



# **Currency User Guide**

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Management**

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# Contents

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<b>List of Figures</b>		<b>7</b>
<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>Overview of Currency</b>	<b>8</b>
	What is the Lawson Currency Application?.....	8
	Currency Process Flow.....	9
	How Currency Interfaces with Other Lawson Applications.....	10
	Navigating Currency.....	11
<b>Chapter 2</b>	<b>Performing Basic Setup Tasks</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>Concepts in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>13</b>
	What Should I Consider Before Setting Up Currency?.....	13
	What are Currency Codes?.....	13
	What is Base Currency?.....	14
	What are Report Currencies?.....	15
	What is Currency Exchange?.....	16
	What is a Currency Table?.....	16
	What is Currency Ledger?.....	17
	What is Automatic Balancing?.....	17
	What is a Balancing Account?.....	18
	What is a Currency Relationship?.....	18
	<b>Procedures in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>20</b>
	Defining Currency Codes.....	20
	Defining a Currency Table.....	21
	Defining General Ledger Currency Options.....	22
	Defining Balancing Accounts.....	23
	Defining Currency Relationships.....	24
<b>Chapter 3</b>	<b>Setting Up Currency Exchange</b>	<b>26</b>
	<b>Concepts in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>27</b>
	What are Currency Exchange Rates?.....	27
	What is Currency Revaluation?.....	27
	What are Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts?.....	28
	How does Currency Exchange Work in Multi-Book Ledger?.....	28
	<b>Procedures in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>29</b>
	Defining Currency Exchange Rates.....	29
	Defining Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts.....	30
	Defining Account Currency.....	31
	Defining Currency Revaluation.....	33
	Interfacing Exchange Rates.....	34
<b>Chapter 4</b>	<b>Setting Up Triangulated Currencies</b>	<b>36</b>

	<b>Concepts in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>37</b>
	What is the European Monetary Union (EMU).....	37
	What is Triangulation?.....	37
	What is Override Protection?.....	38
	<b>Procedures in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>39</b>
	Defining Currency Relationships for Triangulation.....	39
	Defining Currency Exchange Rates for Triangulation.....	41
<hr/>		
<b>Chapter 5</b>	<b>Setting Up Currency Translation</b>	<b>43</b>
	<b>Concepts in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>44</b>
	What is Currency Translation (Intercompany)?.....	44
	What is Report Currency Translation (Intracompany)?.....	45
	What is Budget Translation?.....	46
	How do I Select a Translation Method?.....	46
	What are Translation Rate Types?.....	46
	What are Translation Codes?.....	47
	What are Translation Rates?.....	48
	What is a Consolidation Company?.....	48
	How does Translation Work in Multi-Book Ledger?.....	49
	<b>Procedures in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>50</b>
	Defining Currency Translation Codes.....	50
	Defining Currency Translation Rates.....	51
	Defining a Consolidation Company.....	53
	Defining Currency Translation Gain and Loss Accounts.....	55
	Creating Report Currency Beginning Balances .....	55
	Interfacing Translation Rates.....	57
<hr/>		
<b>Chapter 6</b>	<b>Performing Currency Exchange Processing</b>	<b>60</b>
	<b>Concepts in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>61</b>
	What is Automatic Balancing?.....	61
	What are the Differences between General Ledger and Other Application Nonbase Journal Entries?.....	61
	Is it Possible to Modify Released Journal Entries?.....	62
	What are Report Currency Journal Entries?.....	62
	<b>Procedures in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>63</b>
	Adding a Nonbase Currency Journal Entry.....	63
	Verifying Nonbase Currency Journal Entries.....	65
	Adding a Report Currency Journal Entry.....	66
	Releasing Nonbase Currency Journal Entries.....	67
	Posting Nonbase Currency Journal Entries.....	69
<hr/>		
<b>Chapter 7</b>	<b>Processing Period End Tasks</b>	<b>71</b>
	<b>Concepts in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>72</b>
	How is Currency Revaluation Used?.....	72
	How are Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts Used?.....	72

	<b>Procedures in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>75</b>
	Interfacing Non-General Ledger Application Entries and Closing Non-General Ledger Applications.....	76
	Revaluing Currency.....	78
	Translating Actual Amounts.....	80
	Translating Budgets.....	83
	Closing the Accounting Period or Year.....	84
	Deleting Historical Exchange and Translation Rates.....	85
	Purging a Report Currency.....	86
	Rebuilding Report Currency Balances.....	87
	Rebuilding Daily Report Currency Balances.....	88
<hr/>		
<b>Chapter 8</b>	<b>Reports and Analysis</b>	<b>89</b>
	<b>Concepts in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>90</b>
	Listings, Online Analysis, and Reports.....	90
	<b>Procedures in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>91</b>
	<b>Using Listings.....</b>	<b>92</b>
	Listing Currency Codes.....	92
	Listing Currency Relationships.....	95
	Listing Translation Codes.....	97
	Listing Exchange Rates.....	99
	Listing Translation Rates.....	101
	Listing Interfaced Exchange Rates.....	103
	Listing Interfaced Translation Rates.....	105
	<b>Using Online Analysis.....</b>	<b>107</b>
	Inquiring on Transactions.....	107
	Inquiring on Period and Year-to-Date Balances.....	109
	<b>Using Reports.....</b>	<b>111</b>
	Running a Journal Edit Listing (GL240).....	112
	Running a Period Transaction Listing (GL241).....	115
	Running a General Ledger Report (GL290).....	117
	Running a Trial Balance (GL291).....	120
	Running a Balance Sheet (GL292).....	123
	Running an Income Statement (GL293).....	127
	Running a Currency Exposure Report (GL296).....	131
	Running a Posting Sequence Number Report (GL297).....	133
<hr/>		
<b>Chapter 9</b>	<b>Using Lawson Business Intelligence to Create Data Marts</b>	<b>135</b>
	<b>Concepts in this Chapter.....</b>	<b>136</b>
	What Is Lawson Business Intelligence?.....	136
	Lawson Financials (FIN) Data Mart.....	136
<hr/>		
<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>World Currencies</b>	<b>138</b>



# List of Figures

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<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>Overview of Currency</b>	<b>8</b>
	Figure 1. How do the currencies relate to each other.....	9

# Chapter 1

## Overview of Currency

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This chapter provides a high-level overview of the Currency application, including information on the application's major processes and interface with other Lawson and non-Lawson products.

- ["What is the Lawson Currency Application?" on page 8](#)
- ["Currency Process Flow" on page 9](#)
- ["How Currency Interfaces with Other Lawson Applications" on page 10](#)
- ["Navigating Currency" on page 11](#)

### What is the Lawson Currency Application?

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The Lawson® Currency application is used to maintain the information needed to conduct business operations in multiple currencies.

If your organization conducts business in only one currency, you do not need to use this guide. You should use the *General Ledger User Guide* for information about defining the currency and setting up the company.

If your organization conducts business in more than one currency, you will need to do additional planning and setup, and you should use the *Currency User Guide* for currency considerations and procedures.

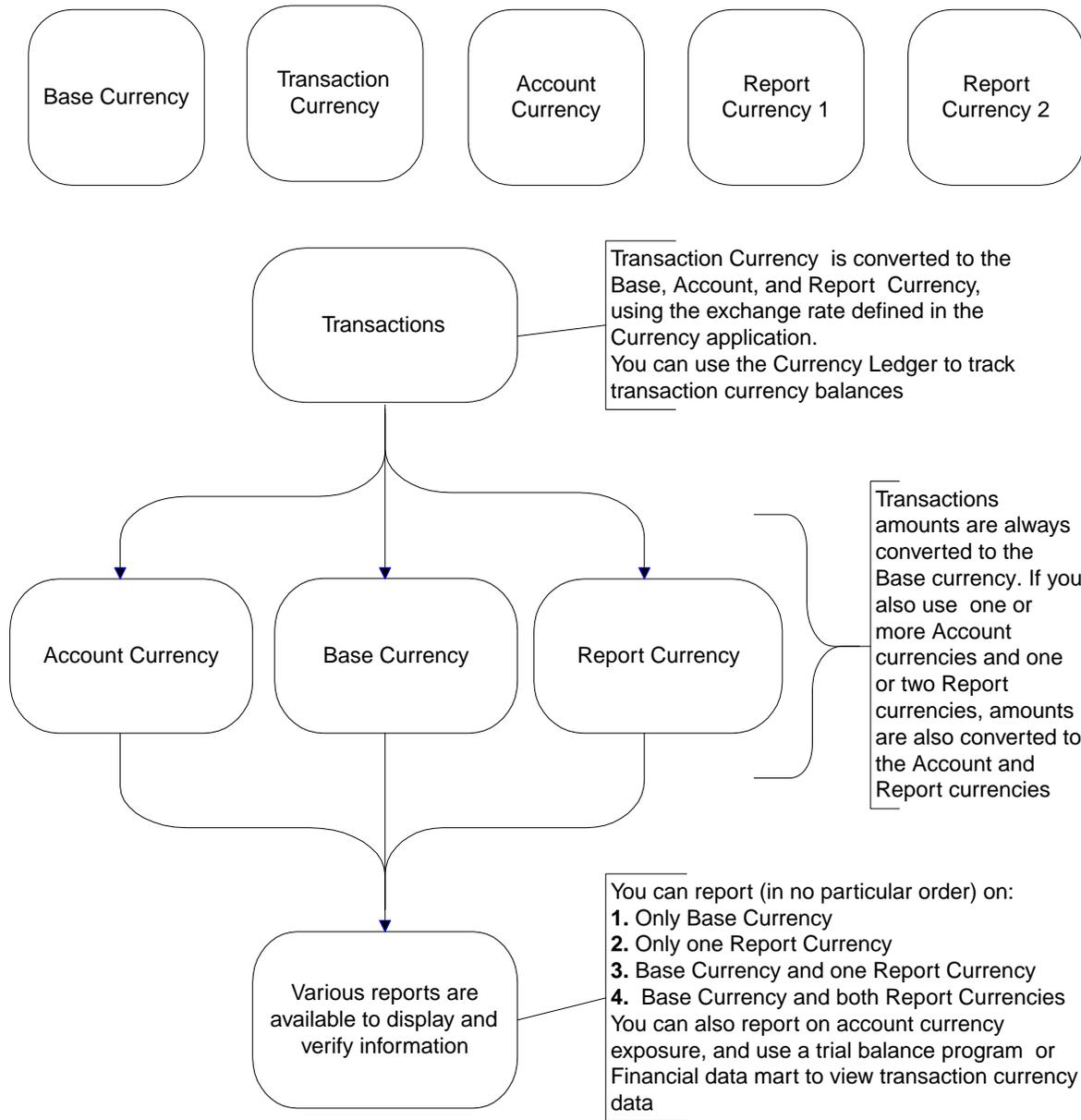
The Currency application lets you track five currencies for each transaction:

- The currency of the transaction
- The currency assigned to a specific General Ledger account
- The company operating currency
- Two additional currencies for reporting and inquiry

The Transaction Currency is converted to the Base, Account, and Report Currency using the exchange rate defined in the Lawson Currency application. Various reports are available to display and verify information.

The following figure illustrates the currency process.

Figure 1. How do the currencies relate to each other



## Currency Process Flow

Currency has three main processes which is also the organization of the *Currency User Guide*.

### Setup

Because most currency calculations are automated, the Currency application requires mostly setup tasks. The setup tasks are divided into four sections:

- Basic setup
- Currency exchange setup
- Triangulation setup
- Translation setup

## Processing

Currency processing consists of:

- Processing nonbase currency journal entries (including entering, releasing, and posting nonbase journal entries)
- Performing period end tasks

## Reporting

Currency reports let you print your currency setup information. Other reports in the General Ledger application let you view General Ledger information in different currencies.

## How Currency Interfaces with Other Lawson Applications

The Currency application impacts all other Lawson applications, because even companies that do not use multiple currencies must be assigned a base currency that is defined in the Currency application. In addition, all applications that need to use multiple currency transactions use the Currency application to obtain the currency exchange rates used in converting transaction and account currencies to the company base currency (and, optionally, the company's additional reporting currencies). All data flows in an outward direction from Currency. No data is ever sent back through the Currency application because all processing of data occurs in the Lawson applications.

The Currency application interfaces with other Lawson applications in the following ways:

Application(s)	How it interfaces with the Currency application
<b>Lawson® Accounts Payable</b> <b>Lawson® Accounts Receivable</b>	<p>These applications use currency exchange rate tables for two purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To convert nonbase transaction amounts upon entry</li><li>• To reconvert (revalue) transaction amounts when processing a payment or when a payment is still pending at the end of a period.</li></ul> <p>In addition, the applications calculate currency gains or losses incurred as a result of revaluation and post the amounts to the General Ledger gain and loss accounts defined in the Currency application.</p>
<b>Lawson® Report Writer</b>	<p>The Report Writer application retrieves posted currency amounts from the General Ledger accounts, using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Account currency data dictionary names (identified by the suffix CUR) to report on account currency amounts.</li><li>• Report currency data dictionary names (identified by the suffix RAM) to report on report currency amounts.</li></ul> <hr/> <p><b>TIP</b> An account currency is a nonbase currency defined in the Currency application and assigned to a General Ledger account. A report currency is a nonbase currency defined in the Currency application and assigned to a company as a currency for generating reports.</p>
<b>Other Lawson non-General Ledger applications</b>	<p>All applications that use multiple currency transactions use the currency exchange rate tables to convert nonbase transaction amounts when the transactions are entered.</p>

Application(s)	How it interfaces with the Currency application
<b>Lawson® General Ledger</b>	<p>The General Ledger application ultimately stores all the currency amounts interfaced from the other applications. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the end of each period, the General Ledger application uses Currency application translation rate tables to translate a company's base currency amounts to another company's base currency or to a report currency within the same company.</li> <li>• If the company is set up for it, the General Ledger application balances and stores data in base currency, transaction currency, and any report currencies used by the company.</li> <li>• The General Ledger application retrieves the currency data transactions interfaced from other applications or entered directly in General ledger and processes it for reporting and analysis.</li> </ul>

## Navigating Currency

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The General Ledger flowchart is the basic navigational guide for the Currency application. Choose the Currency tab on the General Ledger Flowchart (GLFL.1).

## Chapter 2

# Performing Basic Setup Tasks

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This chapter focuses on performing the basic currency setup tasks in the Currency application.

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**Before you start** Before you set up the Currency application, you need to determine the number of currencies to be defined; whether the General Ledger company will use currency exchange and revaluation; and whether the General Ledger company will use currency translation.

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- ["Concepts in this Chapter" on page 13](#)
- ["Procedures in this Chapter" on page 20](#)

### Upgrading from a Previous Release

If you are upgrading your application from a previous release, see the Upgrade Information Packet (UIP) for complete information about what tasks you need to complete before using this application. The UIP is available from your Lawson Client Manager.

# Concepts in this Chapter

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**TIP** To skip directly to the procedures, see "[Procedures in this Chapter](#)" on page 20.

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The following concepts provide background and conceptual information for the procedures within this chapter.

- "[What Should I Consider Before Setting Up Currency?](#)" on page 13
- "[What are Currency Codes?](#)" on page 13
- "[What is Base Currency?](#)" on page 14
- "[What are Report Currencies?](#)" on page 15
- "[What is Currency Exchange?](#)" on page 16
- "[What is a Currency Table?](#)" on page 16
- "[What is Currency Ledger?](#)" on page 17
- "[What is Automatic Balancing?](#)" on page 17
- "[What is a Balancing Account?](#)" on page 18
- "[What is a Currency Relationship?](#)" on page 18

## What Should I Consider Before Setting Up Currency?

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If your organization conducts business in only one currency, your considerations for currency setup are clear-cut. The only setup required is to define a currency code that represents the currency in which you do business.

If you operate in more than one currency, additional planning and setup is required. Before you start your Currency setup, consider the following:

- Determine the number of currency codes you need to define, based on the number of currencies you will use.
- Determine if your general ledger company will use currency exchange and if the currency exchange involves triangulated currencies.
- Determine if your general ledger company will use translation. If so, which translation method is right for the company.

## What are Currency Codes?

---

**Currency codes** represent any currency in which you conduct business. You must define a currency code for each base, account, transaction, or report currency you use.

Currency codes represent the different currencies that are valid for use in all Lawson applications. You must establish at least one currency code before defining the General Ledger company.

## How are Currency Codes Used?

Use currency codes to identify the currencies you use. Based on the currency code entered and the exchange or translation rates defined for the currency code in the currency table assigned to the company,

the Currency application exchanges, revalues, and translates currency amounts to the company base currency. If the company uses reporting currencies, the Currency application also exchanges currency amounts to the appropriate company reporting currencies.

You can use any currency code as base currency, account currency, transaction currency, or report currency.

<b>Currency</b>	<b>Description</b>
Base	<p><b>Base currency</b> is the functional operating currency assigned to a General Ledger company.</p> <p>Base currency does not need to be the same as the local currency.</p>
Account	<p><b>Account currency</b> is the currency assigned to a General Ledger detail account to store nonbase currency amounts. For example, a US company maintaining a bank account in France might want to assign EUR to the cash account where the bank account balances are posted.</p> <p>The account currency defaults on General Ledger transactions and is used to calculate account amounts if the account currency is different from the company base currency.</p>
Transaction	<p><b>Transaction currency</b> is the currency in which a business transaction is conducted; for example a purchase, sale, lease transaction, asset purchase, or depreciation.</p>
Report Currency	<p><b>Report currency</b> is an additional currency assigned to a company or activity group for reporting and analysis only. The report currencies are calculated in the same manner as the base currency. You can define up to two report currencies. Report currencies can be revalued and translated.</p>

## What is Base Currency?

Base currency is the functional operating currency of a General Ledger company.

### How are Base Currencies Used?

The base currency is used for financial reporting of company balances according to international accounting standards. The base currency defaults on accounts and transactions unless you override it for a specific account or transaction. Nonbase transaction amounts and account balances are exchanged to the base currency for financial reporting. If several companies with different base currencies are consolidated for financial reporting into a reporting company, the Currency application translates each company's balances to the base currency of the reporting company.

### Example

XYZ Corporation has three companies: XYZ Corporation-US, headquartered in New York and operates in US dollars; XYZ Corporation-Germany, headquartered in Frankfurt and operates in Euros; and XYZ Corporation-Paris, headquartered in Paris and operates in Euros. Each company must define a base currency. The base currency represents the currency in which operations take place.

# What are Report Currencies?

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**TIP** For additional usage considerations for report currencies, see the *General Ledger User Guide*.

---

**Report currencies** are additional nonbase currencies assigned to a company or activity group for reporting and analysis only.

## How are Report Currencies Used in General Ledger?

You can assign up to two report currencies to a General ledger company. A report currency cannot be the same as the company base currency.

Transaction amounts are always converted to the base currency when they are entered or interfaced to the General Ledger. If you also use a report currency, transaction amounts are converted to both the base and report currency. If you use two report currencies, transaction amounts are converted to all three currencies (base, report currency one, and report currency two). Report currency balances are immediately accessible for viewing and reporting.

In addition, you can revalue and translate report currencies in the same manner as the company base currency. You can also create journal entries for report currencies only. These journal entries do not include base or transaction amounts.

You can also remove a report currency and its balances from a company and replace it with a different report currency.

### Example

Company XYZ Corporation is based in the United States with a base currency of US Dollars. XYZ Corporation has district offices located in France and Canada that require separate financial reporting, but must eventually translate amounts to US Dollars for consolidated reporting.

You can set up the Euro and the Canadian Dollar as report currencies to track and report amounts for those offices, while continuing to track and report amounts in US Dollars, eventually creating a consolidated report for XYZ Corporation in US Dollars.

## How are Report Currencies Used in Lawson® Multi-Book Ledger

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**NOTE** For more information, see the *Multi-Book Ledger User Guide*.

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The Multi-Book Ledger (ML) application lets you create parallel ledgers attached to a General Ledger company. You can post adjusting entries to the ledger company and create reports that combine the General Ledger company data with the ledger company data.

A ledger company inherits its base and reporting currencies from the General Ledger company and uses the same currency setup. The reporting currencies work exactly the same in General Ledger and Multi-Book Ledger. When you enter a non-base ledger company journal entry, the transaction amount is immediately exchanged to the report currency amount, using the same rate of exchange as the General Ledger company. Multi-Book Ledger provides revaluation and translation programs that work exactly the same as the General Ledger revaluation and translation programs. But the results of the revaluation and translation apply only to the ledger company.

## How are Report Currencies Used in Lawson® Project Accounting?

You can assign one or two report currencies to an activity group, using Activity Group (AC00.1). These report currencies are used purely for reporting on activity amounts and are not linked to any General Ledger company report currencies. Report currencies used in Project Accounting make use of the Currency application currency tables, currency codes, and currency exchange rates.

Report currency balances for activity amounts can only be viewed within the Project Accounting application. You cannot revalue or translate Project Accounting report currencies.

For more information on the use of multiple currencies within the Project Accounting application, see the *Project Accounting User Guide*.

## What is Currency Exchange?

---

**Currency exchange** is the process used to convert a transaction in a currency other than the base currency to the base currency, using daily exchange rates.

### How is Currency Exchange Used?

You can enter a transaction amount in any currency that has been defined in the currency table assigned to the company and from any application that allows transaction entry. The amount is then immediately exchanged to the company's base currency, using the currency table exchange rate. All Lawson applications accommodate currency exchange.

### Example

Pierre's Catering Service invoices LGE Corporation for 1500 GBP on March 15. The exchange rate is 0.1642. Therefore, the invoice is exchanged to \$246.30 (1500 GBP\* 0.1642) in the base currency.

## What is a Currency Table?

---

A **currency table** is a combination of currency relationships, currency exchange rates and currency translation rates that are stored in one place. A currency table can be assigned to one or more General Ledger companies.

### How are Currency Tables Used?

---

**TIP** All relationships and rates are associated with a currency table.

---

You must assign a currency table to any company that uses multiple currencies. The currency table assigned to a company must contain, at a minimum, all the currency relationships, currency exchange and currency translation rates that the company uses.

---

**TIP** Sharing a currency table for multiple companies reduces rate maintenance and makes it easier to upload tapes that contain daily exchange rates

---

A currency table reduces the time involved in creating and maintaining currency rates and relationships because it lets you define all the currency relationships, currency exchange rates, and currency translation rates shared by multiple companies and maintain them in one place. With currency tables, you can also define multiple sets of exchange rates and translation rates applicable to the same currency relationships. Thus, two companies can use different rates for the same currency relationships by using different tables.

To upload and maintain non-Lawson currency relationship records into a currency relationship you can use CU62, CU 162. Use CU262 to run a report of currency relationship interface data file records..

## Example

XYZ Corporation has three companies: XYZ Corporation-US, headquartered in New York and operates in US dollars; XYZ Corporation-Germany, headquartered in Frankfurt and operates in Euros; and XYZ Corporation-Paris, headquartered in Paris and operates in Euros.

One currency table, XYZ, is created. Because XYZ Corporation-US, XYZ Corporation-Germany and XYZ Corporation-France have the same parent company, the same currency relationships, and use the same rate tables, the currency table, XYZ, is used by all companies.

## What is Currency Ledger?

---

The **currency ledger** is a feature that provides the ability to balance transactions by the transaction currency and to track earnings by transaction currency.

### How is Currency Ledger Used?

Organizations in the financial service sector are often required to produce balanced balance sheets, including retained earnings, by transaction currency in order to assess currency rate risk exposure.

When you select the currency ledger for your company:

- A record of each transaction is kept in the transaction currency.
- Transaction currency journal entries are forced to be in balance.
  - For General Ledger transaction currency journal entries, The General Ledger application forces you to balance any journal entries that are not in balance in the transaction currency before releasing them.
  - For transaction currency journal entries that are interfaced from other applications, the General Ledger automatically posts balancing entries to the Error Suspense account.
- At the end of each period, the period closing process updates balance sheet accounts in each transaction currency and calculates the undistributed retained earnings.
- At year end, the year closing program updates balance sheet accounts in each transaction currency, and calculates the distributed retained earnings.

To generate a balance sheet in a transaction currency, you can use Trial Balance (GL291) or you can use Lawson Business Intelligence to set up a Financial Data Mart with a T (Transaction) currency option. For more information, see "[Running a Trial Balance \(GL291\)](#)" on page 119. For more information on setting up a Financial data mart to view currency data, see the *Analytic Architect User Guide*.

## What is Automatic Balancing?

---

**Automatic balancing** is a feature that lets you balance General ledger journal entries in base currency automatically.

The General Ledger requires that journal entries balance in the company base currency before release. Because exchange rates are usually more than two decimals, rounding discrepancies can occur when converting to base or report currency. The resulting discrepancies may not be significant in size, but they prevent journal entries from balancing. Without automatic balancing, you must manually balance the journal entry by altering the currency value or by altering the exchange rate.

If you select the automatic balancing option for your General Ledger company, out-of-balance journal entries are balanced automatically by creating balancing journal entries in an auto-balancing account without altering the currency value or exchange rates.

## What is a Balancing Account?

---

**Balancing accounts** (also called adjustment accounts) are system accounts used for posting system-generated balancing entries resulting from currency conversion. There are two types of balancing accounts: auto adjustment and report currency adjustment.

The error suspense account can also be used as a currency balancing account.

### Auto Adjustment Account

---

**NOTE** Auto adjustment balancing entries are assigned a Lawson source code of AB.

---

If the company is set to use auto base balancing, you must define an auto adjustment account to post system-generated balancing entries. Any time that a General Ledger or interfaced nonbase journal entry causes an out-of-balance condition in base currency, an adjusting entry is made automatically to the auto adjustment account.

### Report Currency Adjustment Account

---

**NOTE** Report currency rounding adjustment entries are assigned a Lawson source code of CY.

---

If report currency is defined for a company, you must define a report currency adjustment account. This account is used to post system-generated report currency balancing entries. Report currency adjustment accounts must be balance sheet accounts.

### When is the Error Suspense Account Used?

---

**NOTE** The error suspense account has many other uses. For more information, see the *General Ledger User Guide*.

---

There are two situations that may cause the error suspense system account (Source code ES) to be used for currency balancing entries:

- If your company is not defined to use auto base balancing and nonbase journal entries interfaced to the General Ledger cause an out-of-balance condition in base currency, adjustment entries are made to the error suspense account.
- If your company uses currency ledger and nonbase journal entries interfaced to the General Ledger cause an out-of-balance condition in a transaction currency, adjusting entries in transaction currency are posted to the error suspense account.

## What is a Currency Relationship?

---

**Currency relationships** identify the rules between two currency codes in a currency table for exchange, translation or both. For each currency relationship, you can define the associated rates for currency exchange and, if applicable, for currency translation.

### Currency Relationship Considerations

- A currency relationship is always associated with a currency table. If you want to define different exchange rates for the same relationship, you must define two separate currency tables and define the relationship in both. For translation rates, you can define different rates for the currency table and for various companies using the table.

- The currency table assigned to your company must contain all the currency relationships the company is going to use.
- A currency table can contain more relationships than the company needs. This would typically be the case if you are sharing the table among several companies who share some currency relationships but also have relationships that are unique to each.
- A currency relationship is uni-directional. If you define a relationship from the Canadian Dollar to the US dollar, you can convert from the Canadian Dollar to the US Dollar but not from the US Dollar to the Canadian Dollar. You must create a second relationship.
- You must define a currency relationship between each currency code you convert amounts from and to.
  - You must define a relationship from each transaction currency you use to the company base currency.
  - If you use report currencies, you must define a relationship from each transaction currency you use and each report currency you define.
  - If you have an account currency, you also need to define relationships between each transaction currency posted to the account and the account currency.
- You can add currency relationships to a currency table at any time before you enter a transaction that is going to use the relationship. The Lawson applications from which you enter transactions will not let you add a transaction that requires conversion if a relationship does not exist for the currencies involved in the conversion.

## Example

Company XYZ has a base currency of USD (US dollar), a reporting currency of EUR (Euro) and another reporting currency of CAD (Canadian dollar). Transactions can be entered in USD or JPY (Japanese Yen). You must establish the following relationships:

- USD to EUR
- USD to CAD
- JPY to USD
- JPY to EUR
- JPY to CAD

# Procedures in this Chapter

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Perform the following tasks for basic setup.

- "Defining Currency Codes" on page 20
- "Defining a Currency Table" on page 21
- "Defining General Ledger Currency Options" on page 22
- "Defining Balancing Accounts" on page 23
- "Defining Currency Relationships" on page 24

## Defining Currency Codes

---

Currency codes are required for all companies. If your company conducts business in one currency, you define only one currency code.

### **STEPS** To define currency codes

1. To define a single currency code, access Currency Code (CU01.1).

– or –

To define multiple currency codes, choose the Multiple Entry button on CU01.1 to access Currency Codes (CU01.2).

---

**TIP** To create a common language of currency codes, define currency codes based on the standard international currency and ISO country codes.

---

2. Define a currency code for each currency in which your company conducts business. Two or more currency codes are required to perform currency exchange or currency translation. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Forms Expression</b>	Use this field to type an additional description of the code that prints on Lawson-defined printed forms such as checks.
-------------------------	--

<b>Number of Decimals</b>	This field determines the number of decimals used to display currency amounts.
---------------------------	--

<b>ISO Code</b>	Use this field to type the alphanumeric International Standards Organization (ISO) currency code to associate with your user-defined code.
-----------------	--

<b>ISO Number</b>	Use this field to type the International Standards Organization (ISO) number associated with the country using the currency. This number is used in electronic transactions by third-party credit card processors.
-------------------	--

## Related Reports and Inquiries

To	Use
List currencies	Currency Codes Listing (CU201)

# Defining a Currency Table

---

A currency table contains currency relationships, exchange rates, and translation rates that can be used by one or more companies.

## **STEPS** To define a currency table

1. Access Currency Table (CU00.1).
2. Type the table name and table description.
3. Select an Auto Generate value. If you select Yes, reciprocal currency relationships are automatically generated when one side is added.
4. Use the Add form action to create the currency table.

## Other Procedures Related to Currency Tables

Once the currency table is defined, you can assign it to a company. However, you will need to populate it with currency relationships and currency rates before you can enter nonbase currency transactions for the company. Consider the following buttons on CU00.1.

---

### Currency Relationship

Click this button to open Currency Relationship (CU02.1) and define currency relationships for the currency table. For more information, see "[Defining Currency Relationships](#)" on page 24.

---

**TIP** You must define a currency relationship between two currencies before you can define exchange rates or translation rates for those currencies.

---

---

### Exchange Rates

Click this button to open Exchange Rates (CU10.1) and define exchange rates for the currency table. For more information, see "[Defining Currency Exchange Rates](#)" on page 29.

---

**TIP** Depending on the currency options you selected for your General Ledger company, you can define exchange rates or translation rates, or both exchange rates and translation rates, for the currency relationships that exist in the table. The two types of rates are independent of each other and it does not matter which you enter first.

---

## Translation Rates

Click this button to open Currency Table Translation Rates (CU20.1) and define translation rates for the currency table.

---

**TIP** Depending on the currency options you selected for your General Ledger company, you can define exchange rates or translation rates, or both exchange rates and translation rates, for the currency relationships that exist in the table. The two types of rates are independent of each other and it does not matter which you enter first.

---

## Defining General Ledger Currency Options

When you define a General Ledger company, you must at a minimum specify a base currency for the company. If the company uses multiple currencies, you must select additional currency options.

**Before you start** Before you define General Ledger currency options, you must define the currency codes you are going to use and a currency table.



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- ["What are Currency Codes?"](#) on page 13
- ["What is a Currency Table?"](#) on page 16
- ["What is Currency Ledger?"](#) on page 17
- ["What is Automatic Balancing?"](#) on page 17
- ["What is Currency Exchange?"](#) on page 16
- ["What is Currency Translation \(Intercompany\)?"](#) on page 44
- ["How do I Select a Translation Method?"](#) on page 46
- ["What are Report Currencies?"](#) on page 15

### **STEPS** To define General Ledger Currency options for a company

1. Access Company (GL10.1).
2. On the Main page, select a base currency.
3. Access the Currency page of GL10.1.

---

**NOTE** A company can use exchange, translation, or both.

---

4. Define currency options. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

**Currency Table** Assign a currency table to the company.

---

**Currency Ledger** Select Yes in this field if you want to balance transactions and track earnings by transaction currency.

<b>Auto Base Balance</b>	<p>Select Yes if automatic balancing in base currency is to be performed when a journal entry is released.</p> <p>If you select Yes, you must use System Accounts (GL00.7) to select the balancing account to be used for balancing adjustment entries. For more information, see "<a href="#">Defining Balancing Accounts</a>" on page 23.</p> <hr/> <p><b>IMPORTANT</b> If you are using a triangulated currency, you must select Yes in this field. For more information, see "<a href="#">Setting Up Triangulated Currencies</a>" on page 36.</p>
<b>Exchange</b>	<p>If the company will use currency exchange, select Yes.</p> <hr/> <p><b>NOTE</b> If you select yes in this field, you must define default gain and loss accounts for the company. For more information, see "<a href="#">Defining Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts</a>" on page 30.</p>
<b>Translation</b>	<p>If the company will use intercompany currency translation or report currency translation, select Yes in this field.</p> <hr/> <p><b>NOTE</b> Currency translation is the process of converting balances from one Lawson company base currency to another Lawson company base currency, or to a reporting currency within the same company. For more information, see "<a href="#">Setting Up Currency Translation</a>" on page 43.</p>
<b>Report Currency</b>	<p>You can select up to two report currencies for your company. If you select a report currency, you must also perform the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify a report rounding adjustment account for the chart of accounts the company uses. For more information, see "<a href="#">Defining Balancing Accounts</a>" on page 23.</li> <li>• Define currency relationship, exchange rates, and translation rates between the company base currency and each reporting currency and between each transaction currency and each reporting currency. For more information, see "<a href="#">Defining Currency Relationships</a>" on page 24.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>TIP</b> You can use Report Currency Purge (GL310) to discontinue the use of a report currency or change one of the report currencies you are using. For more information, see "<a href="#">Purging a Report Currency</a>" on page 86.</p>

## Defining Balancing Accounts

Balancing accounts are system accounts used to post balancing entries resulting from nonbase currency. You must define a balancing account in the system accounts for your company if you made either or both of the following selections for your company on the Currency form tab of Company (GL10.1):

- You selected Yes in the Auto Base Balance field.
- You selected one or two report currencies.

---

**Before you start** Balancing accounts must exist in the General Ledger chart of accounts.

---



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- ["What is Automatic Balancing?"](#) on page 17
- ["What is a Balancing Account?"](#) on page 18

**STEPS To define a balancing account**

1. Access Chart of Accounts (GL00.1) and select the System Accounts link to open System Accounts (GL00.7). Access the Currency page of GL00.7.
2. In the Balancing Accounts section, select accounts for the following fields.

<b>Report Currency Adjustment</b>	If you entered a report currency for your company on GL10.1, select the report currency adjustment account used to post system-generated balancing entries in report currency.
-----------------------------------	--

<b>Auto Adjustment</b>	If you selected Yes in the Auto Base Balance field for your company on GL10.1, select the account used to post system-generated balancing entries in company base currency.
------------------------	---

## Defining Currency Relationships

A currency relationship identifies rules for exchange and translation between two currency codes in a currency table.

---

**Before you start** You must define the currency table and all the currency codes your company will use before you can define relationships between the currencies.

---

**STEPS To define currency relationships**

1. Access Currency Relationship (CU02.1) .
2. Define currency relationships, one at a time. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Currency Table</b>	Select the currency table assigned to your company.
-----------------------	---

<b>From Currency</b>	Select the transaction currency from which you are converting
----------------------	---

---

**IMPORTANT** When you define a Currency relationships, conversion is *from* a transaction currency *to* a base or report currency. If the Auto Generate property for the table is set to On, the opposite relationship is also created (unless one already exists).

For example, if a company has a base currency of USD (US dollar) and a report currency of CAD (Canadian), and transactions are entered in EUROS, you must define a relationship from EURO to USD and another relationship from EURO to CAD.

<b>To Currency</b>	Select the base or report currency to which you are converting.
--------------------	---

<b>Multiply or Divide</b>	Select whether the conversion requires a multiplication or division.
---------------------------	--

<b>Triangulate</b>	For information, see the Triangulation section listed in the table of contents of this guide.
--------------------	---

<b>Override Protection</b>	If you select Yes, you will not be able to override the exchange rate when you enter a transaction, regardless of the override tolerance.
<b>Override Tolerance</b>	Indicate by what percentage, if any, you can override the currency exchange rate on a journal entry. If you leave the field blank, 0 defaults, no editing takes place, and any override rate is accepted.
<b>Exchange Status</b>	Select Active. If the value is Inactive, applications will not be able to use the relationship to exchange currencies.
<b>Translation Status</b>	Select Active. If the value is Inactive, applications will not be able to use the relationship to translate currencies.

## Options for Defining Currency Relationships

The following currency relationship options are available.

<b>If you want to</b>	<b>Use</b>
Define multiple currency relationships	The Multiple Entry link on Currency Relationship (CU02.1) to open the Relationship Summary form.
Define exchange rates for the currency relationship	The Exchange Rates link to open Exchange Rates (CU10.1).
Define translation rates for the currency relationship	The Translation Rates link on Currency Relationship (CU02.1) to open Currency Table Translation Rates (CU20.1).
Interface currency records from a non-Lawson source and maintain the records	Currency Relations Interface Maintenance (CU62.1) and Currency Relations Interface (CU162)

## Related Reports and Inquiries

<b>To</b>	<b>Use</b>
List currency relationships	Currency Relationship Listing (CU202)
List the currency relationship interface data file records	Currency Relations Interface Listing (CU262)

## Chapter 3

# Setting Up Currency Exchange

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This chapter focuses on performing the additional setup tasks for currency exchange.

---

**Before you start** Before you setup currency exchange, you need to define currency codes, a currency table, and currency relationships used by your General Ledger company. You also need to assign a base currency to the company. For more information, see "[Performing Basic Setup Tasks](#)" on page 12.

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- "[Concepts in this Chapter](#)" on page 27
- "[Procedures in this Chapter](#)" on page 29

# Concepts in this Chapter

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**TIP** To skip directly to the procedures, see "[Procedures in this Chapter](#)" on page 29.

---

The following concepts provide background and conceptual information for the procedures within this chapter.

- "[What are Currency Exchange Rates?](#)" on page 27
- "[What is Currency Revaluation?](#)" on page 27
- "[What are Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts?](#)" on page 28
- "[How does Currency Exchange Work in Multi-Book Ledger?](#)" on page 28

## What are Currency Exchange Rates?

---

**Currency exchange rates** are the rates the Lawson applications use to exchange transaction amounts to a company base currency, and, if applicable, to account currencies and to report currencies.

Currency exchange rates are defined for a currency table and currency relationship. You can define a maximum of one exchange rate per day for each currency relationship and system code. You can also interface exchange rates from a non-Lawson rate table.

Currency exchange rates establish the rate in effect at the time the transaction is entered. They are used immediately when a transaction is entered to exchange the transaction to base. If report currencies are defined, the exchange rates are also used to convert transaction amounts to report currency amounts when the transactions are created in General Ledger or are interfaced to the General Ledger. The Currency exchange rates are also used periodically (at least once per fiscal period) to revalue the exchanged amounts and assess any gain or loss incurred at the time of revaluation as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

## What is Currency Revaluation?

---

Currency revaluation is the process of checking nonbase transaction amounts against current exchange rates or translation rates and adjusting the amounts to match the new exchange rates or translation rates, with offsetting amounts sent to a gain or loss account. Revaluation occurs only for accounts that are flagged to revalue.

- Currency revaluation occurs in the General Ledger application for the General Ledger accounts that you mark for revaluation.

If your company has reporting currencies, the General Ledger application can also revalue nonbase transaction amounts to the reporting currencies.

---

**TIP** For information about setting up Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable accounts for revaluation, see the *Accounts Payable User Guide* or the *Accounts Receivable User Guide*.

---

- Currency revaluation occurs in the Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable applications for vendors and customers that you mark for revaluation using Vendor (AP10.1) or Customer (AR10.1).

---

**IMPORTANT** Account currency is not revalued.

---

## What are Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts?

---

**Realized gain and loss accounts** are used to post the difference resulting from a change between the exchange rate in effect at the time a transaction is entered and the exchange rate in effect at the time the transaction is closed. For example, if you enter an invoice with an exchange rate, and the rate changes by the time you pay the invoice, the system posts the difference to a realized gain or loss account.

Only one set of currency gain and loss accounts must be set up. This value will default for individual currency relationships, if the currency code and system code fields are left blank. If you want to track gains and loss by currency relationship, you can set up specific currency gain and loss accounts for specific currency relationships and system codes.

Unrealized gains and losses occur if a transaction that was journalized during the period is still outstanding at the end of the period. **Unrealized gain and loss accounts** are used to temporarily account for any changes in the currency exchange rate from the transaction date to the period ending date. Entries made to unrealized gain and loss accounts are reversed automatically (Accounts Payable or Accounts Receivable) or manually (General Ledger) in the subsequent period.

---

**IMPORTANT** The General Ledger does not generate any entries to the *realized* gain or loss accounts. Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable are the only applications using these accounts. General Ledger will post the values that are sent from the Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable applications.

---

## How does Currency Exchange Work in Multi-Book Ledger?

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**TIP** For more information, see the *Multi-Book Ledger User Guide*.

---

A ledger company inherits the currency exchange setup of the General Ledger company it is associated with.

Ledger companies use the same detail and posting accounts as their General Ledger counterpart, but keep their journal entries in separate ledgers. A ledger company is associated with a General Ledger company by attaching the ledger to the detail or posting accounts for which the ledger company will have posting entries. Any account that is flagged for revaluation in General Ledger and also associated with a ledger, will also be revalued in Multi-Book Ledger.

When you use currency exchange for a ledger company, you must attach the company's associated ledger to the currency unrealized gain and loss accounts. Then, gains and losses resulting from the Multi-Book Ledger revaluation process can be posted to the company ledger.

# Procedures in this Chapter

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Perform the following required and optional tasks to set up currency exchange.

- "Defining Currency Exchange Rates" on page 29
- "Defining Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts" on page 30
- "Defining Account Currency" on page 31
- "Defining Currency Revaluation" on page 33
- "Interfacing Exchange Rates" on page 34

## Defining Currency Exchange Rates

---

Exchange rates are used to convert an amount from one currency to another currency. You must define an exchange rate for each currency relationship for which you perform currency exchange. If you define a rate in a currency table that has the Auto Generate property set to On, the exchange rate is automatically applied to the reverse relationship. You must define an exchange rate for a currency relationship before you enter a transaction that uses the currency relationship.

**Before you start** Before you can define exchange rates for a currency relationship, you must define the currency relationship on Currency Relationship (CU02.1) with Active selected in the Exchange Status field.

---

### **STEPS** To define currency exchange rates

1. Access Exchange Rates (CU10.1).
2. Define the exchange rates. Consider the following points:

---

**NOTE** You cannot enter rates for currency relationships defined as "Triangulated" on Currency Relationship (CU02.1).

---

- You must first use a blank system code to define exchange rates for a currency relationship. This becomes the default exchange rate between the currency codes. You can define different rates for a specific system code.
- The rates you enter on this form apply to a specific currency table and a specific relationship. A rate is also created for the opposite relationship, if the opposite relationship exists and if the multiplier is the reverse of the multiplier used with the rate you enter. You can enter up to one rate per day for each system.
- When converting a transaction, the application involved in the transaction uses the exchange rate whose effective date is closest to (but not later than) the transaction date to convert the transaction amount.

For example, given the exchange rates displayed in the previous figure, an invoice entered in Euros on May 20 would be converted using the exchange rate for May 15, which is in effect from May 15 through May 29.

- You can update exchange rates at any time, either by adding exchange rates to the already defined ones, or by interfacing a non-Lawson list of exchange rates.

## Options for Defining Exchange Rates

The following exchange rate options are available.

If you want to	Use
Define exchange rates for multiple currency relationships with a single effective date	The Daily Rate button on Exchange Rates (CU10.1) to open the Daily Rate Entry subform.
Use a batch process to define exchange rate information	Currency Rate Interface (CU160) to load the currency rate interface file.

## Related Reports and Inquiries

To	Use
List exchange rates	Exchange Rate Listing (CU210).

## Defining Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts

If your company uses currency exchange, you must define the accounts used to post realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from fluctuations in the currency exchange rates between the time a transaction such as an invoice is opened, and the time that it is closed.

**Before you start** Select Yes in the Exchange field of Company (GL10.1) before you define gain and loss accounts.



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- ["What are Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts?"](#) on page 28

### **STEPS** To define unrealized and realized gain and loss accounts

**NOTE** Only one set of currency gain and loss accounts need to be set up to be used as the default for every currency relationship. However, you can set up specific currency gain and loss accounts for specific currency relationships and system codes.

1. Access Company (GL10.1), Currency page.
2. Click the Currency Accounts link to access Currency Gain Loss Accounts (CU03.1).
3. First you must define the default gain loss accounts. These become the default gain and loss accounts for the company. The To and From currency fields and the system field must be blank.
4. Optional: For each currency relationship you define for your company, type or select the accounting units and accounts to which currency gains and losses are to be posted.

**NOTE** You can define different accounts for specific system codes. For example, you could track currency gains and losses for currency transactions entered through Lease Management by defining a different set of gain and loss accounts for LM.

# Defining Account Currency

---

**TIP** Account currency can be reported on with Report Writer, using data dictionary names with the suffix CUR.

---

Your company may need to post nonbase currency amounts to specific accounts. For example, a US company has a bank account in Germany and wants to post all transactions for that bank account to an account that stores only Euros. This procedure outlines the process of assigning a nonbase currency to an account.



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- ["What are Currency Codes?"](#) on page 13
- 

**Before you start** Accounts to which you assign a currency must exist in the chart of accounts that the company is using. For more information about defining General Ledger accounts, see the *General Ledger User Guide*.

---

You can define an account currency in one of three ways:

<b>Defining an account currency for a specific accounting unit</b>	For more information, see " <a href="#">Defining an Account Currency for a Specific Accounting Unit</a> " on page 31.
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<b>Defining an account currency for a specific posting account</b>	For more information, see " <a href="#">Defining an Account Currency for a Specific Posting Account</a> " on page 32.
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<b>Defining an account currency for a specific detail account</b>	For more information, see " <a href="#">Defining an Account Currency for a Specific Detail Account</a> " on page 32.
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## Defining an Account Currency for a Specific Accounting Unit

Use this procedure to define an account currency applicable to all the accounts in an accounting unit.

### **STEPS** To define an account currency for a specific accounting unit

1. Access Accounting Units - Accounts (GL20.1) and inquire on the company and accounting unit for which you want to define an account currency.
2. Define the account currency. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Account Currency</b>	If you leave the Account Currency field blank, balances are stored in the company base currency.
-------------------------	--

---

**IMPORTANT** The account currency defined here becomes the default account currency for accounts added to the accounting unit in the future. If you change the account currency on this form, the new account currency will not override the account currency on any existing accounts. If necessary, change the account currency for individual posting accounts within the accounting unit. For more information, see "[Defining an Account Currency for a Specific Posting Account](#)" on page 32.

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## Defining an Account Currency for a Specific Posting Account

Use this procedure to define an account currency for a single account within an accounting unit.

### STEPS To define account currency for a specific posting account

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**TIP** The account currency that you select for a posting account overrides any currency selection in the corresponding chart of account detail account as well as any currency defaulted from the accounting unit the account is associated with.

---

1. Access Accounting Units-Accounts (GL20.1) and inquire on the company and posting accounting unit for which you want to define a posting account currency.
2. Choose the Accounts link to open Posting Accounts (GL20.2).
3. For each account that you want to assign a currency to, select the More link to open Accounts Options (GL20.3).
4. Choose the Currency tab to define the account currency options. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

**Account Currency** Select the currency you want to assign to this account.

---

**NOTE** The account currency defaults from the accounting unit. If no account currency has been defined on Accounting Units-Accounts (GL20.1), the default is the company base currency.

---

**Currency Control** If you select Yes in the Currency Control field, transactions can be entered in the account currency only. If you select No, transactions in other currencies can be converted to the account currency and posted to the account.

**Revalue** Select Yes in the Revalue field to have transactions in this account revalued when using Currency Revaluation (GL191). "[Revaluing Currency](#)" on page 78.

**Translation Code** This field identifies the translation code to use to get the translation rate used to calculate the account balance when translating to another company.

## Defining an Account Currency for a Specific Detail Account

Use this procedure to define an account currency for a single detail account within a chart of accounts.

### STEPS To define account currency for a specific detail account

1. Access Chart of Accounts (GL00.1). Click the Accounts link in the appropriate summary account line to access Detail Accounts (GL00.3).
2. On GL00.3, select the More link in the detail account line you want to assign a currency to, and open Account Information (GL00.4).
3. Choose the Currency tab to define the account currency.

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Account Currency</b>	Select the currency that you want to assign to the account.
	<b>NOTE</b> If you select an account currency in this field, the currency is assigned for all the companies and accounting units that use this chart of accounts. You can override the detail account currency on Posting Accounts (GL20.2).
<b>Currency Control</b>	If you select Yes in the Currency Control field, transactions can be entered in the account currency only. If you select No, transactions in other currencies can be converted to the account currency and posted to the account.
<b>Translation Code</b>	Type or select a translation code. The translation code identifies the translation rate used to calculate the account balance when translating to another company.
<b>Revalue</b>	Select Yes in the Revalue field to have transactions in this account revalued when using Currency Revaluation (GL191). For more information, see " <a href="#">Revaluing Currency</a> " on page 78.

## Defining Currency Revaluation

**NOTE** Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable accrual accounts should not be flagged for revaluation in the General Ledger application, because these subsystems have separate programs to mark accounts to be revalued and to perform revaluation. For more information, see the *Accounts Payable User Guide* and the *Accounts Receivable User Guide*.

Currency revaluation is the process of calculating gains or losses for nonbase currency transaction amounts. This procedure outlines the process of setting up account revaluation for General Ledger accounts.



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- Define account revaluation for a specific detail account
- Define account revaluation for a specific posting account

### Defining Currency Revaluation for a Specific Detail Account

You can flag one or more accounts for revaluation at the detail account level.

#### **STEPS** To define currency revaluation for a specific detail account

1. Access Chart of Accounts (GL00.1). Click the Accounts link on the appropriate summary account line to open Detail Accounts (GL00.3).
2. On GL00.3, select the More link for the detail account that you want to revalue, and open Account Information (GL00.4).
3. Choose the Currency form tab to define currency revaluation.
4. Define currency revaluation. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Revalue</b>	Select Yes in the Revalue field to have transactions in this account revalued when using Currency Revaluation (GL191). For more information, see " <a href="#">Revaluing Currency</a> " on page 78.
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## Defining Currency Revaluation for a Specific Posting Account

You can flag one or more accounts for revaluation at the posting account level, within a posting accounting unit.

### **STEPS** To define currency revaluation for a specific posting account

1. Access Accounting Units-Accounts (GL20.1) and inquire on the company and posting accounting unit.
2. Choose the Accounts link to open Posting Accounts (GL20.2).
3. For each account that you want to revalue, select the More link to open Account Options (GL20.3), Currency page.
4. Define currency revaluation. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Revalue</b>	Select Yes in the Revalue field to have transactions in this account revalued when using Currency Revaluation (GL191). For more information, see " <a href="#">Revaluing Currency</a> " on page 78.
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## Interfacing Exchange Rates

You can interface currency exchange rates to currency tables from a non-Lawson file such as a spreadsheet. You can perform this procedure when you initially convert from a non-Lawson application to the Lawson General Ledger. You can also repeat this procedure periodically to update your currency exchange tables.

**Before you start** Before you interface exchange rate data, the currency codes, currency tables, and currency relationships for which you are interfacing exchange rates must already exist in the Currency application. For information on planning your original conversion, see the *Lawson Enterprise Financial Management Conversion Guide*.

### **STEPS** To interface exchange rates

**TIP** File layouts are available on the Lawson support Web site [http:// support.lawson.com](http://support.lawson.com) or from your Lawson representative.

1. Convert your non-Lawson file to a comma-separated-value (CSV) file. The fields in your CSV file must match the position, size and type of the fields in the CUCONVRELBIFCUR Lawson interface file.
2. Use a transfer utility program (such as ftp) to transfer your non-Lawson file to your environment.
3. Import the file you just transferred into the Lawson Currency Rate Interface file (CUCONVRELBIFCUR), by using an Import command, such as:

```
importdb productline CUCONVREL filename
```

where *productline* is the Lawson productline where you want to load the file and *filename* is the file generated in step 2.

4. (Optional) Generate a listing of updated rates before they are interfaced, using Rate Interface Listing (CU260).
5. (Optional) View and maintain the information in the CUCONVRELBIFCUR file, on Currency Rate Interface Maintenance (CU60.1).

- Run Currency Rate Interface (CU160) to load the currency information into the Currency application. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Currency Table</b>	Exchange rates are interfaced by currency table. This field is required.
<b>Replace Rate</b>	This field determines if existing rates defined for the currency table and currency relationships are replaced by rates with matching effective dates from the interface file.  The default is No, which adds only new rates to the currency table.
<b>Update</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select N (No Report Only) in this field to view a report of the interfaced exchange rates without actually interfacing them.</li> <li>Select A (All) in this field to interface all exchange rates if there is no error and to produce an error report without interfacing any rates if there is at least one error.</li> <li>Select P (Partial) to interface only those exchange rates that are not in error and to produce an error report of non-interfaced rates.</li> </ul>

---

**TIP** As exchange rates interface successfully, they are deleted from the interface file (CUCONVRELDDBIFCUR) and can be viewed and modified on Exchange Rates (CU10.1).

---

- Correct any records that did not interface on CU60.1, and run CU160 again. Repeat these steps until all records are interfaced.

## Reports and Inquiries

To	Use
List exchange rate interface records in the CUCONVRELDDBIFCUR file.	Currency Rate Interface Listing (CU260)

## Chapter 4

# Setting Up Triangulated Currencies

---

This chapter focuses on setting up currency relationships for triangulated currencies.

Triangulation is a method of converting between two currencies via an intermediate currency. Triangulation was originally required during the European Union's conversion to a common currency, the Euro.

- ["Concepts in this Chapter" on page 37](#)
- ["Procedures in this Chapter" on page 39](#)

# Concepts in this Chapter

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**TIP** To skip directly to the procedures, see "[Procedures in this Chapter](#)" on page 39.

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The following concepts provide background and conceptual information for the procedures within this chapter:

- "[What is the European Monetary Union \(EMU\)](#)" on page 37
- "[What is Triangulation?](#)" on page 37
- "[What is Override Protection?](#)" on page 38

## What is the European Monetary Union (EMU)

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The **European Monetary Union (EMU)** is the body responsible for defining the processing requirements for currencies that currently participate in the euro currency scheme. Twelve members of the European Union (EU) adopted the euro (ISO code EUR) as their national currency effective 1 January 2002. The countries that comprise the European Monetary Union are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain.

As of May 2003 the EU members who are not using the Euro are Sweden, Denmark and the United Kingdom. In April of 2003 the European Commission (EC) approved the entry of an additional 10 Countries into the EU. Though adoption of the euro is not a precondition, it is expected that some, if not all, prospective members will choose to convert their own national currencies upon accession.

## What is Triangulation?

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**NOTE** Source: Article 235 of the EC Treaty, Regulation No. 1103/97, EU Council (17 June 1997), Article 4.

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The introduction of the new European single currency (euro) is associated with specific regulations. One of these, known as *triangulation*, governs how currencies of European Monetary Union (EMU) member countries (currencies participating in the euro scheme) are converted. Triangulation refers to the process whereby amounts from one national currency must first be converted to another participating national currency by way of the euro. During triangulation, the source currency is first converted to an intermediate value expressed in euros. This amount is then rounded to not less than three decimal places. Finally, the euro amount is converted to the destination national currency and the result rounded to the appropriate number of decimal places for that country. The exchange rate between the euro and each participating currency is set at a fixed rate that will never change.

### How is Triangulation Used?

For any business that uses multiple transaction currencies, there may be a maintenance advantage to using triangulation. For example, maintaining the exchange rates between 10 currencies will involve 90 rates. However, if the business model supports triangulation through a chosen intermediate currency, only 20 rates need to be maintained. Currency relationships must exist between all possible currency combinations, regardless of the use of triangulation.

Triangulation within the Currency application is defined at the currency relationship level. Thereafter, any reference to that relationship will cause the triangulation method of conversion to be invoked. This can occur during conversions between transaction currency and base currency, account currency, or report currency.

To use triangulation, you must set up three relationships:

- From the source currency to the target currency with no exchange rate.
- From the source currency to the intermediary currency with a set exchange rate, and (if applicable) a set translation rate.
- From the intermediary currency to the target currency with a set exchange rate and (if applicable) a set translation rate.

### **Example**

To triangulate from USD to GBP using the Canadian Dollar (CAD), you must convert from USD to CAD and then from the CAD to GBP.

## **What is Override Protection?**

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If you are using triangulation, you have the option of entering a spot rate for any currency relationship involved in triangulation. A spot rate is a rate that you can enter to override the currency system's default exchange rate. When you define a triangulated currency relationship, you must decide whether you want to allow spot rates to be entered by selecting or deselecting override protection. If override protection is chosen, you cannot enter a spot rate, or override the system provided rate, for any triangulated currency relationship.

The use of override protection has an impact on the release of multi-transaction currency journals in the GL system. For more information, see "[What is Automatic Balancing?](#)" on page 17. For more information, see "[What is a Balancing Account?](#)" on page 18.

# Procedures in this Chapter

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Perform the following tasks to set up triangulated currencies:

- ["Defining Currency Relationships for Triangulation" on page 39](#)
- ["Defining Currency Exchange Rates for Triangulation" on page 41](#)

## Defining Currency Relationships for Triangulation

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When you set up a currency relationship between two triangulated currencies, you must set up three relationships.

For example, to convert from GBP (the source currency) to CAD (the target currency), via USD (the intermediate currency) you must set up these relationships:

- From GBP to CAD with no exchange rate or translation rate with the Triangulate option set to Yes.
- From GBP to the USD with a set exchange rate and (if applicable) a set translation rate.
- From USD to CAD with a set exchange rate and (if applicable) a set translation rate.

For more information, see ["What is Override Protection?" on page 38](#).

### **STEPS** To define a triangulated currency relationship

1. Access Currency Relationship (CU02.1).
2. Define a relationship for converting from the source currency (for example, GBP) to the target currency (for example, CAD).

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>From Currency</b>	Select the source currency (for example, GBP)
<b>To Currency</b>	Select the target currency (for example, CAD)
<b>Multiply or Divide</b>	No calculation is done for this currency, since the only exchange rate that needs to be calculated is between the from currency and the intermediate currency, and between the to currency and the intermediate currency.
<b>Triangulate</b>	Select Yes.
<b>Via</b>	Select the currency code you defined for the intermediate currency (for example, USD).
<b>Override Protection</b>	Select Yes or No. No will allow you to override translation rates defined in the currency table with translation rates defined at the company level.
<b>Override Tolerance</b>	You can indicate by what percentage, if any, you can override the currency exchange rate. If you leave the field blank, 0 defaults and no tolerance editing takes place. This field is ignored if Override Protection is set to Yes.
<b>Exchange Status</b>	You can indicate whether this relationship can be used to perform currency exchanges. The default is A (Active). If you select I (Inactive) you cannot use this relationship to perform currency exchanges.

<b>Translation Status</b>	This field determines if currency translation activity can take place for the relationship. The default is A (Active). If you select I (Inactive) this relationship cannot be used to translate currencies.
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- Define a relationship for converting from the source currency to the intermediate currency (for example, GBP to USD).

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>From Currency</b>	Select the source currency (for example, GBP).
<b>To Currency</b>	Select the intermediate currency (for example, USD).
<b>Multiply or Divide</b>	Select Multiply or Divide from the source currency to calculate the destination currency.
<b>Triangulate</b>	Select No.
<b>Override Protection</b>	Select Yes or No. No will allow you to override translation rates defined in the currency table with translation rates defined at the company level.
<b>Override Tolerance</b>	You can indicate by what percentage, if any, you can override the currency exchange rate. If you leave the field blank, 0 defaults and no tolerance editing takes place. This field is ignored if Override Protection is set to Yes.
<b>Exchange Status</b>	You can indicate whether this relationship can be used to perform currency exchanges. The default is A (Active). If you select I (Inactive) you cannot use this relationship to perform currency exchanges.
<b>Translation Status</b>	This field determines if currency translation activity can take place for the relationship. The default is A (Active). If you select I (Inactive) this relationship cannot be used to translate currencies.

- Define a relationship for converting from the intermediate currency to the target currency (for example, USD to CAD).

<b>From Currency</b>	Select the intermediate currency (for example, USD).
<b>To Currency</b>	Select the target currency (for example, CAD).
<b>Multiply or Divide</b>	Select Multiply.
<b>Triangulate</b>	Select No.
<b>Override Protection</b>	Select Yes or No. No will allow you to override translation rates defined in the currency table with translation rates defined at the company level.
<b>Override Tolerance</b>	You can indicate by what percentage, if any, you can override the currency exchange rate. If you leave the field blank, 0 defaults and no tolerance editing takes place. This field is ignored if Override Protection is set to Yes.
<b>Exchange Status</b>	You can indicate whether this relationship can be used to perform currency exchanges. The default is A (Active). If you select I (Inactive) you cannot use this relationship to perform currency exchanges.
<b>Translation Status</b>	This field determines if currency translation activity can take place for the relationship. The default is A (Active). If you select I (Inactive) this relationship cannot be used to translate currencies.

## Related Reports and Inquiries

To	Use
List currency relationships	Currency Relationship Listing (CU202)

## Defining Currency Exchange Rates for Triangulation

Exchange rates are used to convert an amount in one currency to another currency. You must define an exchange rate for each currency relationship for which you perform currency exchange.

**IMPORTANT** Although you must define a relationship from the source triangulated currency to the target triangulated currency, you cannot define an exchange rate or translation rate for that relationship. You must, however, define an exchange rate and (if applicable) a translation rate from the source currency to the intermediate currency, and from the intermediate currency to the target currency.

**Before you start** The currency relationship must have Active selected in the Exchange Status field in Currency Relationship (CU02.1).



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- ["What is Currency Exchange?"](#) on page 16

### **STEPS** To define currency exchange rates for triangulation

1. Access Exchange Rates (CU10.1).
2. Define an exchange rate between the source currency and the intermediate currency relationship. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>From Currency</b>	Select the currency you are converting from. In this case, the source currency.
<b>To Currency</b>	Select the currency you are converting to. In this case, the intermediate currency.
<b>Effective Date</b>	Type the date the exchange rate is effective. The exchange rate remains effective until you add an exchange rate with a later date.
<b>Rate</b>	Type the valid exchange rate between the source and the intermediate currency.
<b>System</b>	You can type or select the system code you want to define exchange rates for.

3. Define an exchange rate between the intermediate currency and the target currency. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>From Currency</b>	Select the currency you are converting from. In this case the intermediate currency.
<b>To Currency</b>	Select the currency you are converting to. In this case, the target currency.

<b>Effective Date</b>	Type the date the exchange rate is effective.  The exchange rate remains effective until you add an exchange rate with a later date.
<b>Rate</b>	Type the valid exchange rate between the intermediate and the source currency.
<b>System</b>	You can type or select the system code you want to define exchange rates for.

## Options for Defining Exchange Rates

The following exchange rate options are available:

<b>If you want to</b>	<b>Use</b>
To define exchange rates for multiple currency relationships with a single effective date	Daily Rate link on Exchange Rates (CU10.1) to open Daily Rate Entry (CU10.2).
To use a batch process to define exchange rate information	Currency Rate Interface (CU160) to load the currency rate interface file. For more information, see " <a href="#">Interfacing Exchange Rates</a> " on page 34.

## Related Reports and Inquiries

<b>To</b>	<b>Use</b>
List exchange rates	Exchange Rate Listing (CU210).

## Chapter 5

# Setting Up Currency Translation

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This chapter focuses on performing the setup tasks for currency translation. Before you can use currency translation, you must perform the steps in this chapter.

- ["Concepts in this Chapter" on page 44](#)
- ["Procedures in this Chapter" on page 50](#)

# Concepts in this Chapter

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**TIP** To skip directly to the procedures, see "[Procedures in this Chapter](#)" on page 50.

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The following concepts provide background and conceptual information for the procedures within this chapter.

- "[What is Currency Translation \(Intercompany\)?](#)" on page 44
- "[What is Report Currency Translation \(Intracompany\)?](#)" on page 45
- "[What is Budget Translation?](#)" on page 46
- "[How do I Select a Translation Method?](#)" on page 46
- "[What are Translation Rate Types?](#)" on page 46
- "[What are Translation Codes?](#)" on page 47
- "[What are Translation Rates?](#)" on page 48
- "[What is a Consolidation Company?](#)" on page 48
- "[How does Translation Work in Multi-Book Ledger?](#)" on page 49

## What is Currency Translation (Intercompany)?

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**Currency translation (intercompany)** is the process of converting balances from one Lawson company base currency to another Lawson company base currency. Currency translation can be necessary when you have multiple companies with different base currencies and you want to produce consolidated financial statements for the companies. The balances for all companies are translated to a common currency to facilitate this process.

To use intercompany currency translation (intercompany), you must perform the following setup tasks:

- Select the Translation option on Company (GL10.1) for each company that will be translated.
- Set up translation gain and loss accounts for the reporting (consolidated) company to which balances are translated.
- Define one or more General Ledger companies to translate the balances into. These companies must have a Consolidated status defined on the company record.
- If you do not want to use the default translation codes, define translation codes representing the types of rates to be used in the translation.
- For each currency relationship and translation code, define the translation rates to be used for the year and period being translated.

### How is currency translation (intercompany) used?

Currency translation is generally performed at the end of the period. For balance sheets, translation is done on year-to-date balances and auto-reversed in the next period. For income statements, all translation is done in General Ledger on period balances and accumulated from period to period. Translation currency balances are stored in a consolidated translation company that can be used for reporting. At the end of each period, the General Ledger system posts an offsetting gain or loss to a translation gain or loss account. Translation is used in the General Ledger application only.

## Example

Reporting requirements might influence the decision to define one or more consolidation companies.

XYZ Corporation has offices in the United States, Germany, and France. They need to produce individual and consolidated financial statements at the end of the month for the companies. The balances in XYZ Corporation-Germany and XYZ Corporation-France are converted to US dollars using two separate consolidation companies. The balances in the consolidation companies can be reported on separately within the General Ledger application or using Report Writer. The balances in the two consolidation companies and in XYZ Corporation-US can be combined using Report Writer to produce a consolidated financial statement.

## What is Report Currency Translation (Intracompany)?

**Report currency translation (intracompany)** is the process of converting base amount balances within a Lawson company to a report currency so that financial statements can be produced in one company currency or consolidated for multiple companies.

For example, a business entity is part of a parent company that operates in a different country with a different base currency and it needs to generate financial statements in the parent company's currency rather than its own base currency. The business entity applies the appropriate translation rates to its base amounts by running Report Currency Translation (GL196), which converts base amount balances to a report currency.

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**NOTE** The Lawson Report Writer application accesses report currency amounts from the General Ledger accounts, using report currency data dictionary names identified by the suffix RAM.

---

Report currency translation is generally performed at the end of the period. All translation is done in General Ledger on period balances and amounts are cumulated from period to period. With each run, the General Ledger application creates an offsetting gain or loss to a translation gain or loss account, defined in the chart of accounts. Report currency translation is used in the General Ledger application only.

To use report currency translation (intracompany), you must perform the following setup tasks:

- Select the Translation option on Company (GL10.1).
- Define one or two report currencies to which you want to translate on Company (GL10.1).
- Set up translation gain and loss accounts for the company.
- If you do not want to use the default translation codes, define translation codes representing the types of rates to be used in the translation.
- For each currency relationship and translation code, define the translation rates to be used for the year and period being translated.

## Example

XYZ Corporation has offices in the United States, Germany, and France. They need to produce consolidated financial statements in US dollars for all the companies. XYZ Corporation-Germany and XYZ Corporation-France define USD as a report currency. The balances in XYZ Corporation-Germany and France are converted to US dollars within the individual companies. The balances from all three companies can then be combined to produce a consolidated financial statement using Lawson Report Writer.

## What is Budget Translation?

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**Budget translation** is the process of translating and consolidating budgets for multiple companies, potentially with different base currencies, into one budget using period translation rates. Translated account balances are arrived at using translation rates defined for the budget.

Budget translation will not translate report currency. Therefore, you cannot translate budgets within a company (intracompany). You can translate budgets between companies (intercompany) only.

## How do I Select a Translation Method?

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There are several considerations for selecting one of the currency translation methods above.

### Frequency of Reporting

Use report currency translation if financial reports are needed more frequently than once a month. Report currency translation lets you view transaction and account balances as often as needed. Because transaction balances are exchanged to the report currency when entered, these balances are available for viewing and reporting immediately.

Use currency translation when you need less frequent reporting. Because transaction balances are *not* exchanged to an alternative operating currency when entered, these balances are not available for viewing and reporting immediately. You must run a translation program to view and report on this information.

### Budget Translation

If you need to translate and consolidate budgets for multiple companies, potentially with different base currencies, you must translate budgets between companies (intercompany). Budget translation will not translate report currency. Therefore, you cannot translate budgets *within* a company (intracompany).

### Report Currency Beginning Balances

If you are just beginning to implement report currency for your company, and are already using the Currency application, but you already have existing balances for the company, you must update the beginning report currency balances for the translated accounts before you run your first report currency translation.

### Reporting Efficiencies

When you increase the number of companies you are consolidating and reporting on using Lawson Report Writer, you potentially increase processing time.

## What are Translation Rate Types?

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**Rate types** determine how the specific translation rates used in a translation are computed and used. The Currency application has the following rate types:

Translation rate	Description
Average	<p>The average rate, calculated and entered by the user, is the sum of the individual exchange rates for a period divided by the number of days in the period. The rate is applied to the current period activity.</p> <p>This rate type is used to translate income statement account balances.</p>
Ending	<p>The rate for the last day of the period. The rate is applied to the year-to-date ending balances.</p> <p>This rate is used to translate balance sheet account balances.</p>
Historical	<p>The rate in effect at the time a transaction occurred.</p> <p>This rate is typically used for fixed assets. (For example, the date you purchased an asset.)</p> <hr/> <p><b>TIP</b> A Historical rate does not mean a rate that never changes. If the translation code for the Historical rate is defined with changing rates, the year-to-date account balances will be updated according to the rate in effect for the translation code at the time of the translation.</p>
Hist Bal (Historical Balance)	<p>The translated amount is calculated by multiplying each period's rate in the current year up through the current period by each period's activity up through the current period. These translated period amounts are then added together and combined with the current year's beginning balance to arrive at the total translated amount for the current period.</p>

Rate types are assigned to balance sheet or income statement accounts through a translation code.

## What are Translation Codes?

For each currency relationship in which you want to translate a company's financial statements, you may need to define several sets of rates, depending on the financial statements you want to translate. To differentiate between sets of rates for the same currency relationship, the Currency application uses translation codes. **Translation codes** *identify the rate type and ensure that the correct translation rate is applied when translating an account.*

- For balance sheet accounts, you need to use translation rates that represent the last rate in effect for each period. (Rate Type = Ending)
- For income statements, you need to use translation rates that represent the average rates for each period. (Rate Type = Average)
- For some balance sheet accounts, such as fixed asset accounts, you may also want to use historical translation rates representing the rates in effect on the date of a transaction. (Rate Type = Historical)

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**TIP** A Historical rate does not mean a rate that never changes. If the translation code for the Historical rate is defined with changing rates, the account balances will be updated according to the rate in effect for the translation code at the time of the translation.

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- Use the Historical Balance type to have the translated amount calculated by adding historical translated balances to the current period activity and translated at the period rate.

A translation code is assigned to each chart of accounts detail account. The Currency application provides two default translation codes that it automatically assigns to chart of accounts detail accounts as follows:

- Chart Section One (Balance Sheet) detail accounts are assigned a translation code of BS (Balance Sheet) with a rate type of E (Ending).
- Chart Section Two (Income Statement) detail accounts are assigned a translation code of IS (Income Statement) with a rate type of A (Average).

You can also define your own translation codes and assign them to any detail account. Any account assigned that translation code will be translated using the rates you define for the relationship and translation code.

## What are Translation Rates?

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**Translation rates** are the rates used to translate the balances of one company's base currency to the base currency of another company or to translate the balances of one company to one of the company's reporting currencies. This process is commonly performed once per period, after individual companies complete period closing.

You can define translation rates for actual or budget amounts.

### How are Translation Rates Used?

You must define translation rates for each currency relationship and translation code you translate balances for. You can define translation rates by currency table or by company. If you define translation rates by currency table, the rates are used as the default translation rates for all companies that use the currency table. You can define different rates for a specific company.

You need to define translation rates only for the financial statements you want to translate. For example, if you translate only balance sheets, you need to define rates only for the translation code (or codes) assigned to your balance sheet accounts.

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**IMPORTANT** The Currency application does not calculate the translation rates for you, nor does it verify that the rates you enter do represent ending, average, historical, or historical balance rates. You must calculate and enter those rates manually.

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## What is a Consolidation Company?

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A **consolidation company** is a company defined and used solely to consolidate translated balances from one or more General Ledger companies. If you are using intercompany currency translation, you consolidate financial information by translating balances from one or more General Ledger companies to the designated consolidation company when you close a period.

A consolidation company is also called a "To" company because it is the company to which the translated balances are consolidated. The original company or companies are also called "From" or "Translation" companies.

## How does Translation Work in Multi-Book Ledger?

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**TIP** For more information, see the *Multi-Book Ledger User Guide*.

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A ledger company inherits the translation setup of the General Ledger company it is associated with. Multi-Book Ledger provides both report currency translation (intracompany) and currency translation (intercompany). Multi-Book Ledger uses the same translation codes and translation rates as the General Ledger company. Multi-Book Ledger provides its own translation programs, which translate only ledger company data. The Multi-Book Ledger translation programs work in exactly the same manner as the General Ledger translation programs.

When you produce Multi-Book Ledger financial statements in report currency, the Multi-Book Ledger report pulls the translated amounts from the ledger company and combines them with the translated amounts from the General Ledger company.

# Procedures in this Chapter

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Perform the following required, conditional, and optional tasks to set up currency translation:

- "Defining Currency Translation Codes" on page 50
- "Defining Currency Translation Rates" on page 51
- "Defining a Consolidation Company" on page 53
- "Defining Currency Translation Gain and Loss Accounts" on page 55
- "Creating Report Currency Beginning Balances " on page 55
- "Interfacing Translation Rates" on page 57

## Defining Currency Translation Codes

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**NOTE** The two predefined translation codes are BS (Balance Sheet), which is assigned by default to all balance sheet accounts, and IS (Income Statement), which is assigned by default to all income statement account. BS has a rate type of Ending. IS has a rate type of Average.

---

Translation codes identify the type of translation rate to apply to an account balance to calculate the translation value. You can accept the two default translation codes provided by the Currency application, or you can define your own translation codes and assign them to detail accounts.

### **STEPS** To define translation codes

1. Access Translation Code (CU05.1).

– or –

To define multiple translation codes, access the Multiple Entry button from CU05.1 to open Translation Codes (CU05.2).

2. Define the currency translation codes. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

**Translation Code** Enter a translation code and description. This field is required.

<b>Rate Type</b>	<p>Select how base currency and report currency amounts are translated by Translation Calculation (GL195), Report Currency Translation (GL196), and Translation Calculation (FB195).</p> <p>Select a rate type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ending - A rate type for current type balance sheet accounts. Translation is made against the year-to-date balance and each period is automatically reversed.</li> <li>Average - A rate type for income statement accounts. The translation rate is an average of all rates for the period. Translation is made against the period balance. The translated year-to-date is an accumulation of the translated periods. These translations are not auto reversed each period.</li> <li>Historical - A rate type for historical type balance sheet accounts. The rate reflects the time period the account balance represents. Translation is made against the year-to-date balance and automatically reversed each period.</li> <li>Historical Balance - A rolling balance is created with period amounts, which are translated at their period rates.</li> </ul>
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## Follow-up Task

- To assign a translation code to an account, use Account Information (GL00.4) or assign a translation code to multiple accounts, using Mass Account Change Delete (GL122).

## Related Reports and Inquiries

To	Use
List translation codes	Translation Code Listing (CU205)

## Defining Currency Translation Rates

Translation rates are used to translate company balances from a base currency to another base currency or to a report currency. If you will be translating budgets, you must set up translation rates for the budgets you will be translating. You can define translation rates by currency table or by company.

**Before you start** If you want to use translation codes other than the two predefined translation codes, you must define the translation codes before you can define translation rates for them. In addition, you must select Yes in the Currency Translation field in the Currency form tab of Company (GL10.1). Each currency relationship you define translation rates for must have Active selected in the Translation Status field in Currency Relationship (CU02.1).



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- ["What is Currency Translation \(Intercompany\)?"](#) on page 44
- ["What are Translation Codes?"](#) on page 47
- ["How do I Select a Translation Method?"](#) on page 46
- ["What are Translation Rates?"](#) on page 48
- ["What is Triangulation?"](#) on page 37

## STEPS To define translation rates for a currency table

1. Access Currency Table Translation Rates (CU20.1).

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**NOTE** If you define translation rates by currency table, the rates are used as the default translation rates for all companies that use the currency table. You can define different rates for a specific company using Company Translation Rates (CU20.3).

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**TIP** You must enter a set of rates for each currency relationship and translation code that you use. At the minimum you should have two translation codes: one with a type rate of "Ending" for balance sheet accounts; one with a type rate of "Average" for income statement accounts.

---

2. Define the translation rate. The rates you enter are specific to a currency table, currency relationship, fiscal year, and translation code. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>From Currency</b>	Select the company base currency code you are translating balances from.  A currency relationship must exist between the From and To Currency on Currency Relationship (CU02.1).
<b>To Currency</b>	Select the company base currency code you are translating balances to.
<b>Year</b>	Type the fiscal year you are defining translation rates in.
<b>Budget</b>	You can type or select a budget number if you want to define translation rates for a budget (within the fiscal year you choose).  If you leave this field blank, translation rates apply to actual account balances.
<b>Translation Code</b>	Type or select the translation code you are defining translation rates for.
<b>Beginning Balance</b>	You can type the translation rate used to calculate the beginning balance amount. The beginning balance rate applies to budget translations only.
<b>Rates</b>	You can type a translation rate for each period in the fiscal year. If the Budget field is blank, the translation rates are applied to actual amounts. If you specify a budget number, the translation rates are applied to budget amounts. You can enter translation rates for amounts or budget values.

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**NOTE** For currency relationships triangulated via the euro, you do not define any translation rates. For more information, see ["Setting Up Triangulated Currencies"](#) on page 36.

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**IMPORTANT** It is your responsibility to calculate the ending, average, or historical translation rates before entering them on CU20.1. The Currency application does not perform any edit or calculation on the rates you enter. When performing a translation, the translation program merely selects the rates to use in function of the currency table (or company) translation rates in effect for the applicable currency relationship, translation code, and period. The rate type determines whether to apply the translation rate to period (income statement) or year-end (balance sheet) amounts.

---

## Options for Defining Currency Translation Rates

The following options are available for defining currency translation rates.

If you want to	Use
Define and maintain translation rates for multiple currency relationships and translation codes for a specific period.	Currency Table Period Rate Entry (CU20.2).
Define translation rates for multiple accounting periods for a single currency relationship and translation code for a specific company	Company Translation Rates (CU20.3) <hr/> <b>NOTE</b> Translation rates defined at the company level override translation rates defined in a currency table for the same currency relationships and translation codes.
Define translation rates for a single accounting period for multiple currency relationships and translation codes for a specific company	Company Period Rate Entry (CU20.4) <hr/> <b>NOTE</b> Translation rates defined at the company level override translation rates defined in a currency table for the same currency relationships and translation codes.
Interface translation rates	Interface Translation Rates (CU161), Maintain Translation Rates (CU61.1), and Maintain Co Translation Rates (CU61.2). For more information, see " <a href="#">Interfacing Translation Rates</a> " on page 57.

## Related Reports and Inquiries

To	Use
List translation rates	Translation Rate Listing (CU220)

## Defining a Consolidation Company

A consolidation company is a company whose sole purpose is to generate consolidated financial statements for a group of related companies..

You can define a consolidation company in one of two ways:

- Define a consolidation company from scratch, using Company (GL10.1), Main tab. Use this option if your consolidation company structure (hierarchy) does not match the From company structure.
- Define a consolidation company by copying an existing company by using Company Copy Delete (GL110). Use this option when the consolidation company structure (hierarchy) is the same as the structure of the From company.

---

**IMPORTANT** You must perform this step if you will be consolidating across companies using Translation Calculation (GL195 or FB195).

---

### Defining a Consolidation Company from Scratch

Use this procedure if your consolidation company structure does not match the From company structure.

**STEPS To define a consolidation company from scratch**

1. Access Company (GL10.1).

---

**NOTE** For best results, assign the same chart of accounts and define the same number of levels for the consolidation company and each source company.

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2. Create the company. Consider the two following fields, which are specific to a consolidation company created for currency translation purposes:

**On the Main tab**

**Status** Select Consolidation (C) in this field to indicate that this company is used to hold consolidated financial information for an organization.

---

**TIP** You consolidate financial information by translating balances from one or more General Ledger companies to the designated consolidation company when you run Translation Calculation (GL195) during period close.

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**On the Currency tab**

**Translation** Select Yes.

**On the Address tab**

**Address Code** Select the Address Code you want to assign to the company listed in the Company field.

---

**IMPORTANT** if you use this procedure to define a consolidation company, you must also define accounting units on Accounting Units - Accounts (GL20.1).

---

## Defining a Consolidation Company by Copying an Existing Company

Use this procedure when the consolidation company structure (hierarchy) is the same as the structure of the From company.

**STEPS To define a consolidation company by copying an existing company**

1. Access Company Copy Delete (GL110).
2. Select Copy (M) in the Action field. In the Company field, select the company from which you want to create a new company with an identical structure. Use the following guidelines to enter field values on the Copy form tab:

**To Company** Type or elect the company number and name of the new company to be used as the consolidation company.

---

**Base Currency** Select the base currency for the consolidation company. This is the currency to which the balances of all the translation companies are to be translated.

---

**Currency One**  
**Currency Two** You can specify report currencies for the consolidation company.

---

**Balance, Transactions / Acct Unit Attributes / Budgets** Accept the defaults in these fields (No) to indicate that you do not want the balances, transactions, accounting unit attribute values, or budget amounts to be copied from the originating company. (You want to keep the structure of the company only.)

3. Access Company (GL10.1), Main tab.
4. Inquire on the new company and change the company status to Consolidation.

## Defining Currency Translation Gain and Loss Accounts

---

If a company uses currency translation, the gains or losses that result from variations in the translation rates will be posted to system accounts defined in the chart of accounts.

---

**Before you start** The accounts you define as gain or loss system accounts must already exist as detail accounts in the chart of accounts.

---

### **STEPS** To define currency translation gain and loss accounts

1. Access Chart of Accounts (GL00.1). Click the System Accounts button to access System Accounts (GL00.7).
2. Access the Currency tab. In the Currency Translation Accounts section, select the gain and loss accounts.
3. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Gain</b>	Select the detail account used to post favorable variances that result from the currency translation process.
-------------	---

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<b>Loss</b>	Select the detail account used to post unfavorable variances that result from the currency translation process.
-------------	---

## Creating Report Currency Beginning Balances

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Because report currency translation translates period activity, and builds each balance sheet period on the balances of the previous period, you must enter beginning balances for balance sheet accounts manually if you start implementing report currency when you already have existing balances in the base currency. This can happen in the following circumstances:

- You are an existing Lawson Currency user and start implementing report currency for companies that have existing balances.
- You are new to Lawson and want to implement report currency, and you are interfacing existing balances.

### **STEPS** To create report currency beginning balances

1. Access Balance Interface Maintenance (GL67.1).
2. Define report currency beginning balances using the following guidelines:

<b>Organization Code</b>	Type or select an organizational code as defined on Organization Relationships (GL08.1). This code identifies the Lawson General Ledger company and accounting unit.
--------------------------	--

<b>Account Code</b>	Type or select an account code as defined on Account Relationships (GL09.1). This code identifies the Lawson General Ledger account and subaccount.
<b>Rpt 1</b>	Type the report currency one beginning balance. For example, the beginning balance for Stock-Gifts is \$150,000 USD. Report Currency 1 for LGE Corporation is Canadian Dollars (CAD). The translation rate is 1.73.  \$150,000 USD * 1.73 = 259,500 CAD.  <b>TIP</b> GL67.1 edits to verify if you have report currencies defined. If you have Currency One defined, the currency displays next to Rpt 1.
<b>Rpt 2</b>	Type the report currency two beginning balance, if applicable.  <b>TIP</b> GL67.1 edits to verify if you have report currencies defined. If you have Currency Two defined, the currency displays next to Rpt 2.

**IMPORTANT** Beginning balances in either Currency One or Currency Two must net to zero (0). For example, if you enter a beginning asset balance of 259,500.00 for currency one (CAD) you must also enter liabilities and equity amounts totalling 259,500.00 CAD.

**TIP** For more information on interfacing balances, see the *Lawson Enterprise Financial Management Conversion Guide* and the *General Ledger File Layouts*.

3. Update the beginning balances, using Access Balance Interface (GL167).

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Update</b>	Select No to print an error report you can use to edit your entries without updating the balances.  Select Yes to update the balances.  <b>TIP</b> Use the report generated by GL167 to check for errors. Make corrections using GL67.1. When you are satisfied with the results, run GL167 again with Yes in this field.
---------------	---

<b>Bypass Org Code</b>	Select Yes to have the system bypass Organization Relationship (GL08.1) if valid Lawson company numbers and account units have been entered in the Organization Code field on GL67.1.
------------------------	---

<b>Bypass Account Code</b>	Select Yes to have the system bypass Account Relationship (GL09.1) if valid Lawson account numbers have been entered in the Account Code field on GL67.1.
----------------------------	---

4. Optional. Access Trial Balance (GL291) and verify the results of the balance interface using the following guidelines.

<b>Main tab</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You must specify a company or company group.</li> <li>You can type up to six accounting units or report on all the accounting units.</li> <li>The report can be for the current, last, or next year, or for a specific year or period.</li> </ul>
-----------------	--

<b>Organization tab</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You can specify up to six Accounting Units, Accounting Unit List, or a Level Group</li> </ul>
<b>Individual Reporting tab</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To print one consolidated company report, type an X in the Company field.</li> <li>To print a separate report for each accounting unit (posting and summary) in that level, type an X in any of the level fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Report Options tab</b>	In the Report Currency field, select Base (B) to print the report for base currency. Select One (1) to print the report for Report Currency 1. Select Two (2) to print the report for Report Currency 2. Select All (A) to print separate reports for each of the currencies.

## Other Methods for Creating Beginning Balances

**TIP** For more information about interfacing non-Lawson transactions, see the *Lawson Enterprise Financial Management Conversion Guide* and the *General Ledger File Layouts*. For more information, see "[Purging a Report Currency](#)" on page 86.

If you are a new Lawson company interfacing historical transactions, you can also interface the transaction amounts in report currency and rebuild beginning balances from these amounts.

To	Use
View and modify imported non-Lawson transactions in transaction and base currency	Transaction Interface Maintenance (GL65.1)
View and modify imported non-Lawson transaction amounts in report currency	The Report Currency button on GL65.1 to open Report Currency Entry (GL65.3)
Interface imported non-Lawson transaction to the General ledger and Currency applications	Transaction Interface (GL165)
Rebuild report currency balances	Rebuild Report Currency (GL327)

## Interfacing Translation Rates

You can interface currency translation rates to currency tables from a non-Lawson file such as a spreadsheet. You can perform this procedure when you initially convert from a non-Lawson application to the Lawson General Ledger. You can also repeat this procedure periodically to update your currency translation tables.

**Before you start** Before you interface translation rate data, the currency codes, currency tables, currency relationships, and translation codes for which you are interfacing translation rates must already exist in the Currency application. For information on planning your original conversion, see the *Lawson Enterprise Financial Management Conversion Guide*.

### **STEPS** To interface translation rates

**TIP** File layouts are available on the Lawson support Web site [http:// support.lawson.com](http://support.lawson.com) or from your Lawson representative.

1. Convert your non-Lawson file to a comma-separated-value (CSV) file. The fields in your CSV file must match the position, size and type of the fields in the CUTRATERELDBIFCUL Lawson interface file.
2. Use a transfer utility program (such as ftp) to transfer your non-Lawson file to your environment.
3. Import the file you just transferred into the Lawson Currency Translation Rate Interface file (CUTRATERELDBIFCUL), by using an Import command, such as:

**importdb** *productline* CUTRATEREL *filename*

where *productline* is the Lawson product line where you want to load the file and *filename* is the name of the file generated in step 2.

4. (Optional) Generate a listing of interfaced rates before they are interfaced, using Translation Interface Listing (CU261).
5. View and maintain currency table translation rate information in the CUTRATERELDBIFCUL file, on Maintain Translation Rates (CU61.1).

- or -

View and maintain company translation rate information in the CUTRATERELDBIFCUL file, on Maintain Co Translation Rate (CU61.2).

6. Run Interface Translation Rates (CU161) to load the currency information into the Currency application. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

**Currency Table / Company / Company Group** Translation rates are interfaced by currency table, company, or company group. One of these fields is required.

**Fiscal Year** This is a required field. Enter the year for which you are interfacing rates.

**Replace Rate** This field determines if existing rates defined for the currency table and currency relationships are replaced by rates with matching effective dates from the interface file.  
The default is No, which adds only new rates to translation rate table.

**Update**

- Select N (No Report Only) in this field to view a report of the interfaced exchange rates without actually interfacing them.
- Select A (All) in this field to interface all exchange rates if there is no error and to produce an error report without interfacing any rates if there is at least one error.
- Select P (Partial) to interface only those exchange rates that are not in error and to produce an error report of non-interfaced rates.

**From Currency** This is the currency code from which balances are translated.

**To Currency** This is the currency code to which balances are translated.

**Budget** Type or choose the budget number for the translation rate.

**TIP** As translation rates interface successfully, they are deleted from the interface file (CUTRATERELDBIFCUL) and can be viewed and modified using Currency Table Translation Rates (CU20.1) or Company Translation Rates (CU20.3).

7. Correct any records that did not interface using CU61.1, and run CU161 again. Repeat these steps until all records are interfaced.

## Related Reports and Inquiries

To	Use
List translation rate interface records in the CUTRATERELDBIFCUL file.	Translation Interface Listing (CU261)

## Chapter 6

# Performing Currency Exchange Processing

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This chapter focuses on processing nonbase currency journal entries including entering, releasing, and posting nonbase journal entries. The chapter also explains how nonbase journal entries that originate in a subsystem are processed.

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**Before you start** Before you process currency exchange, you should read the concepts for currency exchange. For more information, see "[Setting Up Currency Exchange](#)" on page 26.

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- "[Concepts in this Chapter](#)" on page 61
- "[Procedures in this Chapter](#)" on page 63

# Concepts in this Chapter

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**TIP** To skip directly to the procedures, see "[Procedures in this Chapter](#)" on page 63.

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The following concepts provide background and conceptual information for the procedures within this chapter.

- "[What is Automatic Balancing?](#)" on page 61
- "[What are the Differences between General Ledger and Other Application Nonbase Journal Entries?](#)" on page 61
- "[Is it Possible to Modify Released Journal Entries?](#)" on page 62
- "[What are Report Currency Journal Entries?](#)" on page 62

## What is Automatic Balancing?

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**TIP** If you define your General Ledger company to use automatic balancing, any Multi-Book Ledger company associated with the General Ledger company will also use automatic balancing.

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The General Ledger requires that journal entries balance in the company base currency before release. Because exchange rates are usually more than two decimals, rounding discrepancies can occur when converting to base or report currency. The resulting discrepancies may not be significant in size, but they prevent journal entries from balancing. Without automatic balancing, you must manually balance the journal entry by altering the currency value or by altering the exchange rate. For interfaced journal entries that are out of balance, the system creates adjusting journal entries in the error suspense system account, and you have to unrelease the entry and modify the adjustment to your satisfaction.

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**NOTE** This option is required for companies that use euro-bound triangulated currencies whose exchange rates are set at a permanent, unalterable rate. For more information, see "[Setting Up Triangulated Currencies](#)" on page 36.

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If you select the automatic balancing option for your General Ledger company, the nonbase journal entries are balanced automatically in base currency by creating balancing journal entries in an auto-balancing system account without altering the currency value or exchange rates. Interfaced journal entries are also balanced automatically, with adjusting entries posted to the same auto-balancing account. Adjusting entries are flagged with the source code AB.

If you use reporting currencies for your company, you must also define a rounding adjustment system account to post adjustment entries that automatically balance entries in report currency. Report currency adjusting entries are flagged with the source code CY.

You can also define your company to use automatic balancing and set up your currency system accounts. For more information, see "[Defining General Ledger Currency Options](#)" on page 22. For more information, see "[Defining Balancing Accounts](#)" on page 23.

For more information on system accounts, see the *General Ledger User Guide*.

## What are the Differences between General Ledger and Other Application Nonbase Journal Entries?

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There are two ways in which nonbase currency journal entries are posted to the General Ledger.

- You can create nonbase currency journal entries directly in the General Ledger. You can modify the journal entries until you release them. You must release the journal entries in the General Ledger before you can post them.
- You can enter nonbase currency journal entries in other Lawson applications or interface non-Lawson files containing journal entries to the General Ledger. When an application outside the General Ledger interfaces journal entries, it sends the entries to the General Ledger in a Released state, and ready for posting. Each application has specific processes to enter journal entries and interface them to the General Ledger. For more information on interfacing journal entries from other Lawson applications to the General Ledger, see the user guide for the appropriate application. For information on interfacing journal entries from non-Lawson applications, see the *General Ledger User Guide* and the appropriate interface documentation.

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## Is it Possible to Modify Released Journal Entries?

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You cannot modify journal entries that are in a Released state. However, if you set up your company to allow these options, you can unrelease released entries and you can also back out posted entries. You can select the Allow Unrelease of Released Entries option and the Allow Backout of Posted Entries option on the Journals form tab of Company (GL10.1).

---

**IMPORTANT** These options are available both for entries created in the General Ledger and for entries interfaced to the General Ledger from other Lawson or non-Lawson applications. However, there are restrictions to which fields you can modify on unreleased entries. There are even more restrictions for unreleased entries that originated outside the General Ledger. These restrictions are the same as for base currency journal entries. For more information, see the *General Ledger User Guide*.

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## What are Report Currency Journal Entries?

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When your company uses report currencies, the General Ledger lets you create journal entries in the reporting currency only. The purpose of these entries is not to modify existing transactions, but to create new ones.

### How are Report Currency Journal Entries Used?

A common use of a report currency journal entry is to remove the automatically generated balancing entries from the report currency adjustment account so the account does not appear in the balance sheet for the reporting currency. For example, if your report currency adjustment account shows a debit entry of \$10.53, you could create a reporting currency journal entry crediting the currency adjustment account with \$10.53, and debiting one or more other balance sheet accounts with amounts totaling \$10.53.

# Procedures in this Chapter

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Perform the following tasks for currency exchange processing:

- ["Adding a Nonbase Currency Journal Entry" on page 63](#)
- ["Verifying Nonbase Currency Journal Entries" on page 65](#)
- ["Adding a Report Currency Journal Entry" on page 66](#)
- ["Releasing Nonbase Currency Journal Entries" on page 67](#)
- ["Posting Nonbase Currency Journal Entries" on page 69](#)

## Adding a Nonbase Currency Journal Entry

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**NOTE** This procedure is relevant only to journal entries created in the General Ledger. For information on creating nonbase transactions in other applications and interfacing them to the General Ledger, see the user guide for that application.

When you make journal entries using a nonbase currency, the process is similar to making journal entries using the company base currency. For complete information about creating journal entries, see the *General Ledger User Guide*.

**Before you start** Before you enter a journal entry in a nonbase currency, you must define the journal entry currency code, the currency relationship between the journal entry currency and the company base currency, and the currency exchange rate (or rates) for the relationship.



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- ["What is Automatic Balancing?" on page 61](#)
- ["What are the Differences between General Ledger and Other Application Nonbase Journal Entries?" on page 61](#)

### **STEPS** To add a nonbase currency journal entry

1. Access Define Journal (GL40.2), Dates, Currency page from Journal Entry (GL40.1).
2. Define a nonbase currency journal header. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Currency Code</b>	Select the currency in which journal entry amounts are expressed.
----------------------	---

---

**TIP** A currency relationship and exchange rate must exist between this currency and the company base currency.

---

<b>Exchange Rate</b>	The exchange rate defaults to the rate in effect as of the journal entry date. The rate is defined in Exchange Rates (CU10.1).
----------------------	--

You can use this field to override the exchange rate if the currency relationship does not have override protection, and the exchange rate is within the override tolerance, if any, defined for the currency relationship.

3. Access Journal Entry (GL40.1).

Because the transactions being entered are in a nonbase currency amount, this form displays the currency code and the rate in effect for the journal entry.

4. Enter detail transaction lines associated with a nonbase currency journal entry in the same way as you enter a base currency journal entry. Consider the following points:
  - If the Currency Ledger field is set to Yes on the Currency page of Company (GL10.1), the journal entry cannot be released unless the debit and credit amounts of the transaction currency are equal.
  - If any nonbase transaction lines were defined to automatically reverse, a journal entry is created with only those reversing lines for the next period when Period Closing (GL199) runs.

## Options for Entering Detail Transactions

If you want to	Use
Add transaction detail for a nonbase currency journal entry	Speed Entry (GL40.3) You cannot make changes to existing journal lines on this subform.
Enter one line of the nonbase currency journal entry	Journal Entry (GL40.8) Only one line can be entered at one time.
Display journal entry debit, credit, and net totals	Totals (GL40.7) This subform is useful to display the difference between transaction currency and base currency.
Filter out totals other than the specified currency, To Company, and Zone	Choose the Filter link on Totals (GL40.9) to open Filter (GL40.5).
Filter out totals other than the specified line type (for example, auto-reversing)	Choose the Filter link on GL40.1 to open Filter (GL40.9).
Enter optional comments for a nonbase journal entry	With the Journal number field highlighted, go to the Desktop menu bar, and click on <b>Field --&gt; Attachment --&gt; Comments</b> to open a Comments subform.  You can print comments on Journal Posting (GL190) and Journal Edit Listing (GL240).
Define additional detail for each transaction line, override the default information from the journal entry header, and view the Transaction, Base, Account, Report One, Report Two, and To Company currency information	Choose the More link on Speed Entry (GL40.3) or Journal Entry (GL40.1) to access Additional Information (GL40.4).  <b>NOTE</b> If your currency relationship is not triangulated, you can make currency adjustments to keep the journal entry in balance.

If you want to	Use
Enter report currency only transactions	Choose the Report Currency Entry link on Journal Entry (GL40.1) to open Report Currency Entry (GL44.1).
	<b>TIP</b> The Report Currency Entry link displays only if your company is defined for report currency.

## Verifying Nonbase Currency Journal Entries

**NOTE** This procedure applies to journal entries created in the General Ledger, as well as journal entries sent to the General Ledger from other applications.

This procedure shows how to run a listing of nonbase currency journal entries to check for possible errors before posting.

**Before you start** For complete information about verifying journal entries, see the *General Ledger User Guide*.



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- ["What are the Differences between General Ledger and Other Application Nonbase Journal Entries?"](#) on page 61

### **STEPS** To verify nonbase currency journal entries

**NOTE** To correct errors in the General Ledger nonbase currency journal entries use Journal Entry (GL40.1) or Journal Entry (GL40.9). You must unrelease journal entries before you can modify them.

1. Access Journal Edit Listing (GL240), Main form page. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Company / Company Group</b>	You must select either a company or a company group; you cannot select both. All the other fields can be blank.
<b>System</b>	You can select a system code to limit the listing to journal entries attached to that application.
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	You can select a fiscal year to limit the listing to a year.
<b>Periods</b>	You can select a period range to limit the listing to a range of periods within the year you select.
<b>Journal Entries</b>	You can select up to eight journal entries to include in the listing.
<b>Journal Entry Type</b>	You can limit the listing to a specific type of journal entry: Normal, Auto Reverse, Intercompany, or Intercompany Reverse.
<b>Status</b>	You can limit the listing to journal entries with a specific status: Released, Unreleased, or Historical. The default is All (A), which includes all statuses.

<b>Hold Code</b>	You can include journal entries that have been assigned a specific hold code.
2. Choose the Print Options form tab to enter the report currency options. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:	
<b>Report Currency</b>	This field determines the currency that is included in the report. Base Currency is the default. You can also select Report Currency 1, Report Currency 2, or All, which includes all report currencies and the base currency.
<b>Style</b>	This field determines how the report is organized. The default is Standard, which creates a report for the base currency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select Separate to create reports for each report currency and the base currency. This can produce up to three different reports.</li> <li>• Select Inline to create a report with the currency exchange calculation between the report currencies and the base currency.</li> <li>• Select Both to create the Inline style report and a separate report for all currencies. This can create up to four different reports.</li> </ul>
<b>Operator</b>	To include journal entries for a specific operator, type the operator. If you leave this field blank, journal entries for all operators are included within the other report options you select.
<b>Comments</b>	This field determines whether to include journal entry comments on the listing. The default is Yes.
<b>Additional Attributes</b>	This field determines whether to include transaction attribute information on the list. The default is No.
<b>User Analysis</b>	This field determines whether user analysis fields are included in the listing. The default is No.

## Related Reports and Inquiries

To	Use
Display nonbase currency information	Transaction Analysis (GL90.1)

## Adding a Report Currency Journal Entry

**NOTE** If you combine GL40.1 and GL44.1 journal entries on one journal entry you need to correct out-of-balance conditions for either form manually. For more information, see "[Releasing Nonbase Currency Journal Entries](#)" on page 67.

Use this procedure to create journal entries in report currency only. A typical use of this procedure is to clear out the report currency rounding adjustment account so it does not appear in a balance sheet statement. This procedure is used only to create new report currency transactions. You cannot modify existing report currency transactions using this form. However, you can combine in the same journal entry transaction (or base) currency entries entered on GL40.1, and report currency entries entered on Report Currency Entry (GL44.1).

---

**Before you start** You can use this procedure only if your company has a report currency defined.

---



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- ["What are Report Currency Journal Entries?"](#) on page 62

**STEPS To add a report currency journal entry**

1. Access Journal Entry (GL40.1).
2. Select the company for which you want to create a report currency entry and use the Inquire form action.
3. Choose the New JE link to open Define Journal (GL40.2) and enter a journal entry number and description.

---

**NOTE** The Report Currency Entry button displays only if the company has at least one report currency defined.

---

4. Return to GL40.1 and choose the Report Currency Entry link to access Report Currency Entry (GL44.1).

---

**NOTE** The journal entry lines you enter on this form must be in balance. The General Ledger application does not auto balance these entries.

---

5. Enter the report currency journal entry lines. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

**Account**

You must enter the accounting unit and account to which the transaction is posting. The journal entry must contain at least two entry lines, one for a credit amount, and one for a debit amount.

Example:

On the sample form clip, a debit amount is posted to the rounding adjustment account (36000) and an offsetting credit amount is posted to the currency gain account (37000).

---

**Amount**

Type the amount of the transaction in report currency one, report currency two, or both report currency one and report currency two.

Example:

A debit amount of \$35.53 is posted to the rounding adjustment account for Report Currency One, to offset an existing credit amount of \$35.53-. As a result of this journal entry, the rounding adjustment account is cleared, and the credit amount of \$35.53- is instead posted to the translation currency gain account.

---

## Releasing Nonbase Currency Journal Entries

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Journal entries must be released before they can be posted.

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**Before you start** General Ledger will not allow you to release out-of-balance journal entries. You must correct out-of-balance entries manually or accept the automated balancing entries prompted by the General Ledger before the journal entries can be released.

---

If journal entries were interfaced from another Lawson or non-Lawson application, the entries are already released. You can skip this procedure and go to following one. For more information, see "[Posting Nonbase Currency Journal Entries](#)" on page 69.



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- "[What are the Differences between General Ledger and Other Application Nonbase Journal Entries?](#)" on page 61

### **STEPS** To release nonbase currency journal entries

1. Access one of the following forms:

- Journal Entry (GL40.1)
- Define Journal (GL40.2)
- Journal Entry (GL40.8)

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**NOTE** You can use GL45.1 and GL146 only if the journal entries are in balance. You cannot correct out-of-balance conditions using either form.

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- Journal Control (GL45.1)
- Batch Journal Control (GL146)

2. Release the journal entries. If out-of-balance conditions exist, the system will prompt you to correct them.

- You must enter correcting entries *manually* under the following circumstances:

---

**TIP** Choose the Totals button to open Totals (GL40.7) and view the

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- If the company does not use automatic balancing and an out-of-balance condition exists for the journal entries.
- If the journal entries you enter on Report Currency Entry (GL44.1) are out of balance.
- If your journal entry contains a mix of regular journal entries (entered on GL40.1) and reporting currency journal entries (entered on GL44.1) and an out-of-balance condition exists for either type of entry.

---

**TIP** If the journal entries currency relationships are triangulated via the euro, you should accept the automated balancing entries.

---

- If the company is defined for automatic balancing and your nonbase journal entry results in an out-of-balance condition for the base currency, the program from which you are releasing the entry (GL40.1, GL40.2, or GL40.8) automatically navigates to Totals (GL40.7) and displays the necessary base adjustment. Select the checkmark (OK) to accept the entries. Select X (Cancel) to reject the entries and balance manually. The automatic adjustments are posted to the auto balancing account you selected on System Codes (GL00.7) and assigned a source code of AB.
- If the company has reporting currencies defined and the transactions entered on GL40.1, GL40.2, or GL40.8 result in an out-of-balance condition for the reporting currency (or currencies), the system creates automatic adjustments in the reporting currency in the rounding adjustment account, whether or not the company uses automatic balancing, and without prompting you for your approval. The adjustments are posted to the rounding adjustment account you selected on System Codes (GL00.7) and assigned a source code of CY.

## Follow-up Task

- To view a journal entry, after it is released, use Journal Analysis (GL41.1) or Transaction Analysis (GL90.1). Released entries can no longer be viewed on the journal entry forms.

## Other Procedure Related to Releasing Journal Entries

**NOTE** There are restrictions as to the fields you can modify on unreleased journal entries. For more information, see the *General Ledger User Guide*.

If you release a journal entry in error or want to modify a released journal entry interfaced from another Lawson or non-Lawson application, you can unrelease the journal entry.

If you want to	Use
Unrelease a journal entry online	Journal Control (GL45.1)
Unrelease journal entries in batch	Batch Journal Control (GL146)

## Posting Nonbase Currency Journal Entries

Posting nonbase currency journal entries is similar to posting base currency journal entries. You can post entries multiple times during an accounting period, but you should make sure to post all entries before you close an accounting period.

For complete information about posting journal entries, see the *General Ledger User Guide*.

### **STEPS** To post nonbase currency journal entries

1. Access Journal Posting (GL190).
2. Post the entries.

All amounts posted are converted to the company base currency in the GLAMOUNTSDBGLGAM file.

Subsystem transactions are transferred to the General Ledger with nonbase currency amounts associated with them. Depending on the journal hold procedures being used, the subsystem entries will be posted when you run this program.

If your company is set up for currency ledger, the applicable undistributed retained earnings is calculated for each transaction currency.

## Options for Posting Nonbase Currency Journal Entries

If you want to	Use
Inquire on journal entries	Transaction Analysis (GL90.1)
- or - display nonbase currency information	Transaction information will display in the base currency of the journal entry.  If the transaction line has another currency associated with it, an asterisk appears on the far right side of the screen.

**If you want to****Use**

---

Display the transaction  
currency

Use the filter button on GL90.1.

## Chapter 7

# Processing Period End Tasks

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This chapter focuses on closing a General Ledger period when using currency revaluation or currency translation. For more information on period-end tasks that do not involve currency processing, see the *General Ledger User Guide*.

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**Before you start** You must release and post all journal entries before you can close a period. If you use currency exchange, currency translation, or both, make sure you have followed the setup directions. For more information, see "[Performing Basic Setup Tasks](#)" on page 12. For more information, see "[Setting Up Currency Exchange](#)" on page 26. For more information, see "[Setting Up Currency Translation](#)" on page 43.

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- "[Concepts in this Chapter](#)" on page 72
- "[Procedures in this Chapter](#)" on page 75

# Concepts in this Chapter

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**TIP** To skip directly to the procedures, see "[Procedures in this Chapter](#)" on page 75.

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The concepts in this chapter, as well as concepts discussed earlier in this guide, provide background and conceptual information for the procedures within this chapter:

- "[How is Currency Revaluation Used?](#)" on page 72
- "[How are Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts Used?](#)" on page 72

## How is Currency Revaluation Used?

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**NOTE** General Ledger, Accounts Payable, and Accounts Receivable have separate currency revaluation programs and processes. For more information, see the documentation for each application you use.

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For each account, vendor, or customer that requires revaluation, the General Ledger, Accounts Payable, or Accounts Receivable application uses the current exchange or translation rate to reconvert nonbase transaction amounts to the company base currency. If the current exchange or translation rate is different from the original exchange rate, a gain or loss posts to a currency realized or unrealized gain or loss account.

In General Ledger, currency revaluation affects only those accounts flagged for revaluation. Posted transactions are revalued from the transaction currency to the company's base currency and, optionally, to the company's reporting currencies. The most recent rate entered in the exchange rate table or translation rate table is used for the revaluation. At the end of the period, the application creates journal entries for gains and losses that result from changes in the currency exchange rate.

## How are Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts Used?

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When open transactions exist at the end of a period, the ending exchange or translation rate is used to compute the company's current exposure.

- If a negative (credit) variance exists between the beginning exchange or translation value of a transaction and the ending exchange or translation value of that transaction, the variance amount is posted to the Unrealized Loss account.
- If a positive (debit) variance exists between the beginning exchange or translation value of a transaction and the ending exchange or translation value of that transaction, the variance amount is posted to the Unrealized Gain account. These entries are reversed in the next period, and the process is repeated until the transactions are closed.

---

**IMPORTANT** Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable reverse the unrealized gain or loss entries automatically the next time they perform an operation affecting the transaction. For transactions revalued in General Ledger, you must enter reversing journal entries manually.

---

**NOTE** The General Ledger application does not post any entries to the *realized* gain or loss accounts. Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable are the only applications using these accounts.

---

After the transactions are closed, the Accounts Payable or Accounts Receivable application calculates the actual gain or loss and posts it to the realized gain or loss account.

## Example

The following example illustrates currency exchange and revaluation.

### 1. Currency Exchange

Pierre's Catering Service invoices LGE Corporation for 1500 GBP.

LGE Corporation's base currency is US dollars (USD).

Invoice Date is March 15.

Invoice Due Date is April 15.

Exchange Rate on March 15 is 0.1642.

Invoice is exchanged to \$246.30 (1500 GBP \* 0.1642) in the base currency.

The sample journal entry to record the transaction is:

<b>Account</b>	<b>Debit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
Food expense	\$246.30	
Accounts Payable		\$246.30

### 2. Currency Revaluation

On March 30, the invoice remains unpaid.

The exchange rate is now 0.1662.

The base currency invoice value if paid today would be \$249.30.

An unrealized loss is recorded by LGE Corporation.

The sample journal entry to record the unrealized loss is:

<b>Account</b>	<b>Debit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
Unrealized Loss	\$3.00	
Accounts Payable		\$3.00

### 3. Revaluation (next period)

On April 30, the invoice remains unpaid.

The exchange rate is now 0.1674.

A reversing entry to remove the unrealized loss (\$3.00) must be recorded by LGE Corporation.

An entry for the new unrealized loss (\$4.80) must also be recorded.

The sample journal entry would be:

<b>Account</b>	<b>Debit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
Accounts Payable	\$3.00	
Unrealized loss		\$3.00
Unrealized loss	\$4.80	
Accounts Payable		\$4.80

4. Payment

On May 1, the invoice is paid.

The exchange rate is now 0.1677.

The base currency invoice value is \$251.55.

The sample journal entry to record the realized loss would be:

<b>Account</b>	<b>Debit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
Accounts Payable	\$251.10	
Cash account		\$251.55
Realized loss	\$5.25	
Unrealized loss		\$4.80

# Procedures in this Chapter

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Perform the following tasks for period end processing when using multiple currencies:

- ["Interfacing Non-General Ledger Application Entries and Closing Non-General Ledger Applications" on page 76](#)
- ["Revaluing Currency" on page 78](#)
- ["Translating Actual Amounts" on page 80](#)
- ["Translating Budgets" on page 83](#)
- ["Closing the Accounting Period or Year" on page 84](#)
- ["Deleting Historical Exchange and Translation Rates" on page 85](#)
- ["Purging a Report Currency" on page 86](#)
- ["Rebuilding Report Currency Balances" on page 87](#)
- ["Rebuilding Daily Report Currency Balances" on page 88](#)

<b>Interfacing non-General Ledger application entries and closing non General Ledger applications</b>	Use this procedure to interface non-General Ledger applications and close non-General Ledger periods. This procedure is required before you can close a General Ledger period for any application that uses system control. For more information, see <a href="#">"Interfacing Non-General Ledger Application Entries and Closing Non-General Ledger Applications" on page 76.</a>
<b>Revaluing currency</b>	Use this procedure to calculate new values for nonbase currency amounts. For more information, see <a href="#">"Revaluing Currency" on page 78.</a>
<b>Translating actual amounts</b>	Use this procedure to translate the company base currency amounts into other another company base currency or to report currency amounts within the same company. For more information, see <a href="#">"Translating Actual Amounts" on page 80.</a>
<b>Translating budgets</b>	Use this procedure to translate budgets from one base currency to another company base currency. For more information, see <a href="#">"Translating Budgets" on page 83.</a>
<b>Closing the accounting period or year</b>	Use this procedure to close the accounting period for each General Ledger company or company group. For more information, see <a href="#">"Closing the Accounting Period or Year" on page 84.</a>

## Miscellaneous Procedures

The following procedures can be performed as needed at any time in the process:

<b>Deleting historical exchange and translation rates</b>	Use this procedure to periodically delete rates. For more information, see <a href="#">"Deleting Historical Exchange and Translation Rates" on page 85.</a>
<b>Purging a report currency</b>	Use this procedure to discontinue the use of a report currency for a company and, optionally, replace it with a different report currency. For more information, see <a href="#">"Purging a Report Currency" on page 86.</a>

**Rebuilding report currency balances** Use this procedure to rebuild report currency balances from transactions. For more information, see "[Rebuilding Report Currency Balances](#)" on page 87.

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**Rebuilding daily report currency balances** Use this procedure to rebuild daily report currency balances from daily transactions. For more information, see "[Rebuilding Daily Report Currency Balances](#)" on page 88.

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**NOTE** This procedure can be used only by Average Daily balance (ADB) companies.

---

## Interfacing Non-General Ledger Application Entries and Closing Non-General Ledger Applications

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Before you close a General Ledger period, you must interface all the non-General Ledger transactions that you want included in the General Ledger period to the General Ledger. If you defined closing controls for an application on System Control (GL01.1), you must also close the application period before you can close the corresponding General Ledger period. If an application does not have system control defined, you must still make sure to interface all the appropriate journal entries to the General Ledger before closing the period.

---

**Before you start** Before you close a non-General Ledger application, reconcile it to General Ledger.

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**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- "[What is Currency Revaluation?](#)" on page 27
- "[What are Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts?](#)" on page 28
- "[How are Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts Used?](#)" on page 72
- "[What are the Differences between General Ledger and Other Application Nonbase Journal Entries?](#)" on page 61

### **STEPS** To interface non-General Ledger entries and close a non-General Ledger application

**NOTE** For complete information about closing procedures in the General Ledger application, see the *General Ledger User Guide*. For information on closing procedures in a non-General Ledger application, see the appropriate user guide or register for the training class specific to the application.

---

1. Complete all transaction entry in the applications you are using.
2. For Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable only, calculate unrealized gains or losses.
  - In Accounts Payable, run Unrealized Gain/Loss (AP191) to revalue open, nonbase currency transactions for flagged vendors and calculate unrealized gains and losses.
  - In Accounts Receivable, run Unrealized Gain Loss Report (AR196) to revalue open, nonbase currency transactions for flagged customers and calculate unrealized gains and losses.

These programs compare the currency exchange rate in effect at the time of the transaction to the exchange rate in effect as of the Revalue Date you define. If a difference exists, the programs create unrealized gain or loss entries for the transaction. These programs reverse

the calculated unrealized gain or loss entries from the previous run and create new entries if the transactions are still open the next time you run these programs.

3. Interface all journal entries using the appropriate programs in each application.

For example, in Accounts Payable, Payment Closing (AP170) and Invoice Distribution Closing (AP175) interface entries to General Ledger. In Accounts Receivable, Application Closing (AR190) and Distribution Closing (AR195) interfaces entries to General Ledger.

---

**TIP** If your company is not bound by EMU regulations, skip to step 5.

---

4. If your Accounts Receivable company has a base currency that is regulated by the European Monetary Union (EMU), and must therefore accept payments in either base currency or the euro, remove any disallowed transactions from the Accounts Receivable Rounding GL account. Disallowed transactions are cross-currency payment transactions between currencies other than the euro and the company base currency.

---

**TIP** Define the rounding GL code and its associated accounting unit and account number using GL Code (AR15.7).

---

- a. Run AR Currency Rounding GL Report (GL235) to list all the cross-currency rounding adjustments posted to the rounding GL code specified on Process Level (AR02.1). GL235 requires you to specify the actual rounding GL account rather than the GL code itself.
- b. Use the report generated by GL235 to verify the rounding transactions posted to the rounding GL account.

EMU regulations allow EMU member countries to accumulate in the rounding GL account only rounding adjustments resulting from a payment in euro for an invoice issued in company base currency. However, AR195 posts all cross-currency rounding adjustments to the rounding GL account. For example, an invoice in British Pounds could be paid in US dollars, resulting in a rounding adjustment when converting the US dollar amount back to the base currency. Any such transaction must be removed from the rounding GL account through a journal entry.

- c. Use Journal Entry (GL40.1) to manually remove disallowed transactions from the rounding GL account.
- d. Release the adjusting journal entries.

---

**TIP** For applications for which you did not select closing controls, you are not required to close the application period.

---

5. For each application for which you selected closing controls on System Control (GL01.1), close the application period.

For example, if you selected closing controls for Accounts Payable, you must run Period Closing (AP195) at the end of each accounting period. For Accounts Receivable, you must run Period Closing Report (AR199) at the end of each accounting period.

6. Post all entries using Journal Posting (GL190).

# Revaluing Currency

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**NOTE** This procedure should not include revaluation for Accounts Payable or Accounts Receivable balances. These applications have separate revaluation programs. For more information, see "[Interfacing Non-General Ledger Application Entries and Closing Non-General Ledger Applications](#)" on page 76. For Ledger Currency Revaluation (ML191), follow the same procedure described here. For more information, see the *Multi-Book Ledger User Guide*.

---

Currency revaluation is the process of recalculating exchange values for base and report currency amounts to account for variations in the exchange rates. If you selected Yes in the Currency Exchange field in Company (GL10.1), Currency form tab, you should perform this procedure at least once in an accounting period for each General Ledger company that processes nonbase currency transactions. If you have reporting currencies defined, you should also perform this procedure on reporting currencies.

---

**Before you start** Before you revalue currency, interface journal entries from other applications to the General Ledger, post all entries using Journal Posting (GL190), and close the applications that require closing. To revalue base currency amounts, your company must be defined with the Exchange field set to Yes on the Currency form tab of Company (GL10.1).

---



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- "[What is Currency Revaluation?](#)" on page 27
- "[What are Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts?](#)" on page 28
- "[How are Unrealized and Realized Gain and Loss Accounts Used?](#)" on page 72

## **STEPS** To revalue currency

1. Access Currency Revaluation (GL191), Main page.
- 

**NOTE** Account currency is not revalued.

---

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>Rate Table</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Select Daily to revalue nonbase transaction amounts based on the exchange rate in effect and as defined in the exchange rate table on Exchange Rates (CU10.1). This option calculates the new balance for balance sheet accounts flagged for revaluation using the year to date nonbase transaction amount. The new balance for income statement accounts flagged for revaluation are calculated for each period nonbase transaction amount.</li><li>• Select Period to revalue the company base amounts based on the translation table rate defined on Currency Table Translation Rates (CU20.1) and the translation code defined on Translation Code (CU05.1).</li></ul> |
|-------------------|--|
- 

**Base Report 1 Report** You can revalue any or all of these currencies concurrently.  
2

---

**Update** Select No to view entries that will be created. When you are satisfied with the results, select Yes to create journal entries.

---

**Fiscal Year** Select the year you want to revalue currency in. You can choose Current, Last, or Next. If you leave this field blank, the current year defaults.

---

<b>Period</b>	(From) You can revalue currency within a specific period range. Type the beginning period in this field. If you leave both Period fields blank, all periods for the fiscal year are included.  (Through) You can revalue currency within a specific period range. Type the ending period in this field. If you leave this field blank, the beginning period defaults. If you leave both Period fields blank, all periods for the fiscal year are included.
---------------	--

- Choose the Organization page to select the organization to be affected by the program.

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

**Company / Accounting Unit / Company Group / Accounting Unit List** You must select one and only one of the following organizational structures to be revalued:

- A company
- A company group
- An accounting unit list

If you select a company, you can also select an accounting unit to limit the revaluation to the company and accounting unit.

- Choose the Accounts page to select the range of accounts to be revalued in the company, company group or accounting units that you select.

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

**Major Accounts / Account group / Chart /** You must select one and only one of the following:

- A range of accounts
- An account group
- A chart of accounts

<b>Summary Account</b>	If you select a chart of accounts, you can also select a summary account to revalue all the detail accounts under the summary account. You can also further limit the detail accounts to either a range of subaccounts or a subaccount group.
------------------------	---

<b>Subaccounts / Subaccount Group</b>	If you select a chart of accounts, you can further limit the detail accounts to either a range of subaccounts or a subaccount group.
---------------------------------------	--

- Optional. You can choose the Currency page to limit the revaluation to one or more currency codes.

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

**Code**

- If you leave these fields blank, all transaction currencies that are used by the company, accounting unit, company group, or accounting unit list you select will be revalued.
- If you select one or more currency codes, only these currencies will be revalued.

- Post revaluation journal entries using Journal Posting (GL190).

## Other Revaluation Considerations

- The General Ledger revaluation journal entry will not be flagged to auto reverse. If the entry needs to be reversed in the following period, it must be done manually using Journal Entry (GL40.1).
- GL191 revalues transaction amounts for all posting accounts that are defined for revaluation, based on the currency exchange or translation rate in effect, and creates journal entries for the currency gain and loss accounts assigned to the company to track unrealized gains and losses.

## Translating Actual Amounts

---

If you use report currency translation (intracompany) or currency translation (intercompany), you can translate the company base currency amounts into report currency amounts.

**Before you start** If you use report currency translation (intracompany), the company must have Yes selected in the Translation field and must have at least one report currency defined on the Currency tab of Company (GL10.1).

If you use currency translation (intercompany), you must have a consolidation company defined with Consolidation selected in the Status field on the Main form tab of GL10.1. Each source company must have Yes selected in the Currency Translation field on the Currency form tab of GL10.1.

---



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- ["What is Currency Translation \(Intercompany\)?"](#) on page 44
- ["What is Report Currency Translation \(Intracompany\)?"](#) on page 45
- ["How do I Select a Translation Method?"](#) on page 46
- ["What are Translation Codes?"](#) on page 47
- ["What are Translation Rates?"](#) on page 48

You can translate actual amounts in one of two ways:

**Translating Actual Amounts Using Report Currency Translation (Intracompany)** Use Report Currency Translation (GL196) to translate actual amounts from the base currency of a company to the report currency (or currencies) of the same company. For more information, see ["Translating Actual Amounts Using Report Currency Translation \(Intracompany\)"](#) on page 80.

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**Translating Actual Amounts Using Currency Translation (Intercompany)** Use Translation Calculation (GL195) to translate actual amounts from the base currency of one or more companies to the base currency of a consolidation company. For more information, see ["Translating Actual Amounts Using Currency Translation \(Intercompany\)"](#) on page 81.

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## Translating Actual Amounts Using Report Currency Translation (Intracompany)

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**NOTE** To translate a Multi-Book Ledger company balances using report currency translation, use Ledger Report Currency Translation (ML196). Follow the same procedure described here. For more information, see the *Multi-Book Ledger User Guide*.

---

Use this procedure to translate from a base currency to a report currency within the same company. For each balance sheet and income statement account balance, this program translates the amount from base currency to report currency, compares the translated amounts with the current report currency amounts, and posts the difference to a gain or loss account.

## **STEPS To translate actual amounts using Report Currency Translation (intracompany)**

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**TIP** To make sure currency gains or losses from rate changes are recorded before you generate financial statements for the report currency, you may want to run Currency Revaluation (GL191) before running Report Currency Translation (GL196).

---

1. Access Report Currency Translation (GL196).
- 

**NOTE** The rate type you select in Translation Code (CU05.1) affects how the base currency and report currency amounts are translated. If you select a rate type of Ending or Historical, the year-to-date amounts are updated. If you select a rate type of Average, the amount for the period you select in this form is updated. If you select a rate type of Historical Balance, a rolling balance is created with period amounts which are translated at their period rates.

---

2. Run the program. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Company</b>	Select the company you want to translate the base currency for.
<b>To Currency</b>	Select the report currency you want to translate to.
<b>Update</b>	Select No to get a listing of the entries that will be created. When you are satisfied with the results, select Yes and run the program to create a released journal entry, with a source code of CU.
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	You can type or select the fiscal year you are translating currency in. If you leave this field blank, the current year defaults.
<b>Periods</b>	(From) You can translate currency for a specific range of periods. Type or select the beginning period in this field. If you leave this field blank, currency is translated for the current period.  (Through) You can translate currency for a specific range of periods. Type or select the ending period in this field. If you leave this field blank, the beginning period defaults.
<b>Report</b>	This field determines if the report prints. The default is Yes.
<b>Print Message</b>	You can indicate whether the print all messages (the default) or suppress historical rate messages.

---

3. Post journal entries on Journal Posting (GL190).

### **Impact on General Ledger**

GL196 creates transactions with a Released status so journal posting is required. Translations are based on the translation rate in effect for the period. Transactions are created for the period activity instead of ending balance so no reversing entries are required.

Translation gain and loss accounts defined on System Accounts (GL00.7) are used to create balancing journal entries.

## **Translating Actual Amounts Using Currency Translation (Intercompany)**

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**NOTE** To translate a Multi-Book Ledger company balances using currency translation, use Ledger Translation Calculation Translation (ML195). Follow the same procedure described here. For more information, see the *Multi-Book Ledger User Guide*.

---

Use this procedure to translate one company base currency balance to the base currency of another company for reporting and consolidation. Information is translated based on the From Company parameters. If the company base currencies are different, the account balances are translated to the consolidation company base currency based on the translation rate defined on Currency Table Translation Rates (CU20.1) and the translation code defined on Translation Code (CU05.1).

**STEPS To translate actual amounts using currency translation (intercompany)**

1. Access Translation Calculation (GL195).

---

**NOTE** The rate type you select in Translation Code (CU05.1) affects how the base currency amounts are translated. If you select a rate type of Ending or Historical, the year-to-date amounts are updated. If you select a rate type of Average, the amount for the period you select in this form is updated.

---

2. Run the program. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>From Company</b>	The From Company is the source company. The account balances in the From company will be multiplied or divided by the period translation rates to arrive at the translated account balances.
<b>To Company</b>	The To Company is the consolidation company. The program processes the account balances in the From Company and creates transactions in the To Company.
<b>Translation Level</b>	The Translation Level field determines the consolidated level at which the From Company translates to the To Company. If company level 0 is selected, then an accounting unit is required to store the amounts in the To Company.  If the company base currencies are different, the account balances are translated to the consolidation company base currency based on the translation rate in effect for the period.
<b>Periods</b>	If you run GL195 for a range of periods, the resulting journal entries are created for the last period in the range, or to the current period if the last period is closed. The journal entries have a CT source code and a Released status.
<b>Update</b>	Select No to get an edit listing of the entries that will be created. When you are satisfied with the results, select Yes to create journal entries.
<b>Accounting Unit</b>	This field identifies the accounting unit that is used with the Translation Level of Company. The consolidated amounts will be stored in this posting accounting unit.
<b>Account Detail</b>	This field determines the level of account detail included. The default is Subaccount, which consolidates at the sub-account level. You can select account, which consolidates at the account level.
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	You can type or select the fiscal year you are transferring actual amounts in. If you leave this field blank, the current year defaults.
<b>Post Date</b>	Choose the post date of the translation journal. This field is not required, but is helpful if the From Company and To Company have different fiscal years or period end dates.
<b>Percent</b>	You can consolidate a percentage of the actual balance by entering a percentage in this field. If you leave this field blank, all of the actual balance is consolidated.

<b>Unit</b>	You can consolidate units by typing or selecting Y (Yes) in this field. The default is N (No).
<b>Report</b>	You can indicate if the report prints. The default is Yes.

3. Post journal entries using Journal Posting (GL190).

## Impact on General Ledger

GL195 creates a released journal entry in the consolidation company with:

**NOTE** Journal entries for balance sheet accounts ending balances are flagged to auto-reverse, except in the last period of the year.

- Transactions for balance sheet account ending balances
- Transactions for income statement account period balances
- A balancing translation gain or loss journal transaction if the base currencies are different and the translated amounts do not net to zero

Translation gain and loss accounts defined on System Accounts (GL00.7) are used to create balancing journal entries. Translation balance sheet transactions are reversed in the next period when Period Closing (GL199) is run in the consolidation company.

## Other Procedure Related to Currency Intercompany Translation (Intercompany)

If you want to	Then
Run this program again for the same period	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delete the translation journal entries using Journal Control (GL45.1).</li> <li>2. Run GL195 again for each source company.</li> </ol>

## Translating Budgets

Budget translation is the process of translating and consolidating budgets for multiple companies into one budget using period translation rates. This procedure translates budgets in the From company and puts the data in the FBUDGETRELBGLFBR file for the consolidation company.

**Before you start** You must have a consolidation company defined with Consolidation selected in the Status field on the Main form tab of GL10.1. Each source company must have Yes selected in the Currency Translation field on the Currency form tab of GL10.1. You must also have budget translation rates defined on Currency Table Translation Rates (CU02.1) or Company Translation Rates (CU20.3) .



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- ["What is Budget Translation?"](#) on page 46
- ["What is a Consolidation Company?"](#) on page 48
- For more information on creating and processing budgets, see the *General Ledger Budgeting User Guide*.

### **STEPS** To translate budgets

1. Access Translation Calculation (FB195).

- Run the program. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

**Translation Level** This field determines the consolidated level of the From company to translate. For example, if "0" (company level) is selected, then enter a "To" accounting unit to store the amounts in.

The account balances in the budget are multiplied or divided by the period translation rates defined for the budget to arrive at the translated account balances.

## Follow-up Task

- You must run Budget Conversion (FB165) to update the To company budgets. For more information, see the *General Ledger Budgeting User Guide*.

## Closing the Accounting Period or Year

After you post all the journal entries for a period, you must close the accounting period for each General Ledger company or company group.

**Before you start** Before closing a period, make sure you release all unreleased journal entries and post all released journal entries. This includes journal entries created by Currency Revaluation (GL191), Translation Calculation (GL195), and Report Currency Translation (GL196). General Ledger verifies that no open transactions exist in the period you are closing. In addition, if you have closing control selected for an application, you must close the application period before you can close the General Ledger accounting period.

### STEPS To close the account period

- Access Period Closing (GL199).
- Close the period. Use the following guidelines to enter field value:

**Closing Option**

- Select Limited Close to indicate that the period can be reopened at a later date for additional posting.
- Select Final Close to indicate that the period cannot be reopened at a later date.
- Select Next Year Beg Bal to calculate beginning balances for next year at any time during the current fiscal year. This option only updates balances and does not perform any closing activities.

**Company/Company Group** You can type or select the company number or company group you are closing a period for. If you select a company, leave the Company Group field blank. If you select a Company Group, leave the company blank.

**Fiscal Year** You can type or select the fiscal year you are closing a period in. If you leave this field blank, the current year defaults.

**Period** You can type or select the period you want to close. If you leave this field blank, the current period defaults.

**NOTE** You must close periods consecutively. Do not skip a period when closing. There cannot be any unprocessed journal entries for the period you are closing, including any quick posted entries

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**Final Close Last Year** This field allows users to final close all periods in the last year for a company or company group. If a period in last year is not Limited Closed then only the periods prior to that period will be Final Closed. If a period is already Final Closed the program will move on to the next period. This option does not let you do a backpost.

---

**TIP** If you translate currency using Translation Calculation (GL195), close the period for the consolidation company concurrently or after you close the companies from which you translate amounts and units, because the journal entry created by GL195 is posted to the current open period in the consolidation company.

---

3. If you are using Translation Calculation (GL195), run GL199 for both the translation (From) company and the consolidation (To) company.

## Impact on General Ledger

- When you run this program to close an accounting period, the program:
  1. Creates automatic reversing journal entries
  2. Labels the period as closed
  3. Increments the current period number by one
  4. Changes processed journal entries to Historical status.

---

**NOTE** If you are closing a consolidation company for the last period of the year, the translation balance sheet entry is not auto-reversed. Instead, GL199 creates a reversing entry for period 1 *after* it has performed the year-end retained earnings process.

---

- Translation balance sheet transactions are reversed in the next period when GL199 is run for the consolidation company.
- Revaluation journal entries do not automatically reverse. They must be reversed manually if necessary.
- If you are using currency ledger and you are performing a year-end close, undistributed retained earnings will be closed to retained earnings for each transaction currency.

## Deleting Historical Exchange and Translation Rates

You can delete currency exchange and translation rate history for a date or date range to reduce the size of the exchange and translation rate files. You can delete exchange rates and translation rates at the same time or you can delete either exchange rates or translation rates. You can delete exchange rates only if they are a year or more older than the system date. You can delete translation rates for any period, including the current fiscal year.



**Need More Details?** Check out the following concepts:

- ["What are Currency Exchange Rates?"](#) on page 27
- ["What are Translation Rates?"](#) on page 48

### **STEPS** To delete historical exchange and translation rates

1. Access Currency Rate History Delete (CU300).

2. Enter the deletion criteria. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Currency Table</b>	You can type or select the currency table from which you want to delete rates. If you leave these field blanks, all the rates will be deleted from all the currency tables for the range date (exchange rates) and fiscal year (translation rates).
<b>Delete Exchange Rate Dates</b>	If you want to delete exchange rates, you must enter a range of effective dates for which rates will be deleted. You must enter at least the beginning date. If you leave the end date field blank, the beginning date defaults.  <b>TIP</b> The exchange rates must be at least one year older than the system date.
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	If you want to delete translation rates, you must enter the fiscal year for which you want to delete translation rates.  <b>IMPORTANT</b> You can delete translation rates for any fiscal year, including the current year.
<b>Company</b>	To delete translation rates defined for a specific company, enter the fiscal year and company number.
<b>Budget</b>	To delete translation rates defined for a specific budget, enter the fiscal year and budget number.

## Purging a Report Currency

Use this procedure to purge a company's report currency records from historical files and remove the report currency from the company.

After you purge a report currency from a company, you can select a new report currency in its place.

### **STEPS** To purge a report currency

1. Access Report Currency Purge (GL310).
2. Enter a company or company group, and the report currency you want to purge.

## Files Updated by Report Currency Purge (GL130)

The following files are affected by Report Currency Purge (GL130):

File name	Information deleted
CATRANSDBGLCAT	Report currency amounts
CUAMOUNTDBGLCAM	Report currency amounts
CUAMOUNTXDBGLCAX	Daily report currency amounts
GLMASTRELDGLGMR	Report currency amounts; report currency rates; report currency number of decimals

<b>File name</b>	<b>Information deleted</b>
GLREMOTEXDBIFGTX	Report currency amounts; report currency rates; report currency number of decimals
GLSYSTEMDBIFGLS	Report currency codes; report currency names
GLTRANSDBGLGLT	Report currency amounts; report currency rates; report currency number of decimals
GLTRANSRELDDBGLGTR	Report currency amounts; report currency rates; report currency number of decimals
MLCUAMOUNTDBMLMCA	Multi-Book Ledger report currency amounts
MLMASTRELDDBMLMMR	Multi-Book Ledger report currency amounts; report currency rates; report currency number of decimals
MLTRANSDBMLMLT	Multi-Book Ledger report currency amounts; report currency rates; report currency number of decimals
MLTRANSRELDDBMLMTR	Multi-Book Ledger report currency amounts; report currency rates; report currency number of decimals
SLTRANSDBSLSLT	Strategic Ledger report currency amounts; report currency rates; report currency number of decimals
SLTRANSRELDDBSLSTR	Strategic Ledger report currency amounts; report currency rates; report currency number of decimals

## Rebuilding Report Currency Balances

Use this procedure to rebuild your report currency balances if your data is corrupt or if you interfaced historical report currency transactions and want to rebuild beginning report currency balances from the interfaced transaction amounts.

### **STEPS** To rebuild report currency balances

1. Access Report Currency Rebuild (GL327).
2. Enter the rebuild parameters. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Company / Company Group</b>	You must type or select the company or the company group for which you want to rebuild report currency balances. You cannot select both a company and a company group.
<b>Year Code / Year</b>	You must either select a year code or type the fiscal year for which you want to rebuild balances. The year code can be C (Current), L (Last Year), or N (Next Year). If you leave this field blank, the current year defaults.
<b>Acct Period Range</b>	You can select an accounting period range for which you want to update balances. The default is the current period.

<b>Rebuild Option</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select U (Update Period Balances) to update period balances only.</li> <li>• Select C (Calc Beg Bal) to calculate the current year beginning balance by rebuilding last year's period balances to calculate the correct current year beginning balance.</li> <li>• Select R (Calc Beg Bal - Report Only) to generate a report of the balances that will be rebuilt without actually updating the balances. This is the default.</li> </ul>
<b>Accounting Unit</b>	You can type or choose a specific accounting unit for rebuild processing.
<b>Account Range</b>	<p>(From) You can generate the report for a specific account range if the accounting unit field is populated. Type the beginning account in this field. All accounts within this range for the specified accounting unit are included in the rebuild process.</p> <p>(To) You can generate the report for a specific account range if the accounting unit field is populated. Type the ending account in this field. All accounts within this range for the specified accounting unit are included in the rebuild process.</p>

## Rebuilding Daily Report Currency Balances

**TIP** For information on the Average Daily Balance application, see the *General Ledger User Guide*.

Use this procedure to rebuild daily report currency balances from transaction activity.

**Before you start** This procedure works only for Average Daily Balance (ADB) companies and for detail accounts that have been marked for average daily balance (ADB) tracking on Account Information (GL00.4) or summary accounts that have been marked for ADB tracking on Summary Account Options (GL00.5).

### **STEPS** To rebuild daily report currency balances

1. Access Daily Report Currency Rebuild (GL328).
2. Enter the rebuild parameters. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Company / Company Group</b>	You must type or select the company or the company group for which you want to rebuild report currency daily balances. You cannot select both a company and a company group.
<b>Year Code / Year</b>	You must either select a year code or type the fiscal year for which you want to rebuild balances. The year code can be C (Current), L (Last Year), or N (Next Year). If you leave this field blank, the current year defaults.
<b>Date</b>	You can select a date range for which you want to rebuild balances. If you do not select a date range, the current date defaults.
<b>Currency One Currency Two</b>	You can rebuild currency one amount, currency two amounts, or both currency one and currency two amounts. You must select Yes in at least one of these two fields.
<b>Update</b>	Select No (the default) to generate a report of the amounts rebuilt without updating the records. Select Yes to update the amounts.

## Chapter 8

# Reports and Analysis

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This chapter describes the reports and online inquiries available to display currency information or generate currency reports.

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**Before you start** To generate a listing or report, you must know how to run a job in the environment. See your environment documentation for more information on running jobs.

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- ["Concepts in this Chapter" on page 90](#)
- ["Procedures in this Chapter" on page 91](#)
- ["Using Listings" on page 92](#)
- ["Using Online Analysis" on page 107](#)
- ["Using Reports" on page 111](#)

# Concepts in this Chapter

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The following concepts provide background and conceptual information for the procedures within this chapter:

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**TIP** To skip directly to the procedures, see "[Reports and Analysis](#)" on page 89.

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- "[Listings, Online Analysis, and Reports](#)" on page 90

## Listings, Online Analysis, and Reports

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**NOTE** A Financial data mart that displays amounts in transaction currency is also available for Lawson Business Intelligence users. For more information about data marts, see the *Analytic Architect User Guide*.

---

The Currency and General Ledger applications provide three ways to report on currency data:

- **Listings** provide a comprehensive record of your Currency setup data at any point in time.
- **Online analysis** lets you inquire on transaction information online in base or transaction currency and let you filter and use the Drill Around feature on the data that you view, but does not let you keep a permanent record.
- **Reports** provide a variety of views of your transaction data and of the financial status of your company.

Other applications also provide online analysis forms, listings, and reports that include currency information. See the user guide for the appropriate application for more information.

# Procedures in this Chapter

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This chapter includes the following procedures:

<b>Using listings</b>	For more information, see " <a href="#">Using Listings</a> " on page 92.
<b>Using online analysis</b>	For more information, see " <a href="#">Using Online Analysis</a> " on page 107.
<b>Using reports</b>	For more information, see " <a href="#">Using Reports</a> " on page 111.

# Using Listings

Use listings to review the your Currency application settings. The following table describes the listing programs available in the Currency application:

- ["Listing Currency Codes" on page 92](#)
- ["Listing Currency Relationships" on page 95](#)
- ["Listing Translation Codes" on page 97](#)
- ["Listing Exchange Rates" on page 99](#)
- ["Listing Translation Rates" on page 101](#)
- ["Listing Interfaced Exchange Rates" on page 103](#)
- ["Listing Interfaced Translation Rates" on page 105](#)

<b>If you want to</b>	<b>Use</b>
List the currency codes you defined on Currency Codes (CU01.1)	Currency Codes Listing (CU201). For more information, see <a href="#">"Listing Currency Codes" on page 92</a> .
List the currency relationships you defined on Currency Relationships (CU02.1)	Currency Relationship Listing (CU202). For more information, see <a href="#">"Listing Currency Relationships" on page 94</a> .
List the translation codes you defined on Translation Codes (CU05.1)	Translation Code Listing (CU205). For more information, see <a href="#">"Listing Translation Codes" on page 97</a> .
List the exchange rates you defined in Exchange Rates (CU10.1)	Exchange Rate Listing (CU210). For more information, see <a href="#">"Listing Exchange Rates" on page 98</a> .
List the translation rates you defined on Translation Rates (CU20.1)	Translation Rate Listing (CU220). For more information, see <a href="#">"Listing Translation Rates" on page 100</a> .
List the interfaced exchange rates stored on the Currency Interface Exchange Rate file (CUCONVRELDDBIFCUR)	Currency Rate Interface Listing (CU260). For more information, see <a href="#">"Listing Interfaced Exchange Rates" on page 102</a> .
List the interfaced translation rates on the Currency Interface Translation Rate file (CUTRATERELDBIFCUL)	Translation Interface Listing (CU261). For more information, see <a href="#">"Listing Interfaced Translation Rates" on page 104</a> .

## Listing Currency Codes

Use this procedure to list all the currency codes defined in your Currency application.

**STEPS To list currency codes**

- Use Currency Codes Listing (CU201).

Figure 1. Sample Currency Code Listings

U201 Date 06/12/00 Currency Codes Listing Page 1  
 Time 15:39

Currency	Description	Expression	Forms Decimals	Code Nbr	ISO
DEM	German Marks	DEM		2	DEM
DKK	Denmark Krone	dkk	2	TLW	
DKR	Danish Krone	Krone	2		
DM	Deutsch Mark - Germany	DM	2		
ESC	Portugese Escudo	Escudo	0		
EUR	Euro	Euros	2	EUR	
EURO	Euro	euro	2		
FFR	French Francs	FFR	2		
FIM	Finnish Marks	Fin Mark	2	FIM	
FRF	French Franc	FRF	2	FRF	
GBP	United Kingdom Pounds	GBP	2		
GRSH	Grosh	grsh	0		
GUILD	Netherland Guilders	NethGuild	2		
IRS	Indian Rupiah	IRS	2		
ITL	Italian Lira	ITL	0	380	
ITL2	Italian Lira 2	ITL2	0	380	
KRON	Norwegian Kroner	NorwegianK	2		
KRONA	Swedish Krona	KRONA	2		
KROSW	Swedish Kroner	SwedenKro\$	2		
LBP	Lebanese pound	Dollar	2		
LBS	Great Britain Pounds	Grt Britain	2		
LIRA	Italian Lira	LIRA	0		
OSEP	Inverted Peso	osep	2		
PESET	Spanish Peseta	SpanishPes	2		
PESO	peso currency code	PESO	2		
PES01	peso currency code	PESO	0		

# Listing Currency Relationships

---

Use this procedure to list currency relationships, with or without associated exchange rates.

**STEPS** To list currency relationships

1. Access Currency Relationship Listing (CU202).

---

**TIP** None of the fields are required. If you leave all the fields blank, you generate a summary listings of all the relationships in all the currency tables.

---

2. Select the listing parameters.

Figure 1. Sample Currency Relationship Listing

CU202 Date 06/12/00  
Time 14:59

Currency Relationship Listing  
For - 99/99/99

Currency Table LGE TABLE LGE Corporation Table

Relationship	Multiply Divide	Triang	Via	Protect	Override Tolerance	Exchange Status	Translation Status	Translation Rates
Fr: AS Austrian Schilling To: AUD Australian Dollar	Multiplied	No		No		Active	Active	No
Fr: ATS XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX To: DEM German Marks		Yes	EUR	Yes		Active	Active	No
Fr: ATS XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX To: EUR Euro	Divided	No		No		Active	Active	No
Fr: ATS XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX To: USD U.S. Dollars	Divided	No		No		Active	Active	No
						Sys Effective Date	Rate	
						01/01/90	13.400000	
						Sys Effective Date	Rate	
						02/04/00	13.705478	
						12/31/99	13.000000	
						12/01/99	13.346557	
						11/01/99	12.892626	
						01/01/90	13.218207	

## Listing Translation Codes

---

Use this procedure to list the translation codes you defined in your Currency application.

**STEPS** To list translation codes

- Use Translation Code Listing (CU205).

Figure 1. Sample Translation Code Listing

U205 Date 06/12/00 Time 16:14 Translation Code Listing Page 1

Code	Description	Rate Type
01	tim's translation code	Average
AB	ab	Average
AT	Alson't Translation Code	Ending
BD	Income Statement	Average
BS	Balance Sheet	Ending
BX	test	Histori
CB	Ending	Histori
DD	Dom's translation code	
DW	dw code	Average
FA	Fixed Assets	Histori
HD	Honda Tranlation Code	Average
HI	Historical	Histori
HS	Skip translation	Histori
IS	Income Statement	Average
IT	InterCompany Translation	Ending

## Listing Exchange Rates

---

Use this procedure to list the exchange rates you defined in your Currency application. You can list all currency rates for all currency tables, all currency rates for one currency table, or all currency rates for a relationship. You can also generate a listing of rates within an effective date range.

### **STEPS** To list exchange rates

1. Access Exchange Rate Listing (CU210).
2. Type or select your listing criteria. If you leave all fields blank, the listing includes all the exchange rates in all the currency tables.

Figure 1. Sample Exchange Rate Listing

CU210 Date 06/13/00  
Time 09:11

Exchange Rate Listing  
For Thru

Currency Table: LGE TABLE LGE Corporation Table

From Currency	To Currency	Multiply Divide	Override Tolerance	Status	System	Effective Date	Rate
ATS	EUR	D		A		01/01/90	13.400000
	USD	D		A		02/04/00	13.705478
						12/31/99	13.000000
						12/01/99	13.346557
						11/01/99	12.892626
						01/01/90	13.218207
CAD	FFR	M		A		12/15/99	5.500000
	FRF	M		A		01/16/98	.234200
						01/15/98	.234200
	USD	M		A		01/10/00	.620000
						01/06/00	.688700
						01/05/00	.691300
						01/04/00	.692400
						01/01/00	.688100
						12/31/99	.688000
						12/30/99	.689500
						12/29/99	.685600
						12/28/99	.680000
						12/24/99	.677300
						12/23/99	.677400
						12/22/99	.675600
						12/21/99	.676700
						12/18/99	.677500
						12/17/99	.676200
						12/14/99	.677300

# Listing Translation Rates

---

Use this procedure to list to list translation rates for a currency table, company, company group, or all General Ledger companies. You can limit the rates listed to a selected fiscal year, period range, and To currency.

## **STEPS** To list translation rates

1. Access Translation Rate Listing (CU220).
2. Type or select your listing criteria. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

**Currency Table /  
Company / Company  
Group** You must select a value in one and only one of these fields.

---

**Fiscal Year / Period** You can limit the report to a fiscal year. If you leave this field blank, all fiscal years are included.

If you enter a fiscal year, you can also select a period or a range of periods.

---

**To Currency** You can limit the report to only currency relationships with the "To Currency" you select in this field.

Figure 1. Sample Translation Rate Listing

CU220 Date 06/13/00  
Time 09:34

Translation Rate Listing  
For Period 1 - 13 Fiscal Year 1998

Currency Table: LGE TABLE -

From Currency	To Currency	Multiply Divide	Status	Actual Budget	Transl Code	Description	Rate Type	Period	Rate	Rate Reciprocal
FRF	USD	M	A	Actual	BS	Balance Sheet	E	1	.162950	6.136852
								2	.164440	6.081245
								3	.163190	6.127826
								4	.166400	6.009615
								5	0.000000	0.000000
								6	0.000000	0.000000
								7	0.000000	0.000000
								8	0.000000	0.000000
								9	0.000000	0.000000
								10	0.000000	0.000000
								11	0.000000	0.000000
								12	0.000000	0.000000
								13	0.000000	0.000000

## Listing Interfaced Exchange Rates

---

Use this procedure to list non-Lawson exchange rates stored on the Currency Interface Exchange Rate file (CUCONVRELDDBIFCUR) before being interfaced to the Currency application.

**STEPS** To list interface exchange rates

1. Access Currency Rate Interface Listing (CU260).
2. Select a currency table to list only the exchange rates interfaced to that table. If you leave this field blank, all interface exchange rates for all currency tables are included in the listing.

Figure 1. Sample Exchange Rate Interface Listing

CU260 Date 06/13/00 Page 1  
Time 12:56

Currency Rate Conversion Listing

Currency Table: 1645CURRTBL company 1645 currency table

From Currency	To Currency	System	Effective Date	Rate
2DEC USD	USD 2DEC	GL	01/10/99 01/01/99	1.55000 1.99000

# Listing Interfaced Translation Rates

---

Use this procedure to list non-Lawson translation rates stored on the Currency Interface Translation Rate file (CUTRATERELDBIFCUL) before being interfaced to the Currency application.

**STEPS To list interface translation rates**

1. Access Translation Interface Listing (CU261).
2. Type or select your listing criteria. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

**Currency Table / Company / Company Group** You must select a value in one and only one of these fields.

---

**From Currency / To Currency** You can limit the listing to rates for a single currency relationship. If you do, you must select both the "From Currency" and the "To Currency."

---

**Fiscal Year** The fiscal year is required.

---

**Budget** You can select a budget number in this field to list only rates attached to the budget. If you leave this field blank, all budget translation rates are included, along with all other non-budget rates.

Figure 1. Sample Translation Rate Interface Listing

CU261 Date 06/13/00 Interface Translation Rates  
 Time 13:02 Fiscal Year 1999

Currency Table: DAWTABLE deb's table

From Currency	To Currency	Budget	Translation Code	Beg Bal	Period	Rate
CAD	USD	0	BS	100.000000	1	0.000000
					2	9.000000
					3	10.000000
					4	11.000000
					5	12.000000
					6	13.000000
					7	14.000000
					8	15.000000
					9	16.000000
					10	17.000000
					11	18.000000
					12	19.000000
					13	20.000000
						0.000000
DEM	USD	0	BS	110.000000	1	0.000000
					2	10.000000
					3	11.000000
					4	12.000000
					5	13.000000
					6	14.000000
					7	15.000000
					8	16.000000
					9	17.000000
					10	18.000000
					11	19.000000
					12	20.000000
					13	21.000000
						0.000000

# Using Online Analysis

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Use online analysis forms to inquire on account balances or transactions.

The following table describes the General Ledger online analysis forms that let you inquire on currency amounts:

- ["Inquiring on Transactions" on page 107](#)
- ["Inquiring on Period and Year-to-Date Balances" on page 109](#)

<b>If you want to:</b>	<b>Use:</b>
Inquire on transactions	Transaction Analysis (GL90.1). <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transaction information displays in the company base currency, unless you use the Filter subform to select another currency.</li><li>• If the transaction line has a nonbase currency associated with it, an asterisk appears on the far right side of the screen</li></ul> For more information, see <a href="#">"Inquiring on Transactions" on page 107</a> .
Display transactions in transaction currency	Filter (GL90.3). Use this subform to display the transaction amounts in transaction currency, report currency one, or report currency two. You can also use the subform to further limit the display. For more information, see <a href="#">"Inquiring on Transactions" on page 107</a> .
Inquire on period and year-to-date balances for various levels of your organization	Account Analysis (GL95.1) The command buttons transfer you to different inquiry subforms. This form also lets you select a currency to inquire on. For more information, see <a href="#">"Inquiring on Period and Year-to-Date Balances" on page 109</a> .

## Inquiring on Transactions

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Use this procedure to view information on a transaction.

### **STEPS** To inquire on a transaction

1. Access Transaction Analysis (GL90.1).
2. Select the company, accounting unit, and account you want to display transactions for, and use the Inquire form action. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Amount</b>	Shows the amount in either base or transaction currency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the amount is in base currency but the transaction is in nonbase currency, an asterisk displays next to the amount.</li> <li>• If the amount displays in transaction currency, report one, or report two currency, the currency code displays next to the amount.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>TIP</b> Use the Filter subform to display amounts in the currency of your choice.</p> <hr/>
---------------	---

3. To display currency amounts in transaction currency, and set other display criteria, choose the Filter button to open Filter (GL90.3).

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Enable Filter</b>	Select yes in this field to enable the filters. Your selections are applied to the display only if the filter is enabled.
<b>Currency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select T (Transaction) in this field to display amount in transaction currency, with the currency code next to the amount.</li> <li>• Select A (Accounts) in this field to display transactions in account currency.</li> <li>• Select 1 (One) to display amounts in report currency one</li> <li>• Select 2 (Two) to display amounts in report currency two.</li> </ul> <p>The default is B (Base), which displays transactions in base currency, with an asterisk next to any nonbase currency transactions.</p>
<b>System</b>	Select a system code in this field to display only transactions originated in the application represented by the system code. For example, if you select AM, you will display only Asset Management transactions.
<b>Transaction Currency</b>	Select a transaction currency code in this field to display only transactions entered in that currency.
<b>Source Code</b>	Select a source code in this field to display only transactions assigned that source code. For example, if you select AA, you will display only Asset Management addition transactions
<b>Originating Company / Activity / Journal Book / Reference / Amount Range / Negative Adjustment</b>	You can also limit the display to an originating company, an activity, a journal book, a reference, and an amount range. You can also include negative adjustment transactions in the display.
<b>Type</b>	This field lets you select the type of transactions included. If you leave this field blank, Amount defaults.
<b>Status</b>	This field lets you select the type of transaction statuses included. The default is All. You can select Unreleased, Released, or History transactions.

<b>Posting Dates</b>	(From) You can choose a posting date range to filter records. Enter the beginning date. Using the posting date range will pick up transactions within the date range that also fall within the period range you specified on GL90.
	<b>NOTE</b> If the posting date range is beyond the year and periods entered on GL90, only the transactions within the year and periods meeting the posting date range requirements display.
	(To) You can choose a posting date range to filter records. Enter the end date.
<b>Automatic Reverse</b>	This field displays if the journal entry is defined as auto reverse. If the journal entry was auto reversed, an opposite entry for the transaction was created in the next period.

- Click on the checkmark (OK) to return to GL90.1 and view the filtered transactions.

## Inquiring on Period and Year-to-Date Balances

Use this procedure to display period and year-to-date balances for accounts, accounting units, and companies; and to access a wide range of other information on your financial data.

### **STEPS** To inquire on period and year-to-date balances

- Access Account Analysis (GL95.1).
- Enter the organization, account, and period data that you want to inquire on.
- Select any of the links to view data on your organization. For example, select the Account link to view account balances on the account or accounts you selected.

**TIP** On many of the subforms, you can choose additional buttons to display more information. To display additional information for a line entry, select the Select for Transfer ("X") line action, and then choose the appropriate button. You can also use the Drill Around feature to display more detail about a value or line entry.

## Displays Accessible through GL95.1

The following table lists the displays accessible through GL95.1:

To display	Choose
Account period and year-to-date totals	Account
	<b>NOTE</b> From this subform, you can also choose the Currency link to view account currency information.
Accounting unit period and year-to-date totals	Accounting Unit
Company period and year-to-date totals and detail	Company

To display	Choose
Period totals, year-to-date totals, and beginning balances for the current year and last year	Annual
Beginning balances, period totals, ending balances, and percent change for the current year and last year	Totals
Chart detail (on this subform, you can override the organization, account, and period data you selected in GL95.1)	Chart
Accounting unit view detail (on this subform, you can select various level, account, and period options)	Organization View

# Using Reports

The following table describes the report programs available in the General Ledger application that either deal with currency or let you display reports in the currency or currencies of your choice. Each report is described individually by form number.

- ["Running a Journal Edit Listing \(GL240\)" on page 112](#)
- ["Running a Period Transaction Listing \(GL241\)" on page 115](#)
- ["Running a General Ledger Report \(GL290\)" on page 117](#)
- ["Running a Trial Balance \(GL291\)" on page 120](#)
- ["Running a Balance Sheet \(GL292\)" on page 123](#)
- ["Running an Income Statement \(GL293\)" on page 127](#)
- ["Running a Currency Exposure Report \(GL296\)" on page 131](#)
- ["Running a Posting Sequence Number Report \(GL297\)" on page 133](#)

<b>If you want to</b>	<b>Use</b>
Generate a list of journal entries defined in Journal Entry (GL40.1)	Journal Edit Listing (GL240). For more information, see <a href="#">"Running a Journal Edit Listing (GL240)" on page 112</a> .
Generate a list of journal entry transactions in journal entry order	Period Transaction Listing (GL241). To skip directly to the procedures, see <a href="#">"Running a Period Transaction Listing (GL241)" on page 114</a> .
Generate a report based on the parameters defined on Ledger Report Setup (GL50.1)	General Ledger Report (GL290). For more information, see <a href="#">"Running a General Ledger Report (GL290)" on page 116</a> .
Generate a report with a trial balance	Trial Balance (GL291). For more information, see <a href="#">"Running a Trial Balance (GL291)" on page 119</a> .
Generate a balance sheet showing current year and previous year data for a selected period	Balance Sheet (GL292)  You can print consolidated balance sheets for specific levels, accounting units, or the entire company.  For more information, see <a href="#">"Running a Balance Sheet (GL292)" on page 122</a> .
Generate an income statement	Income Statement (GL293)  You can print consolidated income statements for a specific level, accounting unit, or the entire company.  For more information, see <a href="#">"Running an Income Statement (GL293)" on page 126</a> .
Generate a report of totals for each account that has a nonbase account currency defined.	Currency Exposure Report (GL296). For more information, see <a href="#">"Running a Currency Exposure Report (GL296)" on page 130</a> .

If you want to	Use
Generate a list of a company's general ledger transactions in the order they were posted.	Posting Sequence Number Report (GL297). For more information, see <a href="#">"Running a Posting Sequence Number Report (GL297)"</a> on page 132.

## Running a Journal Edit Listing (GL240)

Use this procedure to generate a listing of journal entries defined in Journal Entry (GL40.1).

### STEPS To generate a journal entry listing

1. Access the Main form tab of Journal Edit Listing (GL240).

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Company / Company Group</b>	You must select either a company or a company group; you cannot select both. All the other fields can be blank
<b>System / Fiscal Year / Periods</b>	You can select a system code to limit the listing to journal entries attached to that application; a fiscal year to limit the listing to a year; periods, to limit the listing to a range of periods within the year you select.
<b>Journal Entries</b>	You can select up to eight journal entries to include in the listing.
<b>JE Type</b>	You can limit the listing to a specific type of journal entry (Normal, Auto Reverse, Intercompany, or Intercompany Reverse).
<b>JE Status</b>	You can limit the listing to journal entries with a specific status (Released, Unreleased, or Historical). The default is A (All), which includes all statuses.
<b>Hold Code</b>	You can include journal entries that have been assigned a specific hold code.

2. Choose the Print Options form tab to enter the report currency options.

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Report Currency</b>	This field determines the currency that is included in the report. Base Currency is the default. You can also select Report Currency 1, Report Currency 2, or All, which includes all report currencies and the base currency.
<b>Style</b>	This field determines how the report is organized. The default is Standard, which creates a report for the base currency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select Separate to create reports for each report currency and the base currency. This can produce up to three different reports.</li> <li>• Select Inline to create a report with the currency exchange calculation between the report currencies and the base currency.</li> <li>• Select Both to create the Inline style report and a separate report for all currencies. This can create up to four different reports.</li> </ul>
<b>Operator</b>	To include journal entries for a specific operator, type the operator. If you leave this field blank, journal entries for all operators are included within the other report options you select .

---

<b>Comments</b>	This field determines whether to include journal entry comments on the listing. The default is Yes.
<b>Additional Attributes</b>	This field determines whether to include transaction attribute information on the list. The default is No.
<b>User Analysis</b>	This field determines whether user analysis fields are included in the listing. The default is No.

---

Figure 1. Sample Journal Edit Listing

GL240 Date 06/13/00	Company 4321 - LGE Corporation	USD	Page 2
Time 15:21	Journal Edit Listing		
	For Fiscal Year 1999 - Periods 01 - 01		
Journal	GL N 10-00 test	Fiscal Year 1999	Period 1
Status	Posted	Operator kimha	
Posting Date	01/31/99	Reverse No	
Reference	Transaction Date 01/01/99	Journal Book	
Currency	CAD	Rate .500000	
Line	Account	Activity	Reference
			SC Rvs
			Debit
			Credit
3	601 80900-0000	JE	50.00
	[IS] Travel & Entertainment	Desc test	.500000 100.00 CAD
			75.00 FRF
4	601 16000-0000	JE	50.00
	[BS] Prepaid Expense	Desc test	100.00 CAD
*** Totals For Journal entry N-	10-00 , Source Code JE		75.00 FRF
	Base . . . . .	Debits	Difference
	Reverse . . . . .	50.00	0.00
	Entered . . . . .	0.00	0.00
	Unit . . . . .	100.00	0.00
	French Franc	0.00	0.00
		75.00	0.00
*** Totals For Journal entry N-	10-00	Debits	Credits
		50.00	50.00
		0.00	0.00
		100.00	100.00
		0.00	0.00
		75.00	75.00
		Difference	0.00

## Running a Period Transaction Listing (GL241)

Use this program to generate a listing of journal entry transactions in journal entry order for a fiscal year and period.

### **STEPS** To generate a period transaction listing

- Access Period Transaction Listing (GL241).

Enter your report criteria. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Company / Company Group</b>	You must select either a company or a company group; you cannot select both. All the other fields can be blank
<b>Year / Periods</b>	If you do not enter a year or period, the current fiscal year and period default.
<b>System</b>	You can limit the listing to journal entries from a specific application.
<b>Status</b>	You can limit the listing to journal entries with a specific status (Released, Unreleased, or Historical). The default is A (All), which includes all statuses.
<b>Posting Dates / Beginning Control</b>	You can limit the listing to journal entries within a range of posting dates, or start the listing with journal entries associated with a specific journal control number.
<b>Report Currency</b>	This field determines the currency that is included in the report. Base Currency is the default. You can also select Report Currency 1, Report Currency 2, or All, which includes all report currencies and the base currency.
<b>Style</b>	This field determines how the report is organized. The default is Standard, which creates a report for the base currency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Select Separate to create reports for each report currency and the base currency. This can produce up to three different reports.</li><li>• Select Inline to create a report with the currency exchange calculation between the report currencies and the base currency.</li><li>• Select Both to create the Inline style report and a separate report for all currencies. This can create up to four different reports.</li></ul>

Figure 1. Sample Period Transaction Listing

GL241 Date 06/13/00  
Time 15:36

Company 4321 - LGE Corporation  
Period Transaction Listing  
For Period 1 Ending January 31, 1999

USD

Page 1

Fiscal Year 1999

Control Date	Posting Journal Entry	SC St Account	Document	Debit	Credit
	Transaction Description				
	-----				
	1 01/31/99 GL	32-N GR Ps CORPORATE	- 21200-0000		
	Currency Revaluation		French Franc	.800000	10 FRF
	01/31/99 GL	32-N GR Ps 601	- 16000-0000		
	Currency Revaluation		French Franc	.800000	5 FRF
	01/31/99 GL	32-N GR Ps CORPORATE	- 12400-0000		
	Currency Revaluation		French Franc	1.000000	15.00 FRF
	2 01/31/99 GL	33-N GR Ps CORPORATE	- 21200-0000		
	Currency Revaluation		French Franc	.800000	10 FRF
	01/31/99 GL	33-N GR Ps 601	- 80900-0000		
	Currency Revaluation		French Franc	.800000	5.00 FRF
	01/31/99 GL	33-N GR Ps 601	- 16000-0000		
	Currency Revaluation		French Franc	.800000	5 FRF
	01/31/99 GL	33-N GR Ps 601	- 80700-0000		
	Currency Revaluation		French Franc	.800000	10.00 FRF

# Running a General Ledger Report (GL290)

Use this program to generate a report based on the parameters defined in Ledger Report Setup (GL50.1).

**Before you start** You must define a report on Ledger Report Setup (GL50.1) before you can run this program. For more information, see the *General Ledger User Guide*.

## **STEPS** To generate a general ledger report

- Access General Ledger Report (GL290).

Enter the report parameters. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Company / Company Group</b>	You must select either a company or company group. You cannot select both.
--------------------------------	--

<b>Reports</b>	You can select up to six reports to generate. All the reports must be defined on GL50.1.
----------------	--

<b>Year Code / Year / Period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You can select a year code to report on the current, last, or next year. If you select a year code, the Year field must be blank.</li><li>• If you do not select a year code, you must type a year in the Year field.</li><li>• If the year code or year is not the current period, you must type the period for the report. If the year code is Next Year, the period must be 1. If the year code or year is current, the current period defaults, but can be overridden.</li></ul>
----------------------------------	--

<b>Accounting Unit / Accounts / Subaccounts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You can limit the report to an accounting unit or a range of accounts, or both. If you leave the accounting unit field blank, all accounting units are included in the report. If you leave the accounts fields blank, all accounts are included.</li><li>• You can limit the report to a range of subaccounts within the range of accounts. If you enter a range of subaccounts you must also enter a range of accounts.</li></ul>
---	---

<b>Report Currency</b>	Select B (Base) to report in base currency alone; 1 (One) to report in report currency one alone; 2 (Two) to report in report currency two alone; A (All) to generate three reports (base, currency one and currency 2). The default is base currency.
------------------------	--

Figure 1. Sample General Ledger Report (Base)

Pd	Accounting Unit	Description	Sy	Jrnl	Ent	TrCur	Posting	Resp	Level	3-01-01	Debit	Credit	Balance
Company 4321 - IGE Corporation USD LGECORPORATION - Large Corp Ledger Report For Period 01 - 01 Ending January 31, 1999 Sort Type Activity Transactions Only													
Account	16000-0000	[BS] Prepaid Expense											0.00
01	Currency Revaluation	GL N	32	CAD	01/31/99								
01	Currency Revaluation	GL N	33	CAD	01/31/99							20.00	
01	Currency Revaluation	GL N	34	CAD	01/31/99							50.00	
01	test	GL N	10	CAD	01/31/99							50.00	
01	test	GL N	11	CAD	01/31/99							120.00	120.00-
		Total Activity			Account								
	16000-0000	[BS] Prepaid Expense							Total				120.00-
Account	21900-0000	[BS] Other Payables											0.00
01	CAD transaction	GL N	41	CAD	01/31/99							162.50	
		Total Activity			Account								162.50-
	21900-0000	[BS] Other Payables							Total				162.50-
Account	61000-0000	[IS] Gas & Electric											0.00
01	1000CAD Vendor	AP N	3	CAD	01/15/99							50.00	
01	1000CAD Vendor	AP N	3	DEM	01/15/99							20.00	
		Total Activity			Account								70.00
	61000-0000	[IS] Gas & Electric							Total				70.00
Account	80100-0000	[IS] Bad Debts											0.00
01	CAD transaction	GL N	41	CAD	01/31/99							162.66	
		Total Activity			Account								162.66
	80100-0000	[IS] Bad Debts							Total				162.66

Figure 1. Sample General Ledger Report (Report Currency)

GL290 Date 06/14/00 Time 14:13  
 Company 4321 - LGE Corporation  
 LGE CORPORATION - Large Corp Ledger Report  
 For Period 01 - 01 Ending January 31, 1999

FRF  
 Accounting Unit, Account

Sort Type  
 Activity Transactions Only

Level 3-01-01

Page 1

Accounting Unit	601	River Bend Restaurant	Resp	Level	3-01-01				
Pd Transaction Description	SY	Jrnl Ent	TrCur Posting	Debit	Credit	Balance			
Account 16000-0000						0.00			
01 Currency Revaluation	[BS]	Prepaid Expense							
	GL N	32 CAD	01/31/99		5.00				
01 Currency Revaluation	GL N	33 CAD	01/31/99		5				
01 Currency Revaluation	GL N	34 CAD	01/31/99						
01 test	GL N	10 CAD	01/31/99		75.00				
01 test	GL N	11 CAD	01/31/99		80.00				
		Total Activity Account			165.00	165.00-			
16000-0000	[BS]	Prepaid Expense				165.00-			
Account 21900-0000	[BS]	Other Payables							
01 CAD transaction	GL N	41 CAD	01/31/99		200.00	0.00			
		Total Activity Account			200.00	200.00-			
21900-0000	[BS]	Other Payables				200.00-			
Account 61000-0000	[IS]	Gas & Electric							
01 1000CAD Vendor	AP N	3 CAD	01/15/99		75.00	0.00			
01 1000CAD Vendor	AP N	3 DEM	01/15/99		50.00				
		Total Activity Account			125.00	125.00			
61000-0000	[IS]	Gas & Electric				125.00			
Account 80100-0000	[IS]	Bad Debts							
01 CAD transaction	GL N	41 CAD	01/31/99		200.20	0.00			
		Total Activity Account			200.20	200.20			
80100-0000	[IS]	Bad Debts				200.20			

# Running a Trial Balance (GL291)

---

**TIP** To track and balance transactions by transaction currency, you must select Yes in Currency Ledger field on Company (GL10.1).

---

Use this program to generate a trial balance for your company. You can select one of the following currency options for your trial balance:

- Base currency only
- Report currency one only
- Report currency two only
- Base currency, report currency one, and report currency two
- One transaction currency

## **STEPS** To generate a trial balance

1. Access Trial Balance (GL291).

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Company / Company Group</b>	You must select either a company or company group. You cannot select both.
--------------------------------	--

<b>Accounting Units</b>	You can select up to six accounting units to report on. If you leave these fields blank, the report includes all accounting units for the company or company group.
-------------------------	---

---

**NOTE** If you select accounting units and a company group, all the accounting units must be valid for all the companies in the company group.

---

<b>Year Code / Year / Period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You can select a year code to report on the current, last, or next year. If you select a year code, the Year field must be blank.</li><li>• If you do not select a year code, you must type a year in the Year field.</li><li>• If the year code or year is not the current period, you must type the period for the report. If the year code is Next Year, the period must be 1. If the year code or year is current, the current period defaults, but can be overridden.</li></ul>
----------------------------------	--

2. Use the Individual Reporting form tab to select the reporting level. You can run a trial balance for the company you selected and each level within the company. If you leave the level fields blank, the company consolidation level defaults.
3. Use the Report Options form tab to select your currency options.

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Type</b>	Select A (Amount) to balance by amounts; U (Unit) to balance by units. Select A for currency reports.
-------------	---

<b>Suppress Zero Accounts</b>	Select Yes if you want to report only on the accounts that have amounts in them and leave zero accounts out of the report.
-------------------------------	--

<b>Report Sequence</b>	Select L (Level) to sort the report by level. Select A (Accounting Unit) to sort the report by accounting unit.
------------------------	---

---

<b>Report Currency</b>	Select B (Base) to report in base currency alone; 1 (One) to report in report currency one alone; 2 (Two) to report in report currency two alone; A (All) to generate three reports (base, currency one and currency 2); and None to report on units, or to report on a transaction currency selected in the Trans Currency field.
<b>Trans Currency</b>	Select the transaction currency for which you want to generate a trial balance. If you select a currency in this field, you should select None in the Report Currency field.

---

Figure 1. Sample Trial Balance (Transaction Currency)

Account Nbr	Description	Beginning Balance	Debit Activity	Credit Activity	Ending Balance			
11300-0000	[BS] Cash - Other	0.00	633.33		633.33			
12400-0000	[BS] Unrealized Gain on Curren	0.00	20.00		20.00			
16000-0000	[BS] Prepaid Expense	0.00		120.00	120.00-			
21200-0000	[BS] Accounts Payable	0.00		110.00	110.00-			
41900-0000	[IS] Sales - Other	0.00		633.33	633.33-			
51300-0000	[IS] Vacation & Sick Time	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00			
61000-0000	[IS] Gas & Electric	0.00	70.00		70.00			
80700-0000	[IS] Repairs & Maintenance	0.00	20.00		20.00			
80900-0000	[IS] Travel & Entertainment	0.00	120.00		120.00			
*** Totals					0.00	963.33	963.33	0.00

# Running a Balance Sheet (GL292)

**TIP** You can also use Lawson Report Writer to create customized financial statements.

Use this program to generate a balance sheet for your company. This program lets you create a balance sheet in base currency, report currency one, and report currency two. It does not let you create a balance sheet in transaction currency.

## **STEPS** To generate a balance sheet

1. Access Balance Sheet (GL292).

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Company / Company Group</b>	You must select either a company or company group. You cannot select both.
--------------------------------	--

<b>Accounting Units</b>	You can select up to six accounting units to report on. If you leave these fields blank, the report includes all accounting units for the company or company group.
-------------------------	---

**NOTE** If you select accounting units and a company group, all the accounting units must be valid for all the companies in the company group.

<b>Year Code / Year / Period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You can select a year code to report on the current, last, or next year. If you select a year code, the Year field must be blank.</li><li>• If you do not select a year code, you must type a year in the Year field.</li><li>• If the year code or year is not the current period, you must type the period for the report. If the year code is Next Year, the period must be 1. If the year code or year is current, the current period defaults, but can be overridden.</li></ul>
----------------------------------	--

2. Use the Individual Reporting form tab to select the reporting level. You can run a balance sheet for the company you selected and each level within the company. If you leave the level fields blank, the company consolidation level defaults.
3. Use the Report Options form tab to select your currency options.

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Chart Depth</b>	You can select the chart depth you want to include in the report. The default is All.
--------------------	---

<b>Account Detail</b>	You can select the amount of account detail included in the report. The default is Subaccount.
-----------------------	--

You can select None if you want all posting accounts summarized to summary accounts.

<b>Suppress Zero Accounts</b>	Select Yes if you want to report only on the accounts that have amounts in them and leave zero accounts out of the report.
-------------------------------	--

<b>Report Sequence</b>	Select L (Level) to sort the report by level. Select A (Accounting Unit) to sort the report by accounting unit.
------------------------	---

---

**Report Currency**

Select B (Base) to report in base currency alone; 1 (One) to report in report currency one alone; 2 (Two) to report in report currency two alone; or A (All) to generate three reports (base, currency one and currency 2).

Figure 1. Sample Balance Sheet (Report Currency)

Company 4321 - LGE Corporation		FRF	French Franc	Page 1
Balance Sheet				
For Period 1 Ending January 31, 1999			Fiscal Year 1999	
Consolidated		LGE Corporation Consolidated		
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change
ASSETS				
CASH				
11300-0000	[BS] Cash - Other	1,025.00	0.00	1,025.00
	Total Cash	1,025.00	0.00	1,025.00
AR				
12400-0000	Accounts Receivable [BS] Unrealized Gain on Curren	37.00	0.00	37.00
	Total AR	37.00	0.00	37.00
INTERZONE				
	Interzone AR/AP			
	Total Interzone	0.00	0.00	0.00
INVENTORY				
	Inventory			
	Total Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00
PREPAID				
16000-0000	Prepaid Expenses [BS] Prepaid Expense	165.00-	0.00	165.00-
	Total Prepaid Expenses	165.00-	0.00	165.00-
	Total Current Assets	897.00	0.00	897.00



# Running an Income Statement (GL293)

---

**TIP** You can also use Lawson Report Writer to create customized financial statements.

---

Use this program to generate an income statement for your company. This program lets you create an income statement in base currency, report currency one, and report currency two. It does not let you create a balance sheet in transaction currency.

## **STEPS** To generate an income statement

1. Access Income Statement (GL293).

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Company / Company Group</b>	You must select either a company or company group. You cannot select both.
--------------------------------	--

<b>Accounting Units</b>	You can select up to six accounting units to report on. If you leave these fields blank, the report includes all accounting units for the company or company group.
-------------------------	---

---

**NOTE** If you select accounting units and a company group, all the accounting units must be valid for all the companies in the company group.

---

<b>Year Code / Year / Period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You can select a year code to report on the current, last, or next year. If you select a year code, the Year field must be blank.</li><li>• If you do not select a year code, you must type a year in the Year field.</li><li>• If the year code or year is not the current period, you must type the period for the report. If the year code is Next Year, the period must be 1. If the year code or year is current, the current period defaults, but can be overridden.</li></ul>
----------------------------------	--

2. Use the Individual Reporting form tab to select the reporting level. You can run an income statement for the company you selected and each level within the company. If you leave the level fields blank, the company consolidation level defaults.
3. Use the Report Options form tab to select your currency options.

Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Chart Depth</b>	You can select the chart depth you want to include in the report. The default is All.
--------------------	---

<b>Account Detail</b>	You can select the amount of account detail included in the report. The default is Subaccount.
-----------------------	--

You can select None if you want all posting accounts summarized to summary accounts.

<b>Suppress Zero Accounts</b>	Select Yes if you want to report only on the accounts that have amounts in them and leave zero accounts out of the report.
-------------------------------	--

<b>Report Sequence</b>	Select L (Level) to sort the report by level. Select A (Accounting Unit) to sort the report by accounting unit.
------------------------	---

---

**Report Currency**

Select B (Base) to report in base currency alone; 1 (One) to report in report currency one alone; 2 (Two) to report in report currency two alone; or A (All) to generate three reports (base, currency one and currency 2).

Figure 1. Sample Income Statement (Report Currency)

GL293 Date 06/14/00 Company 4321 - LGE Corporation FRF French Franc Page 1  
 Time 16:14 Income Statement For Period 1 Ending January 31, 1999 Fiscal Year 1999

Consolidated		LGE Corporation				Consolidated			
Account Nbr	Description	Current Period	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date				
NET PROFIT	Net Profit								
REVENUE	Revenue								
GROSS SALES	Gross Sales								
SALES	Sales Revenue								
41900-0000	[IS] Sales - Other	1,025.00-	1,025.00-	0.00	0.00				
	Total Gross Sales	1,025.00-	1,025.00-	0.00	0.00				
LESS	Less:								
	Total Sales Adjustments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	Total Net Sales	1,025.00-	1,025.00-	0.00	0.00				
OTHER REV	Other Revenue								
	Total Other Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
COGS	Cost of Goods Sold								
	Total Cost of Goods Sold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	Total Revenue	1,025.00-	1,025.00-	0.00	0.00				

Figure 1. Sample Income Statement (Report Currency) - cont.

GL293 Date 06/14/00 Company 4321 - LGE Corporation FRF French Franc Page 1  
 Time 16:14 Income Statement  
 For Period 1 Ending January 31, 1999 Fiscal Year 1999

Consolidated		LGE Corporation				Consolidated			
Account Nbr	Description	Current Period	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date	Current Period	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
EXPENSES	Expenses								
PAYROLL	Payroll Expenses								
	Total Salaries & Wages	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
UTILITIES	Utilities								
61000-0000	[IS] Gas & Electric	125.00	125.00	0.00	0.00				
	Total Utilities	125.00	125.00	0.00	0.00				
OTHER EXP	Other Expenses								
80700-0000	[IS] Repairs & Maintenance	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00				
80900-0000	[IS] Travel & Entertainment	160.00	160.00	0.00	0.00				
	Total Other Expenses	170.00	170.00	0.00	0.00				
	Total Expenses	295.00	295.00	0.00	0.00				
	Total Net Profit	730.00-	730.00-	0.00	0.00				

## Running a Currency Exposure Report (GL296)

Use this program to display totals for each account that has a nonbase account currency defined. You can run the report for a specific level or accounting unit or for an entire General Ledger company.

For example, you can run this program for a company with a base currency of US dollars, several accounts with an account currency of British Pounds, and several accounts with an account currency of Canadian dollars. The report calculates a total amount for the Pound accounts and a total amount for the Canadian dollar accounts.

**Before you start** You can run this report only if you have detail or posting currency accounts defined for your company. For more information, see "[Defining Account Currency](#)" on page 31.

### STEPS To generate a currency exposure report

1. Access Currency Exposure Report (GL296).
2. Enter your report parameters. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

<b>Company / Company Group</b>	You must select either a company or company group. You cannot select both.
--------------------------------	--

<b>Accounting Units</b>	You can select up to six accounting units to report on. If you leave these fields blank, the report includes all accounting units for the company or company group.
-------------------------	---

**NOTE** If you select accounting units and a company group, all the accounting units must be valid for all the companies in the company group.

<b>Individual Reporting section</b>	Select the reporting level. You can run a currency exposure report for the company you selected and each level within the company. If you leave the level fields blank, the company consolidation level defaults.
-------------------------------------	---

<b>Year Code / Year / Period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You can select a year code to report on the current, last, or next year. If you select a year code, the Year field must be blank.</li><li>• If you do not select a year code, you must type a year in the Year field.</li><li>• If the year code or year is not the current period, you must type the period for the report. If the year code is Next Year, the period must be 1. If the year code or year is current, the current period defaults, but can be overridden.</li></ul>
----------------------------------	--

<b>Report Sequence</b>	Select L (Level) to sort the report by level. Select A (Accounting Unit) to sort the report by accounting unit.
------------------------	---

<b>Report Currency</b>	Choose the currency to include in the report. You can choose Account or Transaction currency. The default is Transaction currency.
------------------------	--

<b>Transaction Currency</b>	You can type or choose a transaction currency code to include in the report. If you leave this field blank, all currency transactions will print.
-----------------------------	---

<b>Transaction Currency Report Sequence</b>	Choose the type of currency to use for sorting the information in the report. You can choose to sort by Account or Transaction Currency. The default is Transaction Currency.
---	---

Figure 1. Sample Currency Exposure Report

GL296 Date 11/07/00  
Time 15:07

Page 1

Company 526 - EURO IMPORT XPORT  
Currency Exposure Report  
For Period 11 Ending November 30, 1999  
Fiscal Year 1999

USD

Level - 01	Accounting Unit ACCT	Accounting	Resp DJD
Account Number	Beginning Balance	Activity	Ending Balance
			Balance In USD
11300-0000	Cash-Other-This-is-the-sixty-chara	0.00	1,975.00
		1,975.00	250.00
Total	FRF - French Franc	0.00	1,975.00
			250.00
			250.00

# Running a Posting Sequence Number Report (GL297)

Use this program to generate a listing of transactions by transaction sequence number and posting date.

**Before you start** To generate a report by transaction number, you must have selected either C (Company) or J (Journal Book) in the Transaction Numbering Option field of the Journals (Books) form tab of Company (GL10.1). This option automatically assigns a sequential transaction number to each transaction as it is posted to the General Ledger.

## **STEPS** To generate a posting sequence number report

1. Access Posting Sequence Number Report (GL297).
2. Enter your reporting parameters. Use the following guidelines to enter field values:

**Company / Company Group** You must select either a company or company group. You cannot select both.

**Fiscal Year / Periods / Actual Posting Dates / Transaction Number** You must select one of the following:

- A fiscal year, with or without a period range
- A posting date range, or a posting sequence number range.
- A transaction number range

**TIP** The date that displays for each transaction in the report is the date when the transaction was posted using Journal Posting (GL190).

**Type** You can select to generate a report on amounts (A), units (U), or both amounts and units (B). The default is A (Amounts). If you select U (Units), you should not specify a currency or style.

**Report Currency** This field determines the currency that is included in the report. Base Currency is the default. You can also select Report Currency 1, Report Currency 2, or All, which includes all report currencies and the base currency.

**Report Style** This field determines how the report is organized. The default is Standard, which creates a report for the base currency.

- Select Separate to create reports for each report currency and the base currency. This can produce up to three different reports.
- Select Inline to create a report with the currency exchange calculation between the report currencies and the base currency.
- Select Both to create the Inline style report and a separate report for all currencies. This can create up to four different reports.

Figure 1. Sample Posting Sequence Number Report

GL297 Date 11/07/00 Time 15:39 Sequential Journal Report Company 526 EURO IMPORT XPORT Period 12 1999 USD Page 1

Seq Nbr	GL	Date	Co	Account	Activity	Reference	Rv	Na	Tr	Debit	Credit	
0	JE# GL N	2-00	526	COSMETIC	011200-0000		N	N	A		1,000.00	0.00
				Cash-Checking		Doc:					Desc Sales income	
0	JE# GL N	2-00	526	COSMETIC	015400-0000		N	N	A		1,000.00	0.00
				Miscellaneous Inventory		Doc:					Desc Sales income	
1	JE# GL N	11/07/00	526	COSMETIC	011200-0000		N	N	A		0.00	5,000.00-
				Cash-Checking		Doc:					Desc Cosmetic purchases	
2	JE# GL N	11/07/00	526	ACCT	011300-0000		N	N	A		0.00	200.00-
				Cash-Other-This-is-the-sixty-character		Doc:					Desc FRF invoice payment	
3	JE# GL N	11/07/00	526	ACCT	015100-0000		N	N	A		200.00	0.00
				Stock-Supplies		Doc:					Desc FRF Invoice payment	
4	JE# GL N	11/07/00	526	COSMETIC	015400-0000		N	N	A		5,000.00	0.00
				Miscellaneous Inventory		Doc:					Desc Cosmetic purchases	

Total For Period 12 7,200.00 5,200.00-

Total Company Transactions 7,200.00 5,200.00-

## Chapter 9

# Using Lawson Business Intelligence to Create Data Marts

---

This chapter provides an overview of Lawson Business Intelligence functions. You use the Business Intelligence products to create multidimensional databases and analyze the data in those databases.

- ["Concepts in this Chapter" on page 136](#)
- ["What Is Lawson Business Intelligence?" on page 136](#)
- ["Lawson Financials \(FIN\) Data Mart" on page 136](#)

# Concepts in this Chapter

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The following concepts provide background and conceptual information on using Lawson Business Intelligence to create Data Marts.

## What Is Lawson Business Intelligence?

---

Lawson Business Intelligence is a product that joins applications and technology to provide you with a powerful reporting and analysis solution. The many calculations and other analytical features within Lawson Business Intelligence make it an excellent decisions solution for all roles within an organization.

Lawson Business Intelligence is made up of:

- the Analytic Architect (IA) application
- an Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) database
- the Scorecard reporting tool

---

**TIP** Your implementation might use some or all of the Lawson Business Intelligence components.

---

### Analytic Architect

The Analytic Architect application is the backbone of Lawson Business Intelligence. Analytic Architect lets you use data marts types to define, extract, transform, and load Lawson data from the Lawson application database into the Hyperion Essbase OLAP Server or the Microsoft SQL Server Analysis Services. In addition to creating OLAP databases, Analytic Architect can create CSV or Star Schema output for use with a variety of reporting tools.

For more information about the Analytic Architect application, see the *Analytic Architect User Guide*.

### OLAP Database

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**NOTE** An OLAP database is also called a cube or data mart.

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The data you extract with Analytic Architect is consolidated, summarized, and then transferred to an online analytical processing (OLAP) database. You can use either Hyperion Essbase or Microsoft SQL Server Analysis Services as your OLAP database.

### Scorecard

Scorecard is a Lawson-developed analytic tool that allows you to build different configurations of your data that is stored in an OLAP database. With Scorecard you can view your business data, run "what-if" scenarios, pivot data, create charts, drill down into the data, and use DrillAround© to access related data in the Lawson application.

For more information about Scorecard, see the *Scorecard User Guide*.

## Lawson Financials (FIN) Data Mart

---

The Lawson Financials Data Mart is a multidimensional database that lets you view your General Ledger data from a variety of angles for analysis and decision making.

You can define the dimensions for the Lawson Financials Data Mart on Financial Data Mart Setup (GLDM.1).

The following dimensions are required for the Lawson Financials Data Mart.

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Description</b>
Organization	A company, specific level of company, or a group of companies (two optional views).
Accounts	Specific Chart of Accounts (with optional second Chart of Accounts).
Periods	Period totals, period year-to-date totals, quarter totals, quarter year-to-date, yearly total.
Years	Historical years (with optional variance calculation % / \$).

For more information about defining the Lawson Financials Data Mart, see the *Analytic Architect User Guide*.

## Appendix A

# World Currencies

---

The currency table at [www.currency-iso.org](http://www.currency-iso.org) shows the currencies most commonly listed in the business section of most national newspapers, along with their ISO alpha-3 country code and ISO number. Some currency names do not reflect the current political situation of the country (for example, the former Soviet Union and the former Yugoslavian Republic).

Copy and paste this link to your browser to view the currency table:  
[http://www.currency-iso.org/iso\\_index/iso\\_tables/iso\\_tables\\_a1.htm](http://www.currency-iso.org/iso_index/iso_tables/iso_tables_a1.htm)

# Index

---

## A

- Account currency
  - defining
    - for a detail account, [32](#)
    - for an accounting unit, [31](#)
    - for a posting account, [32](#)
  - reporting on, [31](#)
  - term definition, [13](#)
- Accounting periods, closing, [84](#)
- Accounts
  - auto adjustment, [18](#)
  - balancing, [18](#)
  - defining balancing, [23](#)
  - gain and loss, [30](#)
  - realized gain and loss accounts
    - term definition, [28](#)
  - report currency adjustment account, [18](#)
- Adding nonbase journal entries from the General Ledger, [63](#)
- Adding report currency journal entries from the General Ledger, [66](#)
- Adjustment accounts, term definition, [18](#)
- Analysis forms
  - Account Analysis, [109](#)
  - GL95.1 displays, [109](#)
  - summary of, [107](#)
  - Transaction Analysis, [107](#)
- Analytic Architect
  - defined, [136](#)
- Auto adjustment accounts, [18](#)
- Auto base balancing, selecting for a company, [22](#)
- Automatic balancing
  - conceptual information, [61](#)
  - selecting for a company, [22](#)
  - term definition, [17](#)
- Average rate type, description of, [46](#)

## B

- Balancing accounts
  - auto adjustment accounts, [18](#)
  - conceptual information, [18](#)
  - defining, [23](#)
  - report currency adjustment account, [18](#)

- term definition, [18](#)
- Base currency, [13](#)
  - assigning to a company, [22](#)
  - definition, [14](#)
  - term definition, [13](#)
- Budget translation, [46](#)
  - conceptual information, [46](#)
  - procedure, [83](#)
  - term definition, [46](#)

## C

- Closing
  - accounting period, [84](#)
  - non-General Ledger applications, [76](#)
- Company options, [22](#)
- Consolidation companies
  - conceptual information, [48](#)
  - defining, [53](#)
  - term definition, [48](#)
- Currency
  - interface with other Lawson applications, [10](#)
- Currency codes
  - conceptual information, [13](#)
  - defining, [20](#)
  - how used, [13](#)
  - term definition, [13](#)
  - types of currencies, [13](#)
- Currency exchange
  - example, [16](#)
  - how used, [16](#)
  - selecting for a company, [22](#)
  - term definition, [16](#)
- Currency exchange rates
  - definition, [27](#)
  - deleting, [85](#)
- Currency ledger
  - conceptual information, [17](#)
  - selecting, [22](#)
  - term definition, [17](#)
- currency process flow
  - processing, [9](#)
  - reporting, [9](#)
  - setup, [9](#)
- Currency relationship
  - considerations, [18](#)
  - example, [18](#)
  - term definition, [18](#)
- Currency revaluation

- conceptual information, [27](#)
- defining
  - for an accounting unit posting account, [33](#)
- how used, [72](#)
- procedure, [78](#)
- term definition, [27](#)
- currency setup
  - consideration, [13](#)
- Currency table
  - assigning to a company, [22](#), [22](#)
  - conceptual information, [16](#)
  - defining, [21](#)
  - defining translation rates for, [51](#)
  - example, [16](#)
  - how used, [16](#)
  - term definition, [16](#)
- Currency translation
  - rate types, [46](#)
  - selecting for a company, [22](#)
- Currency translation (intercompany)
  - conceptual information, [44](#)
  - procedure, [81](#)
  - term definition, [44](#)
- Currency translation (intracompany)
  - procedure, [80](#)
- Currency translation rates, deleting, [85](#)
- Currency types, description, [13](#)

## D

- Database
  - OLAP, [136](#)
- data mart types
  - Lawson Financials (FIN), [136](#)
- Deleting historical exchange rates, [85](#)
- Deleting historical translation rates, [85](#)
- Differences between GL and other subsystem nonbase journal entries, [61](#)

## E

- EMU, term definition, [37](#)
- Ending rate type, description of, [46](#)
- Entering nonbase entries
  - from a non-General Ledger application, concepts, [61](#)
  - from the General Ledger
    - concepts, [61](#)
- Error suspense account, when used, [18](#)
- European Monetary Union (EMU), term definition, [37](#)
- Exchange

- assigning to a company, [22](#)
- example, [16](#)
- how used, [16](#)
- term definition, [16](#)

- Exchange rates, [76](#)
  - defining, [29](#)
  - definition, [27](#)
  - deleting, [85](#)
  - interfacing, [34](#)
  - triangulated, [41](#)

## F

- Files updated by report currency purge, [86](#)

## G

- Gain and loss accounts
  - about, [28](#)
  - defining, [30](#)
  - how used, [72](#)

## H

- Historical Balance rate type, description of, [46](#)
- Historical rate type, description of, [46](#)
- Hyperion Essbase
  - OLAP Server, [136](#)

## I

- Inquiries
  - Account Analysis, [109](#)
  - GL95.1 displays, [109](#)
  - summary of, [107](#)
  - Transaction Analysis, [107](#)
- Intercompany currency translation
  - budget translation procedure, [83](#)
  - conceptual information, [44](#)
  - procedure, [80](#), [81](#)
- Interface entries, [76](#)
- Interfacing exchange rates, [34](#)
- Interfacing translation rates, [57](#)
- Intracompany currency translation
  - procedure, [80](#), [80](#)

## J

- Journal entries
  - adding, [63](#)
  - balancing, [61](#)
  - posting, [69](#), [80](#)
  - releasing, [67](#)
  - verifying, [65](#)

## L

- Lawson Business Intelligence, [136](#)
- Lawson Currency Application
  - term definition, [8](#)
- Lawson Financials (FIN) data mart, [136](#)
- Listings
  - Currency Codes Listing (CU201), [92](#)
  - Currency Rate Interface Listing (CU260), [102](#)
  - Currency Relationship Listing (CU202), [94](#)
  - definition of, [90](#)
  - Exchange Rate Listing (CU210), [98](#)
  - summary of, [92](#)
  - Translation Code Listing (CU205), [97](#)
  - Translation Interface Listing (CU261), [104](#)
  - Translation Rate Listing (CU220), [100](#)
  - using, [92](#)
- Listings and reports
  - Currency Exposure Report (CU296), [111](#)

## M

- Microsoft SQL Server Analysis Services, [136](#)
- Modifying released journal entries, about, [62](#)
- Multi-Book Ledger
  - currency exchange for, [28](#), [49](#)
  - translation for, [49](#)

## N

- Nonbase currency journal entries
  - adding, [63](#)
  - verifying, [65](#)

## O

- OLAP database, [136](#)

- Online analysis, definition of, [90](#)
- Online analysis forms
  - Account Analysis, [109](#)
  - GL95.1 displays, [109](#)
  - summary of, [107](#)
  - Transaction Analysis, [107](#)
- Override protection
  - defining, [39](#), [39](#), [39](#)

## P

- Purging a report currency
  - files updated by, [86](#)
  - procedure, [86](#)

## R

- Rate types
  - Average, description of, [46](#)
  - description, [46](#)
  - Ending, description of, [46](#)
  - Historical, description of, [46](#)
  - Historical Balance, description of, [46](#)
  - term definition, [46](#)
- Realized gain and loss accounts
  - concept, [28](#)
  - term definition, [28](#)
- Rebuilding report currencies, [87](#)
- Relationships
  - defining, [24](#)
  - triangulated, [39](#)
- Report currency
  - adding journal entries in, [66](#)
  - creating beginning balances for, [55](#)
  - files updated by purge, [86](#)
  - GL example, [15](#)
  - how used in AC, [15](#)
  - how used in GL, [15](#)
  - how used in Multi-Book Ledger, [15](#)
  - purging from a company, [86](#)
  - rebuilding balances, [87](#)
  - revaluation
    - procedure, [78](#)
  - selecting for a company, [22](#)
  - term definition, [13](#)
- Report currency
  - adding journal entries in, [66](#)
  - creating beginning balances for, [55](#)
  - files updated by purge, [86](#)
  - GL example, [15](#)
  - how used in AC, [15](#)
  - how used in GL, [15](#)

- how used in Multi-Book Ledger, [15](#)
- purging from a company, [86](#)
- rebuilding balances, [87](#)
- revaluation
  - procedure, [78](#)
- selecting for a company, [22](#)
- term definition, [13](#)
- Report currency balances
  - rebuilding, [87](#)
- Report currency journal entries
  - adding, [66](#)
  - how used, [62](#)
- Report currency revaluation
  - concept, [27](#)
  - procedure, [78](#)
- Report currency translation (intracompany)
  - translating actual amounts, [80](#)
  - when used, [46](#)
- Reports
  - Balance Sheet (GL292), [122](#)
  - Currency Exposure Report (GL296), [130](#)
  - definition of, [90](#)
  - General Ledger Report (GL290), [116](#)
  - Income Statement (GL293), [126](#)
  - Period Transaction Listing (GL241), [114](#)
  - Posting Sequence Number Report (GL297), [132](#)
  - summary of, [111](#)
  - Trial Balance (GL291), [119](#)
- Revaluation, [78](#)
  - conceptual information, [27](#)
  - defining, [33](#)
  - procedure, [78](#)
  - term definition, [27](#)

## S

- Scorecard, [136](#)
- SQL Server Analysis Services, [136](#)

## T

- Table, world currencies, [138](#)
- Transaction currency, term definition, [13](#)
- Translation, [43](#)
  - budget, [46](#)
  - detail accounts, [55](#)
  - intercompany
    - conceptual information, [44](#)
    - term definition, [44](#)
  - rate types, [46](#)
  - report currency, how used, [46](#)
  - selecting a method of, [46](#)

- translating actual amounts in report currency, [80](#)
- Translation codes
  - conceptual information, [47](#)
  - defining, [50](#)
  - term definition, [47](#)
- Translation rates
  - conceptual information, [48](#)
  - defining, [51](#)
  - deleting, [85](#)
  - interfacing, [57](#)
  - term definition, [48](#)
- Triangulation
  - conceptual information, [37](#)

## U

- Unrealized gain and loss accounts
  - conceptual information, [28](#)
  - defining, [30](#)
  - term definition, [28](#)

## W

- World currency table, [138](#), [138](#)

## Y

- Year end, [84](#)