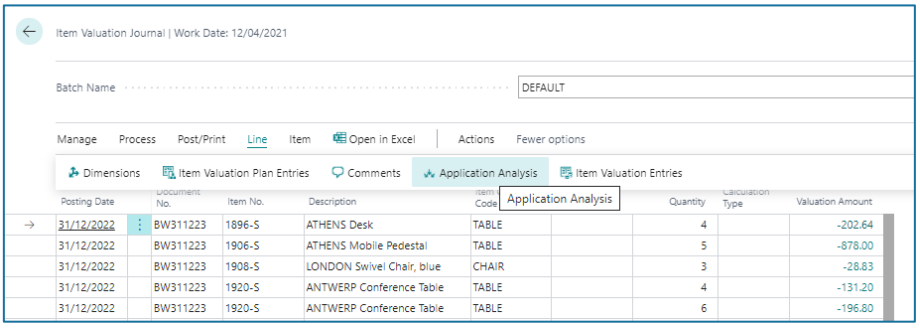
➔ *Item* or *Item&Location&Variant* option in the **item valuation setup**: the valuation items of item A2 from 31.12.2020 are automatically posted out.
To do this, the ***Set Balance Posting Date*** function must be executed manually.

➔ Option *All Entries*: The offsetting entry is always made, regardless of whether the item is still in stock or not.

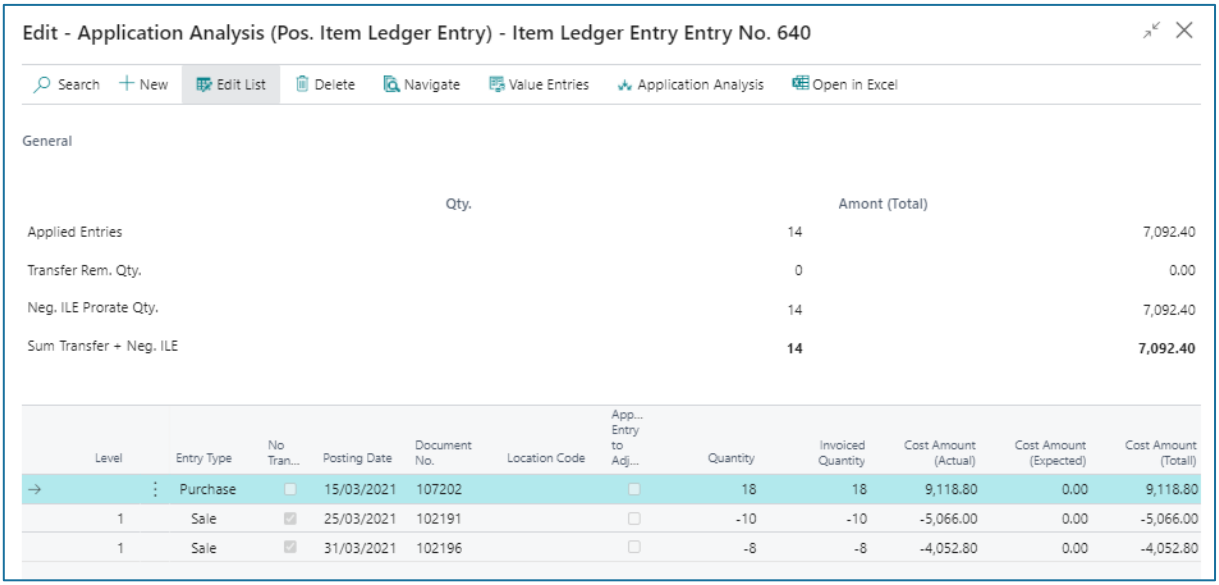
See also the note in the chapter Post Valuation Amount to G/L.

7.2. Application Analysis

With the **application analysis**, the warehouse stock used as a basis for the warehouse calculation can be traced.



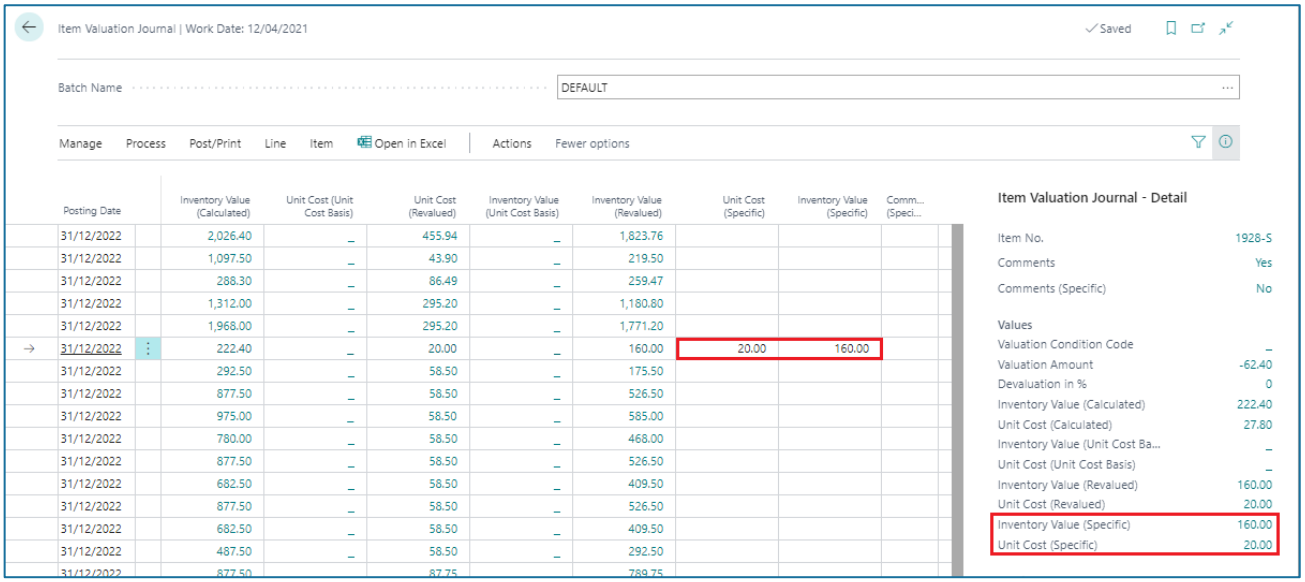
In the upper part of the window the totals of the cleared entries are shown, in the rows the item entries are listed individually:



7.3. Manual individual value adjustment

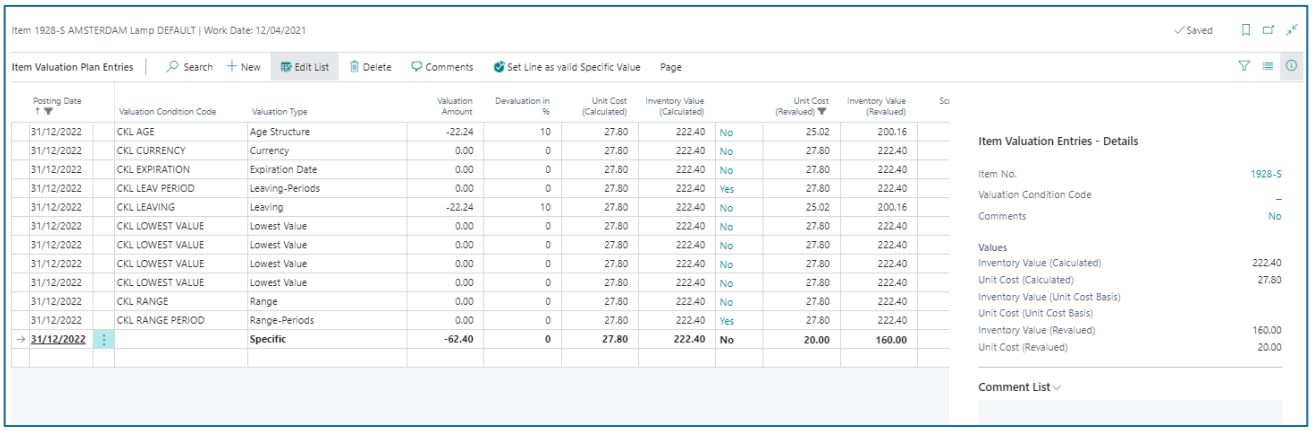
Each item can be corrected manually in the valuation run via an individual value adjustment. The individual value adjustment is then the valid value recognised in the closing date balance sheet.

A individual value adjustment can be made directly in the **Item valuation journal** via the field Unit C*ost (Specific)* or *Inventory Value (Specific).*

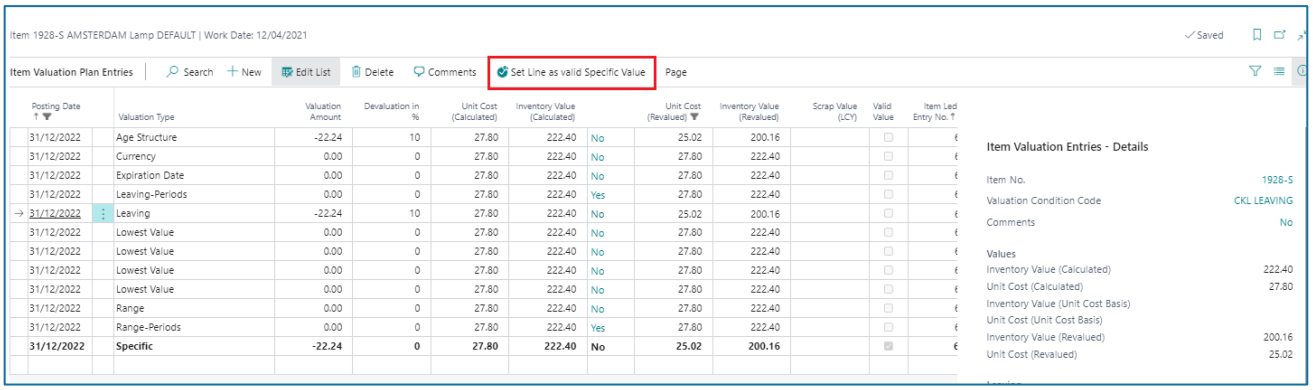


Warning - The individual value adjustment overrides all other conditions. Although the valuation according to the valuation conditions may have calculated a higher devaluation amount, the individual value adjustment is still marked as a valid value.

By entering the new unit cost, a new **item valuation plan entry** is automatically created in the background and marked as a *valid value:*



In addition, a valuation amount determined by the valuation run can be set as a valid value using the function ***Set Line as valid Specific Value.*** In the following view, the valuation condition *CKL RANGE* calculated the highest devaluation amount and was therefore set as a valid value.



If, however, the valuation condition *CKL LEAVING* is to be set as a valid value, the row must be marked, and the function ***Set Line as valid Specific Value*** must be activated.

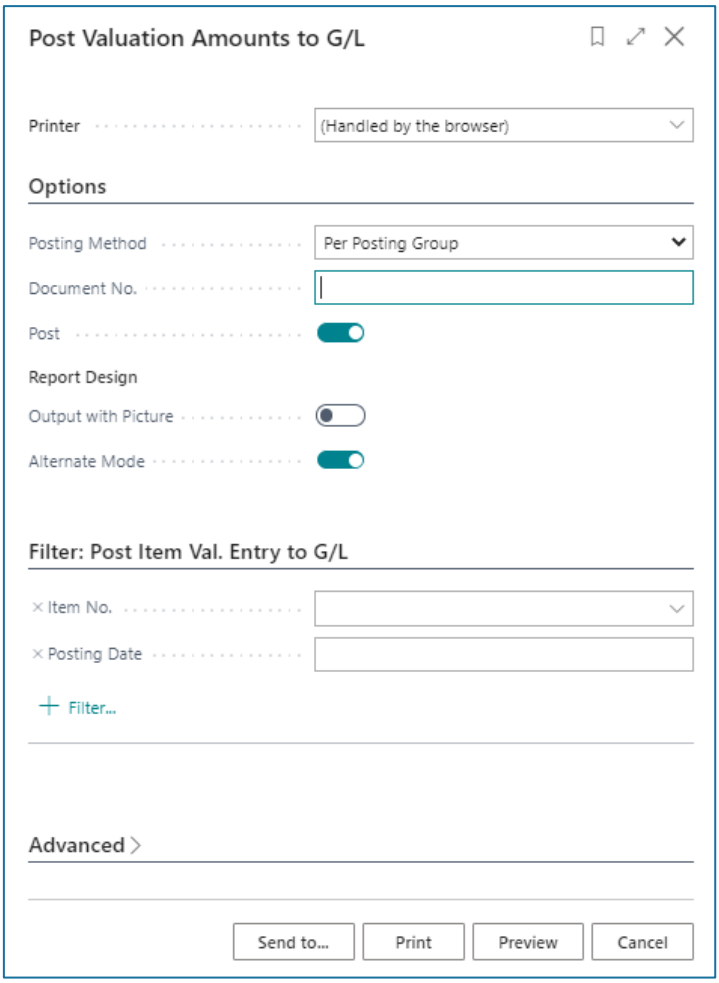
After the function has been carried out, another line is created with the valuation type *specific* and the corresponding valuation amount. It is marked as a valid value.

7.4. Post Valuation Amount to General Ledger (G/L)

If the valuation has been posted without affecting the unit cost, the values can then be transferred to G/L using the ***Post Valuation Amounts to G/L*** function. If the automatic inventory posting is activated in the **Item Valuation Setup**, this posting has already taken place with the posting of the **Item valuation Journal.**

When posting the valuation with impact to unit cost, value entries were also created for the item entries in addition to the item valuation entries. The posting to the G/L is then made using the standard functionality ***Post Inventory to G/L***.

The call is made in the **Valuation 365** menu via ***Post Valuation Amount to G/L***. The following options can be set in the batch processing request window:



Option	Description
Posting Method	The following options are available: • *Per Posting Group* • *Per Entry* Either totals per posting group combination (inventory posting group) are made on the G/L accounts or individual postings.
Document no.	This document number is used for posting to G/L if you post per posting group. The document number does not have to be entered when posting per entry.
Post	This switch must be activated to make an entry in the G/L. Otherwise a preview of the entries is shown.
Output with picture	Indicates whether the image set up for the client within the company data (e.g. company logo) should be output on the report.
Alternating representation	Specifies whether every second line in the report should be alternated/shaded.

In addition, filters can be set on the **item valuation entries** to be considered.

The following figure shows an example of the posting report:

Post Valuation to G/L
CRONUS UK Ltd.
23 August 2021
T.BUHR

Entry No.	Item Ledger Entry No.	Document No.	Posting Date	Valuation Condition Code	Gen. Bus. Posting Group	Gen. Prod. Posting Group	Location Code	Inventory Posting Group
481	504	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
493	519	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
505	534	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
517	549	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
529	564	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
541	579	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
553	593	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
565	609	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
577	623	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
589	639	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
841	474	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
853	489	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
865	504	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
877	519	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
889	534	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
901	549	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
913	564	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
925	579	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE
937	593	BW311223	31/12/22	CKL AGE	RETAIL	RETAIL		RESALE

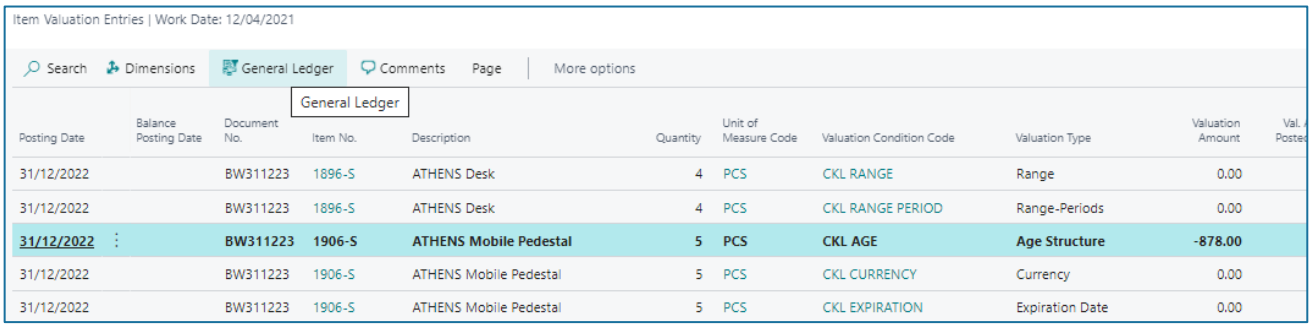
The posted G/L entries have a direct link to the item valuation entries. This makes it possible to later reconstruct how the respective valuation amounts were composed and which valuation conditions were applied.

In the **item valuation entries**, you can branch to the general ledger entries via the *General Ledger* button.

Item Valuation Entries | Work Date: 12/04/2021

Search | Dimensions | General Ledger | Comments | Page | More options

Posting Date	Balance Posting Date	Document No.	Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit of Measure Code	Valuation Condition Code	Valuation Type	Valuation Amount	Val. Amount Posted to G/L	Balance Val. Amount Posted to G/L	Devaluation in %
31/12/2022		BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	4	PCS	CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31/12/2022		BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	4	PCS	CKL RANGE	Range	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31/12/2022		BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	4	PCS	CKL RANGE PERIOD	Range-Periods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31/12/2022		**BW311223**	**1906-S**	**ATHENS Mobile Pedestal**	**5**	**PCS**	**CKL AGE**	**Age Structure**	**-878.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**80**
31/12/2022		BW311223	1906-S	ATHENS Mobile Pedestal	5	PCS	CKL CURRENCY	Currency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31/12/2022		BW311223	1906-S	ATHENS Mobile Pedestal	5	PCS	CKL EXPIRATION	Expiration Date	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31/12/2022		BW311223	1906-S	ATHENS Mobile Pedestal	5	PCS	CKL LEAV PERIOD	Leaving-Periods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31/12/2022		BW311223	1906-S	ATHENS Mobile Pedestal	5	PCS	CKL LEAVING	Leaving	-109.75	0.00	0.00	10



	With the posting of the valuation amounts to the G/l, the balance posting of a previous valuation already posted is also made - provided it is a *posting without impact to unit cost*. See also the example in chapter Functions for Posted Valuation Items.

	**Practical tip** - With the function ***Post Val. Amounts to G/L - Test*** you can check whether all necessary facilities are available before posting.

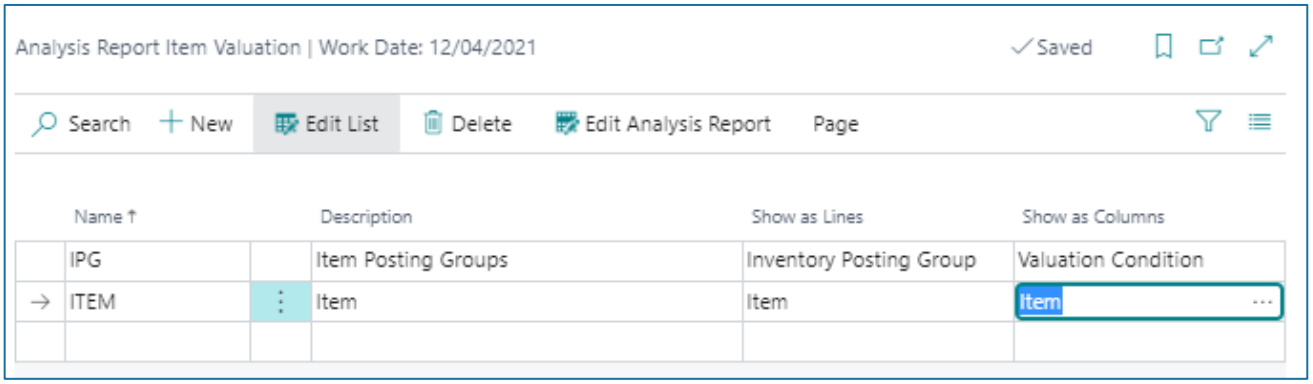
	If, for example, a necessary combination is missing in the **Val. General Posting Setup**, a corresponding error message is issued here.

8. ANALYSIS OPTIONS AND REPORTS

8.1. Item Valuation - Analysis Reports

With the help of the **item Valuation - Analysis Reports,** individual analyses can be designed. For example, the newly evaluated and calculated location value can be displayed and filtered according to various criteria. In addition, a simulation or result preview can be created before the new location values are posted. Depending on the result, an item value can then be adjusted by individual value adjustment, enabling targeted control.

First, an analysis report must be defined. For this, a name must be created, and a corresponding display selected for the row and column view.

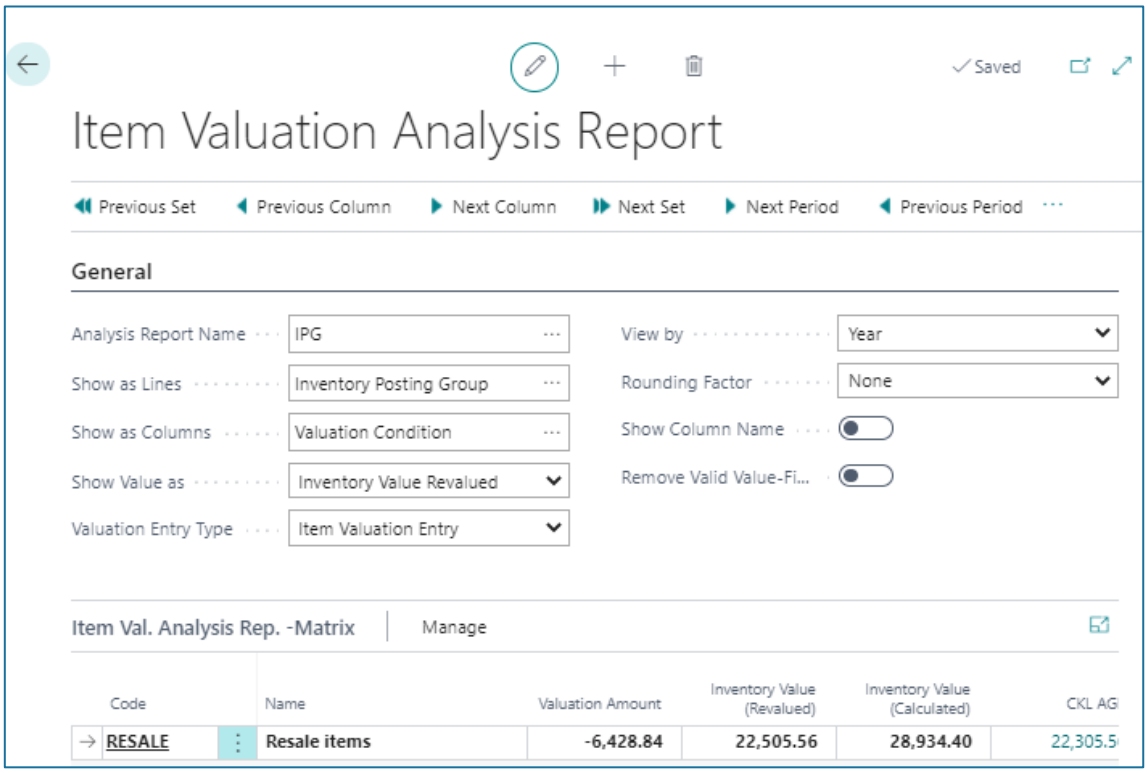


Option	Description
Name	Assign a unique name for the analysis report here.
Description	Here you can enter a meaningful description of the analysis.
Show as Lines	Select here whether you want to see individual items or groupings of them according to certain indicators in the rows. Options are: • *Item* • *Item Category* • *Item Tracking Code* • *Valuation Condition* • *Inventory Posting Group* • *Location* • *Period* • *Product Posting Group* • *Global Dimension 1* • *Global Dimension 2*
Show as Columns	Analogue line view

The analysis report is then displayed by default according to these specifications. Filters such as date, Item, Valuation condition, etc. can be entered within the analysis report. This allows an individual analysis to be created and modified as desired.

*The **Edit Analysis Report*** button starts the report.

The matrix view displays the valid values of the **item valuation plan entries** or **item valuation entries.**



Option	Description
Show value as	The following values are displayed as totals for each line: • *Valuation Amount* • *Inventory Value (Revalued)* • *Inventory Value (Calculated)* In this field you can define which of these three values is shown in the individual columns according to the selected category.
Valuation Entry Type	Here you can select whether planned values and/or posted values from the valuation run are to be displayed. Options are: • *Item Valuation Plan entries* • *Item Valuation Entries* • *Both*
View By	Here you can set the period length for the display of the values. Options are: • *Day* • *Week* • *Month* • *Quarter* • *Year* • *Accounting Period*
Rounding Factor	Set here how the displayed values should be rounded. Options are: • *None* • *1*

	• *1000* • *1000000*
Show Column Name	Place a tick here to display the speaking name for the columns instead of number or code.
Remove Valid Value Filter (Detail Columns)	This field can only be activated if *Valuation Condition is* selected as the column view. If the field is activated, the individual columns show all values (valid or not valid) for the recognition of the individual effects.

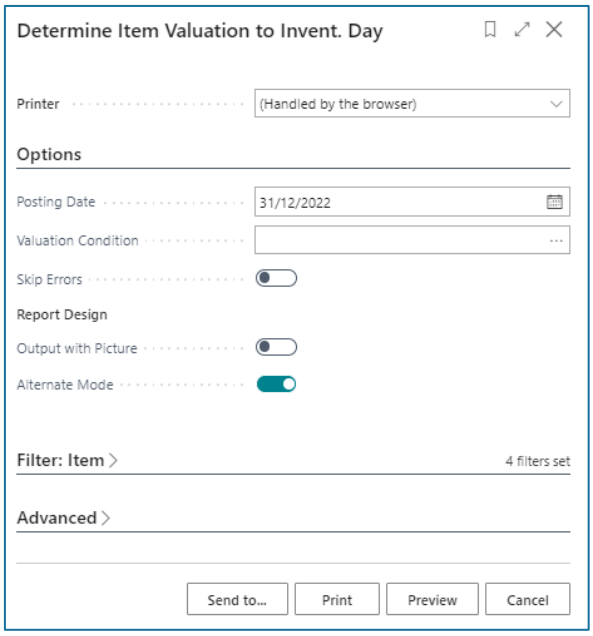
Examples:

- The analysis report can be used as a supplement to the ***Calculate Inventory Value*** report, which can only display values per item. With this tool, for example, an additional Valuation per item and valuation method can be created.
- Summations can be made according to certain criteria of the Items.
- In the case of an initial devaluation, the analysis views can be used to check whether the valuation methods used match empirical values.

8.2. Determine Item Valuation to Inventory Date

This report shows a simulation of the ***Inventory Value*** function of the **Item Valuation Journal**. For each open positive item entry all relevant Valuation Conditions are applied, and the values are output in the report. The lowest value is marked as valid.

This way, a preview can be displayed and printed for individual items or groups as well as in total.



Determine Item Valuation to Invent. Day
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Posting Date	Item No.	Description	Serial No.	Lot No.	Item Expiration Date	Item Tracking Code	Item Category Code	Gen. Prod. Posting Group	Inventory Posting Group	Location Code	Invoiced Quantity	Entry No.
31/12/22	1896-S	ATHENS Desk					TABLE	RETAIL	RESALE		4	640
Valuation Condition Code	Valuation Type		Valuation Amount	Unit Cost (Calculated)	Inventory Value (Calculated)	Unit Cost (Revalued)	Inventory Value (Revalued)	Devaluation in %	Lowest Value Type		Scrap Value (LCY)	Valid Value
CKL AGE	**Age Structure**		**-202,64**	**506,60**	**2.026,40**	**455,94**	**1.823,76**	**10**				**Yes**
CKL CURRENCY	Currency		0,00	506,60	2.026,40	506,60	2.026,40	0				No
CKL EXPIRATION	Expiration Date		0,00	506,60	2.026,40	506,60	2.026,40	0				No
CKL LEAV PERIOD	Leaving-Period		0,00	506,60	2.026,40	506,60	2.026,40	0				No
CKL LEAVING	Leaving		-202,64	506,60	2.026,40	455,94	1.823,76	10				No
CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value		19.457.492,80	506,60	2.026,40	4.864.879,80	19.459.519,20	0	Last Direct Cost			No
CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value		0,00	506,60	2.026,40	506,60	2.026,40	0	Last Direct Cost (Item)			No
CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value		0,00	506,60	2.026,40	506,60	2.026,40	0	Average Cost			No
CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value		0,00	506,60	2.026,40	506,60	2.026,40	0	Average Cost			No
CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value		0,00	506,60	2.026,40	506,60	2.026,40	0	Last Sales Price			No
CKL RANGE	Range		0,00	506,60	2.026,40	506,60	2.026,40	0				No
CKL RANGE PERIOD	Range-Period		0,00	506,60	2.026,40	506,60	2.026,40	0				No
		Total valid value	**-202,64**	**506,60**	**2.026,40**	**455,94**	**1.823,76**					
31/12/22	1906-S	ATHENS Mobile Pedestal					TABLE	RETAIL	RESALE		5	646
Valuation Condition Code	Valuation Type		Valuation Amount	Unit Cost (Calculated)	Inventory Value (Calculated)	Unit Cost (Revalued)	Inventory Value (Revalued)	Devaluation in %	Lowest Value Type		Scrap Value (LCY)	Valid Value
CKL AGE	**Age Structure**		**-878,00**	**219,50**	**1.097,50**	**43,90**	**219,50**	**80**				**Yes**
CKL CURRENCY	Currency		0,00	219,50	1.097,50	219,50	1.097,50	0				No
CKL EXPIRATION	Expiration Date		0,00	219,50	1.097,50	219,50	1.097,50	0				No
CKL LEAV PERIOD	Leaving-Period		0,00	219,50	1.097,50	219,50	1.097,50	0				No
CKL LEAVING	Leaving		-109,75	219,50	1.097,50	197,55	987,75	10				No
CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value		10.538.195,00	219,50	1.097,50	2.107.858,50	10.539.292,50	0	Last Direct Cost			No
CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value		0,00	219,50	1.097,50	219,50	1.097,50	0	Last Direct Cost (Item)			No
CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value		0,00	219,50	1.097,50	219,50	1.097,50	0	Average Cost			No
CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value		0,00	219,50	1.097,50	219,50	1.097,50	0	Average Cost			No
CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value		0,00	219,50	1.097,50	219,50	1.097,50	0	Last Sales Price			No
CKL RANGE	Range		0,00	219,50	1.097,50	219,50	1.097,50	0				No

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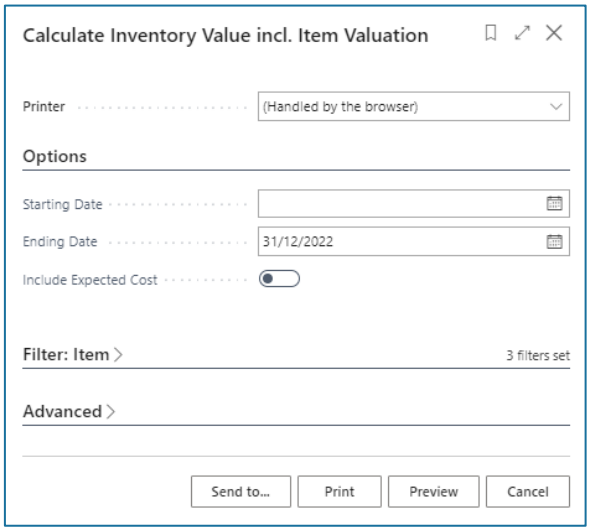
8.3. Calculate Inventory Value incl. Item Valuation

The report **Calculate Inventory Value incl. Item Val.** can be used to output the current inventory value with the posted valuation amounts of **Valuation 365.**

This is particularly helpful if the valuation was posted without impact to the unit cost.



Calculate Inventory Value incl. Item Valuation

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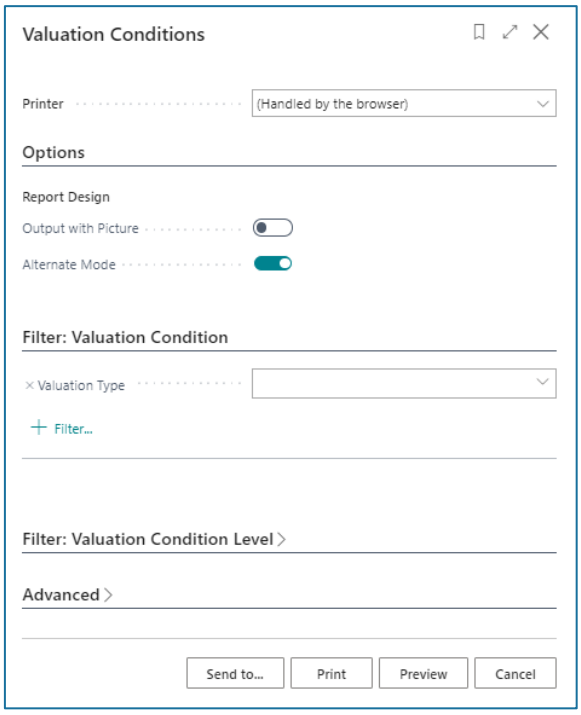
Inventory Posting Group Name			As of		Increases (LCY)		Decreases (LCY)		As of 31/12/22			As of 31/12/22	
Item No.	Description	Base UoM	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Cost Posted to G/L	Valuation Amount	Valuation Amount Post
RESALE													
1896-S	ATHENS Desk	PCS	0	0.00	184	93,214.40	180	91,188.00	4.00	2,026.40	2,026.40	-202.64	0.00
1900-S	PARIS Guest Chair, black	PCS	0	0.00	120	11,700.00	120	11,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1906-S	ATHENS Mobile Pedestal	PCS	0	0.00	109	23,925.50	104	22,828.00	5.00	1,097.50	1,097.50	-878.00	0.00
1908-S	LONDON Swivel Chair, blue	PCS	0	0.00	78	7,495.80	75	7,207.50	3.00	288.30	288.30	-28.83	0.00
1920-S	ANTWERP Conference Table	PCS	0	0.00	87	28,536.00	77	25,256.00	10.00	3,280.00	3,280.00	-328.00	0.00
1928-S	AMSTERDAM Lamp	PCS	0	0.00	174	4,837.20	166	4,614.80	8.00	222.40	222.40	-22.40	0.00
1936-S	BERLIN Guest Chair, yellow	PCS	0	0.00	235	22,912.50	135	13,162.50	100.00	9,750.00	9,750.00	-2,934.75	0.00
1953-W	Guest Section 1	PCS	0	0.00			49		-49.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1960-S	ROME Guest Chair, green	PCS	0	0.00	109	10,627.50	107	10,432.50	2.00	195.00	195.00	-19.50	0.00
1964-S	TOKYO Guest Chair, blue	PCS	0	0.00	78	7,605.00	74	7,215.00	4.00	390.00	390.00	-39.00	0.00
1965-W	Conference Bundle 2-8	PCS	0	0.00			81		-81.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1968-S	MEXICO Swivel Chair, black	PCS	0	0.00	115	11,051.50	105	10,090.50	10.00	961.00	961.00	-384.40	0.00
1969-W	Conference Package 1	PCS	0	0.00			7		-7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1972-S	MUNICH Swivel Chair, yello	PCS	0	0.00	106	10,186.60	106	10,186.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1980-S	MOSCOW Swivel Chair, red	PCS	0	0.00	61	5,862.10	61	5,862.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1988-S	SEOUL Guest Chair, red	PCS	0	0.00	75	7,312.50	75	7,312.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1996-S	ATLANTA Whiteboard, base	PCS	0	0.00	130	91,936.00	120	84,864.00	10.00	7,072.00	7,072.00	-707.20	0.00

8.4. Valuation Conditions

This report can be used to print the **Item Valuation Conditions** that have been set up.



Valuation Conditions
CRONUS UK Ltd.
24.08.2021
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Valuation Type	Code	Description		Period	Item Ledger Document Type Filter		Item Ledger Entry Type Filter (Inbound)		Item Ledger Entry Type Filter (Outbound)	
Age Structure	CKL AGE	Age structure								
Code	**Description**		**Devaluation in %**	**Operator**	**Period**	**Starting Value**	**Ending Value**	**Period Incoming Entry**	**Scrap Value (LCY)**	**Lowest Value Type**	**Item Ledger Entry Type Filter**
1	Older than 3 Years		80	<=	-3Y						
2	Older than 2 Years		40	<=	-2Y						
3	Older than 1 Year		10	<=	-1Y						
Currency	CKL CURRENCY	Exchange rate comparison									
Expiration Date	CKL EXPIRATION	Expiration Date									
Code	**Description**		**Devaluation in %**	**Operator**	**Period**	**Starting Value**	**Ending Value**	**Period Incoming Entry**	**Scrap Value (LCY)**	**Lowest Value Type**	**Item Ledger Entry Type Filter**
0	No Expiration calculated		0								
1	Expired		100	<=	0M				1,00		
2	Valid until 1 month		80	<=	1M						
3	Valid until 3 months		50	<=	3M						
Leaving-Periods	CKL LEAV PERIOD	Leaving Procedure by periods		+1D-1M-1D	Sales Shipment|Transfer Shipment						
Code	**Description**		**Devaluation in %**	**Operator**	**Period**	**Starting Value**	**Ending Value**	**Period Incoming Entry**	**Scrap Value (LCY)**	**Lowest Value Type**	**Item Ledger Entry Type Filter**
0	No movement calculated		0								
1	No. of movements less than 2		90	<=		2					
2	No. of movements less than 50		60	<=		50					
3	No. of movements less than 100		40	<=		100					

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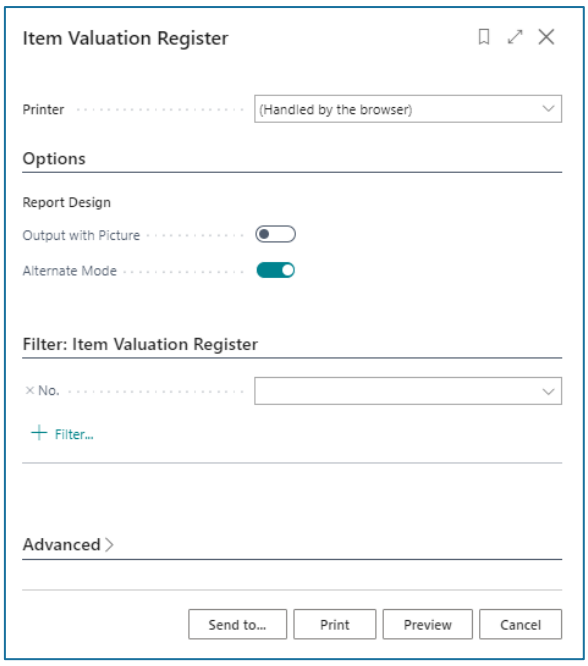
8.5. Item Valuation Register

The **Item Valuation Register** report can be used to print out the item valuation entries posted in a register.



Item Valuation Register
CRONUS UK Ltd.
24/08/2021
T.BUHR

Posting Date	Document No.	Item No.	Description	Valuation Condition Code	Valuation Type	Valuation Amount	Inventory Value (Calculated)	Inventory Value (Revalued)	Valid Value	Entry No.	Item Ledger Entry No.
Register No.	1										
31/12/22	BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	CKL AGE	Age Structure	-202.64	2026.4	1823.76	Yes	1	640
31/12/22	BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	CKL CURRENCY	Currency	0	2026.4	2026.4	No	2	640
31/12/22	BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	CKL EXPIRATION	Expiration Date	0	2026.4	2026.4	No	3	640
31/12/22	BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	CKL LEAV PERIOD	Leaving-Periods	0	2026.4	2026.4	No	4	640
31/12/22	BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	CKL LEAVING	Leaving	-202.64	2026.4	1823.76	No	5	640
31/12/22	BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value	19457492.8	2026.4	19459519.2	No	6	640
31/12/22	BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value	0	2026.4	2026.4	No	7	640
31/12/22	BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value	0	2026.4	2026.4	No	8	640
31/12/22	BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value	0	2026.4	2026.4	No	9	640
31/12/22	BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	CKL LOWEST VALUE	Lowest Value	0	2026.4	2026.4	No	10	640
31/12/22	BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	CKL RANGE	Range	0	2026.4	2026.4	No	11	640
31/12/22	BW311223	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	CKL RANGE PERIOD	Range-Periods	0	2026.4	2026.4	No	12	640