

The ACCPICK General Ledger

**An Overview from the Support Desk
Perspective**

INCOME STATEMENT

SALES

11 SHOCKS	29236.02
12 EXHAUSTS	23766.71
20 TYRES - COMMERCIAL	22267.55
21 TYRES - PASS STEEL	427778.14
22 TYRES - L/TRUCK XPLY	12166.68
23 TYRES - L/TRUCK RAD	87220.32
24 TYRES - TRUCK XPLY	4466.67
25 TYRES - TRUCK RAD	5158.77
26 TYRES - TRACTOR	7076.32
27 TYRES - EARTHMOVER	1138.55
28 TYRES - 4X4 RECREAT	222152.26
29 TYRES - INDUSTRIAL	14303.50
30 TYRES - MOTORCYCLES	1228.07
800 SUNDRIES	9541.84
TOTAL SALES	867501.40

DT	SALES DEPARTMENTS	CT
	Tyres	10000
	Shocks	5000

- The sales section of the Income Statement is "created" from the DEPTFILE.DBF
- The sales values come from the STRAN.dbf made up from type IN; CN; CS; CR
- Must be set up as "credit" accounts
- Should tie up to the Department Sales Report

COST OF SALES

1900 OPENING STOCK	1052034.79
2000 PURCHASES	958614.81
2005 PURCHASES CONSUMABLE	759.29
2018 CARTAGE	3761.70
2900 CLOSING STOCK	1238231.24
TOTAL COST OF SALES	<u>780623.56</u>

- Opening Stock generally ties up to the Closing Stock of the previous month, which should also tie up to the Stock Valuation at the end of the previous month
- Opening Stock should be set up as a Credit account
- Purchases is made up of all stock purchases less stock returns and corresponds to the "Stock Received / Returned" report
- Purchases should be set up as a Debit account
- Cartage, Packaging, Transportation and other items that affect cost of sales come from your expense categories in both Cash Book and Creditors, as does Purchases Consumables
- Closing Stock should match your Stock Valuation for the month you are in
- Closing Stock has a "debit" balance

DT	COST OF SALES	CT
		OPENING STOCK

DT	COST OF SALES	CT
PURCHASES		

DT	COST OF SALES	CT
PURCHASES		
CONSUMABLES		
CARTAGE		

DT	COST OF SALES	CT
CLOSING STOCK		

OTHER INCOME

3000 INTEREST RECD BANK	11124.05
3020 DISCOUNT RECEIVED (CRS)	528.45
3100 PROFIT ON SALE OF ASSET	114000.00
TOTAL OTHER INCOME	125652.50

- Other Income is made up of the income over and above normal day-to-day sales
- These include Rebates, interest received, profit on sale of assets etc
- These accounts usually get information from the Cash Book Income categories and sometimes from the Creditors Expense Categories
- These accounts have a "credit" balance

DT	OTHER INCOME	CT
	INTEREST REC	
	DISCOUNT REC	
	PROFIT ON SALE OF ASSET	

EXPENSES

4010 ADVERTISING	976.92
4000 ACCOUNTING FEE	5792.71
4040 BANK CHARGES	6038.74
4030 BAD DEBTS	2697.47
4070 COMMISSIONS PAID	1436.86
4080 COMPUTER EXPENSES	235.09
4620 SARS: PAYE	8035.35
4640 SARS: UIF	2453.80
4650 STATIONERY & PRINT	2565.03
4670 SUN EXP: TEAS/REFR	631.73
4680 SUN EXP: CLEANING	522.63
4750 TELEPHONES	686.84
4755 TELEPHONES CELL	1334.61
4890 UNIFORMS	785.49
4950 WAGES	61746.16
4955 CASUAL WAGES	4970.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	183393.51

- Expenses are taken from your Cash Book and Creditors Expense Categories
- They have a “debit” balance

DT	EXPENSES	CT
EXPENSES		

INCOME STATEMENT (format 1)			
SALES			
	TOTAL SALES	867501.40	CT
COST OF SALES			
	TOTAL COST OF SALES	780623.56	DT
	GROSS PROFIT / LOSS	86877.84	CT=Profit DT=Loss
OTHER INCOME			
	TOTAL OTHER INCOME	125652.50	CT
	TOTAL GROSS INCOME	212530.34	CT=Profit DT=Loss
EXPENSES			
	TOTAL EXPENSES	183393.51	DT
	NET PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	29136.83	CT=Profit DT=Loss
	TAXATION	5400.00	DT
	NET PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAX	23736.83	CT=Profit DT=Loss

- Income Statement Layout based on Format 1 which is Total Sales less Total Cost of sales
- The Taxation figure is usually left to the end of the year and calculated by the accountant according to their yearly taxation
- The Net Profit / Loss after Tax must be the last line of your income statement. This has to have the “RETINC” status in report format setup as this figure is carried across to the “Retained Income Current” account in the Balance Sheet
- At year end after final month end procedure the Income Statement should always be zero. Only Balance sheet items carry forward into the new year

INCOME STATEMENT (format 2)

SALES

11 SHOCKS	29236.02
COS SHOCKS	3215.96
STK ADJ SHOCKS	-1050.00
GP SHOCKS	31401.98
12 EXHAUSTS	23766.71
COS EXHAUSTS	2614.34
STK ADJ EXHAUSTS	460.00
GP EXHAUSTS	26841.05
21 TYRES - PASS STEEL	427778.14
COS TYRES - PASS STEEL	47055.60
STK ADJ TYRES - PASS STEEL	-7075.00
	467758.74
TOTAL SALES	1052003.53

- Format 2 affects the Sales and Cost of Sales layout on the Income Statement
- The Sales Value i.e. 11 Shocks, will tie up to the Department Sales value for each department
- The COS (Cost of Sales) figure is not made up of opening stock + purchases – closing stock, but rather from the Cost column of the STRAN for actual sales (IN, CN, CS, CR)
- Because there is no closing stock figure in format 2, stock adjustments need to be taken into account, so this is taken from the stock adjustments report in stock transactions, or technically speaking from the STRAN for all type “PC” transactions
- Format 1 and Format 2 should yield the same Net Profit figure, but often it's not maintained properly and format 2 is much harder to support and analyse.

The Balance Sheet

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

5000 FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	66271.33
5001 ACCUM DEPR: FURNITURE & FITTING	-57843.33
5010 COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	193938.23
5011 ACCUM DEPR: COMPUTER EQUIP	-179627.23
5020 MOTOR VEHICLES	409003.29
5021 ACCUM DEPR: MOTOR VEHICLES	-177752.29
5040 WORKSHOP EQUIPMENT	862309.36
5041 ACCUM DEPR: WORKSHOP EQUIPMENT	-676512.36
Total Non-Current Assets	439787.00

- The Assets section of the Balance Sheet consists mainly of Debit Accounts
- Non-Current Assets are usually made up of fixed assets i.e. Furniture and Fittings, Motor Vehicles etc.
- The Accumulated depreciation for each fixed asset is a Credit account which added to the relevant fixed asset gives you the asset value of each component.
- Non-Current assets can also include prepayments, and fixed deposits

FIXED ASSETS	
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	66271.33
	ACCUM DEPR: FURNITURE & FITTING
	57843.33
8428.00	

CURRENT ASSETS

6000 STOCK CONTROL	1225289.45
6010 STOCK - LAYBYE	2270.36
6020 STOCK - JOBS	8616.87
6030 STOCK - RFC	2054.56
6260 INCENTIVES-STAFF	500.00
6500 DEBTORS CONTROL	530640.16
6520 SUNDRY DEBTORS	49052.65
6610 DEPOSITS PAID	2800.00
7000 NEDBANK CURRENT ACC	-277085.41
7010 BANK CALL ACC	-200.00
7020 PETTY CASH	7000.00
7030 FIXED DEPOSIT	44702.90
7200 STAFF LOAN	16040.50
7500 CASH CONTROL	222021.77
7520 ROUNDING	0.00
7600 OVERS & UNDERS DAILY BANKING	0.00
Total Current Assets	1833703.81

FORMAT 1

STOCK CONTROL
STOCK ON JOB
STOCK ON LAYBYE
STOCK ON RFC

FORMAT 2

STOCK - SHOCKS
STOCK - EXHAUSTS
STOCK - TYRES PASS STEEL
STOCK - TYRES 4x4

- Current Assets include Debtors, Stock and Bank accounts
- They all have debit balances (except unfavourable bank accounts ☹)
- Format 1 Balance Sheet differs from format 2 ONLY because of the stock accounts.
- Accounts to keep an eye on besides the normal control accounts include your Petty Cash, Rounding Sundry Debtors, Overs and Unders and the dreaded Cash Control account

EQUITY & LIABILITIES

EQUITY

8000 MEMBERS CONTRIBUTION	100.00
8050 RETAINED INCOME PREVIOUS YEARS	-318605.54
8060 RETAINED INCOME CURRENT YEAR	319495.77
Total Equity	990.23

- Equity Accounts comprise of Members Contribution and Retained Income
- They are always set up as Credit Accounts
- The Retained Income Previous Years account is made up of all previous years Income / Loss. This is an accumulation of prior years Net Profit/Loss after taxation (last figure on the I/Statement) *for previous years*
- The Retained Income Current account is a static Account. This means that when looking at the Account in the ledger account option it should **ALWAYS** have a zero balance. However when you see this account on the Balance sheet it has a value!



Account Number

8060

Account Name

RETAINED INCOME CURRENT YEAR

Type B/Sheet CR

Reference #	Date	Details	Debit	Credit	Balance	Type	Source	Station
	01/04/2014	Balance B/fwd			0.00	Cr		

- This value comes from the last line of the Income Statement which must be your "Net Profit After Taxation"
- The way it knows to pull this account across is the RETINC command on the report format layout

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

8500 MEMBERS LOAN - DRAWINGS	-532496.00
8510 MEMBERS LOAN - MEDICAL AID	-1080.00
8515 MEMBERS LOAN: ADRIAN	520076.96
8520 MEMBERS LOAN: PJ OOSTHUIZEN	-110962.10
8605 HP VEHICLE CEM25678	68895.23
8608 HP VEH CEM29758	94215.99
8620 LONG TERM BORROWING	222355.98
8630 NEDBANK LOAN	141711.06
8700 LEASE EQUIPMENT	0.00

Total Non-Current Liabilities**402717.12****CURRENT LIABILITIES**

9000 CREDITORS CONTROL	1940084.37
9010 CREDITORS PAYMENTS CONTROL	-190793.26
9500 PAYE CONTROL	0.00
9600 ACCRUALS	0.00
9700 PROVISIONS	0.00
9860 SARS: VAT	105953.63
9875 SARS CO TAX PAID	14217.19
9999 SUSPENSE ACC	321.53

Total Current Liabilities**1869783.46**

- Liabilities are split up in Non-Current and Current Liabilities
- Non-Current Liabilities include HP's, Loans, Members Loan Accounts, Lease Equipment
- Current Liabilities are made up of creditors, Vat Account, Company Tax, Provisions etc
- Liabilities are always set up as Credit Accounts
- Ones to keep an eye on would be the Creditors Payment Control and Suspense Accounts
 - Auditors don't like these

Balance Sheet Summary

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Total Non-Current Assets	439787.00
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CURRENT ASSETS

Total Current Assets	1833703.81
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TOTAL NET CURRENT ASSETS

2273490.81

EQUITY & LIABILITIES

EQUITY

Total Equity	990.23
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NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Total Non-Current Liabilities	402717.12
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CURRENT LIABILITIES

Total Current Liabilities	1869783.46
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TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

2273490.81

**And THAT is
what we
want – these
two must
balance!**

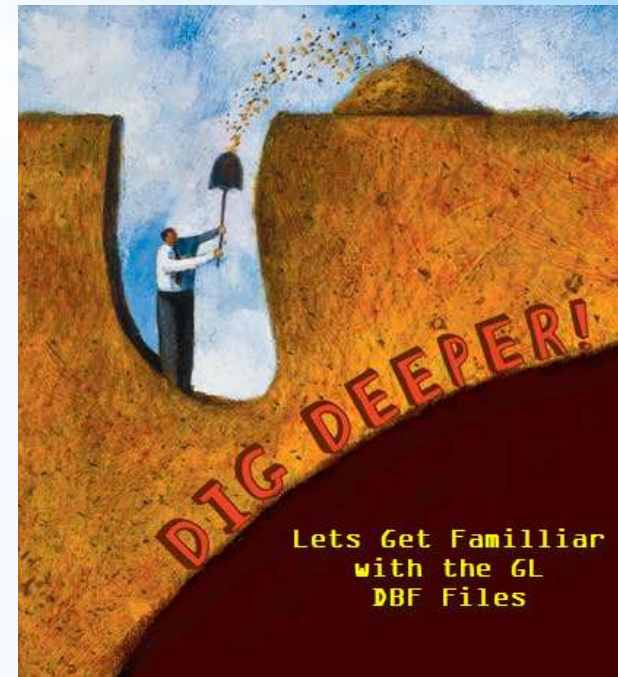


The GL DBF Files – an In-depth Look

The GL contains the following GL*.DBF files

- GLMAST.DBF
- GLPARAM.DBF
- GLINTER.DBF
- GLREP.DBF
- GLTRAN.DBF
- GLBATCH.DBF
- GLINTERT.DBF
- GLSPREAD.DBF
- GLSTJNL.DBF

Lets look at each of these in detail



Files							Files				
glmast.dl							glmast.dl				
Record 1/194							Record 1/194				
ACCNO	NAME	TYPE	DRORCR	REPLINE	BALBFW	PERIOD1	PERIOD13	BUDGET1	LASTYEAR1	LASTYEAR2	LASTYEAR3
11	SHOCKS	I	C	5	23793.9600	0.0000	27536.9600	0.0000	31364.2000	27536.9600	23793.9600
12	EXHAUSTS	I	C	6	26372.6600	0.0000	31770.0400	0.0000	37690.4100	31770.0400	26372.6600
17	TOWBARS	I	C	8	11533.9900	0.0000	11140.3600	0.0000	21342.1100	11140.3600	11533.9900
19	TOWBAR ACCESSORIES	I	C	9	385.9800	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	26.3200	0.0000	385.9800
20	TYRES - COMMERCIAL	I	C	10	36469.9400	0.0000	21816.8700	0.0000	34131.6200	21816.8700	36469.9400
21	TYRES - PASS STEEL	I	C	11	392695.0000	0.0000	376140.4600	0.0000	430818.0300	376140.4600	392695.0000
22	TYRES - L/TRUCK XPLY	I	C	12	2656.1500	0.0000	1307.0200	0.0000	2513.1600	1307.0200	2656.1500
23	TYRES - L/TRUCK RAD	I	C	13	79719.7700	0.0000	52880.5100	0.0000	88467.2400	52880.5100	79719.7700
24	TYRES - TRUCK XPLY	I	C	14	6485.0900	0.0000	11789.4800	0.0000	0.0000	11789.4800	6485.0900
25	TYRES - TRUCK RAD	I	C	15	5931.5800	0.0000	12852.6400	0.0000	7719.3000	12852.6400	5931.5800
26	TYRES - TRACTOR	I	C	16	9289.4800	0.0000	3859.6400	0.0000	0.0000	3859.6400	9289.4800
27	TYRES - EARTHMOVER	I	C	17	1259.6500	0.0000	2607.0200	0.0000	350.8800	2607.0200	1259.6500
28	TYRES - 4X4 RECREAT	I	C	18	112146.9100	0.0000	182992.9500	0.0000	153535.9400	182992.9500	112146.9100
29	TYRES - INDUSTRIAL	I	C	19	8421.0600	0.0000	18450.8800	0.0000	3252.6600	18450.8800	8421.0600
30	TYRES - MOTORCYCLES	I	C	20	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5034.7200	0.0000	0.0000
31	TYRES - GRADER	I	C	21	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7565.8000	0.0000	0.0000
32	FLAPS	I	C	22	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
34	RETRADS - AGRI	I	C	23	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
							150.0000	0.0000	0.0000	150.0000	0.0000

- ACCNO: is the GL account number populated from Sales Departments, Creditors Expenses, Cash book Income and Expenses. They are initially created when you run glmast.exe. There can be NO duplicates
- NAME: is the name initially picked up from running glmast.exe, but these can be changed and manipulated through GL Maintenance
- TYPE: I = Income Statement; B = Balance Sheet
- DRORCR: Defines whether they are set up as Debit or Credit accounts. Lets take a minute to understand this. These must NEVER be changed during a year.
- REPLINE: indicates what line on the report format you will find this account – useful for finding accounts in loooooong GL reports
- BALBFW: This is the balance brought forward from the previous month for each account. First month of the year only Balance Sheet accounts have a BALBFW
- PERIOD1: (up to 12) this is the transaction total for each month. Its calendar driven, so 1 is *always* Jan etc. This is the net effect of transactions during that month (it does not take into account the BALBFW)
- PERIOD13: This is the year-to-date value for each account as a net effect excluding the BALBFW
- BUDGET1: (up to 12) If you have entered budget figures for your Income Statement, you will find those values here for each month
- LASTYEAR1: (up to 12) Holds the figures for the MTD values for the prior year, so that you can draw comparative reports

F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9
Help	Open	Create	Save	Browse	Utility	Move	Set	S

Files

glparam

Record 1/1

STARTPER	BATCHNO	CURPERIOD	ADJUSTED	CURRENTYR	SOURCEDRI	SOURCEDIR	INTFORMAT
3	2	4	N	2015	C	TEST	1

- STARTPER: indicates the month number of the 1st month of the financial year
- BATCHNO: Place-keeper for the next batch number
- CURPERIOD: The month that the GL is sitting in. This is where your "System Status" comes from
- ADJUSTED:
- CURRENTYR: The financial year you are in
- SOURCEDRI: Used in Windows & Dos versions to indicate which drive the data resides on
- SOURCEDIR: Working folder for the NORMAL data not the GL
- INTFORMAT: Either 1 / 2

F1 Help	F2 Open	F3 Create	F4 Save	F5 Browse	F6 Utility	F7 Move	F8 Set	F10 Sta
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Files

glinter

Record 1/372

SOURCE	SOURCEREF	DRACCNO	CRACCNO	NARATION
AC	ARACCSLVAT	6500	9860	VAT ON ACC.SALES
AC	ARACRETVAT	9860	6500	VAT ON ACC.RETURNS
AC	ARCASSLVAT	7500	9860	VAT ON CASH SALES
AC	ARCASREVAT	9860	7500	VAT ON CASH RETURNS
AC	ARSDISCALD	4095	6500	S/DISCOUNT ALLOWED
AC	ARVATONSDI	9860	6500	VAT ON S/DISC ALLOWED
AC	ARRECONACC	7500	6500	RECEIPTS FROM A/R
AC	ARINTCHRGD	6500	3010	INTEREST CHARGED

- This glinter.dbf holds all the integration settings. This is vital for correct integration.
- SOURCE: Indicates where the source entry comes from AC; AA & AC from Debtors Integration Settings; ST for Stock; AP for Creditors; CI & CE from Cash Book
- DRACCNO: The GL Account number that will be Debited
- CRACCNO: The GL Account number that will be Credited
- NARATION: The journal entry narration

F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8
Help	Open	Create	Save	Browse	Utility	Move	Set

Files

glrep

Record 1/37

TYPE	FIELDTYPE	LINE	PRINTDET	NAME	START	ENDCALC
B	P	1	N	B A L A N C E S H E E T	0	0
B	C	2	YN	ASSETS	0	0
B	C	3	YN	NON-CURRENT ASSETS	0	0
B	S	6	DSS2		4	5
B	S	9	DSS2		7	8
B	S	12	DSS2		10	11
B	S	15	DSS2		13	14
B	S	18	DSS2		16	17
B	S	19	DSS3	TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	4	18

- Holds the Layout of your report formats
- TYPE: Indicates Balance Sheet / Income Statement
- FIELDTYPE: The type of entry on the GL reports. P = Page Header; C=Column Header; S=Sum Total; A=Addition Total
- LINE: Line number of the report (either on the I/Stat or B/Sheet)
- NAME: Given name at setup
- START: For sums and adds it indicates the line number the addition must start
- ENDCALC: For sums and ads it indicates the line number the addition must end

F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F10
Help	Open	Create	Save	Browse	Utility	Move	Set	Stat

Files

gltran

Record 1/200

ACCNO	BATCHNO	DATE	TIME	TY	SOU	STAT	REFERENCE	DETAILS	AMOUNT
6500	40000001	30/04/2014	APR	D	A	9	ARI//sqher	MONTHLY ACC SALES	436
11	40000001	30/04/2014	APR	C	A	9	ARI//sqher	MONTHLY ACC SALES	8
7500	40000001	30/04/2014	APR	D	A	9	ARI//sqher	MONTHLY CASH SALES	820
11	40000001	30/04/2014	APR	C	A	9	ARI//sqher	MONTHLY CASH SALES	20
12	40000001	30/04/2014	APR	C	A	9	ARI//sqher	MONTHLY ACC SALES	23

- This is your record of UPDATED transactions that have already affected the GLMAST
- ACCNO: The GL Account number affected by the transaction
- BATCHNO: The journal number. Usually the integration batch is batch no.1
- DATE: Indicates the date the transaction is effected for. I.E. You manually enter this date when doing integration / jnl batches
- TIME: The month you are in
- TYPE: Whether this transaction Debited / Credited the account
- SOURCE: has a link to the source in the glinter
- STATION: The station number that did the transaction
- REFERENCE: For integration it shows the source of the Gliner, and then the source folder, but for manual journals it is the reference you enter i.e. auditors jnl no.
- DETAILS: The details from the integration settings, or on manual journals the detail that you enter
- AMOUNT: The amount of this entry

Files

glbatch

Files

glbatch

Record 1/200

Record 8/200

ACCNO	BATCHNO	CAPTUREDAT	DATE	TIME	DRORCR	SOURCE	STATION	REFERENCE	DETAILS	AMOUNT	POSTDATE	POSTIME	PERIOD
6500	400000001	18/06/2014	30/04/2014	APR	D	A	9	ARI//sqher	MONTHLY ACC SALES	436641.6500	18/06/2014	10:05	4
11	400000001	18/06/2014	30/04/2014	APR	C	A	9	ARI//sqher	MONTHLY ACC SALES	8437.7400	18/06/2014	10:05	4
7500	400000001	18/06/2014	30/04/2014	APR	D	A	9	ARI//sqher	MONTHLY CASH SALES	820902.6600	18/06/2014	10:05	4
11	400000001	18/06/2014	30/04/2014	APR	C	A	9	ARI//sqher	MONTHLY CASH SALES	20798.2800	18/06/2014	10:05	4
12	400000001	18/06/2014	30/04/2014	APR	C	A	9	ARI//sqher	MONTHLY ACC SALES	23766.7100	18/06/2014	10:05	4
15	400000001	18/06/2014	30/04/2014	APR	C	A	9	ARI//sqher	MONTHLY ACC SALES	-1035.1200	18/06/2014	10:05	4
17	400000001	18/06/2014	30/04/2014	APR	C	A	9	ARI//sqher	MONTHLY ACC SALES	19188.6100	18/06/2014	10:05	4

- The GLBATCH is the holding bay for all journals posted or not
- ACCNO: GL Account number
- CAPTUREDATE: The date the journal was physically captured. It cannot be manipulated by the user
- DATE: The date entered by the user for the batch. Usually these are the last day of the month
- DRORCR: Whether the entry will have a debit or credit effect
- SOURCE: Same as source from glinter.dbf
- STATION: Which station captured it
- REFERENCE: For integration it shows the source of the Glinter, and then the source folder, but for manual journals it is the reference you enter i.e. auditors jnl no.
- DETAILS: The details from the integration settings, or on manual journals the detail that you enter
- AMOUNT: The amount of this entry
- POSTDATE: The actual date of updating the batch. If blank the batch is still awaiting posting
- POSTIME: Time of the batch update. If blank the batch is still awaiting posting
- PERIOD: The month you are in

Files			
glintert			
			Recon
DATASOURCE	INTERDATE	STATION	
/test/mar	29/05/2012	3	
/test/apr	29/05/2012	3	
/test/may	24/08/2012	3	

- The evidence file...
- DATASOURCE: Which folder and which month they integrated from
- INTERDATE: The actual date they integrated
- STATION: Who dunnit!

From here you can see whether the user integrated twice, missed a month and now doesn't balance, integrated from the wrong place etc.



Files

glspread

Record <none>

ACCNO	NAME	YTDDEBIT	YTDCREDIT	CURDEBIT	CURCREDIT	CURBUDE
0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

- The GLSPREAD is the mystery file. I've never needed to use it, and don't remember seeing entries in it ever....



Files

glstjnl

Record 2/2

ACCNO	DETAILS	DRORCR	AMOUNT	FREQUENCY	STPERIOD
4085	ASSET DEPRECIATION M/VEHICLE	D	1500.00	1	3
5021	DEPRECIATION	C	1500.00	1	3

Files

glstjnl

Record 2/2

STPERIOD	TIMES	TIMESBAL	NEXTPERIOD	DESCRIPTOR	JOURNALNO
3	999	999	0	ASSET DEPRECIATION	1
3	999	999	0	ASSET DEPRECIATION	1

- GLSTJNL holds your standing journals. Suggest these only to accounting literate users
- ACCNO: GL Account number
- DETAILS: As entered when setting up the jnl
- DRORCR: Whether the entry will DT or CT the account
- AMOUNT: The journal amount
- FREQUENCY: How many times this entry must take effect this month. i.e. 0 means its already updated
- STPERIOD: which month it must start updating from
- TIMES: The amount of months you want to repeat this entry
- TIMESBAL: The amount of times left to repeat this entry
- NEXTPERIOD:
- DESCRIPTOR: Your standing journal description
- JOURNALNO: Counter for the number of standing journal entries



Wilcox

* Note: do not overfill brain.
Allow one hour for knowledge
to soak in before topping up.