

# MODULE 3: GENERAL JOURNALS

## Module Overview

In Microsoft Dynamics® NAV 2013, general journals are used to post information into the general ledger and other accounts. The general journal is also used to post cost allocations and other adjustments to the accounts and then users can reverse and correct incorrect entries, when you have to.

When users frequently have to enter the same journal postings, Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2013 provides two helpful tools, standard journal and recurring journals. Standard journals can be created and used to enter journal lines automatically. Recurring journals can be created and when they are opened they already contain journal lines that can be reviewed, adjusted and posted on a recurring basis. Additionally, when you use recurring journals that you can post cost allocations by using allocation keys based on amounts or percentages.



**Note:** How to set up journal templates and batches is covered in the course *Application Setup in Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2013*.

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## Objectives

The objectives are:

- Explain the general journal entry and posting system.
- Create and post general journal entries.
- Describe standard general journals.
- Describe recurring general journals and include the fields and allocations.
- Show how to use recurring journals with allocations and how to record accruals.
- Explain how to reverse and correct journal entries.

## Creating and Posting Journal Entries

Users can create and post journal entries for:

- Single entry lines without a separate balancing account line.
- Multiple entry lines by using a balancing account line.
- Entries with Dimensions.

### Create a Single Journal Entry Line

To enter lines in a general journal, follow these steps.

1. In the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
2. Click **Financial Management**, then click **General Ledger**, and then click **General Journals**.
3. When multiple general journal templates of the type General are created, the **General Journal Template List** page opens. Highlight the line that you want for the general journal, and then click **OK** to open the **General Journal** page.
4. In the **Batch Name** field, click the drop-down list and select the relevant batch.
5. Click **OK**.
6. In the **Posting Date** field, enter the date of this entry.
7. In the **Document Type** field, click the drop-down list and select the relevant document type for this entry. Typically, for a general journal entry this field is left blank.
8. In the **Document No.** field, leave the defaulted number, provided by the number series that is set up on the general journal template, or assign a unique number if this field is empty.
9. In the **Account Type** and **Account No.** fields, click the drop-down list and select the account this entry will be posted to. Typically, for a general journal entry, general ledger accounts are used.
10. The **Description** field is automatically populated with the name of the account. Update this field as it is necessary.
11. When the **Copy VAT Setup to Jnl. Lines** field is selected in the corresponding general journal batch, the **Gen. Posting Type**, **Gen. Bus. Posting Group**, **VAT Bus. Posting Group**, **Gen. Prod. Posting Group**, and **VAT Prod. Posting Group** fields are populated based on the posting setup on the **Account No.** selected. Typically, the **Copy VAT Setup to Jnl. Lines** field is cleared for general journals and the fields are left blank. These fields can be updated as this is needed.



**Note:** Through the **Choose Columns** function, the **VAT Bus. Posting Group** and **VAT Prod. Posting Group** fields can be made available on the **General Journal** page.

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12. In the **Amount** field, enter the amount for the entry. Positive and negative amounts in general journals are posted to the account specified in the **Account No.** field as follows:

- A positive amount represents a debit to the account.
  - A negative amount represents a credit to the account.
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**Note:** Through the **Choose Columns** function, the **Debit Amount** and **Credit Amount** fields can be made available on the **General Journal** page. When you enter an amount in these fields, the **Amount** field will be automatically filled in.

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- Entering a positive amount in the **Debit Amount** field will result in a positive amount in the **Amount** field.
  - Entering a negative amount in the **Debit Amount** field will result in a negative amount in the **Amount** field.
  - Entering a positive amount in the **Credit Amount** field will result in a negative amount in the **Amount** field.
  - Entering a negative amount in the **Credit Amount** field will result in a positive amount in the **Amount** field.
  - Entering a positive amount in the **Amount** field will result in a positive amount in the **Debit Amount** field.
  - Entering a negative amount in the **Amount** field will result in a positive amount in the **Credit Amount** field.
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**Note:** When the posting group fields are filled in, the amount in the **Amount** field is considered eligible for the value-added tax (VAT). After posting, the amount will be split in the amount excluding VAT. This amount will then be posted on the account filled in on the journal line, and the VAT amount, that will be posted on the VAT account, according to the VAT setup of the specified VAT posting groups on the journal line.

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13. In the **Bal. Account Type** and **Bal. Account No.** fields, click the drop-down list to select the balancing account for this entry. These fields are automatically populated when the controlling general journal batch is set up with a default balancing account type and number.

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14. After the **Copy VAT Setup to Jnl. Lines** field is selected in the corresponding general journal batch, the **Bal. Gen. Posting Type**, **Bal. Gen. Bus. Posting Group**, **Bal. VAT Bus. Posting Group**, **Bal. Gen. Prod. Posting Group**, and **Bal. VAT Prod. Posting Group** fields are populated based on the posting setup on the **Account No.** selected. Typically, the **Copy VAT Setup to Jnl. Lines** field is cleared for general journals and the fields are left blank. These fields can be updated as this is needed.



**Note:** Through the **Choose Columns** function, the **Bal. VAT Bus. Posting Group** and **Bal. VAT Prod. Posting Group** fields can be made available on the **General Journal** page.

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Notice that the Balance and Total Balance fields at the bottom of the window are equal to zero.

### Create Journal Entries with a Balancing Line

When a journal contains multiple entries that are all applied to the same balancing account, users can enter one final balancing line so that only one complete line is posted to the balancing account. This is helpful, for example, when you are reallocating costs.

To create journal entries with a separate balancing line, follow these steps.

1. Repeat steps 1 through 12 from the previous lesson "Create a Single Journal Entry Line".
2. Move to the next general journal line by pressing the **DOWN ARROW** key. Notice that many of the fields on the new line are identical as to those on the first line.



**Note:** The **Document No.** field contains the same number as the previous line when the previous lines combined are not in balance. When the previous lines are in balance the **Document No.** field will be given the next sequential number, according to the number series that is set up in the **No. Series** field on the corresponding general journal batch.

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3. Repeat steps 6 through 12 from the previous lesson "Create a Single Journal Entry Line."
4. Create as many journal lines (with debit and credit amounts) as is necessary for the **Total Balance** field to be equal to zero.

### Preview a Test Report

To view the effect that the journal will have on the accounts set up as reconciling accounts, you can print a test report before posting. To preview the test report from a general journal, follow these steps.

1. On the **Actions** tab, click **Test Report**.
2. Select the **Show Dimensions** check box, if you want to view the dimensions and the dimension values that are assigned to the journal lines.
3. Click **Preview**.
4. Review the report. If the journal lines are out of balance a warning will be given on the report.
5. Close the **Print Preview** page.

### Post a General Journal

You can only post a general journal, when you meet the following conditions:

- The **Total Balance** field at the bottom of the **General Journal** page is equal to zero.
- The general journal lines are balanced by date, based on **Posting Date**.
- If the **Force Doc. Balance** field is selected in the controlling general journal template, the general journal lines must also balance by document number and document type.



**Note:** When the **Force Doc. Balance** field is clear, you can post transactions that do not balance by document number. However, you cannot reverse the resulting entries, because you cannot automatically reverse transactions that do not balance by document number.

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To post the general journal, follow these steps.

1. On the **Actions** tab, click **Post**.
2. Click **Yes** to post the journal lines.



**Note:** Only visible journal lines, or, in other words, lines that are within the filter, and are in balance, are posted. The entries that are hidden because the filter is applied are not posted, even if they balance.

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3. Click **OK**.
4. Click **OK** to close the **General Journal** page.

To post several general journal batches at the same time, follow these steps.

1. In the **Batch Name** field, click the drop-down list to open the **General Journal Batches** page.
2. On the **Home** tab, click **Post**.
3. Click **Yes** to post the journals.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Click OK to close the **General Journal Batches** page.
6. Click **OK** to close the **General Journal** page.

### General Journal Posting Results

The results of a journal posting can be viewed on the **G/L Registers** page. To access the entries, follow these steps.

1. On the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
2. Click **Financial Management**, then click **General Ledger**, and then click **G/L Registers** in the **History** section.
3. Press **CTRL+END** to move to the bottom of the **G/L Registers** page and select the relevant journal batch. You should be aware that the system date is listed as the **Creation Date**, not the posting date of the general journal line.
4. On the **Navigate** tab, click **General Ledger**.
5. Review the general ledger entries.
6. Click **Close** to close the **General Ledger Entries** page.

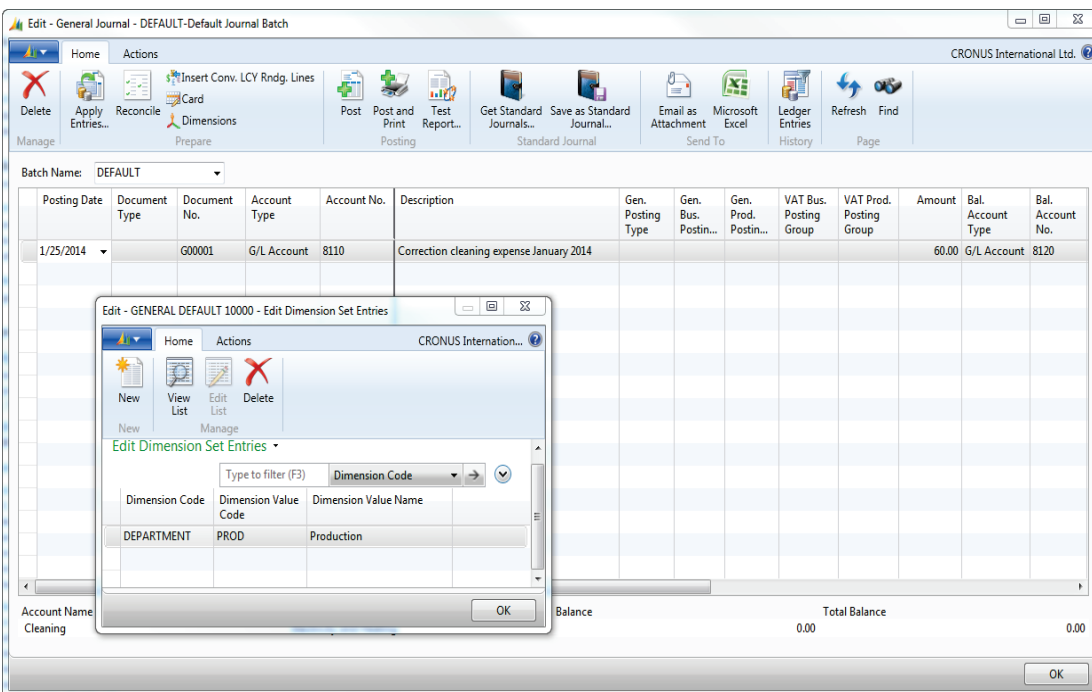
### Demonstration: Post a Cleaning Expense Correction

**Scenario:** On January 25, 2014, Cassie, the accountant for CRONUS International Ltd. had to post a 60.00 local currency (LCY) payment for a cleaning expense. However, she accidentally posted the expense on the incorrect account, 8120. She now has to post the expense to the correct account, 8110. This expense must be posted to the Production department dimension. Notice that the Department dimension is already added to the **General Journal** window. Because this is a single entry, a separate balancing line will not be used. Review the entry after posting.

#### Demonstration Steps

1. Post the journal entry.
  - a. On the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
  - b. Click **Financial Management**, click **General Ledger**, and then click **General Journals**.
  - c. In the **Batch Name** field, click the drop-down list and select the **DEFAULT** journal batch.

- d. Click **OK**.
- e. Delete existing lines, if there are any.
- f. In the **Posting Date** field, enter 01/25/14.
- g. Do not change the **Document No.** field.
- h. Leave the **Document Type** field blank.
- i. In the **Account Type** field, click the drop-down list and select G/L Account.
- j. In the **Account No.** field, enter 8110.
- k. In the **Description** field, enter 'Correction cleaning expense January 2014.'
- l. Remove the values from the **Gen. Posting Type**, **Gen. Bus. Posting Group**, **VAT Bus. Posting Group**, **Gen. Prod. Posting Group**, and **VAT Prod. Posting Group** fields. This will ensure that VAT is not calculated on any amounts.
- m. In the **Amount** field, enter 60.00.
- n. In the **Bal. Account No.** field, enter 8120.
- o. Remove the values from the **Bal. Gen. Posting Type**, **Bal. Gen. Bus. Posting Group**, **Bal. VAT Bus. Posting Group**, **Bal. Gen. Prod. Posting Group**, and **Bal. VAT Prod. Posting Group** fields.
- o. On the **Home** tab, click **Dimensions**.
- p. In the **Dimension Code** field, enter DEPARTMENT.
- q. In the **Dimension Value Code** field, enter PROD.



**FIGURE 3.1: GENERAL JOURNAL – DIMENSION SET ENTRIES**

- r. Click **OK** to close the **Edit Dimension Set Entries** page.
  - s. Verify that the **Total Balance** is zero.
  - t. On the **Home** tab, click **Post**.
  - u. Click **Yes** to post the journal lines.
  - v. Click **OK**.
  - w. Click **OK** to close the **General Journal** page.
2. Review the entry after posting.
    - a. On the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
    - b. Click **Financial Management**, then click **General Ledger**, and then click **G/L Registers** in the **History** section.
    - c. Press **CTRL+END** to move to the bottom of the **G/L Registers** page and select the relevant journal batch.
    - d. On the **Navigate** tab, click **General Ledger**.
    - e. Review the general ledger entries.

Posting Date	Document Type	Document No.	G/L Account No.	Description	Gen. Posting Type	Gen. Bus. Posting Group	Gen. Prod. Posting Group	Amount	Bal. Account Type	Bal. Account No.
1/25/2014		G00001	8110	Correction cleaning expense January 2014				60.00	G/L Account	8120
1/25/2014		G00001	8120	Correction cleaning expense January 2014				-60.00	G/L Account	8110

**FIGURE 3.2: G/L REGISTERS – GENERAL LEDGER ENTRIES**

- f. Click **Close** to close the **General Ledger Entries** page.



## Lab 3.1: Create a Journal Entry

### Scenario

As the accounting manager at CRONUS International Ltd., you have to create and post a debit journal entry that is divided between the Sales and Administration Departments. But the credit entry must not be separated by department. Use the following criteria to complete this journal entry:

- DEFAULT general journal batch
- Posting date January 1, 2014
- Debit to G/L account 8110
  - 100.00 LCY to the Sales Department
  - 60.00 LYC to the Administration Department
- Credit to G/L account 2910

After you post the entries, review them in the G/L Register and then close all open windows.

### Exercise 1: Create a Journal Entry

#### Task 1: Create a Journal Entry

##### *High Level Steps*

1. Enter the necessary lines in the general journal.
2. Post the general journal.
3. Review the entries in the G/L Register.

##### *Detailed Steps*

1. Enter the necessary lines in the general journal.
  - a. On the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
  - b. Click **Financial Management**, click **General Ledger**, and then click **General Journals**.
  - c. In the **Batch Name** field, click the drop-down list and select the DEFAULT journal batch.
  - d. Delete existing lines, if there are any.
  - e. In the **Posting Date** field, enter 01/01/14.
  - f. Do not change the **Document No.** field.
  - g. In the **Account Type** field, click the drop-down list and select G/L Account.
  - h. In the **Account No.** field, enter 8110.

- i. Remove the values from the **Gen. Posting Type, Gen. Bus. Posting Group, VAT Bus. Posting Group, Gen. Prod. Posting Group,** and **VAT Prod. Posting Group** fields.
  - j. In the **Amount** field, enter 100.00.
  - k. On the **Home** tab, click **Dimensions**.
  - l. In the **Dimension Code** field, enter DEPARTMENT.
  - m. In the **Dimension Value Code** field, enter SALES.
  - n. Click **OK**.
  - o. Move to the next general journal line by pressing the **DOWN ARROW** key.
  - o. In the **Posting Date** field, enter 01/01/14.
  - p. Do not change the **Document No.** field.
  - q. In the **Account Type** field, click the drop-down list and select G/L Account.
  - r. In the **Account No.** field, enter 8110.
  - s. Remove the values from the **Gen. Posting Type, Gen. Bus. Posting Group, VAT Bus. Posting Group, Gen. Prod. Posting Group,** and **VAT Prod. Posting Group** fields.
  - t. In the **Amount** field, enter 60.00.
  - u. On the **Home** tab, click **Dimensions**.
  - v. In the **Dimension Code** field, enter DEPARTMENT.
  - w. In the **Dimension Value Code** field, enter ADM.
  - x. Click **OK**.
  - y. Move to the next general journal line by pressing the **DOWN ARROW** key.
  - z. In the **Posting Date** field, enter 01/01/14.
  - aa. Do not change the **Document No.** field.
  - bb. In the **Account Type** field, click the drop-down list and select G/L Account.
  - cc. In the **Account No.** field, enter 2910.
  - dd. Remove the values from the **Gen. Posting Type, Gen. Bus. Posting Group, VAT Bus. Posting Group, Gen. Prod. Posting Group,** and **VAT Prod. Posting Group** fields.
  - ee. In the **Amount** field, enter -160.00.
2. Post the general journal.
    - a. Verify that the **Total Balance** is zero.
    - b. On the **Actions** tab, click **Post**.
    - c. Click **Yes** to post the journal lines.
    - d. Click **OK**.
    - e. Click **OK** to close the **General Journal**.

3. Review the entries in the G/L Register.
  - a. On the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
  - b. Click **Financial Management**, then click **General Ledger**, and then click **G/L Registers** in the **History** section.
  - c. Press **CTRL+END** to move to the bottom of the **G/L Registers** page and select the relevant line.
  - d. On the **Navigate** tab, click **General Ledger**.
  - e. Review the general ledger entries.
  - f. Click **Close** to close the **General Ledger Entries** page.

### Standard Journals

Standard journals are useful for transactions that are posted frequently with few or no changes, but do not have a fixed recurrence between two posts. A standard general journal is a general journal that is saved as a default set of lines. It can be accessed at a later stage to automatically fill in general journal lines.

A standard journal is created from a journal, and it can be:

- Created only for journals of the type General.
- Used only within the same journal template.
- Used for the different journal batches from the same journal template.

### Demonstration: Create a Standard Journal

**Scenario:** Phyllis, the Accounting Manager at CRONUS, processes payroll payments every month. Although the amounts are different every time, the G/L accounts are always the same. She decides to create a standard journal for this transaction, with the following criteria:

- GENERAL journal template, CASH journal batch
- Debit to G/L accounts:
  - 8710
  - 8720
  - 8730
  - 8750
  - 5830
  - 8740
- A single credit journal line to Bank Account WWB-OPERATING

## Demonstration Steps

1. Create the general journal lines.
  - a. On the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
  - b. Click **Financial Management**, then click **General Ledger**, and then click **General Journals**.
  - c. In the **Batch Name** field, click the drop-down list and select CASH.
  - d. Click **OK**.
  - e. In the **Posting Date** field, leave the defaulted date.
  - f. In the **Document Type** field, click the drop-down list and select Payment.
  - g. In the **Document No.** field, leave the defaulted number that is provided by the number series that is set up on the journal template, or assign a unique number if this field is empty.
  - h. In the **Account Type**, click the drop-down list and select G/L Account.
  - i. In the **Account No.** field, enter 8710.
  - j. The **Description** field is automatically populated with the name of the account. Update this field as necessary.
  - k. Leave the **Gen. Posting Type**, **Gen. Bus. Posting Group**, **VAT Bus. Posting Group**, **Gen. Prod. Posting Group**, and **VAT Prod. Posting Group** fields blank.
  - l. Repeat steps e-k for G/L accounts 8720, 8730, 8750, 5830, and 8740.
  - m. Move to the next general journal line by pressing the **DOWN ARROW** key.
  - n. In the **Posting Date** field, leave the defaulted date.
    - o. In the **Document Type** field, click the drop-down list and select Payment.
    - o. In the **Document No.** field, leave the defaulted number that is provided by the number series that is set up on the journal template, or assign a unique number if this field is empty.
    - p. In the **Account Type**, click the drop-down list and select Bank Account.
    - q. In the **Account No.** field, enter WWB-OPERATING.
    - r. The **Description** field is automatically populated with the name of the account. Update this field as necessary.
    - s. Leave the **Gen. Posting Type**, **Gen. Bus. Posting Group**, **VAT Bus. Posting Group**, **Gen. Prod. Posting Group**, and **VAT Prod. Posting Group** fields blank.

2. Create a standard journal.
  - a. On the **Actions** tab, click **Save as Standard Journal**.
  - b. In the **Code** field, type PAY.
  - c. In the **Description** field, enter Payroll journal.
  - d. Clear the **Save Amount** field. Standard Journals can also save the Amounts you have recorded in the journal. Check this field if you want to keep the amounts.

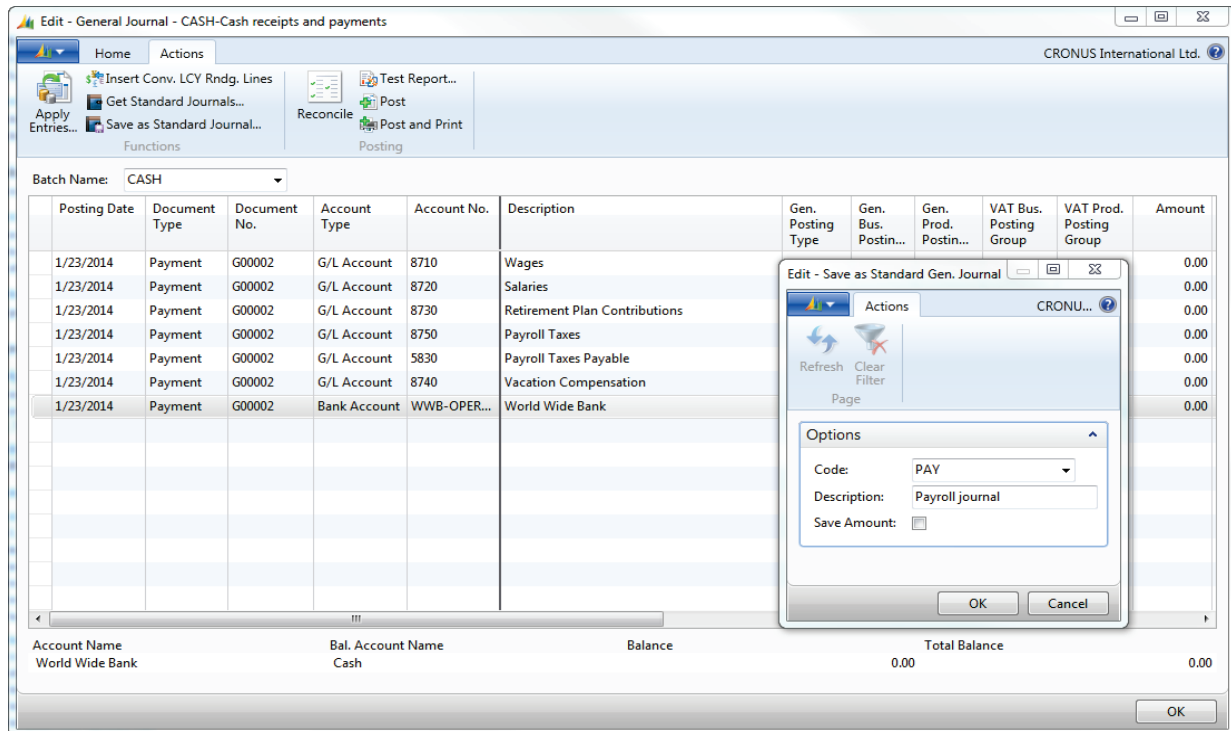


FIGURE 3.3: GENERAL JOURNAL – SAVE AS A STANDARD JOURNAL

- e. Click **OK** to save the standard journal.
- f. Click **OK** when you receive the message.
- g. Delete the journal lines.
- h. Click **OK** to close the **General Journal** page.

### Demonstration: Use a Standard Journal

**Scenario:** On January 31, 2014 Phyllis has to process the payroll payments by using the standard journal, with the following criteria.

1. Debit to G/L accounts:
  - o 8710 – 100,000.00 LCY
  - o 8720 – 30,000.00 LCY
  - o 8730 – 1,000.00 LCY

- 8750 – 8,000.00 LCY
  - 8740 – 25,000.00 LCY
2. Credit to:
- G/L account 5830 – 8,000.000 LCY
  - Bank account WWB-OPERATING – 156,000.00 LCY

## Demonstration Steps

1. Use a standard journal.
  - a. On the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
  - b. Click **Financial Management**, then click **General Ledger**, and then click **General Journals**.
  - c. In the **Batch Name** field, click the drop-down list and select CASH.
  - d. Click **OK**.
  - e. In the **Posting Date** field, enter 01/31/14.
  - f. On the **Actions** tab, click **Get Standard Journals**.
  - g. Select the standard journal with the code PAY.
  - h. Click **OK**.
  - i. Click **OK** to the message that states the journal lines are successfully inserted.

Posting Date	Document Type	Document No.	Account Type	Account No.	Description	Gen. Posting Type	Gen. Bus. Postin...	Gen. Prod. Postin...	VAT Bus. Posting Group	VAT Prod. Posting Group	Amount
1/31/2014	Payment	G00002	G/L Account	8710	Wages						0.00
1/31/2014	Payment	G00003	G/L Account	8720	Salaries						0.00
1/31/2014	Payment	G00004	G/L Account	8730	Retirement Plan Contributions						0.00
1/31/2014	Payment	G00005	G/L Account	8750	Payroll Taxes						0.00
1/31/2014	Payment	G00006	G/L Account	5830	Payroll Taxes Payable						0.00
1/31/2014	Payment	G00007	G/L Account	8740	Vacation Compensation						0.00
1/31/2014	Payment	G00008	Bank Account	WWB-OPER...	World Wide Bank						0.00

Account Name	Bal. Account Name	Balance	Total Balance	Amount
Wages	Cash		0.00	0.00

**FIGURE 3.4: GENERAL JOURNAL WINDOW**

- j. The **Posting Date** field on all the journal lines is 01/31/14.
- k. The **Document No.** is different for each journal line. Because there are no amounts filled in on the standard journal, each line is

in balance. Therefore, the next line is assigned the sequential number according to the number series that is set up on the journal batch. You can always adjust the document number if this is necessary.



**Note:** If the **Force Doc. Balance** check box is selected on the controlling journal template, then you will be obligated to change the document number. All journal lines must then have the same document number otherwise you cannot post the general journal.

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- l. Fill in the **Amount** field on each journal line, according to the scenario.
- m. Verify that the **Total Balance** field is equal to zero.
- n. On the **Home** tab, click **Post**.
  - o. Click **Yes** to post the journal lines.
  - o. Click **OK**.
  - o. Click **OK** to close the **General Journal** page.

## Recurring Journals

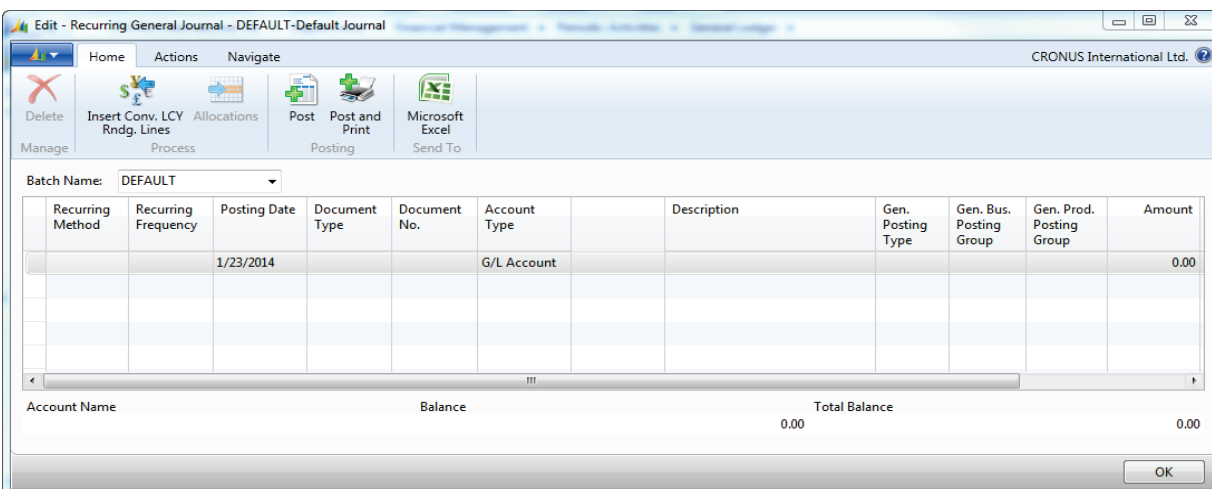
Recurring journals are useful for transactions that are posted frequently with few or no changes. Some criteria for a recurring journal includes the following:

- Contains special fields for managing recurring transactions.
- You can use it to allocate single entries to multiple general ledger accounts.
- You can create it for:
  - o Each general journal type (general, assets, cash receipts, payments, intercompany, jobs, sales, and purchase).
  - o Fixed asset journals.
  - o Item journals.
  - o Resource journals.
- Balancing fields will not be available on the journal lines.
- The journal lines are preserved after posting.

Additional information about accessing recurring journals includes the following:

- The **Recurring General Journals** page contains recurring journals of all general journal types, and can be accessed as follows:
  - o **Departments > Financial Management > Fixed Assets.**
  - o **Departments > Financial Management > Period Activities > General Ledger.**

- **Departments > Financial Management > Period Activities > Receivables.**
- **Departments > Financial Management > Period Activities > Payables.**
- The **Recurring Fixed Assets Journals** page contains recurring fixed asset journals and it can be accessed as follows: **Departments > Financial Management > Fixed Assets.**
- The **Recurring Item Journals** page contains recurring item journals and it can be accessed as follows: **Departments > Purchase > Inventory & Costing.**
- The **Recurring Job Journals** page contains recurring job journals and it can be accessed as follows: **Departments > Jobs.**
- The **Recurring Resource Journals** page contains recurring resource journals and it can be accessed as follows: **Departments > Resource Planning.**



**FIGURE 3.5: RECURRING GENERAL JOURNAL**



**Note:** Only the recurring general journals post to general ledger accounts and they will be discussed later in this lesson.



### Recurring Methods

The **Recurring Method** field determines how the amount on the journal line is treated after posting. The following table shows the various recurring methods.

Recurring Method	Description	Examples
Fixed	Use when the journal amount is the same each period. The amount on the journal line remains unchanged after posting.	Monthly expensing of a prepaid annual insurance premium throughout the year.  Recording fixed expense invoices if purchase documents are not used (for example, cleaning on a contract basis).
Variable	Use when the journal amount is different each period. The amount on the journal line is deleted after the recurring journal is posted.	Recording variable expense invoices if purchase documents are not used (for example, stationery, maintenance).  Recording regular customer sales if sales documents are not used.  Recording payroll for an itinerant/irregular workforce, where the hours change every week/fortnight/month.
Balance	The balance of the account on the line is allocated among the accounts specified for the line on the <b>Allocations</b> page. Therefore, the balance on the account on the line is set to zero.  Remember to fill in the <b>Allocation %</b> field in the <b>Allocations</b> page.	Periodic allocation of an expense account between departments.  Periodic allocation of overheads posted to a single overhead account to several specific overhead accounts.  Intercompany expense allocations.
Reversing Fixed	The amount on the journal line remains unchanged after posting, and a reversing entry posts on the following day.	Monthly accrual of a contract cleaning invoice not received until the following month.

Recurring Method	Description	Examples
Reversing Variable	The amount on the journal line is deleted after posting, and a reversing entry is posted the next day.	Monthly accrual of an electricity invoice is not received until the end of the first week of the following month.  Monthly income accrual for the sales value of items shipped but not invoiced.
Reversing Balance	The balance of the account on the line is allocated among the accounts specified for the line on the <b>Allocations</b> page. The balance on the account is set to zero. A reversing entry posts on the following day.	The same examples as the Balance method but the allocations are only temporary. (For example, the allocations are temporary because they are only an estimate for periodic reporting.)

## Recurring Frequency

The **Recurring Frequency** field contains a formula that determines how frequently the entry on the journal line will be posted. This formula can contain no more than 20 alphanumeric characters that the program recognizes as abbreviations for time specifications.

For example, if the formula 1M is entered with a Posting Date of 01/15/10, after the journal is posted, the date is changed to 02/15/10.

Use one of the following methods to post an entry on the last day of every month after the current month:

- Post the first entry on the last day of a month and enter the formula 1D+1M-1D (1 day + 1 month - 1 day). With this formula, the program calculates the date correctly regardless of how many days are in the month.
- Post the first entry on any arbitrary day of a month and then enter the formula: 1M+CM. With this formula, the program calculates one full month plus the remaining days of the current month.



**Note:** If you are posting monthly accruals that must be reversed the following month (Reversing Fixed, Reversing Variable, and Reversing Balance methods), post them on the last day of each month. The first entry must be posted on the last day of the current month and the recurring frequency must be either 1D+1M-1D or 1M+CM. This makes sure the reversal is always posted on the first day of the following month.

### Document Number Formulas

Instead of using a number series to determine the value in the **Document No.** field, Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2013 provides the option to enter a formula to create a document number for each posted entry that is then updated automatically every time that the recurring journal is posted.



**Note:** Typically, the **No. Series** field is left blank on the **Journal Templates** page and the **General Journal Batches** page for recurring journals and corresponding journal batches.

The **Posting No. Series** field on the journal batch will override the manual document numbers on the recurring journal line. If you want to use the formulas as the posted number on the ledger entries, make sure that the **Posting No. Series** field is left blank.

---

Simple text can be combined with the following text codes to form a number series:

- **%1** - The current day number
- **%2** - The current week number
- **%3** - The current month number
- **%4** - The current month name
- **%5** - The current accounting period name

For example, if the entry's document number is R (rent) + current month, enter R%3 in the field. The document number for January will then be R1.



**Note:** The **Document No.** field supports up to 20 alphanumeric characters. Consider this limitation when you are creating formulas.

---

If there is more than one line in the journal, the program will do the following:

- Automatically keep the same number on the next lines, until the balance for the journal is zero (0).
- Enter the next consecutive number on the next line.


### Posting Group Fields


When the **Copy VAT Setup to Jnl. Lines** field is selected in the general journal batch, the following five fields are populated based on the posting setup on the selected **Account No.**

- Gen. Posting Type
- Gen. Bus. Posting Group
- Gen. Prod. Posting Group
- VAT Bus. Posting Group
- VAT Prod. Posting Group

The values in these fields can be modified or deleted as is needed.

---

 **Note:** Through the **Choose Columns** function, the **VAT Bus. Posting Group** and **VAT Prod. Posting Group** fields can be made available on the **Recurring General Journal** page.

 **Note:** When the posting group fields are filled in, the amount in the **Amount** field will be considered to include VAT.

---

### Expiration Dates

Recurring journal lines can be set up with expiration dates. Use the **Expiration Date** field to limit the posting period by specifying the last date that an entry can be repeated.

By using this field, a line can be entered in the journal even though it will only be posted for a limited period. The line will not be posted after the date entered in the field.

The advantage of using this field is that the line will not be deleted from the journal immediately and the present expiration date can be replaced with a later one so that the line can be used additionally into the future.

If the field is blank, the line will be posted during each posting process until it is deleted from the journal.

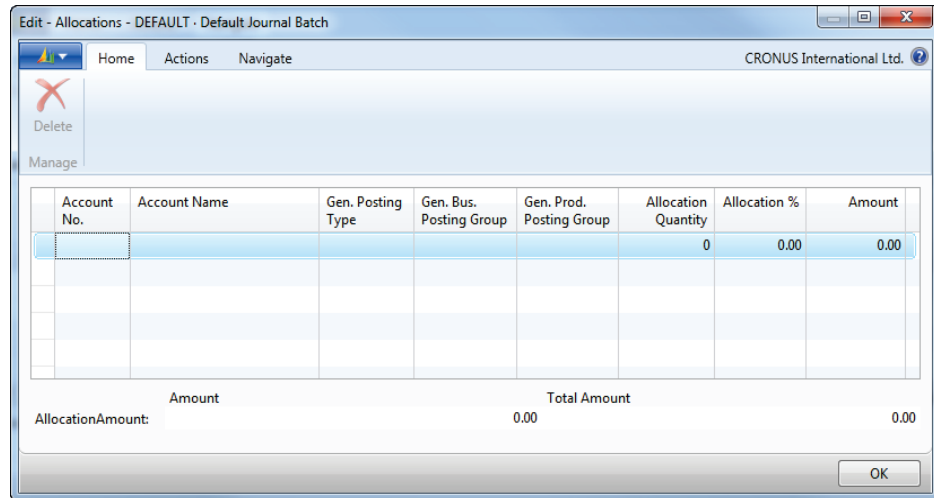
### Allocations

Allocations are used to allocate the amount on the recurring journal line to several G/L accounts and dimensions. Meaning that the allocation is in itself a balancing account line to the recurring journal line because recurring entries do not have balancing accounts.

Just as in a recurring journal, an allocation only has to be entered one time. The allocation remains in the allocation journal after posting. Therefore, you do not have to re-enter amounts and allocations every time that the recurring journal line is posted.

Enter allocations for a journal entry by using one of the following methods:

- Double-click the **Allocated Amt. (LCY)** field on the recurring journal line.
- On the ribbon, click the **Navigate** tab, and then click **Allocations**.



**FIGURE 3.6: ALLOCATIONS WINDOW**


Allocate the amount from the line to different accounts and dimensions by using one of the following allocation methods:

- **Allocation Quantity** - Allocate the amounts by quantities. An example is allocating by the number of people in each department.
- **Allocation %** - Allocate the amounts by percentage.
- **Amount** - If you use the **Allocation Quantity** or **Allocation %** field, the program calculates the allocated amount in this field. However, the field can be used to enter a manually calculated allocation amount.

After you enter the lines with the allocations, the **Recurring General Journal** page displays the following:

- The **Allocated Amt. (LCY)** field will now be filled in.
- If the recurring journal line is in LCY, the **Allocated Amt. (LCY)** field will match the **Amount** field but have the opposite sign.

---

 **Note:** The posting fields can be filled in on either the recurring journal line or on the allocation line, but not on both. These fields are as follows: **Gen. Posting Type, Gen. Bus. Posting Group, Gen. Prod. Posting Group, VAT Bus. Posting Group, and VAT Prod. Posting Group.**

---

Allocations can be used with all **Recurring Methods**. However, some rules apply for using the **Balance** method. They include the following:

- Allocations must be used because this method cannot post to a balance account in another journal line.
- Do not enter an **Amount** because, as part of the posting process, the program determines the amounts to post on the line from the account balance.
- The recurring journal must be posted before the allocated amounts can be viewed. The Test Report does not show the calculated allocation amounts.

## Processing Recurring Journals

When you process recurring journals, you can save frequently posted journals as a recurring template for the general journal. This helps to save time when you are posting in the accounts.

The demonstrations in this lesson will show how to process recurring journals. The first demonstration uses a new recurring journal that will be set up first. It will show how to post recurring payable entries that must be paid but do not require invoice documents. Different recurring methods are used and the costs are allocated to multiple departments.

The second demonstration summarizes income and expense accruals. It will show how to post an accrual by using the **Reverse Variable** method.

### Demonstration: Process a Recurring Journal with Allocations

**Scenario:** Cassie, the accountant at CRONUS International Ltd., must set up a recurring payments journal for monthly expenses. This includes the following:

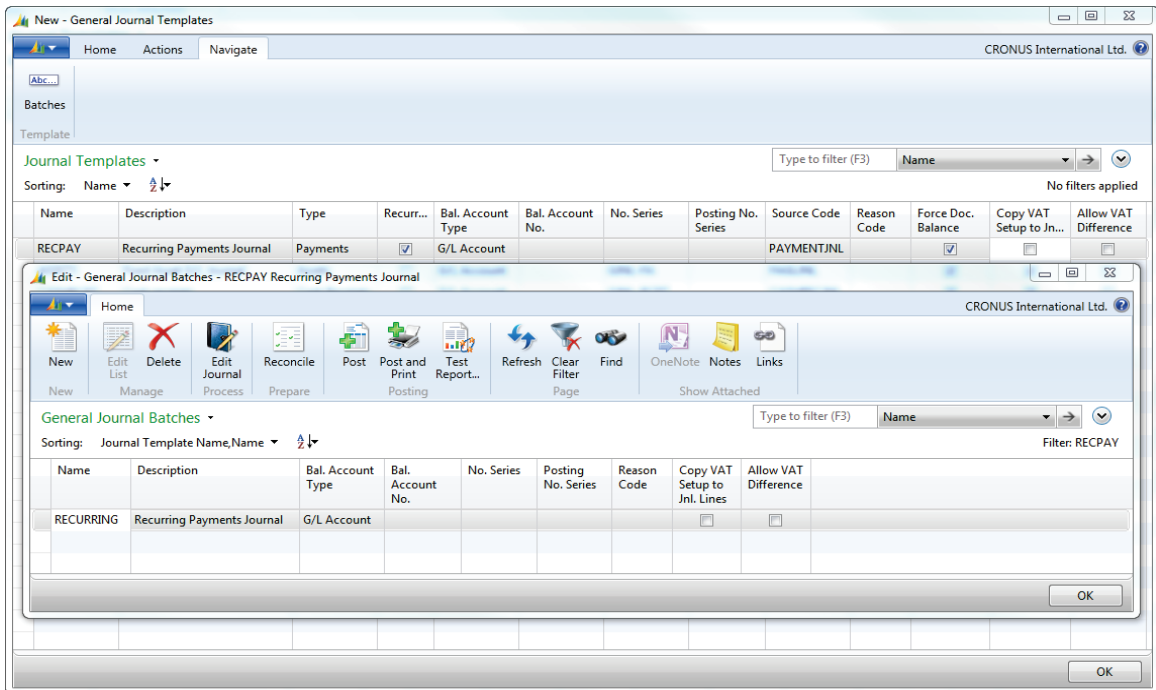
- Cleaning: The amount 500.00 LCY, always due on the fifteenth of each month, and allocated between these three departments:
  - Administration - 50 percent
  - Production - 25 percent
  - Sales - 25 percent
- Advertising Expenses: Variable, but always due on the twenty-fifth of each month and allocated only to the Sales Department.

These expenses must be available for payment selection but do not require an invoice document.

For this demonstration, a new recurring journal batch is created so that manual document numbers can be used.

**Demonstration Steps**

1. Create a recurring payables journal and batch.
  - a. In the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
  - b. Click **Administration**, and then click **Application Setup**.
  - c. On the **Application Setup** page, click **Financial Management**, then click **General**, and then click **Journal Templates**.
  - d. Click **New**.
  - e. In the **Name** field, enter RECPAY.
  - f. In the **Description** field, enter Recurring Payments Journal.
  - g. In the **Type** field, enter **Payments**.
  - h. Select the **Recurring** check box.
  - i. Leave the **No. Series** and **Posting No. Series** fields blank.
  - j. Clear the **Copy VAT Setup to Journal Lines** check box.
  - k. Click **Yes** to the message to update the journal lines.
  - l. On the **Navigate** tab, click **Batches**.
  - m. In the **Name** field, enter RECURRING.
  - n. In the **Description** field, enter Recurring Payments Journal.

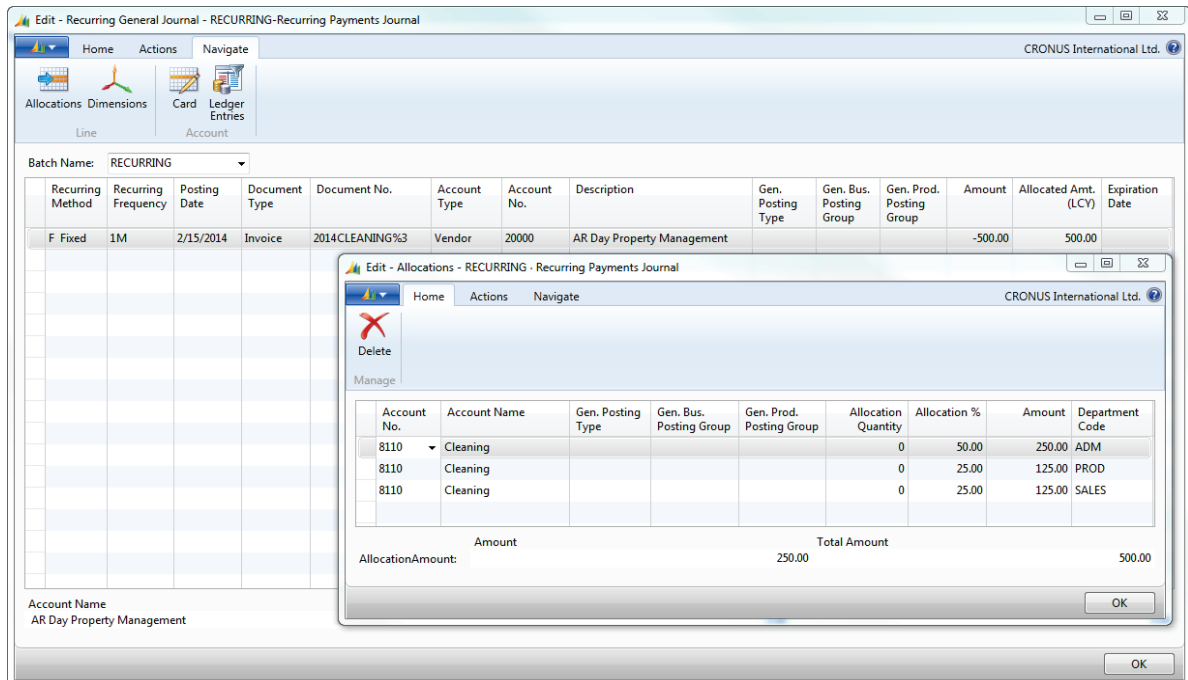


**FIGURE 3.7: RECURRING GENERAL JOURNAL TEMPLATE AND BATCH**

- o. Click **OK** to close the **General Journal Batches** page.
- p. Click **OK** to close the **General Journal Templates** page.

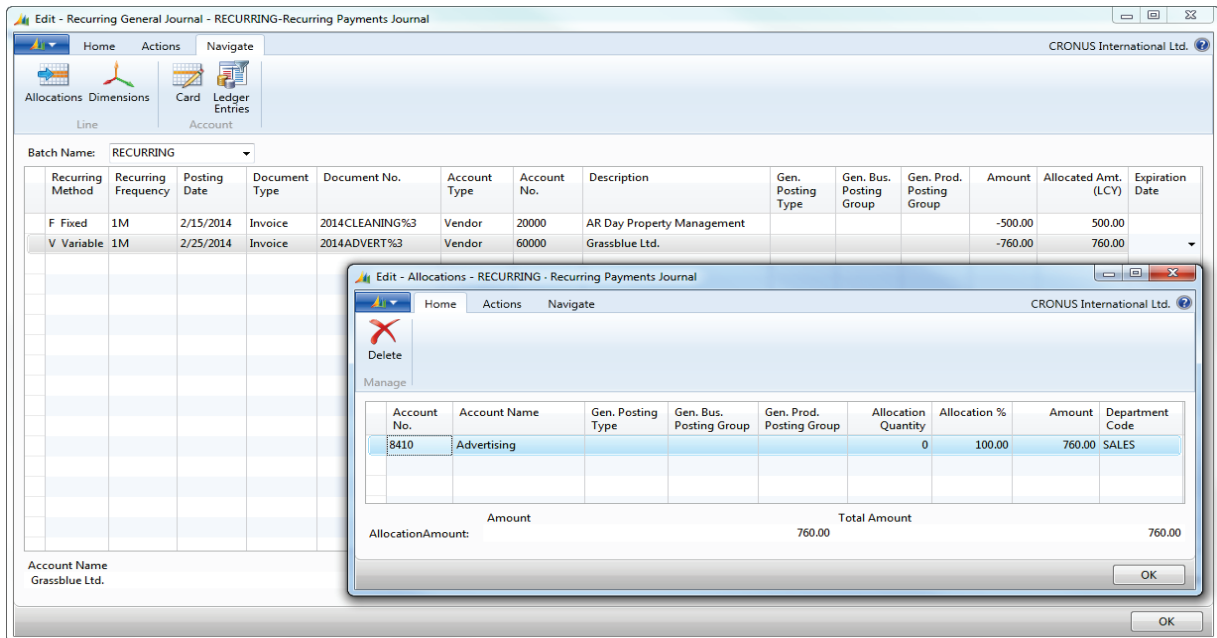
2. Enter the line and allocation for the cleaning expense.
  - a. In the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
  - b. Click **Financial Management**, then click **Periodic Activities**, then click **Payables**, and then click **Recurring General Journals**.
  - c. On the **General Journal Template List** page, select the newly created recurring payments journal and then click **OK**.
  - d. In the **Batch Name** field, make sure that the RECURRING batch is selected.
  - e. In the **Recurring Method** field, click the drop-down list and select "F Fixed".
  - f. In the **Recurring Frequency** field, enter 1M.
  - g. In the **Posting Date** field, enter 02/15/14.
  - h. In the **Document Type** field, click the drop-down list and select Invoice.
  - i. In the **Document No.** field, enter 2014Cleaning %3.
  - j. In the **Account Type** field, click the drop-down list and select Vendor.
  - k. In the **Account No.** field, enter 20000.
  - l. In the **Amount** field, enter -500.00.
  - m. On the **Navigate** tab, click **Allocations**.
  - n. Use the **Choose Columns** function to add the **Department Code** field.
    - o. In the **Account No.** field, enter 8110.
    - o. In the **Department Code** field, enter ADM.
    - p. Remove the values from the posting fields.
    - q. In the **Allocation %** field, enter 50.
    - r. Press the **DOWN ARROW** key.
    - s. In the **Account No.** field, enter 8110.
    - t. In the **Department Code** field, enter PROD.
    - u. Remove the values from the posting fields.
    - v. In the **Allocation %** field, enter 25.
    - w. Press the **DOWN ARROW** key.
    - x. In the **Account No.** field, enter 8110.
    - y. In the **Department Code** field, enter SALES.
    - z. Remove the values from the posting fields.
    - aa. In the **Allocation %** field, enter 25.





**FIGURE 3.8: RECURRING PAYMENTS JOURNAL PAGE – CLEANING EXPENSE ALLOCATION**

- bb. Click **OK** to close the **Allocations** page.
  
3. Enter the line and allocations for the advertising expense.
  - a. In the **Recurring General Journal** page, press the **DOWN ARROW** key.
  - b. In the **Recurring Method** field, click the drop-down list and select "V Variable".
  - c. In the **Recurring Frequency** field, enter 1M.
  - d. In the **Posting Date** field, enter 02/25/14.
  - e. In the **Document Type** field, click the drop-down list and select Invoice.
  - f. In the **Document No.** field, enter 2014 Advert %3.
  - g. In the **Account Type** field, click the drop-down list and enter Vendor.
  - h. In the **Account No.** field, enter 60000.
  - i. For February, the advertising expense is -760.00. Enter this amount in the **Amount** field.
  - j. On the **Navigate** tab, click **Allocations**.
  - k. In the **Account No.** field, enter 8410.
  - l. In the **Department Code** field, enter SALES.
  - m. Remove the values from the posting fields.
  - n. In the **Allocation %** field, enter 100.



**FIGURE 3.9: RECURRING PAYMENTS JOURNAL PAGE – ADVERTISING EXPENSE ALLOCATION**

- o. Click **OK** to close the **Allocations** page.
4. Post the recurring journal.
  - a. Change your work date to 02/15/14 to post the cleaning expense.
  - b. On the **Actions** tab, click **Post**.
  - c. Click **Yes** to post the journal lines.
  - d. Click **OK**.
  - e. Change your work date to 02/25/14 to post the advertising expense.
  - f. Repeat steps b through d.



**Note:** Recurring Journals will not post if the workdate is before the **Posting Date** or after the **Expiration Date**.

- g. Review the lines remaining in the journal:
  - The **Posting Date** on the first line is 03/15/14 and the second line is 03/25/14.
  - The **Amount** field contains the following:
  - The first line still contains the -500.00 LCY because it is a fixed amount.
  - The second line is empty because the method is variable.
  - The **Allocated Amt. (LCY)** fields still display the allocation amounts.

Recurring Method	Recurring Frequency	Posting Date	Document Type	Document No.	Account Type	Account No.	Description	Gen. Posting Type	Gen. Bus. Posting Group	Gen. Prod. Posting Group	Amount	Allocated Amt. (LCY)
F Fixed	1M	3/15/2014	Invoice	2014CLEANING%3	Vendor	20000	AR Day Property Management				-500.00	500.00
V Variable	1M	3/25/2014	Invoice	2014ADVERT%3	Vendor	60000	Grassblue Ltd.				0.00	760.00
											Balance	0.00
											Total Balance	0.00

**FIGURE 3.10: RECURRING PAYMENTS JOURNAL PAGE AFTER POSTING**



**Note:** To record next month's expenses, update the amount on the second line and then post the journal. Because the **Allocation %** field is set to 100 for the second line, the allocation always calculates based on the value entered in the **Amount** field on the recurring journal line. Therefore, it does not have to be updated.

- h. Click **OK** to close the **Recurring General Journal** page.
5. Review the posted recurring journal entries.
    - a. In the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
    - b. Click **Financial Management**, then click **General Ledger**, and then click **G/L Registers** in the **History** section.
    - c. Move to the second last entry to review the ledger entries of the cleaning expense.
    - d. On the **Navigate** tab, click **General Ledger**.
    - e. Review the entries in the register:
      - The **Document No.** field contains the results of the formula. The number 2 represents February.
      - The amounts are allocated to the Departments.

Posting Date	Document Type	Document No.	G/L Account No.	Description	Gen. Posting Type	Gen. Bus. Posting Group	Gen. Prod. Posting Group	Amount	Bal. Account Type
2/15/2014	Invoice	2014CLEANING2	5410	AR Day Property Management				-500.00	G/L Account
2/15/2014	Invoice	2014CLEANING2	8110	AR Day Property Management				250.00	G/L Account
2/15/2014	Invoice	2014CLEANING2	8110	AR Day Property Management				125.00	G/L Account
2/15/2014	Invoice	2014CLEANING2	8110	AR Day Property Management				125.00	G/L Account

**FIGURE 3.11: G/L REGISTERS – GENERAL LEDGER ENTRIES CLEANING EXPENSE**

- f. Click **Close** to close the **General Ledger Entries** page.
- g. Move to the last entry on the **G/L Registers** page.
- h. Repeat steps d through f to review the ledger entries for the advertising expense.

## Demonstration: Recording Accruals

You can use the recurring journal to record accruals. Income and expense accruals are entered at the end of an accounting period to make sure that all income and expenses for the period are included in the financial results. These accruals are reversed out of the ledger the day after the entry is posted.

**Scenario:** Starting in February 2014, Cassie, the accountant for CRONUS International Ltd. must set up a recurring monthly accrual for bank interest in the amount of 200.00 LCY. The interest is received the second day of the month following the month it is accrued.

The recurring journal with allocation is set up as follows:

- The interest is recorded in the month that it is earned and is posted to account 9110, Interest on Bank Balances.
- The **Document No.** field contains the current month name and the word Interest.
- The day after the interest is posted to 9110, the entry is reversed and the interest is posted to account 2330, Accrued Interest.

Review the entries after you have posted them.

### Demonstration Steps

1. Enter the accrual and allocations.
  - a. In the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
  - b. Click **Financial Management**, then click **Periodic Activities**, then click General Ledger, and then click **Recurring General Journals**.
  - c. On the **General Journal Template List** page, select the Recurring Payments Journal and then click **OK**.
  - d. In the **Batch Name** field, make sure that the RECURRING batch is selected.
  - e. Delete all existing lines.
  - f. In the **Recurring Method** field, click the drop-down list and select RV Reversing Variable.
  - g. In the **Recurring Frequency** field, enter 1M+CM.
  - h. In the **Posting Date** field, enter 02/28/14.
  - i. In the **Document No.** field, enter %4 Interest.
  - j. In the **Account Type** field, click the drop-down list and enter G/L Account.
  - k. In the **Account No.** field, enter 9110.
  - l. In the **Amount** field, enter -200.00.
  - m. On the **Navigate** tab, click **Allocations**.
  - n. In the **Account No.** field, enter 2330.
  - o. In the **Allocation %** field, enter 100.
  - p. Click **OK** to close the **Allocations** page.
  - q. Notice that the **Allocated Amt. (LCY)** field displays 200.00.
  - r. Change your work date to 02/28/14.
  - s. On the **Home** tab, click **Post**.
  - t. Click **Yes** to post the journal lines.
  - u. Click **OK**.
  - v. Review the lines remaining in the window:
    - The **Posting Date** is now 03/31/14.
    - The **Amount** field is empty because the method is variable.
    - The **Allocated Amt. (LCY)** field displays the allocation amount.
  - w. Click **OK** to close the **Recurring General Journal** page.

2. Review the posted accrual.
  - a. In the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
  - b. Click **Financial Management**, then click **General Ledger**, and then click **G/L Registers** in the **History** section.
  - c. Press **CTRL+END** to move to the last entry.
  - d. On the **Navigate** tab, click **General Ledger**.
  - e. Review the entries in the register:
    - The two accrual entries posted on 02/28/14 and the two reversal entries posted on 03/01/14.
    - The **Document No.** field contains the results of the formula. November is displayed because %4 is used.

Posting Date	Document Type	Document No.	G/L Account No.	Description	Gen. Posting Type	Gen. Bus. Posting Group	Gen. Prod. Posting Group	Amount
2/28/2014		FEBRUARY INTEREST	9110	Interest on Bank Balances				-200.00
2/28/2014		FEBRUARY INTEREST	2330	Interest on Bank Balances				200.00
3/1/2014		FEBRUARY INTEREST	9110	Interest on Bank Balances				200.00
3/1/2014		FEBRUARY INTEREST	2330	Interest on Bank Balances				-200.00

**FIGURE 3.12: G/L REGISTERS – GENERAL LEDGER ENTRIES ACCRUALS**

- f. Click **Close** to close the **General Ledger Entries** page.

## Lab 3.2: Create and Post a Recurring Journal

### Scenario

On February 1, 2014, CRONUS International Ltd. signed a new vehicle repairs and maintenance contract for a fixed amount of 1,000.00 LCY, due on the twenty-fifth of every month.

As the accountant, it is your responsibility to set up and post this expense starting February 2014 with an expiration date of February 1, 2015. You also want a document number to reflect an abbreviation of the expense (VRM) and the number of the month.

Use the RECURRING general journal and DEFAULT batch to credit this expense to the Cash account (2910) and allocate it to the company departments as follows:

- Administration Department: 18 percent
- Production Department: 58 percent
- Sales Department: 24 percent

You do not have to review the entries after you post them.

### Exercise 1: Create and Post a Recurring Journal

#### Task 1: Create and Post a Recurring Journal

##### *High Level Steps*

1. Use the Recurring Journal to set up the vehicle repair and maintenance expense.
2. Allocate to the departments specified in the scenario.
3. Post the journal.

##### *Detailed Steps*

1. Use the Recurring Journal to set up the vehicle repair and maintenance expense.
  - a. In the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
  - b. Click **Financial Management**, then click **Periodic Activities**, then click **General Ledger**, and then click **Recurring General Journals**.
  - c. On the **General Journal Template List** page, select the recurring journal and then click **OK**.
  - d. In the **Batch Name** field, make sure that the DEFAULT batch is selected.
  - e. In the **Recurring Method** field, click the drop-down list and select F Fixed.

- f. In the **Recurring Frequency** field, enter 1M.
  - g. In the **Posting Date** field, enter 02/25/14.
  - h. In the **Document No.** field, enter VRM%3.
  - i. In the **Account No.** field, enter 2910.
  - j. In the **Amount** field, enter -1,000.00.
2. Allocate to the departments specified in the scenario.
    - a. On the **Navigate** tab, click **Allocations**.
    - b. In the **Account No.** field, enter 8530.
    - c. In the **Allocation %** field, enter 18.
    - d. In the **Department Code** field, enter ADM.
    - e. Press the **DOWN ARROW** key.
    - f. In the **Account No.** field, enter 8530.
    - g. In the **Allocation %** field, enter 58.
    - h. In the **Department Code** field, enter PROD.
    - i. Press the **DOWN ARROW** key.
    - j. In the **Account No.** field, enter 8530.
    - k. In the **Allocation %** field, enter 24.
    - l. In the **Department Code** field, enter SALES.
    - m. Press the **DOWN ARROW** key.
    - n. Click **OK** to close the **Allocations** page.
  3. Post the journal.
    - a. Change the work date to 02/25/14.
    - b. On the **Actions** tab, click **Post**.
    - c. Click **Yes** to post the journal lines.
    - d. Click **OK**.
    - e. Click **OK** to close the **Recurring General Journal** page.

## Reversals and Corrections

Occasionally, users will have to reverse or correct journal entry lines because changes or entries were booked incorrectly. Reversing journal entry lines helps users reverse entries easily and correctly.

### Reversing Journal Entries

In Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2013, when an incorrect general journal is posted, the posted ledger entries can be reversed in the corresponding registers. However, to reverse an entry, the following must be true of the original entry:



- The **Journal Batch Name** field must not be blank in the G/L Register.
- Customer Ledger Entries must not be applied.
- Vendor Ledger Entries must not be applied.
- Bank Ledger Entries must not be closed by reconciliation.
- The total amount of the G/L Entries must equal zero.
- The entry must not include any Item Ledger Entries.
- The ledger entries cannot be created by a reversal.

After you reverse the entries, you can then post them in the same register.

To reverse posted ledger entries from a register, follow these steps.

1. On the navigation pane, click **Departments**.
2. Click **Financial Management**, then click **General Ledger**, and then click **G/L Registers**.
3. Locate and select the register to be reversed.
4. On the **Home** tab, click **Reverse Register**.
5. On the **Reverse Register Entries** page, on the **Actions** tab, click **Reverse**.
6. Click **Yes** to reverse the entries.
7. Click **OK** to the message that the entries are reversed.
8. Move to the last entry on the **G/L Registers** page to review the fields on the reversing entry:
  - The **Source Code** is Reversal.
  - The **Creation Date** is the system date.
  - The **Posting Date** is the original posting date of the entry.

### Posting Correction Entry Lines

Posted ledger entries cannot be changed or deleted in Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2013. However, you can correct the incorrect entries by posting one or more corrective entries by using the general journal.

When you are correcting entries, selecting the **Correction** check box affects the way entries are posted.

To use the correction functionality, the following fields must show on the **General Journal** page:

- Correction
- Debit Amount
- Credit Amount



**Note:** The **Correction** field cannot be added through the **Choose Columns** function. It must be added through the design environment.

---

If the **Correction** check box is selected on the journal lines:

- The **Amount** field on the line must have the opposite sign of the original, incorrect entry.
- Positive amounts in the **Amount** field are posted as a positive amount in the **Debit Amount** field as usual.
- Negative amounts in the **Amount** field are posted as a positive amount in the **Credit Amount** field as usual.

If the **Correction** check box is cleared on the journal lines:

- The **Amount** field on the line must have the opposite sign of the original, incorrect entry.
- Positive amounts in the **Amount** field are posted as a negative amount in the **Credit Amount** field.
- Negative amounts in the **Amount** field are posted as a negative amount in the **Debit Amount** field.

The **Debit Amount** and **Credit Amount** fields in the journal display the difference between corrections and usual postings.

After you post a correcting entry in a journal, the effect on the account that is used for posting is as follows:

- If the **Correction** check box is selected:
  - The original entry and correcting entry are posted to the same side of the account, either as debits or credits.
  - The correcting entry has a negative sign. This is helpful when you run reports such as the Cash Flow Statement.
- If the **Correction** check box is cleared, the original entry and correcting entry are posted to opposite sides of the account, one as a debit and the other as a credit.

## Module Review

### ***Module Review and Takeaways***

General journals are the basis of many financial functions in Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2013.

General journals can be posted with and without balancing lines and the user can set up dimensions.

Recurring journals help users to record frequently posted entries and to allocate expenses to various departments.

How to reverse and correct incorrect entries is useful in everyday work. Additionally, a full understanding of how journals are used is helpful in performing other finance related tasks, such as the reconciling accounts or for additional information.

### **Test Your Knowledge**

Test your knowledge with the following questions.

1. What type of journal does not have a balancing account on the line?
  - ( ) Payment Journal
  - ( ) Recurring General Journal
  - ( ) General Journal
  - ( ) Sales Journal
2. What does the following Document No. formula represent in a recurring journal: %4?
  - ( ) Current month name
  - ( ) Current month number
  - ( ) Current accounting period name
  - ( ) Current day number
3. On a Recurring General Journal, which Recurring Method must use allocations?
  - ( ) Variable
  - ( ) Reversing Variable

- Balance
  - Fixed
4. To reverse a posted ledger entry, which of the following condition(s) must be met?
- The Journal Batch Name field must be blank.
  - Customer and Vendor ledger entries must not be applied.
  - Bank ledger entries can be either opened or closed by reconciliation.
  - The total of the G/L entries must be greater than zero.
5. Regardless of whether the Correction check box is selected or cleared, what must be done when you post a correcting ledger entry in the general journal?
- Enter positive amounts in the Debit Amount field on the line.
  - Enter the same sign as the original, incorrect entry in the Amount field on the line.
  - Enter the opposite sign of the original, incorrect entry in the Amount field on the line.
  - Enter negative amounts in the Credit Amount field on the line.
6. Which of the following results from posting a correction with the Correction check box selected?
- The original entry and correcting entry are posted to opposite sides of the account, one as a debit and the other as a credit.
  - The original entry and the correcting entry are posted to the same side of the account, either as debits or credits.
  - The correcting entry has a positive sign.
  - Click here to enter text.

## Test Your Knowledge Solutions

### Module Review and Takeaways

1. What type of journal does not have a balancing account on the line?
  - Payment Journal
  - Recurring General Journal
  - General Journal
  - Sales Journal
2. What does the following Document No. formula represent in a recurring journal: %4?
  - Current month name
  - Current month number
  - Current accounting period name
  - Current day number
3. On a Recurring General Journal, which Recurring Method must use allocations?
  - Variable
  - Reversing Variable
  - Balance
  - Fixed
4. To reverse a posted ledger entry, which of the following condition(s) must be met?
  - The Journal Batch Name field must be blank.
  - Customer and Vendor ledger entries must not be applied.
  - Bank ledger entries can be either opened or closed by reconciliation.
  - The total of the G/L entries must be greater than zero.

5. Regardless of whether the Correction check box is selected or cleared, what must be done when you post a correcting ledger entry in the general journal?
- Enter positive amounts in the Debit Amount field on the line.
  - Enter the same sign as the original, incorrect entry in the Amount field on the line.
  - Enter the opposite sign of the original, incorrect entry in the Amount field on the line.
  - Enter negative amounts in the Credit Amount field on the line.
6. Which of the following results from posting a correction with the Correction check box selected?
- The original entry and correcting entry are posted to opposite sides of the account, one as a debit and the other as a credit.
  - The original entry and the correcting entry are posted to the same side of the account, either as debits or credits.
  - The correcting entry has a positive sign.
  - Click here to enter text.