

How To Guide
SAP Business One 9.2 and Lower
Document Version: 1.1 – 2019-01-03

PUBLIC

How to Work with Gross Prices

Typographic Conventions

Type Style	Description
<i>Example</i>	Words or characters quoted from the screen. These include field names, screen titles, pushbuttons labels, menu names, menu paths, and menu options. Textual cross-references to other documents.
Example	Emphasized words or expressions.
EXAMPLE	Technical names of system objects. These include report names, program names, transaction codes, table names, and key concepts of a programming language when they are surrounded by body text, for example, SELECT and INCLUDE.
<code>Example</code>	Output on the screen. This includes file and directory names and their paths, messages, names of variables and parameters, source text, and names of installation, upgrade and database tools.
Example	Exact user entry. These are words or characters that you enter in the system exactly as they appear in the documentation.
<Example>	Variable user entry. Angle brackets indicate that you replace these words and characters with appropriate entries to make entries in the system.
EXAMPLE	Keys on the keyboard, for example, F2 or ENTER .

Document History

Version	Date	Change
1.0	2009-12-01	First version
1.1	2019-01-03	Minor updates for SAP Business One 9.2.

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	5
2	Working with Sales and Purchasing Documents when Using Gross Prices	6
2.1	Glossary.....	6
3	Tax Calculation when Using Gross Price Entries	9
3.1	Rounding Methods in SAP Business One.....	9
3.2	Tax Calculation when Using Gross Price Entries in an EU Tax System	10
3.3	Tax Calculation Using Gross Price Entry in a US Tax System	12
3.4	Tax Calculation with Document Discounts	15
4	Defining Price Lists for Gross Prices	20
5	Authorizations.....	23
6	Database Tables Reference.....	24

1 Introduction

Gross price is the final sales price per unit of an item, which means the gross price has tax included. Gross price is usually used for companies working in retail.

SAP Business One lets you work with a net price system or with a gross price system. To work properly and to avoid calculation mismatches, use only one of the methods for your sales and purchasing documents, and never both in the same document.

You can use gross pricing for all A/R and A/P documents except landed costs. You can use all currencies simultaneously, foreign, local, and system.

 Note

The information in this document is relevant only when you are working with gross price entries.

2 Working with Sales and Purchasing Documents when Using Gross Prices

SAP Business One lets you work with a net price system or a gross price system. We recommend using only one of them when creating a sales or purchasing document. Therefore, when working with gross prices, specify values in the relevant fields only, as described below.

2.1 Glossary

The following table lists the fields in sales and purchasing documents that are relevant for both net pricing and gross pricing. The table describes each field and defines to which pricing system it applies.

Field	Description	Relevant Pricing System
<i>Unit Price</i>	Sales price for 1 unit (quantity of one) of the document row. This is the price of the item before you apply any discount or tax. When you work with gross price, this field is for information purposes only and you must not specify or change its value.	Net price system
<i>Discount</i>	The discount percentage assigned to the item.	Net price system
<i>Price after Discount</i>	The unit price after deduction of the discount portion. If no discount is specified in the document, then the value of this field is equal to the value in the <i>Unit Price</i> field. Price After Discount = Gross Price / (1+Tax%)	Net price system
<i>Gross Price</i>	Enter the unit price including tax. SAP Business One calculates automatically the unit price before tax and the tax amount, based on the tax code in the row. After pressing the TAB key, the <i>Unit Price</i> field and the <i>Tax Amount</i> field are updated accordingly.	Gross price system
<i>Total (LC)</i>	Sales price of a row before tax, expressed in local currency. In sales and purchasing documents, this field is based on the net price calculation.	Net price system
<i>Gross Total</i>	Displays the total gross amount of the row. If the item quantity is 1, the gross total is equal to the amount entered in the Gross Price field. The amount in this field is calculated as follows: Gross Total = Gross Price * Quantity.	Gross price system

Field	Description	Relevant Pricing System
	 Example Gross Price = 5 Quantity = 10 Gross Total = 5 X 10 = 50	
<i>Document Total</i>	<p>Total amount of the document, including tax and discounts. The Total field is located in the document footer.</p> <p>Depending on how the sales price was entered, the application uses different fields when it computes the document total.</p> <p>When it uses the <i>Unit Price</i> entries, only the net price columns are used for the document total calculation; hence, the <i>Gross Price</i> field, which is a system-calculated field, is not relevant. In such cases, small differences may occur between the sum of the amounts appearing in the <i>Gross Total</i> field in the document rows and the amount appearing in the <i>Total</i> field in the document footer. This is a result of the different calculation method that is used in the <i>Total</i> field.</p>	Net price system and gross price system

➔ Recommendation

When creating a document, make sure that for all the items in the document, you specify either the *Gross Price* field or the *Unit Price* field. We do not recommend creating a document that contains some rows with items that are priced according to *Unit Price* and other rows with items that are priced by *Gross Price*.

Note

The *Gross Price* and the *Gross Total* columns are not visible by default. To show them in your sales and purchasing documents, click  (*Form Settings*).

Prerequisites

- You have defined price lists for gross prices. For information, see *Defining Price Lists for Gross Prices*.

Procedure

1. From the SAP Business One *Main Menu*, choose *Sales – A/R* or *Purchasing A/P* and choose any sales or purchasing document (except landed costs).
2. Select a business partner.
3. Select an item.

-
4. In the *Tax Code* field, specify the relevant tax code.
 5. In the *Gross Price* field, specify the price of the item.

As a result, the following fields are automatically populated:

- o *Unit Price*
- o *Discount*
- o *Price after Discount*
- o *Tax Amount*
- o *Total (LC)*
- o *Gross Total*

When a price list is linked to your business partner, both the *Unit Price* field and the *Gross Price* field automatically are populated. If the gross price does not match the expected price (due to rounding), then change the price manually in the *Gross Price* field only

 Note

Since the *Unit Price* field is populated, only the net price columns are used for calculating the document total. In such cases, small differences may occur between the sum of the amounts appearing in the *Gross Total* field in the document rows and the amount appearing in the *Total* field in the document footer.

6. Add to the document as many items as needed.
7. Add the document.

3 Tax Calculation when Using Gross Price Entries

Up until the release of SAP Business One 2007 A, when you used gross price entries, the net amount was calculated and rounded on a per row basis. The tax amount was calculated as the difference between document rows based on gross amounts and those based on net amounts.

Since net amount was calculated and rounded on a document row basis, the tax per tax group was not evaluated accurately. Therefore, the tax reported did not accurately reflect the correct percentage of the net amount per tax group.

When you work with gross pricing in SAP Business One 2007 A and SAP Business One 8.8, the application groups all equal tax codes and calculations are based on such groupings. The total calculated tax is redistributed to the document rows.

Note

There is rounding of the tax amount on the row level. For the localizations in Japan and China, you can decide if you want rounding of the tax amount on the row level or not. Tax amount rounding is determined according to the selection of the *Round Tax Amount in Rows* checkbox in the *Document Settings* window, which you can access from *Administration*® *System Initialization*® *Document Settings*® *General* tab.

If you deselect the checkbox, there is no rounding of the tax amount on the row level and it is displayed with 6 decimal places, regardless of the decimal places definition for amounts.

You can change this setting at any time.

For Korea, Brazil, and India localizations, the tax calculation is tax per row and there is no checkbox. The tax is always calculated and rounded by row.

3.1 Rounding Methods in SAP Business One

SAP Business One lets you select a rounding method when rounding is required. Regardless of the selected rounding method, you have to determine whether to round tax amounts in rows.

After each calculation, SAP Business One rounds the result according to the defined rounding method and the number of decimal places defined for you company.

To set or change a rounding method, from the SAP Business One *Main Menu*, choose *Administration*® *System Initialization*® *Document Settings*® *General* tab. In the Rounding Method field, select one of the following.

- *By Currency*

This option lets you work with rounding per currency.

To set rounding methods for the company's defined currencies, from the SAP Business One *Main Menu*, choose *Administration*® *Setup*® *Financials*® *Currencies*. In the *Rounding* dropdown list, select a rounding type for each currency.

To change the number of decimal places, in the *Decimals* dropdown list, select the number of digits. You cannot decrease the number of decimal places.

- *By Document*

This option lets you work without using a rounding account and without defining a rounding method for each currency. You determine for each sales document whether it should be rounded.

To change the number of decimal places, from the SAP Business One *Main Menu*, choose *Administration*® *System Initialization*® *General Settings*® *Display* tab. You cannot decrease the number of decimal places.

 Note

- The information in this document is relevant when the number of defined decimal places is 2.
- For more information about the described procedures, see the online help for SAP Business One.

3.2 Tax Calculation when Using Gross Price Entries in an EU Tax System

In an EU tax system, SAP Business One uses the following methodology to calculate the tax values:

Step	Description	Relevant Formulas
1	Gross total is summed per tax group.	
2	Net total is calculated and rounded on a per tax group basis.	Net total per tax group = gross total per tax group / (1 + tax group rate)
3	Tax per tax group is calculated as the difference between the gross total and the net total per the tax group.	Tax per tax group = gross total per tax group – net total per tax group
4	Tax per tax group is distributed among the document rows as evenly as possible. Any differences between rows are arbitrary.	
5	Net price per tax group is distributed as evenly as possible among the document rows on a similar basis as the tax per tax group. The distribution of any differences is first made among those rows with an arbitrary tax difference distribution and then on an arbitrary basis.	

 Note

Negative document rows have the same impact on tax calculation as do positive rows. However, the groupings by tax groups are done separately for tax groups of negative and positive rows.

 Example

In the following example, you have created a document with no discounts and entered the following data:

#	Item No	Quantity	Tax Code	Gross Price
1	A	1	A1 (16 %)	12.00
2	B	1	A1 (16 %)	12.00

#	Item No	Quantity	Tax Code	Gross Price
3	C	1	A1 (16 %)	12.00
4	D	1	A1 (16 %)	12.00
5	A	1	A2 (10 %)	12.00
6	B	1	A2 (10 %)	12.00
7	C	1	A2 (10 %)	12.00
8	D	1	A2 (10 %)	12.00

SAP Business One calculates the tax values.

Steps 1-3

Total	Tax Group: A1	Tax Group: A2	Total: A1 + A2
Gross Total	48	48	96
Net Total	41.38	43.64	85.02
Tax	6.62	4.36	10.98

The following are explanations for the calculations made in steps 1-3:

- o Step 1 – The gross total for the A1 tax group is calculated as follows: $12 \times 4 = 48$.
There are 4 items with a gross price of 12 and they belong to the A1 tax group.
- o Step 2 – The net total of the A1 tax group is calculated and rounded as follows: $48 / 1.16 = 41.38$.
- o Step 3 – The tax for the A1 tax group is calculated as follows: $48 - 41.38 = 6.62$.

Steps 4 and 5

SAP Business One distributes the difference among the document rows as follows:

#	Item No.	Quantity	Unit Price	Tax Code	Gross Price	Total (LC)	Tax Amount (LC)	Gross Total (LC)
1	A	1	10.34	A1 (16 %)	12.00	10.34	1.66	12.00
2	B	1	10.34	A1 (16 %)	12.00	10.35	1.65	12.00
3	C	1	10.34	A1 (16 %)	12.00	10.34	1.66	12.00
4	D	1	10.34	A1 (16 %)	12.00	10.35	1.65	12.00
5	A	1	10.91	A2 (10 %)	12.00	10.91	1.09	12.00
6	B	1	10.91	A2 (10 %)	12.00	10.91	1.09	12.00
7	C	1	10.91	A2 (10 %)	12.00	10.91	1.09	12.00
8	D	1	10.91	A2 (10 %)	12.00	10.91	1.09	12.00
Document Totals:					96	85.02	10.98	96

The following are explanations for the calculations made in steps 4 and 5:

- Step 4 – The tax for the A1 tax group is distributed among rows 1-4 as follows: $6.62 / 4 = 1.655$. Therefore, the tax amount distribution is not even. The difference is distributed arbitrarily among the rows of the A1 tax group, as displayed in rows 2 and 4.
- Step 5 – The net price for the A1 tax group is distributed among rows 1-4 as follows: $41.38 / 4 = 10.345$. Therefore, the net total distribution for the A1 tax group is not even. The difference is distributed among the document rows to correspond to the rows with the tax difference.

3.3 Tax Calculation Using Gross Price Entry in a US Tax System

In a US tax system, SAP Business One uses the following methodology to calculate the tax values:

Step	Description	Relevant Formulas
1	Net price is calculated and rounded per row.	Net price = gross price / (1 + tax code rate)
2	Gross and net document totals are calculated. SAP Business One sums the gross price per tax code and then calculates and rounds the net price per tax code.	Net price per tax code = gross price per tax code / (1 + tax code rate)
3	Tax is calculated as the difference between the gross price and the net price per the tax code.	Tax per tax code = gross price per tax code – net price per tax code
4	Tax is calculated per jurisdiction per tax code. If there is only one jurisdiction tax code defined for a tax code, it is equal to the tax amount of the tax code. In case there is more than one jurisdiction tax code for a tax code, SAP Business One calculates and rounds the tax amount per each jurisdiction. The overall difference is distributed as evenly as possible on a jurisdiction per tax code basis.	Tax amount per jurisdiction per tax code = total net per tax code X jurisdiction rate
5	Tax values per jurisdiction are calculated and rounded per document row. This provides a starting point from which the tax rounding differences can be identified and then distributed to the document rows.	
6	Tax differences are calculated. SAP Business One looks for any difference in tax calculations between steps 4 and 5. Those differences can arise because in step 5 calculations and rounding are done per row.	
7	Differences are distributed among the rows in the document. SAP Business One arbitrarily distributes any differences found, with the overall difference distributed as evenly as possible on a jurisdiction per tax code basis.	

Note

- By exception, *Jurisdiction %* can be up to 3 decimal places.

- o Negative document rows work the same way as positive rows. However, the groupings by tax codes are done separately for tax codes of negative and positive rows.
- o When using 'use tax' on purchasing documents, there is no difference in the tax approach to the tax calculation. However, Use Tax does not contribute to the document totals.



Example

- o You have defined 2 jurisdiction rates:
AB – 23.5%
CD – 14.8%
- o You have defined 2 tax codes:

Tax Code	Jurisdictions	Total Rate
X	AB	23.5%
Y	AB, CD	38.3%

- o You have created a document with no discounts, and entered the following data:

#	Tax Code	Gross Price
1	X	304.21
2	X	984.44
3	Y	321.78
4	Y	938.42
5	Y	881.85
Total:		3430.70

SAP Business One calculates the tax values.

Step 1

Net price calculation:

#	Gross Price	Net Price
1	304.21	246.32
2	984.44	797.12
3	321.78	232.67
4	938.42	678.54
5	881.85	637.64
Totals:	3430.70	2592.29

For example, the net price for document row 1 is calculated and rounded as follows: $304.21 / (1.235) = 246.32$

Step 2

Gross and net document totals calculation:

Tax Code	Tax %	Total Gross	Total Net
X	23.5%	1288.65	1043.44
Y	38.3%	2142.05	1548.84
Document Totals:		3430.70	2592.28

There is a deviation of -0.01 between the document net total and the total of the net price of the items.

Step 3

Tax per tax code calculation:

Tax Code	Total Gross	Total Net	Tax Amount
X	1288.65	1043.44	245.21
Y	2142.05	1548.84	593.21
Document Totals:	3430.70	2592.28	838.42

For example, the tax amount for X tax code is calculated and rounded as follows: $1288.65 - 1043.44 = 245.21$

Step 4

Tax per jurisdiction per tax code calculation:

Tax Code	Jurisdiction	Tax per Jurisdiction per Tax Code
X	AB	245.21
Y	AB	363.98
Y	CD	229.23
Totals:		838.42

For example, the tax amount for the AB jurisdiction for the Y tax code is calculated and rounded as follows: $1548.84 \times 0.235 = 363.98$.

Step 5

Tax before rounding difference distribution calculation:

#	Tax Code	Gross Price	Net Price	Tax Jurisdiction	Tax	Tax per Document Row
1	X	304.21	246.32	AB	57.89	57.89
2	X	984.44	797.12	AB	187.32	187.32
3	Y	321.78	232.67	AB	54.68	89.12
				CD	34.44	
4	Y	938.42	678.54	AB	159.46	259.88
				CD	100.42	

#	Tax Code	Gross Price	Net Price	Tax Jurisdiction	Tax	Tax per Document Row
5	Y	881.85	637.64	AB	149.85	244.22
				CD	94.37	
Totals:		3430.7	2592.29		838.43	838.43

Step 6

Tax differences calculation for distribution per jurisdiction per tax code:

Tax Code	Jurisdiction	Tax from Document (Step 5) - Grouped by Jurisdiction	Tax per Jurisdiction per Tax Code (Step 4)	Difference for Distribution
X	AB	245.21	245.21	0
Y	AB	363.99	363.98	-0.01
Y	CD	229.23	229.23	0

In the AB jurisdiction for tax code Y, SAP Business One found a difference of 0.01 between the tax amounts calculated in steps 4 and 5.

Step 7

SAP Business One distributes differences among the document rows and displays them as follows:

#	Quantity	Unit Price	Tax Code	Gross Price	Total (LC)	Tax Amount (LC)	Gross Total (LC)
1	1	246.32	X	304.21	246.32	57.89	304.21
2	1	797.12	X	984.44	797.12	187.32	984.44
3	1	232.67	Y	321.78	232.66	89.12	321.78
4	1	678.54	Y	938.42	678.55	259.87	938.42
5	1	637.64	Y	881.85	637.63	244.22	881.85
Document Totals:		2592.29		3430.7	2592.28	838.42	3430.7

In document row 4, SAP Business One subtracted 0.01 from the *Tax Amount (LC)* field.

3.4 Tax Calculation with Document Discounts

In SAP Business One, when working with sales and purchasing documents, you can specify document discounts in the *Discount %* field of the document totals section.

The screenshot shows the SAP A/R Invoice window. The 'Contents' tab is active, displaying a table with one item: 'Solution CL' with a quantity of 3 and a unit price of \$ 7.2500. The 'Accounting' section shows a total before discount of \$ 21.75 and a discount of 10% resulting in a discount amount of \$ 2.18. The total amount due is \$ 21.09.

#	Item No.	Item Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Discount %
1	111	Solution CL	3	\$ 7.2500	0.000
2					0.000

Total Before Discount	\$ 21.75
Discount 10 %	\$ 2.18
Total Down Payment	
Freight	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rounding	\$ 0.00
Tax	\$ 1.52
Total	\$ 21.09
Applied Amount	
Balance Due	\$ 21.09

When a document has a document discount, SAP Business One uses the following methodology to calculate the tax values:

i Note

In the following procedure, the term "tax group" refers to both the tax group and the tax code, depending on the localization in which you are working.

Step	Description	Relevant Formulas
1	Preliminary net price is calculated and rounded on each document row.	$\text{Preliminary net price} = \text{gross price} / (1 + \text{tax group rate})$
2	Preliminary tax value for each document row is calculated as the difference between the gross price and the preliminary net price. The document discount is applied to the result, which is rounded afterwards.	$\text{Preliminary tax value per row} = (1 - \text{document discount}) \times (\text{gross price} - \text{preliminary net price})$
3	Total gross price is summed per tax group.	

Step	Description	Relevant Formulas
4	Discounted gross price per tax group is calculated. SAP Business One applies the discount percentage to each gross price per tax group and rounds the result for each tax group. Any rounding differences are distributed back to the tax groups as evenly as possible.	Discounted gross price per tax group = (1 - document discount) X gross price per tax group
5	Net price per tax group is calculated and rounded.	Net price per tax group = discounted gross price per tax group / (1 + tax group rate)
6	The tax total value for each tax group is calculated as the difference between the gross price per tax group and the net price per tax group.	
7	The preliminary tax value (calculated in step 2) is grouped by tax group and compared to the actual tax total value per tax group (calculated in step 6). Any difference between those values is then arbitrarily distributed back across the tax value per document row.	

Example

In the following example, you have created a document with a document discount of 10%. You have entered the following data:

#	Item No.	Quantity	Tax Code	Gross Price
1	A	1	A1 (16 %)	12.00
2	B	1	A1 (16 %)	12.00
3	C	1	A1 (16 %)	12.00
4	A	1	A2 (10 %)	12.00
5	B	1	A2 (10 %)	12.00
6	C	1	A2 (10 %)	12.00

SAP Business One calculates the tax values.

Steps 1-2

#	Item No.	Quantity	Tax Code	Gross Price	Preliminary Net Price	Preliminary Tax Value
1	A	1	A1 (16 %)	12.00	10.34	1.49
2	B	1	A1 (16 %)	12.00	10.34	1.49
3	C	1	A1 (16 %)	12.00	10.34	1.49

#	Item No.	Quantity	Tax Code	Gross Price	Preliminary Net Price	Preliminary Tax Value
4	A	1	A2 (10 %)	12.00	10.91	0.98
5	B	1	A2 (10 %)	12.00	10.91	0.98
6	C	1	A2 (10 %)	12.00	10.91	0.98

The following are explanations for the calculations performed in steps 1-2:

- Step 1 – The preliminary net price in row 1 is calculated and rounded as follows: $12 / 1.16 = 10.34$.
- Step 2 – The preliminary tax in row 1 is calculated and rounded as follows: $(1-0.1) \times (12 - 10.34) = 1.49$.

Steps 3-6

Amount Type	Tax Group - A1	Tax Group - A2	Total - A1 + A2
Gross Price	36	36	72
Document Discount - 10%	3.6	3.6	7.2
Discounted Gross Total	32.4	32.4	64.8
Net Price	27.93	29.45	57.38
Tax	4.47	2.95	7.42

The following are explanations for the calculations performed in steps 3-6:

- Step 3 – The gross price for the A1 tax group is calculated as follows: $12 \times 3 = 36$. There are 3 items whose gross price is 12 and they belong to the A1 tax group.
- Step 4 – The discounted gross price for the A1 tax group is calculated and rounded as follows: $36 \times 0.9 = 32.4$.
- Step 5 – The net price for the A1 tax group is calculated as follows: $32.4 / 1.16 = 27.93$.
- Step 6 – The tax for the A1 tax group is calculated as follows: $32.4 - 27.93 = 4.47$.

Step 7

Amount Type	Tax Group - A1	Tax Group - A2	Total - A1 + A2
Tax	4.47	2.95	7.42
Preliminary Tax Value	4.47	2.94	
Tax difference to be arbitrarily distributed	0	0.01	

SAP Business One distributes any differences among the document rows and displays them as follows:

#	Item No.	Quantity	Unit Price	Tax Code	Gross Price	Total (LC)	Tax Amount (LC)	Gross Total (LC)
1	A	1	10.34	A1 (16 %)	12.00	10.34	1.49	12.00
2	B	1	10.34	A1 (16 %)	12.00	10.34	1.49	12.00

#	Item No.	Quantity	Unit Price	Tax Code	Gross Price	Total (LC)	Tax Amount (LC)	Gross Total (LC)
3	C	1	10.34	A1 (16 %)	12.00	10.34	1.49	12.00
4	A	1	10.91	A2 (10 %)	12.00	10.91	0.98	12.00
5	B	1	10.91	A2 (10 %)	12.00	10.90	0.99	12.00
6	C	1	10.91	A2 (10 %)	12.00	10.91	0.98	12.00

The distribution of the tax total for the A2 tax group is not even. The difference is distributed arbitrarily among rows 4-6, which refer to the A2 tax group. In this case 0.01 is added to row 5.

4 Defining Price Lists for Gross Prices

In SAP Business One, you define prices for items in price lists. During the creation of sales and purchasing documents, SAP Business One derives item prices directly from the price list linked to the business partner's payment terms.

Price lists are based on the net price system. When you create sales and purchasing documents, and you have a price list linked to a business partner, the *Unit Price* field is automatically populated with the price defined for the item in the price list. The *Gross Price* field is populated according to the value of the *Unit Price* field.

When you define price lists for gross prices, define the value of the item's unit price in the price list as follows: $\text{Unit Price} = \text{Gross Price} / (1 + \text{Tax \%})$.

You must create a price list for each tax group/code your company uses,

We recommend creating price lists for gross prices as described in the following procedure.



Caution

When creating sales and purchasing documents, if the gross price does not match the expected price (due to rounding), then change the price manually in the *Gross Price* field only. In addition, since price lists are based on the net price system, small differences may occur between the sum of the amounts appearing in the *Gross Total* field in the document rows and the amount appearing in the *Total* field in the document footer. For more information, see the *Glossary* section.

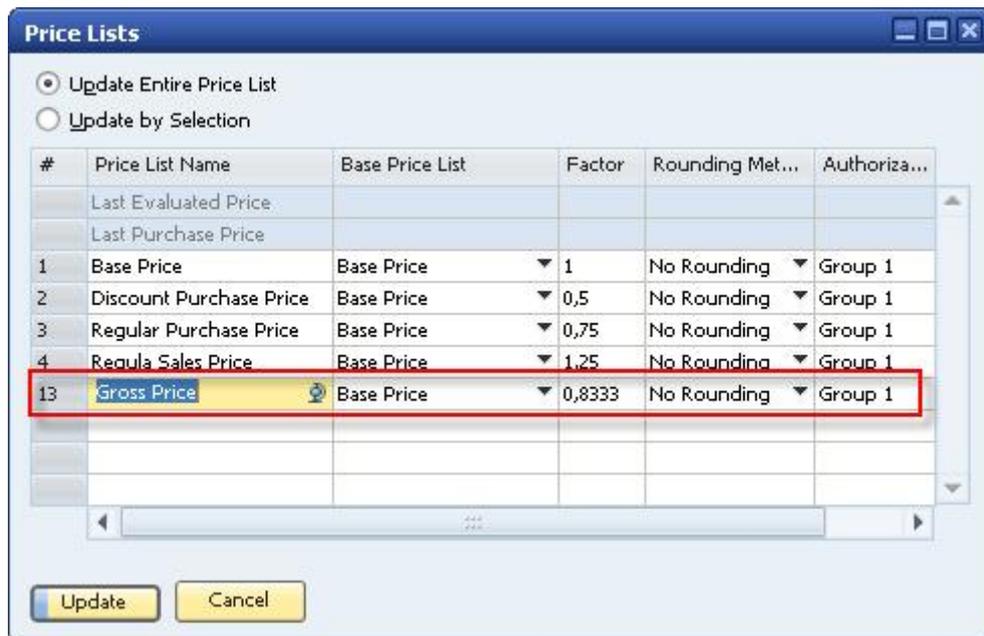


Note

- SAP Business One includes gross price lists for the China, Japan, and Korea localizations only. For more information about price lists and about country specific fields, see the online help for SAP Business One.
- Rounding is based on the rounding method defined for your company. For more information, see *Rounding Methods in SAP Business One*.

Procedure

1. From the SAP Business One *Main Menu*, choose *Inventory*® *Price Lists*® *Price Lists*.
The *Price Lists* window opens.



2. To define a new price list, use one of the following methods:
 - o From the *Data* menu, choose *Add Row*.
 - o Right-click in the window and choose *Add Row*.
 - o In the window, press **CTRL+I**.
3. In the *Price List Name* field, specify a price list name for the price list. To reduce the maintenance of price updates within the price lists, we recommend basing the price list on one of the price lists in the *Base Price List* dropdown list.
4. In the *Factor* field, specify the proportion between net price and gross price. This proportion is the result of the following calculation: $100 / (100 + \text{the tax group/code rate})$.

Example

If the tax rate is 20%, then the value in the *Factor* field should be $100/120 = 0.833$.

Note that rounding is based on the rounding method defined for your company. For more information, see *Rounding Methods in SAP Business One*.

5. To add the price list, choose *Update*.
6. To update item prices manually, double-click the price list row number (to the left of the price list name). A window opens, displaying all items and their prices. You can specify the required prices in the *Unit Price* column.

Gross Price

Find

#	Item No.	Item Description	Base Price	Factor	Unit Price	M...
1	→ A1	HP Color Laser jet 1	120,00 EUR	0,8333	100,00 EUR	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	→ A2	HP Color Laser jet 2	168,00 EUR	0,8333	139,99 EUR	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	→ A4	HP Color Laser jet 4	253,00 EUR	0,8333	210,82 EUR	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	→ B1	Intel P1 2.4 GhZ	150,00 EUR	0,8333	125,00 EUR	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	→ C1	Printer Label	29,00 EUR	0,8333	24,17 EUR	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	→ C2	Printer Label2	30,00 EUR	0,8333	25,00 EUR	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	→ C3	Printer Label3	50,00 EUR	0,8333	41,67 EUR	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	→ H1	IBM Infoprint 1312	200,00 EUR	0,8333	166,66 EUR	<input type="checkbox"/>

5 Authorizations

For information about the authorizations required for sales and purchasing documents when using gross prices, see the online help for SAP Business One and the document *How to Define Authorizations* at [SAP Help Portal](#).

6 Database Tables Reference

For information about the tables used in a perpetual inventory system, see the Database Tables Reference chm file (`REFDB.chm`). You can download it from the SAP Business One SDK Help Center at [SAP Help Portal](#).

www.sap.com/contactsap

Material Number

© 2019 SAP SE or an SAP affiliate company. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or for any purpose without the express permission of SAP SE or an SAP affiliate company.

SAP and other SAP products and services mentioned herein as well as their respective logos are trademarks or registered trademarks of SAP SE (or an SAP affiliate company) in Germany and other countries. All other product and service names mentioned are the trademarks of their respective companies. Please see <https://www.sap.com/corporate/en/legal/copyright.html> for additional trademark information and notices.

Please see

<https://www.sap.com/corporate/en/legal/trademark.third-party-trademark-notices.html> for third party trademark notices.

Please see <https://help.sap.com/viewer/disclaimer> for other important disclaimers and legal information.

JAVA™ Disclaimer

Some components of this product are based on Java™. Any code change in these components may cause unpredictable and severe malfunctions and is therefore expressly prohibited, as is any decompilation of these components.

Any Java™ Source Code delivered with this product is only to be used by SAP's Support Services and may not be modified or altered in any way.

SAP Business One – Additional Copyrights & Trademarks
DotNetZip, .NET, SQL Server, Visual C++, Visual #, and Windows Installer are trademarks or registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.

DynaPDF is a trademark or registered trademark of DynaForms Software for Documents - Jens Boschulte.

EDTFTPJ/PRO is a trademark or registered trademark of Enterprise Distributed Technologies.

InstallAnywhere and InstallShield are trademarks or registered trademarks of Flexera Software LLC.

SEE4C (SMTP/POP3/IMAP Email Component Library for C/C++) is the copyright of MarshallSoft Computing, Inc. MARSHALLSOFT is a trademark or registered trademark of MarshallSoft Computing, Inc. Victor Image Processing Library and VIC32 are trademarks or registered trademarks of Catenary Systems. The Victor Image Processing Library is copyright material. This includes the source code, object code, DLLs, examples, and documentation. This material is protected by United States copyright law as well as international copyright treaty provisions.