

**Multi Currency
Fourth Shift Release 8.00**

Fourth Shift Help
Release 8.00

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Multi Currency Management Module

Various multi currency features are available when the Multi Currency Management Module (MCMM) is installed. After the initial setup and configuration, this module extends the functionality of several manufacturing and financial modules by allowing the entry of multi currency transactions. To aid in the entry of these transactions, a currency information window displays the exchange rate and a controlling currency indicator for foreign customers, vendors and banks.

The multi-currency features allow you to:

- set up and maintain currency code descriptions, currency symbols, decimal precision, and the EMU (Economic and Monetary Union) member status
- specify the multi-currency options to be used throughout the system
- set up master account numbers to be used when currency conversion rounding and exchange rate variances are generated
- set up exchange rates, currency code types, and effectivity dates for all currency code relationships
- define your operating currency, customer currencies, vendor currencies, and banking currencies
- review the exchange rates associated with active customer orders, purchase orders, A/P invoices, A/R invoices, and unapplied payments for a given currency code

Module Prerequisites

The Multi Currency Management Module has the following prerequisite:

- SYSM (System Control)

Setting Up the Multi-Currency Management Module

Setting Up the Module provides an overview of how to implement the module. It covers:

- guidelines to consider before you implement the module
- how to prepare your data for loading
- suggested procedures for loading your data
- suggestions for using the module

Although this section provides key information about the Multi-Currency Management Module, it does not explain generally accepted accounting principles and practices.

Before You Implement the Module

The primary functions of the Multi-Currency Management Module include enabling the use of multiple currencies. Review these guidelines before you implement this module.

Currency Information

Guidelines and responsibilities should be established for entering and maintaining currency information for local and foreign currencies.

Customer Information

- Each customer must be assigned a currency code and controlling currency designation that is used as the default for the customer when customer orders are entered.
- Procedures and responsibilities should be established for collecting and maintaining customer information and entering this data into the computer. As changes are made to customer information, these changes must be updated in the system.

Vendor Information

- Each vendor must be assigned a currency code and controlling currency designation that is used as the default when purchase orders are entered.
- Procedures and responsibilities should be established for collecting and maintaining vendor information and entering this data into the computer. As changes are made to vendor information, these changes must be made into the system.

Bank Information

- Each G/L cash account associated with a bank must be assigned a currency code.
- Each bank must be assigned the same currency code as the specified G/L cash account.

Preparing Your Data for Loading

Information about your banks, customers, vendors, orders and currencies may exist in a variety of forms. There is no “one best method” for preparing this data. The following suggestions and information will help minimize data entry time and effort when you enter the data during startup.

Cash Account Numbers

Reference information for foreign cash transactions can be entered for specific journal entries. The currency code associated with a specific G/L account must be entered on the G/L Account Attributes window available from the GLCA (G/L Chart of Accounts) screen. The **Curr Code** entered is used to verify the foreign cash reference transaction entered for a journal entry.

Currency Conversion Rounding Variances

Currency conversion rounding gains and losses are tracked by master account number. Master account numbers are entered on the following screen:

Screen	Master Account Number
MCCF	Rounding Gain Master Account Number
	Rounding Loss Master Account Number

Currency Exchange Variances

Currency exchange variances are tracked by master account number. Master account numbers are entered on the following screens:

Screen	Master Account Number
MCCF	Accounts Receivable
	Purchasing
	Accounts Payable
	Banking
CCEX	Exchange Variance Master Account No

See "Currency Exchange Rates" in **Suggestions for Using the Module** for information on exchange variance transactions.

Currency Information Setup

Currency information must be established for:

- your operating currency
- all customer currencies
- all vendor currencies
- all banking currencies

Currency information can be identified as:

Currency	Description
Local	operating currency used by your company
Foreign	currency used by a customer or vendor based on an exchange rate

In addition to a standard currency type (**Currency Typ = S**), currency types for banks, customers, vendors, both customers and vendors, intrastat reporting, and evaluation can be setup.

Extended ASCII characters can be used when entering currency code information. See your DOS manual for the numeric ASCII value and press ALT while entering the decimal value in the **Currency Symb** field on the CCMT (Currency Code Maintenance) screen.

The descriptive title entered for your operating currency or a foreign currency is displayed throughout the system when a financial amount is displayed in that currency. The currency information window is displayed in the upper right corner of the screen over the system date. The currency symbol is used when there is limited screen space for the currency description.

See "Multiple Currencies" in **Suggestions for Using the Module** for information on using foreign currencies.

When the ISTM (Intrastat Reporting) module is installed, intrastat transactions for the customer/ vendor are recorded with the currency associated with the trading partner.

Customer Currency

Enter currency information for your customers including the following values:

- currency code
- controlling currency type

Note: Currency code selections can be modified only until orders have been entered for the customer. If changes are needed after customer orders have been entered, use the Currency Conversion Utility (CCON) screen to modify the currency code for customers. See CCON in the System Control manual for more information.

Vendor Currency

Enter currency information for your vendors including the following values:

- currency code
- controlling currency indicator

Note: Currency code selections can be modified only until orders have been entered for the vendor. If changes are needed after purchase orders have been entered, use the Currency Conversion Utility (CCON) screen to modify the currency code for vendors. See CCON in the System Control manual for more information.

Bank Currency

Enter currency information for your banks including the following values:

- currency code
- corresponding G/L cash account currency code

Once a bank has been assigned a currency code, the code cannot be modified.

Loading Your Data

Once your data has been prepared for entry, use this section to load your data into the Multi-Currency Management module.

A **validation tool** is identified for each screen or task listed in this section. Use the validation tool to double-check the accuracy of the data you have entered. Validation tools include:

- **Screen reports.** Create these reports by choosing **Print** from the **File** menu. For more information, see "Screen Reports" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

- **Print screens.** When other report options are not available, you can capture an image of your screen and use it to validate your data entry. For more information, see “Using the Print Screen Key” in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Other validation tools, such as batch processes and data extracts, may also be listed.

1. Check System Configuration

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
CNFG	SYSM	Verification: Date and Number Format Print Text on Ext Documents	print screen
GLCF	GLSM	Verification: master account number structure	print screen
GLCA and GLOS	GLSM	Verification: master account combinations used for multi-currency	screen report

2. Enter Currency Codes

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
CCMT	SYSM	currency codes and EMU member status	screen report

3. Configure the Module

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
MCCF	MCMM	euro currency code consolidation currency code currency conversion rounding gain/loss master account numbers currency exchange variance master account numbers	print screen
CCEX	MCMM	currency exchange rates for: - operating (local) currency - local banking currency - customer currencies - vendor currencies - bank currencies	screen report
ISCF	ISTM	Use intrastat exchange rate	print screen

4. Identify Customer Currency

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
CUID/CUST and related detail screens or Customer application and related tabs	CUSM or ARSM or SOPM	currency code and controlling currency	screen report

5. Identify Vendor Currency

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
VEID/VEND and Vendor Master Detail	PURM or APSM	currency code and controlling currency	screen report

6. Identify Bank Currency

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
G/L Account Attributes window from GLCA	GLSM	currency codes for bank cash accounts	print screen
BKMT	GLSM	bank currency code based on the currency assigned to each cash account	screen report
BKMT	GLSM	active status change bank status to St = 4	screen report

Suggestions for Using the Module

The way in which the functionality of the Multi-Currency Management Module is used varies from company to company. The following guidelines may be helpful for using the features in your company.

Multiple Currencies

Multiple currencies provide the ability to assist in accounting and reporting between local and foreign trading partners including:

- entering customer orders in the customer's native currency or the system's local currency
- entering purchase orders in the vendor's native currency or the system's local currency
- handling currency conversion rounding gains and losses
- handling exchange rate fluctuations (gain or loss on exchange) on cash receipts, payments or bank account balances

- handling purchase price variances based on exchange rate fluctuations using standard exchange rate method, order receipt variance method or including exchange rate variance in the purchase price variance amount
- entering foreign bank transactions

EMU Requirements

In addition to supporting the use of multiple currencies, the Multi-Currency Management Module also supports the key EMU (Economic and Monetary Union) requirements of converting currencies through triangulation and rounding currency conversion amounts.

Triangulation

Triangulation is used by those companies that conduct business in both their national currency and the euro until they adopt the euro as their only currency.

With triangulation, a currency is not converted from one currency directly to another. Instead, a triangulation calculation converts a currency first into euros. Then, the euros are converted into a second currency.

The exchange rate between the euro and the national currency of an EMU member country is locked, while the exchange rate between the euro and the national currency of a non-member country is a floating rate.

Rounding

All extended amounts, subtotals and totals are rounded to the decimal precision of their designated currency, which varies from zero to three decimal places. Unit prices are not rounded and are displayed with full decimal precision.

For triangulation calculations, full decimal precision is used when converting a currency first to the euro and then to another currency. The intermediate euro amount is not rounded.

All rounding differences between the total of the line items and the converted document total are displayed on screen and are automatically posted to the rounding gain or loss accounts set up during configuration.

Currency Types

Use the CCEX (Currency Exchange Rate Maintenance) screen to add and maintain currency types. A currency type must be specified for each currency code to indicate how the currency code exchange rate can be used. Currency types include:

Currency Types	Description
S	standard
C	customer
V	vendor
B	both customer and vendor
E	evaluation
T	treasury (used for banking only)

A standard currency type is used as the basis for exchange rate variances when **Variance Basis** = S (standard variance method) on the MCCF screen. An evaluation currency type is used during

exchange rate simulation by the EXRU (Exchange Rate Update) task and during consolidations using the GLCO (G/L Consolidation Process) screen.

Monitoring Currency Information

After you install the Multi-Currency Management (MCMM) Module, additional features are enabled in the Fourth Shift programs.

- In the main Fourth Shift program, the **currency information window** is displayed whenever you review or update monetary values using a foreign currency. You can press ALT+C to toggle between local and foreign currency values.

For information on using the window, see “Using the Currency Information Window” in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

- In the Sales Order Processing program, the **multi-currency toolbar** is displayed when you review or update currency-related values.

For more information, see “Using the Multi-Currency Feature” in the Sales Order Processing manual.

Controlling Currency

The currency amounts displayed on the screen are determined by the controlling currency for the order, invoice or payment. Controlling currency is determined several ways:

- defined by default for each customer
- defined by default for each vendor
- specified manually when a customer order or purchase order is created
- specified manually when an invoice is entered on the IVIE (Invoice Entry and Maintenance), APIE (A/P Invoice Entry) or APID (A/P Invoice Distribution) screen

Note: Banking transactions do not use a controlling currency. Banking transactions are entered using the currency assigned to the bank. Local or system currency is calculated based on the current exchange rate.

Controlling currency also determines when exchange variance calculations are performed. Controlling currencies include:

- **Local.** Local currency is used. Currency amounts are not affected by exchange rate fluctuations.
- **Foreign.** The foreign currency specified by the **Curr Code** field is used. Currency amounts are affected by exchange rate fluctuations. Gain or loss on exchange transactions are generated automatically when exchange rate fluctuations are identified.
- **Rate.** A fixed currency exchange rate has been established between trading partners for orders and invoices. The rate controlled currency is defined as local or foreign depending on how it is used in the system.
 - When rate control is used on a customer order or A/R invoice, the order or invoice is treated like foreign controlled.
 - When rate control is used on a purchase order or A/P invoice, the order or invoice is treated like local controlled.

A fixed rate does not change with exchange rate fluctuation.

Several accounts receivable and accounts payable reports can be printed in local or foreign currency. Currency amounts on invoices are printed based on the controlling currency.

Currency Exchange Rates

The currency exchange rate defaults from the CCEX screen but can be modified when:

- a customer order or purchase order is created
- an invoice is entered
- a cash receipt is entered
- a disbursement is entered

For transactions that require triangulation through the euro currency, only the floating exchange rate between the euro currency and the non-member currency can be modified. The fixed exchange rate between the euro currency and the member state cannot be modified.

Once a currency exchange rate has been established for an order, invoice or payment, use the EXRU (Exchange Rate Update) task to review gain or loss on exchange at periodic intervals, before the invoices have been paid in full. You can update currency exchange rates and take the gain or loss on exchange for a selected range of vendors and customers, for a selected set of currency codes and for various stages in the order cycle.

Bank Balance Translation

If you have the CSHM (Cash Management) Module installed, use the BKTR (Bank Balance Translation) task to update the local amount of a cash account based on the current exchange rate.

For example, the BKTR task can be used to reevaluate a bank's local balance based on the bank's accrual balance and the current exchange rate. The accrual and local balance look similar to the following:

bank's accrual balance	bank's local balance
100 GBP	165.00 USD

Using the treasury (**Curr Type = T**) record of *.598086 on the CCEX (Currency Exchange Rate Maintenance) screen, the reevaluated accrual and local balance look similar to the following after using the BKTR task:

bank's accrual balance	bank's local balance
100 GBP	167.20 USD

A journal entry is created to revalue the local amount to 167.20 USD.

Purchase Order Exchange Rate Variances

Purchase order exchange rate variances are generated according to the **Variance Basis** selected on the MCCF (Multi-Currency Configuration) screen. The methods available include:

- **Standard.** The Standard method generates exchange variance transactions based on the difference between the standard exchange rate for the currency code on the CCEX screen and the exchange rate used when the purchase order line item was received.
- **Order.** The Order method generates exchange variance transactions based on the difference between the exchange rate established for the purchase order and the exchange rate used when the purchase order line item was received.

- **None.** The None method includes exchange variances in the purchase price variance amount. Exchange variance transactions are not generated.

Currency Exchange Rate Variances

Gains/losses on exchange rate variances are evaluated on several screens. Master accounts are updated based on the following:

Standard Transactions

General ledger batches are created by each screen for standard transactions that include an exchange rate variance.

Screen	Master Account Use Priority First	Master Account Use Priority Second	Master Account Use Priority Third	Master Account Use Priority Fourth
APID	CCEX Exchange Variance (Currency Typ = V)	CCEX Exchange Variance (Currency Typ = B)	MCCF Purchasing (Variance Basis = S or 0)	CNFA Purchase Price Var (Variance Basis = N)
APIE	CCEX Exchange Variance (Currency Typ = V)	CCEX Exchange Variance (Currency Typ = B)	MCCF Purchasing (Variance Basis = S or 0)	CNFA Purchase Price Var (Variance Basis = N)
APCV APCW APPA	CCEX Exchange Variance Master Account No (Currency Typ = V)	CCEX Exchange Variance Master Account No (Currency Typ = B)	MCCF Accounts Payable	
ARCR	CCEX Exchange Variance Master Account No (Currency Typ = C)	CCEX Exchange Variance Master Account No (Currency Typ = B)	MCCF Accounts Receivable	
IVIE	CCEX Exchange Variance Master Account No (Currency Typ = C)	CCEX Exchange Variance Master Account No (Currency Typ = B)	MCCF Accounts Receivable	

EXRU-Generated Transactions

General ledger batches are created by the EXRU (Exchange Rate Update) task to update the exchange rates of invoice and receipt transactions.

Screen	Master Account Use Priority First	Master Account Use Priority Second	Master Account Use Priority Third	Master Account Use Priority Fourth
APID	CCEX Exchange Variance (Currency Typ = V)	CCEX Exchange Variance (Currency Typ = B)	MCCF Purchasing (Variance Basis = S or 0)	CNFA Purchase Price Var (Variance Basis = N)

Screen	Master Account Use Priority First	Master Account Use Priority Second	Master Account Use Priority Third	Master Account Use Priority Fourth
APIE	CCEX Exchange Variance (Currency Typ = V)	CCEX Exchange Variance (Currency Typ = B)	MCCF Purchasing (Variance Basis = S or 0)	CNFA Purchase Price Var (Variance Basis = N)
IVIE	CCEX Exchange Variance Master Account No (Currency Typ = C)	CCEX Exchange Variance Master Account No (Currency Typ = B)	MCCF Accounts Receivable	
PORV	CCEX Exchange Variance (Currency Typ = V)	CCEX Exchange Variance (Currency Typ = B)	MCCF Purchasing (Variance Basis = S or 0)	CNFA Purchase Price Var (Variance Basis = N)

BKTR-Generated Transactions

General ledger batches are created by the BKTR (Bank Balance Translation) task to update exchange rates. Cash sets are also created and can be viewed on the screens where the transaction was entered.

Screen	Master Account Use Priority First	Master Account Use Priority Second	Master Account Use Priority Third	Master Account Use Priority Fourth
SUND	BKMT Bank Exch Var	MCCF Banking		
SUNR	BKMT Bank Exch Var	MCCF Banking		
SUPD	BKMT Bank Exch Var	MCCF Banking		
SUPR	BKMT Bank Exch Var	MCCF Banking		

Foreign Cash Reference Transactions

If you have the CSHM (Cash Management) Module installed, bank currency transactions must be entered using the following screens, which create cash sets to keep your bank balance and G/L balance synchronized:

- SUND (Sundry Disbursements)
- SUNR (Sundry Receipts)
- SUPD (Prior Period Sundry Disbursements)
- SUPR (Prior Period Sundry Receipts)

Cash sets are also created for transactions entered using the GLJE (G/L Journal Entry) screen when the GLAU (G/L Account Update) task is run.

If you do not have the CSHM (Cash Management) Module installed, cash transactions into foreign currency bank accounts are entered using the Foreign Cash Reference window opened from the GLJE (G/L Journal Entry) screen. Foreign cash reference transactions are needed to translate foreign cash entries into the general ledger (local) currency. Two types of transactions can be recorded:

- foreign cash transactions into the same currency account; for example, record transactions of Italian Lira into an Italian Lira account then record the translated value as a journal entry into the general ledger (local) currency
- foreign cash transaction into another currency account; for example, record transactions of British pounds into an Italian Lira account then record the translated value as a journal entry into the general ledger (local) currency

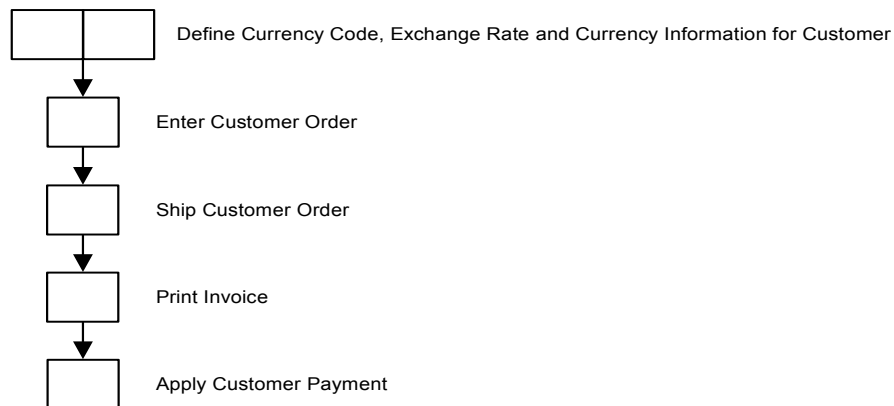
Reference information from the transaction is displayed on the G/L Transaction Detail screen for each entry.

Customer Orders Using Multiple Currencies

Multiple currencies provide the ability to assist in accounting and reporting between local and foreign customers. Customer order information and external documents can use the local or a foreign currency. Payments can be accepted in local or foreign currency.

Currency exchange rate variances are handled automatically when you print invoices and apply payments to customer invoices.

Using the multi-currency features with customers consists of the following:



The following example shows the process of using another currency with a foreign customer where the customer order and payment use the customer's currency. In this example, a new customer and a new currency code are being used in a VAT system. Also, these examples use the Order Entry Module; the Sales Order Processing Module uses a similar technique.

See the Order Entry manual for more information on the customer order entry features.

Define Currency Code and Exchange Rate for Customer

Enter the currency code and exchange rate for the customer's currency. Several currency types can be entered for a specific currency code. Currency code information can be used specifically by customers or vendors, if desired. The way a currency code can be used in the system is indicated by the currency type.

In this example, three currency types are defined: standard, customer and vendor. The exchange rate associated with the **Currency Typ = C** is used when customer orders are created with this currency code.

The currency information used includes:

Information	Value
Customer's currency	DEM (Deutschemark)
Exchange rate	1.92573
Currency symbol	DM following the amount
Decimal precision	2 (99.99)
EMU member*	Yes

Because Germany is an EMU member, its currency conversions require triangulation through the euro currency.

Currency code information, which must be setup on the CCMT (Currency Code Maintenance) screen before you can add exchange rate information, looks similar to the following:

Code	Symb	Prec	Loc	Description	EMU
DEM	DM	2	A	Deutschemark	Y

Exchange rate information is added on the CCEX (Currency Exchange Rate Maintenance) screen and looks similar to the following:

Source Code	Target Code	Curr Typ	Date in Effect	Ex Rate
EURO	DEM	S	010199	1.92573
EURO	DEM	C	010199	1.92573
EURO	DEM	V	010199	1.92573

If desired, an Exchange Variance Master Account Number can also be setup on the CCEX screen.

Define Currency Information for Customer

In this example, the customer is defined as a foreign customer by specifying the currency code which can be used when creating customer orders, invoices or receiving payments from the customer. When you create a customer order, you can select whether to use the customer's currency or your currency for the specific order. The default value for the currency to use is based on the **Ctrl Curr** selected. The information entered includes:

Information	Value
Customer Name	Lakeside Gardens
Cust Id	000012
Currency Code	DEM
Currency typically used	usually trade in customer's currency (foreign currency) Ctrl Curr = F

Enter Customer Order

In this example, the customer order is entered using the customer's currency (**Ctrl Curr = F**). The customer order consists of the following information:

Information	Value
Item	MOWER18
Unit Price (customer's currency)	192.57 DM
Unit Price (our currency)	100.00
Currency agreed to pay in	customer's currency (Ctrl Curr = F)

The currency displayed is identified by the description in the currency information window. For information on using the window, see "Using the Currency Information Window" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

If you wish to see the simulated value in your currency, press ALT+C to toggle to the local currency. Changes are allowed in controlling currency only.

The order acknowledgment for this customer order is printed in the customer's currency. The currency information printed is determined by the **Ctrl Curr** for the customer order.

Ship Customer Order

Shipment of items is completed on the SHIP (Ship) screen. No additional currency information is recorded.

Freight charges are entered for this customer order using the Packaging Detail screen. Freight charges can also be entered in the customer's currency.

Print Invoice

Invoices are prepared for shipped customer orders after the shipment information is transferred. Preprinted invoice information can be reviewed on the IVIE (Invoice Entry and Maintenance) screen before printing the invoice.

Press ALT+C to display invoice information using your local currency.

Invoices are printed using the IVPR (Invoice Printing) task. Invoices are printed in the **Ctrl Curr** selected. Payments can be applied once invoices have been printed.

Apply Customer Payment

Customer payments are entered and applied using a series of screens in the Accounts Receivable and Invoicing (ARSM) Module. In this example, the following screens are used:

- Use the ARCD (A/R Cash Deposits) screen to record a payment in either your currency or the customer's currency.
- Use the ARCR (A/R Cash/Credit Memo Application) screen to apply the payment to the invoice. In this example, the cash payment identifier is entered in the **Ref No** field automatically when you transport from the ARCD screen. The unpaid invoices are displayed (**Mode = A**). Cash is applied to the unpaid invoice.
- Currency exchange variance transactions are generated automatically, if necessary, and transferred to the general ledger from the G/L Distribution screen.

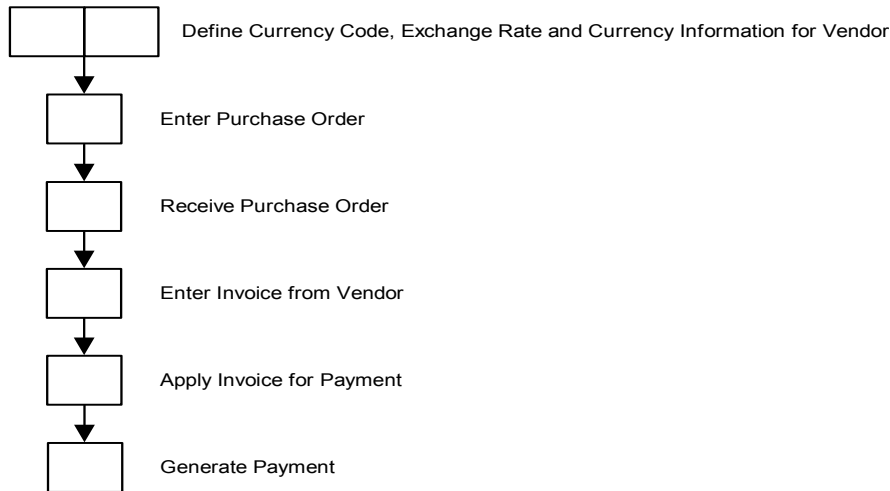
Purchase Orders Using Multiple Currencies

Multiple currencies provide the ability to assist in accounting and reporting between local and foreign vendors. Purchase order information and external documents can use the local or foreign

currency. Payments generated using checks or one of the electronic forms of payment can use local or foreign currency.

Currency exchange rate variances are handled automatically when you enter and pay vendor invoices.

Using multiple currencies with vendors consists of the following:



The following example shows the process of using another currency with a foreign vendor where the purchase order and payment use the vendor's currency. In this example, a new vendor and a new currency code are being used in a VAT system.

See the Purchasing manual for more information on the purchasing features.

Define Currency Code and Exchange Rate for Vendor

Enter the currency code and exchange rate for the vendor's currency. Several currency types can be entered for a specific currency code. Currency code information can be used specifically by customers or vendors, if desired. The way a currency code can be used in the system is indicated by the currency type.

In this example, three currency types are defined: standard, customer and vendor. The exchange rate associated with the **Currency Typ = V** is used when purchase orders are created with this currency code.

The currency information used in this example includes:

Information	Value
Vendor's currency	DEM (Deutschemark)
Exchange rate	1.92573
Currency symbol	DM following the amount
Decimal precision	2 (99.99)
EMU member*	Yes

*Because Germany is an EMU member, its currency conversions require triangulation through the euro currency.

Currency code information, which must be setup on the CCMT (Currency Code Maintenance) screen before you can add exchange rate information, looks similar to the following:

Code	Symb	Prec	Loc	Description	EMU
DEM	DM	2	A	Deutschemark	Y

Exchange rate information is added on the CCEX (Currency Exchange Rate Maintenance) screen and looks similar to the following:

Source Code	Target Code	Curr Typ	Date in Effect	Ex Rate
EURO	DEM	S	010199	1.92573
EURO	DEM	C	010199	1.92573
EURO	DEM	V	010199	1.92573

If desired, an Exchange Variance Master Account Number can also be setup on the CCEX screen.

Define Currency Information for Vendor

Vendor information is added using the VEID or VEND (Vendor Master) screen. In this example, the vendor is defined as a foreign vendor by specifying the currency code used when creating purchase orders, invoices or payments from the vendor. When you create a purchase order you can select whether to use the vendor's currency or your currency for the specific order.

Information	Value
Vendor	Accessories Unlimited
Vend Id	000040
Currency code	DEM
Currency typically used	usually trade in vendor's currency
Payment form	electronic bank transfer

Enter Purchase Order

Enter a purchase order using the POMT (Purchase Order) screen using the new foreign vendor created. In this example, the purchase order is entered using the vendor's currency (**Ctrl Curr = F**).

The purchase order consists of the following information:

Information	Value
Item	RB-ACCESS-200
Unit Price (vendor's currency)	.8665DM
Unit Price (your currency)	.45
Currency agreed to pay in	vendor's currency (Ctrl Curr = F)

The currency displayed is identified by the description in the currency information window. For information on using the window, see "Using the Currency Information Window" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

The purchase order is printed using the vendor's currency values. The currency information printed is determined by the **Ctrl Curr** for the purchase order.

Receive Purchased Items

Receipt of purchased items is completed on the PORV (Purchase Order Receipt/Reverse/Return) screen. No additional currency information is entered.

Enter Vendor Invoice

Enter invoice information received from the vendor. In this example, the invoice is in the vendor's currency and needs to be entered using the vendor's currency. Use the APIE (A/P Invoice Entry) screen to enter the vendor's invoice. Enter the values with **Ctrl Curr = F**.

Complete the invoice matching to the receipt so that payment processing for the purchase order can be completed.

Approve Invoice for Payment

Invoices can be approved for payment after the invoices are entered. Use the APRQ (A/P Cash Requirements/Payment Approval) screen to approve payments for specific vendor invoices. Payment amounts are suggested in the bank currency based on the current treasury currency rate.

Generate Payment

Payments for vendor invoices can use one of the following formats:

- check
- electronic payment

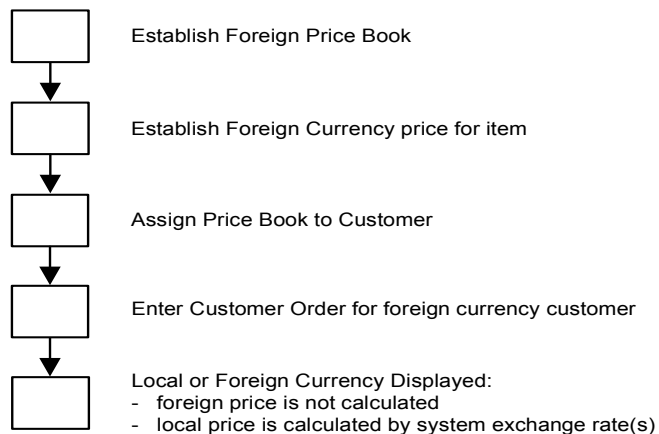
In this example, an electronic bank transfer is needed.

Electronic payments are generated by using the APCW (A/P Payment Processing) screen and then generating a file for transmission. Data files can be generated by data extracts.

Price Books Using Multiple Currencies

The Advanced Price Book Module (APBM) provides interactive access to local and foreign price book information when entering customer orders. The APBM Module is used to define price books, items contained in each price book and the assignment of price books to customers.

The process of using foreign currencies with the APBM looks similar to the following:



The following example reviews how the Advanced Price Book Module is used with local and foreign price information on a customer order.

See the Advanced Price Book manual for more information on the price book features.

Define a Price Book

Use the PBMT (Price Book Master) screen to define a foreign price book. Use a price book description which identifies the currency associated with the unit price.

Assign Items and Prices to Price Book

Items are assigned to a price book on the PBCT (Price Book Contents) screen. Each item is identified with a breakpoint quantity, price multiple and price basis. A price basis defines how the unit price is calculated.

Price book values are assumed to be the foreign currency values when the price book is assigned to a foreign customer.

Assign Price Book to Customers

Use the CUPB (Customers Using Price Book) screen to assign customers to a price book.

Entering the Customer Order

The currency information window displays the type of currency, local or foreign, to be used with the price book. The unit price accessed from the price book is determined by the currency displayed in the currency information window.

If no currency information window is displayed, customer orders are placed using only the local currency. The unit price is used directly from the price book. The **Unit Price** is not affected by exchange rate fluctuations.

For information on using the window, see "Using the Currency Information Window" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Entering the Customer Order: Foreign Currency Displayed

This example assumes that the following fixed foreign price book is defined:

Price Book Name	Breakpoint From	Breakpoint Thru	Unit Price
PB-United Kingdom	1	10	55.00
	11	9999999999	50.00

The **Unit Price** = 55.00 is the foreign price for a quantity of 10, directly added to the **Unit Price** field on the COMT screen, since foreign currency is displayed in the currency information window. The 55.00 amount is not recalculated using the system exchange rate.

After accepting the foreign price, the COMT screen displays the foreign price. To see the **Unit Price** in the local currency, press ALT+C.

Entering the Customer Order: Local Currency Displayed

This example assumes that a fixed foreign price book is defined and displays the following values when local currency is displayed:

Price Book Name	Breakpoint From	Breakpoint Thru	Unit Price
PB-United Kingdom	1	10	91.96
	11	9999999999	83.60

The **Unit Price** = 91.96 is the local price, determined by the exchange rate and the foreign price book **Unit Price**. The calculation for this example looks similar to the following:

$$55.00 / .598086 = 91.96$$

Foreign Unit Price (/) Exchange Rate = Local Unit Price

After accepting the local price, the COMT screen displays the local price. Press ALT+C to verify that the fixed foreign **Unit Price** of 55.00 was used.

In a foreign price book, the local price is calculated by the system exchange rate(s) and the foreign price is not calculated.

Module Communication

As you use the Multi-Currency Management Module, financial transactions are created as a result of exchange rate variances. These financial transactions are placed in a communication file for transfer to the general ledger using the GLMQ (G/L Module Communication) task in the General Ledger Module.

A **Trans Code** identifies each transaction as follows:

Trans Code	Description
EXRURV	Receipt Exchange Variance

Several transactions generate financial transactions as journal entries automatically. These transactions include:

Trans Code	Description
EXRUAP	A/P Invoice Exchange Variance
EXRUAR	A/R Invoice Exchange Variance

See "Financial Transaction Detail" in the System Administration manual for more information.

Sales Analysis Communication

Information for sales analysis is generated in the MODCOMSL.FIL file. Entries are created for the MODCOMSL.FIL file as a result of transactions from the EXRU (Exchange Rate Update) task.

See "MODCOMSL.FIL" in the System Administration manual for more information.

System Administration

The System Administration manual outlines the tasks involved in maintaining Fourth Shift. The Multi-Currency Management Module includes special considerations in the area of periodic tasks.

- Use the EXRU (Exchange Rate Update) task to periodically review and update exchange variances for orders and invoices. Use the simulation mode option to review the potential impact before updating a specific currency code.

- Use the IXRU (Intrastat Exchange Rate Update) to update intrastat records that have not yet been reported.
- Use the BKTR (Bank Balance Translation) task to periodically revalue the local amounts based on the current exchange rates.
- Use the CCON (Currency Conversion Utility) screen to allow customers or vendors to be assigned a foreign currency code.

CCEX – Currency Exchange Rate Maintenance

The CCEX screen is used to set up exchange rates, currency code types and effectivity dates for all currency code relationships. The G/L account numbers for exchange rate gains or losses are also set up on the CCEX screen. Before you can begin adding exchange rate information, your currency codes must be defined on the CCMT (Currency Code Maintenance) screen. Exchange rate information must be defined for your operating currency, customer currencies, vendor currencies and banking currencies. As a result, a currency code may be associated with more than one exchange rate. To indicate how a currency code exchange rate should be used, it is assigned a currency type.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
CCMT (Currency Code Maintenance)	F8
CUID (Customer Master) (not available after SOPM Module installation)	F9
VEID (Vendor Master)	F10

Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
GLMA (G/L Master Accounts)	Screen label: Master Account No
CCMT (Currency Code Maintenance)	Screen label: Source
CCMT (Currency Code Maintenance)	Screen label: Target

Reports

Currency Exchange Rate Maintenance

Lists all currency codes and exchange rate information.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose **Print** or **Print Preview** from the **File** menu. The Report screen appears before the report is generated, allowing you to select a range of data for the report. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

For more information on report templates, see "Reporting for SQL Server Systems" in the System Help topics.

Fields

Currency Code

Currency Code identifies the source or target currency associated with the trading partner or bank.

- Local currency codes are defined separately for trading partner (**Curr Code** = 00000) and banking (for example, **Curr Code** = USD) transactions.
- Non-local currency codes, which are specified only if the MCMM Module is installed, are used for both trading partner and banking transactions.

Entry is an alphanumeric combination of up to 5 characters. Available characters include alphabetic letters (A-Z), numbers (0-9) and the space character ().

Where Used: A/P Payment Void Detail; APCV; APIP; APRL; AREX; ARIP; BKMT; BKTR; Cash Receipts; Cash Set Selection; Cash Set Selection Setup; CCEX; CCMT; CCON; Customer + General; Customer Financial Detail; Disbursements; EXRU; Foreign Cash Reference; G/L Transaction Detail; ITPB; ITPI; Multi-Currency; Name, Address & Contacts; Open Order Detail; Payment Selection; Vendor Master Detail

Currency Date In Effect

Currency Date In Effect is the date the currency exchange rate becomes effective in the system. This date must be today's date or a future date.

Where Used: CCEX

Currency Description

Currency Description is the user-defined description of the currency record. The Currency Description identifies the currency in effect for the current multi-currency transaction. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 15 characters.

Where Used: APRL; Cash Basis Period Detail; CCEX; CCMT; EXRU; Foreign Cash Reference; IVPP; POGR

Currency Type

Currency Type indicates where the currency exchange rate is used. Entry options include:

S = Standard.

Standard exchange rate for a specific currency code.

T = Treasury.

Used as the bank currency rate.

C = Customer.

Used for customer order and invoice transactions.

V = Vendor.

Used for purchase order, invoice and payment transactions.

B = Both.

Used for both customer and vendor transactions. A Customer or Vendor (C or V) currency type supersedes a **Currency Type** = B.

E = Evaluation.

Used when financial information is consolidated or exchange rates throughout the system are reviewed or updated.

I = Intrastat.

Used for intrastat transactions and re-valuation.

Where Used: BKTR; CCEX

Exchange Rate

Exchange Rate is the rate used to multiply the source currency amount to obtain the target currency amount. An example of the equation follows:

$$\text{Source Amount} (*) \text{ Exchange Rate} = \text{Target Amount}$$

Entry in this field must be greater than zero and up to 9999999999.

Where Used: CCEX

Exchange Variance Master Account No

Exchange Variance Master Account Number identifies the account used to record variances due to exchange rate fluctuations for this rate type and currency code. Entry is up to 20 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: CCEX

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

Sort Option

Sort Option specifies the list sequence for the exchange rate information. The sort options are:

S = Source.

Sorts by source currency code.

T = Target.

Sorts by target currency code.

P = Exchange rate type.

Sorts by type in alphabetical order.

The default sort option is S.

Where Used: CCEX

Starting Currency Code

The **Starting** field is used to request a list where the specified information appears first on the list. **Starting** entries may consist of a partial entry and if the entry is not in the list, the next

highest entry appears first on the list. The **Starting** field can include one or more field combinations, each with its own entry requirements.

Where Used: A/P 1099 Distribution; A/P Payment Application Detail; A/P Payment Void Detail; A/P Received Item List; A/P Receiving Detail; A/R Payment Application Detail; APAH; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPI; APPO; APTX; ARAH; ARCD; AREX; ARIC; ARIH; ARPD; ARPH; ARSR; BAMT; Bank Payment Approval; BILL; BILL; BKMT; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (item); Browse Setup (vendor); CACF; CCAN; CCAT; CCEX; CCMT; CIMT; CMTF; CMTA; CMTI; CNFA; COAN; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUSI; CUST; FCMT; FCST; G/L Account Group/No List; G/L Account No List; G/L Batch Detail; G/L Journal Entry List; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Org/Acct Group List; G/L Organization Group/No List; G/L Report List; G/L Source Code List; GLAG; GLAV; GLBD; GLCA; GLCI; GLDQ; GLEX; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; Global Extended Text Selection; GLOS; GLRD; GLRL; GLSC; GLSI; GLSS; ITBI; ITCB; Item Master; Item Shortages; ITMB; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVRV; LMMT; Location Selection Setup; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; NMTA; OPSL; Orders on Shipment; ORST; Packaging Detail; PASS; PBCI; PBCT; PBMI; PBMT; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; REDI; RTMT; RVED; SBOL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipments by Line Item; SHPI; SSII; STAD; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR; TEXT; TXTA; VAT Summary (APSM Module); VATT; VEDI; VEID; VEND; VENI; Workcenter Master

EXRU – Exchange Rate Update

The EXRU (Exchange Rate Update) task reviews the exchange rates associated with active customer orders, purchase orders, A/P invoices, and A/R invoices for a given currency code.

The EXRU process can be run at any time, but is typically run before the monthly accounting period ends or whenever a specific currency rate changes.

The EXRU process has two modes: simulation and update. Use Simulation mode to analyze the exchange rate variance amounts before the exchange rates are updated. Use Update mode to modify the exchange rates for the selected currency code and update the appropriate exchange rate variance accounts.

Phases are used to determine which orders and invoices to review during the EXRU process. Credit memos and debit memos are not included in the EXRU task processing because exchange variances are calculated when a credit memo is applied to an invoice on the ARCR (A/R Cash/Credit Memo Application) screen or a debit memos is matched to an invoice on the APPA (A/P Manual Payment Application) screen.

Execution Phases

The EXRU task is divided into the following execution phases:

Phase	Description	Conditions
1	Customer Orders	Ln# Sta = 3 and Ln# Sta = 4
2	Customer Preprinted Invoices	orders shipped but invoices not printed
3	Customer Post-printed Invoices	invoices printed but not fully paid
4	Purchase Orders	purchase order placed but not received
5	Purchase Order Receipts	PO received but invoice not matched
6	Vendor Invoice	invoice entered and matched but not fully paid

Exchange rate variances do not create G/L transactions for phases 1, 2 and 4 (Customer Orders, Customer Preprinted Invoices and Purchase Orders). General ledger transactions for exchange rate variances are created only for phases 3, 5 and 6. Exchange rates are updated during each phase.

General ledger transactions are created in the MODCOMGL.FIL file for phase 5. Journal entry transactions are created automatically for phases 3 and 6.

Sales analysis transactions are created in the MODCOMSL.FIL file for phases 1 and 2 (Customer Orders and Preprinted Invoices). If you do not wish to update the MODCOMSL.FIL file, you can override this with an option on parameter 4.

Exchange rate variances are not created for local trading partners, since exchange rate fluctuations do not effect the amount due or payable. Local control trading partner transactions are listed on the report to show that they are updated to the new specified rate.

Phases should be selected based on what type of currency is being updated. If the selected currency code is used by customers only, specify phases 1 through 3. If the selected currency code is used by vendors only, specify phases 4 through 6.

During phase 5, only the unmatched portion of a partially matched receipt is revalued. The matched portion of the receipt is left as is. The result is a weighted amount.

For example, if \$240 of a \$400 foreign controlled invoice was matched, only the unmatched \$160 of the invoice will be revalued when EXRU is run.

	Foreign Amount	Ex Rate1	Ex Rate2	Local Amount
Matched	240	/1.4	*1.96316	336.5
Unmatched	160	/1.5	*1.96316	209.4
Total	400		Total	545.9

Quantity		Amount		
Received	Matched	Received	Matched	Unmatched
10	6	545.9	336.5	209.4

Currency Types

The **Currency Type** used to determine the new exchange rate varies based on the mode selected:

- **Currency Type** = E (evaluation) is used for simulation mode.
- **Currency Type** = V, C, B (vendor, customer or both) is used for update mode. **Currency Type** = V or C (vendor or customer) records override the **Currency Type** = B (both) record.

Parameters

To request an Exchange Rate Update, you enter the EXRU task as one of the sequenced tasks in a batch process. The EXRU task should be used when the impact of exchange rate fluctuations need to be reviewed or during the month-end reporting process.

The EXRU task has the following parameters.

Task Parameter	Format	Entry Is...
1: Choose Exchange Simulation or Update	S or U	Required
2: Enter Currency Code	CXXXXX	Required
3: Up-to-date	DXXXXXX	Optional
4: Execution Phase(s), No MODCOMSL Update	P1..6 N	Optional
5: Ignore Modcoms For Simulation	I	Optional

Parameter 1: Exchange Simulation or Update

Specify simulation or update mode. Simulation mode prints a report to identify the exchange variance impact but does not update the records. Update mode prints a report, modifies the exchange rates and updates the exchange variance accounts, if necessary. Enter **S** to request simulation mode or **U** to request update mode. Parameter 1 is required. Parameter 4 execution phases must be specified in a set of 1, 2 and 3 or a set of 4, 5 and 6 if update mode is requested.

Note: It is recommended that you use the APAG (A/P Account Aging) and ARAG (A/R Account Aging) tasks immediately after running the EXRU task in Update mode. The APAG and ARAG tasks reevaluate the aging information based on the revised information.

Parameter 2: Currency Code

Specify the currency code to use in the simulation or update. Only one currency code can be specified. The currency code selected must have a **Currency Type** = E (evaluation) identified when simulation mode is specified. A currency code must be identified for either simulation or update mode.

Parameter 3: Up-to-date and A/P Invoices Not Distributed

Up-to-date. Specify the date to which orders, invoices and payments should be included in the update or simulation. EXRU uses the rate associated with the up-to-date. If no date is specified, the current system date is used.

A/P Invoices. Specify to include A/P invoices with **Invoice S** = Z (not distributed to G/L) in the update or simulation. If the Z parameter is not specified, invoices with **Invoice S** = Z are ignored.

Note: The date specified as up-to-date uses the exchange rate that was *in effect* at the time of the Exchange Rate Update request.

Parameter 4: Execution Phase(s), No MODCOMSL Update

Execution Phases. Specify which phases to include. For example, to specify phases 1 through 3, enter **P123**. If no phase is specified, all phases are included. Phases may be specified individually for simulation mode. However, for update mode, phases must be specified in a set of 1, 2 and 3 or a set of 4, 5 and 6 (**P123** or **P456**).

MODCOMSL Update. For phases 1 and 2, enter **N** if you do not wish to have sales analysis transactions update the MODCOMSL.FIL file (for Customer Orders and Preprinted Invoices).

Parameter 5: Ignore Modcoms

Specify whether to continue if any module communication (MODCOM*.FIL and MODCOM*.MC) files exist during simulation. Parameter 5 can only be specified for simulation mode.

Example

For example, to request an Exchange Rate Update as the first task in the process for:

- simulation mode
- **Currency Code** = GBRT01
- up to September 15, 1995
- including phases 4, 5 and 6 only

the **Seq Num**, **Task** and **Parameters** fields in the task line are entered like this:

```
01 EXRU S CGBRT01 D091595 P456
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	01	First task in process
Task	EXRU	Exchange Rate Update
Parameter 1	S	Simulation Mode
Parameter 2	CGBRT01	Currency Code
Parameter 3	D091595	Up-to-date

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Parameter 4	P456	Execution Phases

To update the exchange rates, use the BEXE (Batch Process Execution) screen to execute the process in which the EXRU task is entered. Check the LOG file produced if the EXRU task does not execute successfully.

Reports

Exchange Rate Simulation--Phases 1-3

Lists the exchange rate changes associated with active customer orders and invoices for a given currency code that were reviewed or updated.

Access Method

To generate the report, execute the task as part of a batch process on the BEXE screen. For more information on reporting in general, see “Printing and Reporting” in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

This report is not a template-based report.

Exchange Rate Simulation--Phases 4-6

Lists the exchange rate changes associated with active purchase orders, receipts and vendor invoices for a given currency code that were reviewed or updated.

Access Method

To generate the report, execute the task as part of a batch process on the BEXE screen. For more information on reporting in general, see “Printing and Reporting” in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

This report is not a template-based report.

Exchange Rate Simulation--Summary

Lists a summary of exchange rate changes by trading partner.

Access Method

To generate the report, execute the task as part of a batch process on the BEXE screen. For more information on reporting in general, see “Printing and Reporting” in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

This report is not a template-based report.

Fields

CC

Controlling Currency identifies which currency is constant (does not change with exchange rate fluctuations) for an order or invoice. A default **Controlling Currency** can be established

for each vendor or customer, but it can also be changed for each order or invoice. Entry options include:

L = Local.

Local prices do not change with exchange rate fluctuations.

F = Foreign.

Foreign prices do not change with exchange rate fluctuations.

R = Rate.

A fixed rate is established between trading partners for orders and invoices. The rate-controlled currency is treated like foreign controlled for customer orders or A/R invoices and local controlled for purchase orders or A/P invoices. The fixed rate does not change with exchange rate fluctuations.

Where Used: APCR; APCW; APID; APIE; APII; APIP; APPA; APRG; APRL; APRQ; ARCR; ARIP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Customer + General; Customer Financial Detail; Customer Order + Order Totals; Customer Order Header Detail; EXRU; IVIE; IVII; IVPP; Open Order Detail; POCI; POGR; POCT; POMI; POMT; Purchase Order Header Detail; Vendor Invoice Browse; Vendor Master Detail

CO Amount

Order Total is the sum of the extended price of all line items. Any changes made to the order quantity or unit price of an item changes the Order Total calculation. If you use a multi-currency system, this is true for the controlling currency. For the non-controlling currency, the Order Total is the converted controlling currency amount.

Where Used: COMI; COMT; Customer Order + Order Totals; Customer Order Header Detail; EXRU; POMI; POMT; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order

Curr Code

Currency Code identifies the source or target currency associated with the trading partner or bank.

- Local currency codes are defined separately for trading partner (**Curr Code** = 00000) and banking (for example, **Curr Code** = USD) transactions.
- Non-local currency codes, which are specified only if the MCMM Module is installed, are used for both trading partner and banking transactions.

Entry is an alphanumeric combination of up to 5 characters. Available characters include alphabetic letters (A-Z), numbers (0-9) and the space character ().

Where Used: A/P Payment Void Detail; APCV; APIP; APRL; AREX; ARIP; BKMT; BKTR; Cash Receipts; Cash Set Selection; Cash Set Selection Setup; CCEX; CCMT; CCON; Customer + General; Customer Financial Detail; Disbursements; EXRU; Foreign Cash Reference; G/L Transaction Detail; ITPB; ITPI; Multi-Currency; Name, Address & Contacts; Open Order Detail; Payment Selection; Vendor Master Detail

Curr Desc

Currency Description is the user-defined description of the currency record. The Currency Description identifies the currency in effect for the current multi-currency transaction. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 15 characters.

Where Used: APRL; Cash Basis Period Detail; CCEX; CCMT; EXRU; Foreign Cash Reference; IVPP; POCR

Cust Id

Customer Identification is the identification number assigned to a customer. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 13 characters.

Where Used: Advance Ship Notice Carrier Detail; Advance Ship Notice Shipment Detail; ARAH; ARCD; ARCJ; ARCP; ARCR; AREX; ARIC; ARIH; ARIP; ARIR; ARPD; ARPH; ARRJ; ARSC; ARSR; ARST; ARTB; ARTX; Available Customer Shipments; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (order); CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; COYE; CPMT; CUID; CUII; Cumulative Detail; CUPB; CUPI; CUSI; CUST; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer; Customer Browse; Customer Browse Detail; Customer Financial Detail; Customer Invoice List; Customer Item + General; Customer Name/Address Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Customer Payment List; Demand Peg Detail; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (ARSM Module); GASN; Inbound Conversion Detail; Inventory Adjustment Application; Invoice Header Detail; Invoice Line Item Detail; IORD; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVPP; IVPR; IVRR; IVRV; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; OPSL; Order Browse; Order Detail; ORST; Outbound Conversion Detail; Partner Item Detail; PCMT; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; SBOL; Serial Number List; SHIP; Ship to Browse; Ship to Browse Detail; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipping Allocation Batch; SHPI; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail

Customer Name

Customer Name is the name of a customer. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 60 characters.

Where Used: ARAH; ARCD; ARCJ; ARCR; AREX; ARIC; ARIH; ARIP; ARIR; ARPD; ARPH; ARRJ; ARSC; ARSR; ARTB; ARTX; Available Customer Shipments; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (order); CIMT; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMT; CORV; COYE; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUPB; CUPI; CUSI; CUST; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer; Customer + Address; Customer + General; Customer Browse; Customer Browse Detail; Customer Financial Detail; Customer Invoice List; Customer Item + General; Customer Name/Address Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Customer Payment List; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (ARSM Module); IVCO; IVIA; IVPP; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; OPSL; Order Browse; Order Detail; ORST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; SBOL; Serial Number List; SHIP; Ship to Browse Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipping Detail; SHPI; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail

Ex Rate

Exchange Rate is the rate used to convert local and non-local currency amounts. Since conversions for EMU member states require triangulation through the euro currency, two exchange rates may be displayed. Entry must be greater than zero and up to 9999999999 preceded by a calculation operator * or /.

Where Used: APCW; APDS; APPD; APRL; APRQ; ARCD; ARIP; ARPD; BKFT; Customer; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; EXRU; Foreign Cash Reference; Line Item Details + General; Multi-Currency; Open Order Detail; POMI; POMT; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Reconciliation Detail; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR

Exchange Variance

Exchange Variance is the amount of variance based on the change in exchange rate. General ledger transactions are generated automatically.

Where Used: EXRU

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

Inv Date

Invoice Date is the date printed on the invoice. Entry is six numbers.

Where Used: A/R Payment Application Detail; ARAH; ARCJ; ARIC; ARIH; ARIP; ARIR; ARRJ; ARSC; ARTB; ARTX; EXRU; GASN; Invoice Header Detail; Invoice Line Item Detail; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVPR; IVRR

Inv Ex Rate

Invoice Exchange Rate is the rate used to convert controlling currency invoice amounts to a non-controlling currency amount. The invoice floating exchange rate can be changed until the invoice is matched to the receipt or detail is added to the A/R invoice.

Because conversions for EMU member states require triangulation through the euro currency, two exchange rates may be displayed. The floating exchange rate between the euro currency and the non-member currency can be changed during invoice entry. The fixed exchange rate between the euro currency and the member state cannot be changed. The non-controlling amount is calculated as:

Controlling Currency Invoice Amount (* or /) Invoice Exchange Rate(s)

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Invoices by PO/Seqn; APAH; APID; APIE; APIH; APII; APIP; APIR; APIV; APRQ; ARAH; ARCR; ARIC; ARIH; EXRU; IVCO; IVIE; IVII

Invoice No

Invoice Number is the reference number used as an identifier on an invoice. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 20 characters.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Invoice Payment Detail; A/P Invoices by PO/Seqn; A/P Payment Application Detail; A/P Payment Detail; A/P Payment Void Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APAH; APCR; APCW; APID; APIE; APIH; APII; APIP; APIR; APIV; APPA; APRG; APRL; APRQ; APTB; APTP; APTX; APVT; EXRU; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); Vendor Invoice Browse

Order Ex Rate

Order Exchange Rate is the average exchange rate of all lines on the order. Since conversions for EMU member states require triangulation through the euro currency, a second order exchange rate may be displayed.

Where Used: COMI; COMT; Customer Order Header Detail; EXRU; Purchase Order Header Detail

PO Amount

Purchase Order Amount is the sum of the extended price of all line items. Any changes made to the order quantity or unit price of an item changes the **Purchase Order Amount** calculation. On printed purchase orders, **Purchase Order Amount** is calculated using released items only.

Where Used: Contract Purchase Orders; EXRU; VPFR

Prom Divry

Promised Delivery is the date that the items are committed to be at the customer site. The transportation lead time is used with the **Promised Delivery** date to calculate the shipping date.

Where Used: Available Pricing; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; EXRU; IORD; Job Estimates and Performance Report; OPSL; Purchased Component Detail; Standard Product Detail; Transaction Detail

Rcv Date

Date Received is the date on which the items were received against the purchase order.

Where Used: A/P Invoices by PO/Seqn; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APPI; APPO; APPV; APUV; EXRU

Rec Ex Rate

Receipt Exchange Rate is the exchange rate that was effective when the line item was received. Receipt Exchange Rate is usually the current exchange rate, but if the line item was rate controlled, it is the exchange rate established on the purchase order. Since conversions for EMU member states require triangulation through the euro currency, two receipt exchange rates may be displayed.

Where Used: A/P Invoices by PO/Seqn; A/P Receiving Detail; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APPO; EXRU

Receipts

Receipts is the total number of items received within the specified time period.

Where Used: EXRU; SPFR

Ref No

Reference Number is the customer order number, return authorization, or other number to which an invoice or credit memo is related. The combination of the **Reference Number** and

Ref Seqn acts as the identifier for the invoice/credit memo until the printed document is produced. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: ARCR; AREX; ARIR; EXRU; Invoice Header Detail; Invoice Line Item Detail; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVPR; IVRR; IVRV

Seqn No

Sequence Number identifies the order in which a transaction is carried within a batch. Duplicate **Sequence Numbers** within a batch are not allowed. Entry is up to 4 numbers.

Where Used: EXRU; Foreign Cash Reference; G/L Batch Detail; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); G/L Distribution (ARSM Module); G/L Distribution (CSHM Module); G/L Recurring/Template Trans Detail; G/L Transaction Detail; GLAU; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJL; GLJP; GLJR; GLMQ; GLTG

Ship Date

Ship Date is the date the items are scheduled to be shipped or were shipped. The **Ship Date** is calculated using the promised delivery date and the transportation lead time for the ordered item.

Where Used: Advance Ship Notice Carrier Detail; Advance Ship Notice Shipment Detail; ARIP; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; COAN; Customer Invoice List; Customer Order; Demand Peg Detail; EXRU; GASN; Invoice Header Detail; IVCO; IVPP; IVPR; IVRR; IVRV; Material Shortages Detail; Order Detail; Picklist Detail; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipping Allocation Batch; STAD; Transaction Detail

St

Invoice Status indicates the status of a preprinted invoice in the approval process. **Invoice Status** also indicates the current stage of a post-printed invoice within the payment process. **Invoice Statuses** are:

U = Unapproved for printing

A = Approved for printing

N = No payment made

P = Partial payment made

Y = Fully paid

H = Invoice on hold.

Do not age; added to hold/unapplied balance.

X = Invoice canceled

R = Reinstate.

Reinstate to active status at the correct payment stage.

Where Used: ARAH; ARIC; ARIH; ARIP; ARIR; Customer Invoice List; EXRU; Invoice Header Detail; Invoice Line Item Detail; IVCO; IVIE; IVII; IVPP; IVRV

Total Receipt Amount

Total Receipt(s) Amount is the value of items included in this receiving against the purchase order.

Where Used: A/P Invoices by PO/Seqn; APIE; APII; APIR; APPO; EXRU

Tp

Invoice Type identifies the type of invoice being entered or reviewed. **Invoice Types** are:

I = Invoice

R = Credit memo

S = Service charge

W = Walk-in cash sales

Where Used: ARAH; ARCJ; ARCR; ARIC; ARIP; ARIR; ARRJ; ARTB; ARTX; Customer Invoice List; EXRU; Invoice Header Detail; Invoice Line Item Detail; IVCO; IVIE; IVII; IVPP; IVRV

Unpaid Invoice Balance

Unpaid Invoice Balance is the total balance due on active invoices. This total does not include unapplied debit memos or on hold invoices.

Where Used: APRQ; EXRU

Unvouchered Receipt Amount

Total Receipt(s) Amount is the value of items included in this receiving against the purchase order.

Where Used: A/P Invoices by PO/Seqn; APIE; APII; APIR; APPO; EXRU

Vend

Vendor Identification is the unique identifier for a vendor. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 13 characters.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Payment Detail; A/P Receiving Detail; APAH; APCA; APCK; APCR; APCV; APCW; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APIH; APII; APIP; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPH; APPO; Approved Vendor Items; Approved Vendors; APRC; APRG; APRL; APRQ; APTB; APTP; APTX; APUV; APVT; AVII; AVIT; Browse Setup (order); Browse Setup (vendor); CCAN; Contract Selection; Contract Summary; Demand Peg Detail; DISI; DIST; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); Inbound Conversion Detail; ISVI; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MPED; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Browse; ORST; Outbound Conversion Detail; Payee Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCP; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; POVD; POYE; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Selection Setup; Supply Peg Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEDI; VEID; VEIT; VEND; Vendor Browse; Vendor Browse Detail; Vendor Configuration; Vendor Master Detail; Vendor Item Detail; VENI; VETI; VPFR; VSDI; VSDT

Vendor Name

Vendor Name is the name of a vendor. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 60 characters.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Receiving Detail; APAH; APCR; APCW; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APIH; APII; APIP; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPH; APPO; Approved Vendor Items; Approved Vendors; APRG; APRL; APRQ; APTB; APTP; APTX; APUV; APVT; AVII; AVIT; Browse Setup (order); Browse Setup (vendor); CCAN; Contract

Summary; CWIP; DISI; DIST; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); ISVI; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Order Browse; ORST; Payee Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; POVD; POYE; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; VDSC; VEDI; VEID; VEIT; VEND; Vendor Browse; Vendor Browse Detail; Vendor Configuration; Vendor Master Detail; VENI; VETI; VITI; VPFR; VSDI; VSDT; WIPR

MCCF – Multi-Currency Configuration

Use this screen to specify the multi-currency options used throughout the system. Master account numbers specified are used as needed when currency conversion rounding and exchange rate variances are generated. The consolidation currency code specified is used during G/L consolidation, if applicable.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
CCMT (Currency Code Maintenance)	F8
CCEX (Currency Exchange Rate Maintenance)	F9
GLCA (G/L Chart of Accounts)	F10

Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
GLMA (G/L Master Accounts)	Screen label: Accounts Payable
GLMA (G/L Master Accounts)	Screen label: Accounts Receivable
GLMA (G/L Master Accounts)	Screen label: Banking
GLMA (G/L Master Accounts)	Screen label: Purchasing (variance Basis)
GLMA (G/L Master Accounts)	Screen label: Rounding Gain
GLMA (G/L Master Accounts)	Screen label: Rounding Loss

Reports

A standard report is not generated for this screen. Use the Print Screen key or any screen capture program to create an image of the screen.

Screen Reference

Before You Begin

Master account numbers can be entered for currency conversion rounding gains or losses. Master account numbers can also be entered for currency exchange gain or loss variances for accounts receivable, purchasing, accounts payable and banking transactions.

- The master account numbers for rounding gains and losses are used when there are differences between the total of the line items and the converted document total.
- The master account numbers for accounts receivable, purchasing and accounts payable are used when exchange rate variance transactions are generated unless the currency has a master account number entered on the CCEX screen. Master account numbers entered for a specific **Currency Code** on the CCEX screen supersede master account numbers entered on the MCCF screen.
- The master account number for banking is used when exchange rate variance transactions are generated unless the bank has a master account number entered on the Disbursements window, available from the BKMT (Bank Master) screen. A master account number entered for a specific bank on the Disbursements window supersedes a master account number entered on the MCCF screen. Master account numbers for banking transactions cannot be entered on the CCEX screen.

Exchange rate variances are based on the following:

Transaction Type	Variance Calculation Range
Accounts Receivable	Invoice printing until paid in full
Purchasing	Purchase Price Variances based on Variance Basis
Accounts Payable	Invoice entry until paid in full
Banking	Any bank in a non-local currency

Purchasing exchange rate variance transactions are generated based on the **Variance Basis** selected. The methods available include:

- **Standard.** The Standard method generates exchange rate variance transactions based on the difference between the standard exchange rate (**Currency Typ = S**) for the currency code on the CCEX screen and the exchange rate used when the purchase order line item was received.
- **Order.** The Order method generates exchange rate variance transactions based on the difference between the exchange rate established for the purchase order and the exchange rate used when the purchase order line item was received.
- **None.** Exchange rate variances are included in the purchase price variance amount. Exchange rate variance transactions are not generated.

Fields

Consolidation Currency Code

Consolidation Currency Code is the currency code that will be used to convert amounts during the G/L consolidation process. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 5 characters.

Where Used: MCCF

Currency Conversion Rounding Gain/Loss Master Account Numbers

Currency Conversion Rounding Gain/Loss Master Account Numbers identify the accounts used to store the variances that occur when the order total on a transaction is rounded to the decimal precision of the designated currency. Entry is up to 20 alphanumeric characters based on your master account number format.

Where Used: MCCF

Euro Currency Code

Euro Currency Code identifies the currency code that is associated with the euro currency. The euro currency code is used to convert amounts that require triangulation and is only available if the MCM Module is installed. Once the currency code is saved, it cannot be changed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 5 characters.

Where Used: CNFG; CNFI; MCCF

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

Gain/Loss on Exchange Variance Account Numbers

Currency Exchange Gain/Loss Variance Account Numbers identify the accounts used to store variance calculation results. The master accounts identified by these account numbers are:

- **Accounts Receivable.** This is used for accumulating variances due to exchange rate fluctuations between the time the invoice was printed and the time payment was received.
- **Purchasing.** This is used for accumulating variances due to exchange rate fluctuations between the time the purchase order was created to the time the order was received.
- **Accounts Payable.** This is used for accumulating variances due to exchange rate fluctuations between the time the invoice was received in accounts payable and payment was made.
- **Banking.** This is used for accumulating variances in bank exchange rates.

Entry is up to 20 alphanumeric characters based on your master account number format.

Where Used: MCCF

Local Currency Code

Local Currency Code displays the code associated with the local bank currency code. This code is setup during a system installation or a system update.

Where Used: CNFG; CNFI; MCCF

Variance Basis

Exchange Variance Basis Code defines the type of purchasing variance calculation method to be used:

S = Standard.

Calculate variances using the standard exchange rate from the **Currency Typ = S** for this currency.

O = Order.

Calculate variances using the exchange rate established on the order for each line item received.

N = None.

Purchasing exchange rate variances are included in the purchase price variance for the item.

Where Used: MCCF