ACPlus Accounts System



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Version 1.6

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ACPlus Accounts

The ACPlus Enterprise system includes the ability to carry out financial-based tasks and process incoming and outgoing transactions. With a range of features, ACPlus Accounts provides you all of the tools you'll need to get a clear, detailed view of your financial activity, profitability and cash flow.

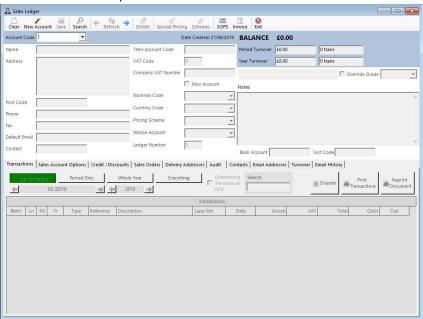
Common Tasks

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Customers

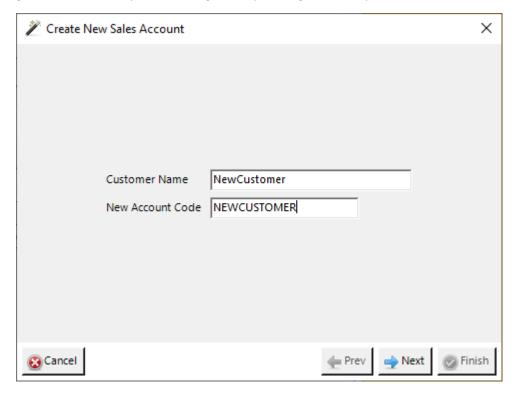
Creating a Customer

Customers are created in the Customers screen, which can be opened by going clicking 'Accounts' and going into the 'Customers' option.

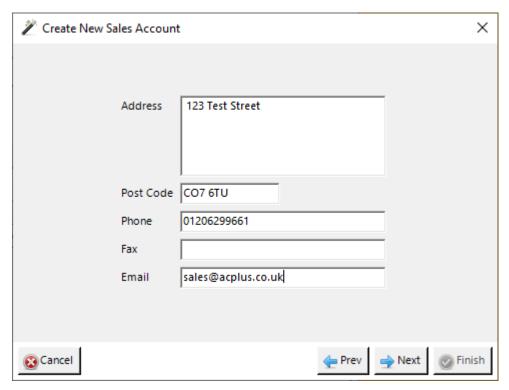


Sales Ledger (Customers).

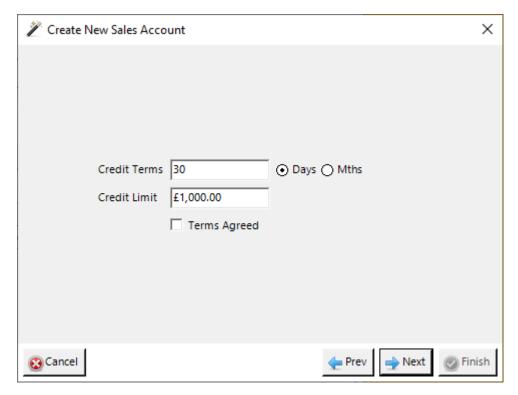
To do this press new account. This will open the creation wizard. Firstly you will need to enter a customer name and give them an account number. Something to note: when entering in a customer name, the customer account code will be generated automatically. You can change this to your liking. Once done press next.



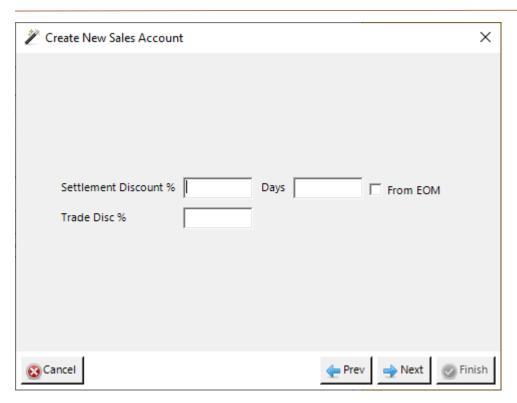
After that, you will be prompted to enter the contact details for this customer.



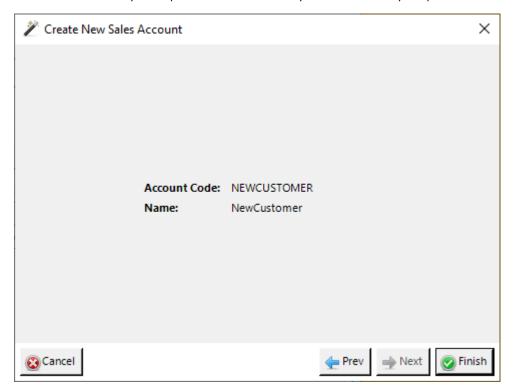
The next step is to set the customer credit terms. By default these will be set to 30 days at £1000 but can be changed at a later date.



Once you have set the credit terms you will then be prompted to enter in any account discounts you may wish to apply on future sales.

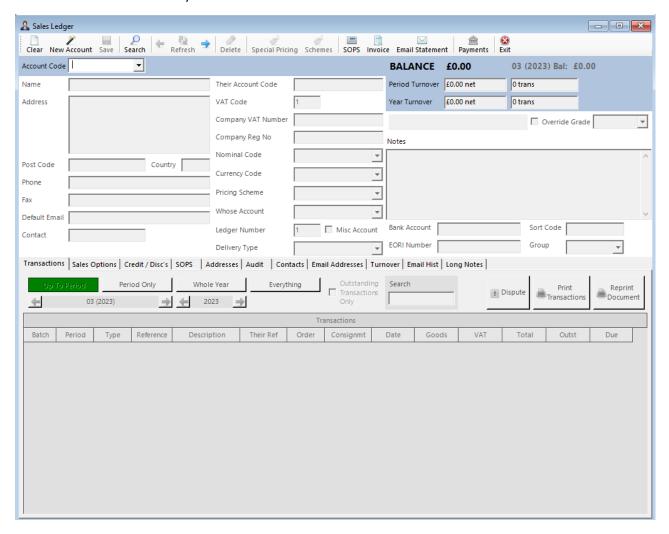


When this is entered in you can press next then finish and you have successfully setup a new customer.



Sales Ledger

Going to Accounts > Customers will open the sales ledger. Here is where you can maintain, manage and view information about your customers.

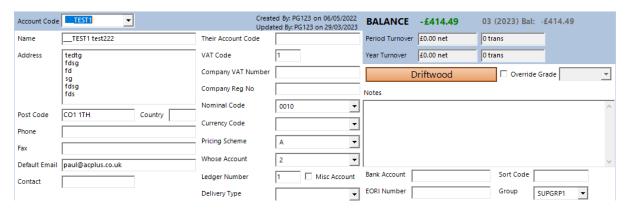


Shortcut Bar

Along the top are shortcuts to common tasks. Clear will empty the windows allowing you to view a new customer. New account will start the wizard for creating a new customer as seen above. Save will save any changes you make in this windows to the customer information such as address. Search will allow you to search through your customers, you can enter most common information such as postcode, name, telephone number etc. The arrows allow you to cycle records though the customers and refresh will update any saved information. Delete will remove the customer from the ledger. Special Pricing will open the window for setting up special pricing for that particular customer. Schemes is very much the same, it will allow for the setup of pricing schemes for that particular customer against stock items/groups of your choice. SOPS will open a new sales order for this customer. Invoice allows you to view and process any outstanding invoices on this customer's account. Email statement allows for you to email a statement to that customer from a set ageing date. Payments will open the sales payments window. Here you can view previous payments and post new ones. Exit will close the window.

Main Interface

The main interface consist of numerous labels text boxes to show and allow for editing of the customer information.



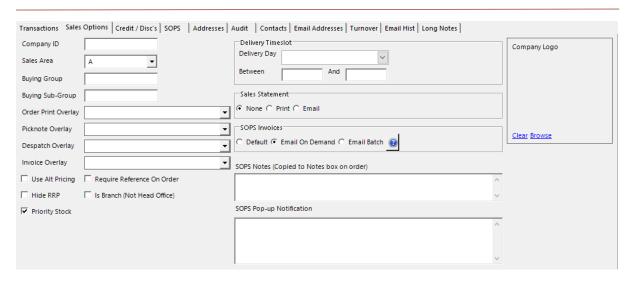
These boxes become editable when an account code is selected from the drop down. Any changes made to these fields must be saved using the save button on the shortcuts bar for them to stick. On the top right of this window you will see a snapshot over view of the customer. The coloured banner indicates turnover the customer produces.

Along the bottom are several tabs for auditing and tracking on the customer account.



The transactions tab is used to view all transactions on the customer account. Every time you create an invoice or payment etc, it will show here. You can double click these lines to drill down the transactions, make amendments and reprint documents. See changing an Invoice Details for more information on this process. Transactions can be filtered using the period only, whole year and everything buttons. By default you will only see transactions up to the current period.

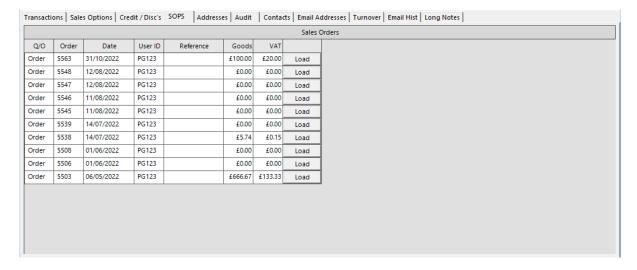
Sales Options allows you to configure sales options for this particular customer. Here you can set a Company ID, pick default report overlays for this customer and assign a logo. You can also use the SOPS Notes box to automatically put notes on any SOPS orders for this customer or the SOPS pop up notification box to create a pop up prompt when someone tries to create a SOPS for this customer.



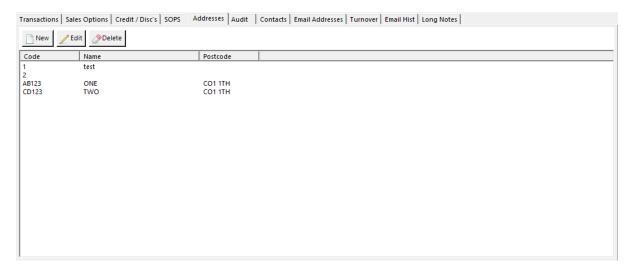
The credit and discounts tab is used to maintain credit on the account. Here you can control credit terms, putting the account on stop and apply account wide discounts.



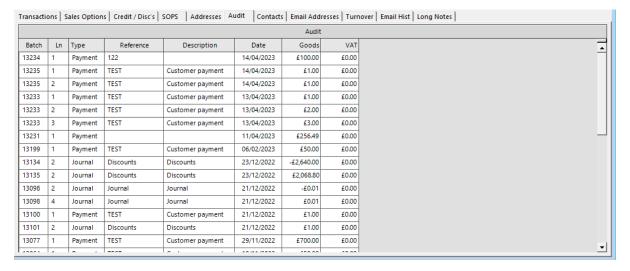
The SOPS window will show all previous orders for this customer. You can use this to load up a SOPS order or locate a previous order. This screen will give you an overview of the order and clicking load will allow you to view the line specifics.



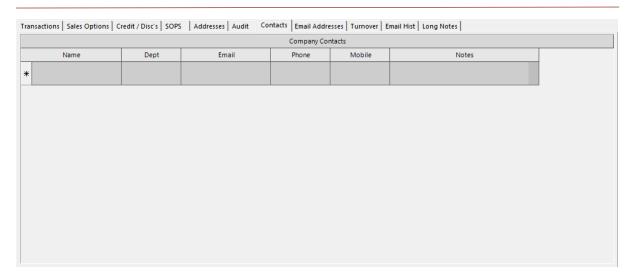
The Addresses tab allows you to create addresses for the selected customer. The grid will show current addresses on file. This is useful if the customer has multiple locations they trade from. Pressing new will allow you to create a new address. If you select an address from the grid and press edit or delete you will be prompted to edit or delete the selected address.



The audit tab will give you an overview of the audit trail for this customer. Very much like transactions, this allows you to click a particular payment or invoice and drill down into it to edit or reprint.



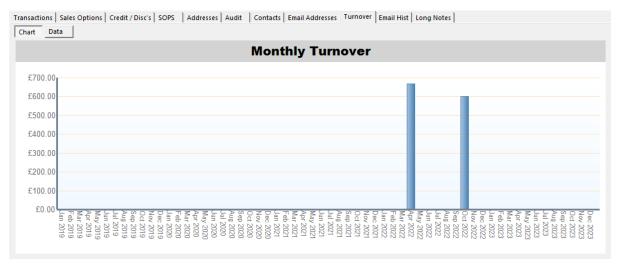
The contacts tab and email tab allows for adding contacts from the selected customer. Simply enter the correct information into the grid and press save when done.



The email Addresses tab is used to assign different default email addresses for different tasks. For example; an invoice may need to go to an accounts address where-as purchase orders may go to sales. This is done by choosing the default task form the drop down and entering the email address for that task. Press save when you are happy with the changes.



The turnover tab will give you a graphic overview of turnover from this customer in a specific period. This will give you an indication as to when you have sold to this customer and how much.



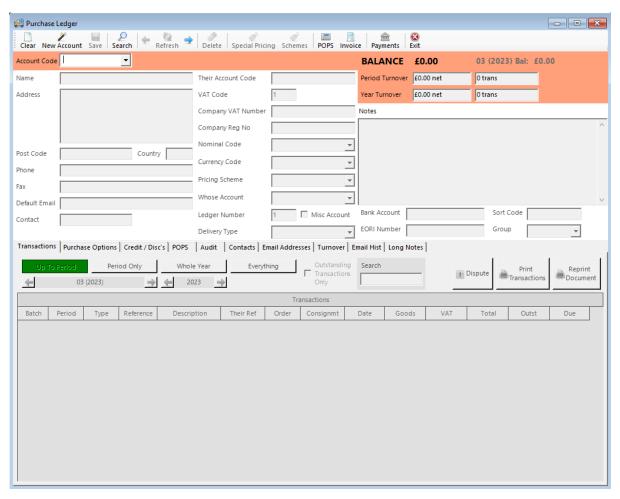
The email history tab is used for tracking prior correspondence via email. You can use this to see previous statements, invoices etc that have been sent from the system. This is particularly useful for proving an email was sent. Double click any message on the grid to see what was sent.



The last tab is for creating and editing long notes.

Purchase Ledger

Going to Accounts > Suppliers will open the purchase ledger. Here is where you can maintain, manage and view information about your suppliers. This module is very much like the sales ledger but for your supplier and therefore a lot of the shortcuts and functionality is the same.

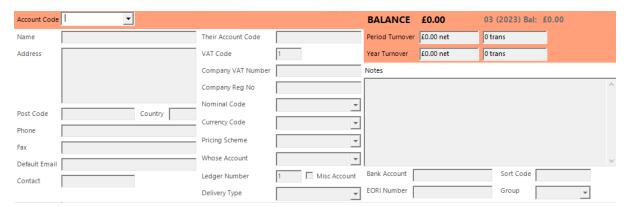


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These boxes become editable when an account code is selected from the drop down. Any changes made to these fields must be saved using the save button on the shortcuts bar for them to stick. On the top right of this window you will see a snapshot over view of the customer. The coloured banner indicates turnover the customer produces.

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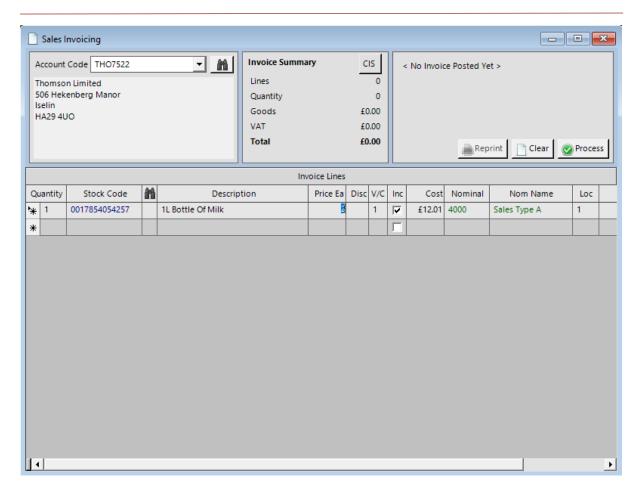


These work very similarly to the tabs mentioned in the sales ledger section of the manual. The only difference here is that they will apply to a purchase ledger account as opposed to a customer account. See above for more information.

Invoice / Credit

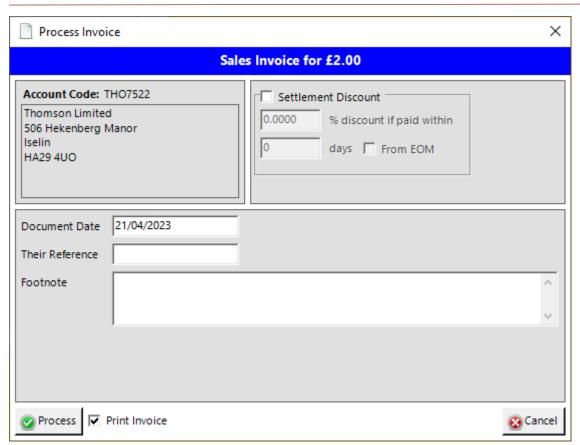
Sales Invoicing

To post a sales invoices go into the Sales Invoicing screen. This can be found under Accounts > Invoice/Credit > Sales Invoicing. The first thing to do is select the account that you're invoicing. Next, enter in the lines for the invoice in the 'Invoice Lines' grid.



Enter the stock code, quantity, pricing and VAT information for each line in the invoice. Pricing should be done per item, so if you're adding a line to an invoice where the quantity is 3, and the item price is £10, the 'Price Ea' column would be 10, rather than 30 – the same applies to cost, with the cost being the amount that is invoiced for whilst the price is the amount an item is purchased for by yourself from the supplier. The 'V/C' column is the VAT code that is being applied to the line, rather than the VAT %.

A summary of all of the lines will appear in the middle of the 3 boxes at the top of the screen. To process the invoice, click the 'Process' button and confirm the action.



To clear the screen and start again, click 'Clear'. Click the 'Reprint' button to reprint an invoice (selected from the list).

To post a credit, post a minus invoice in the same way. In other words, do the same as you would do for posting an invoice, but instead using a minus value in the quantity field, which will then calculate negative values in the price and VAT columns too.

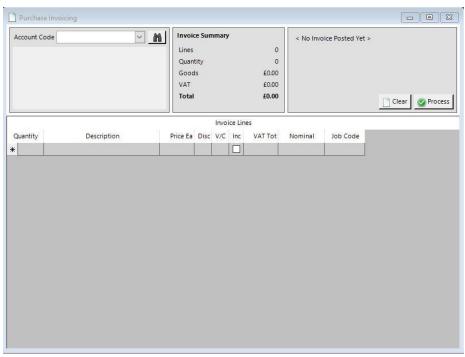
Purchase Invoicing

To post a purchase invoice go into the Purchase Invoicing screen. The first thing to do is select the account that you're posting the invoice against. Next, enter in the lines for the invoice in the 'Invoice Lines' grid. Enter the quantity, pricing and VAT information for each line in the invoice and optionally the description too. Pricing should be done per item, so if you're adding a line to an invoice where the quantity is 3, and the item price is £10, the 'Price Ea' column would be 10, rather than. The 'V/C' column is the VAT code that is being applied to the line, rather than the VAT %.

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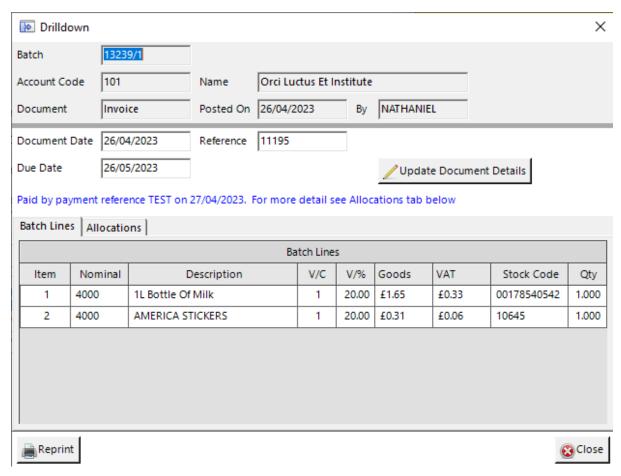
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Purchase Invoicing.

Changing an Invoice Details

To change the date of an invoice, you will need to find the invoice in the sales ledger. Double click this to drill down the invoice you will see the following:



To change the date or reference simple enter the new details in the document date, due date or reference box then press update document details. If you need to resend this document with the new details, simple press reprint document.

It is important the period this invoice is from is open or you will not be able to edit the document as the period is locked.

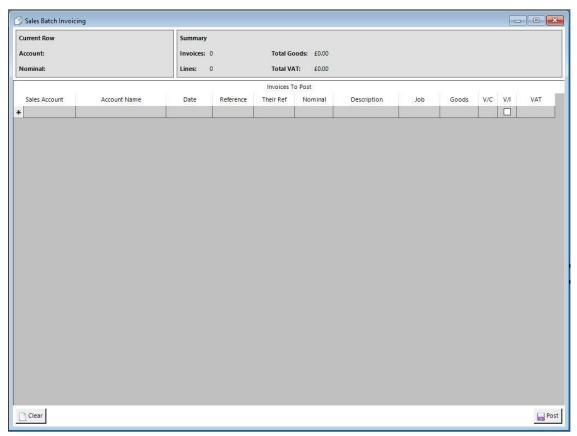
Batch Invoicing / Credits

Sales Batch Invoicing

To post multiple sales invoices go into the Sales Batch Invoicing screen. Enter in the lines for the invoice in the 'Invoice Lines' grid. Enter the account code, stock code, quantity, pricing and VAT information for each invoice in the batch. Pricing should be done per item, so if you're adding a line to an invoice where the quantity is 3, and the item price is £10, the 'Price Ea' column would be 10, rather than 30 – the same applies to cost, with the cost being the amount that is invoiced for whilst the price is the amount an item is purchased for by yourself from the supplier. The 'V/C' column is the VAT code that is being applied to the line, rather than the VAT %.

A summary of all of the invoices will appear in the box on the right-hand side at the top of the screen. To process the invoices, click the 'Post button in the bottom right-hand corner and confirm the action. To clear the screen and start again, click 'Clear'.

To post credits, enter minus invoices in the same way. In other words, do the same as you would do when entering an invoice, but instead using a minus value in the quantity field, which will then calculate negative values in the price and VAT columns too.



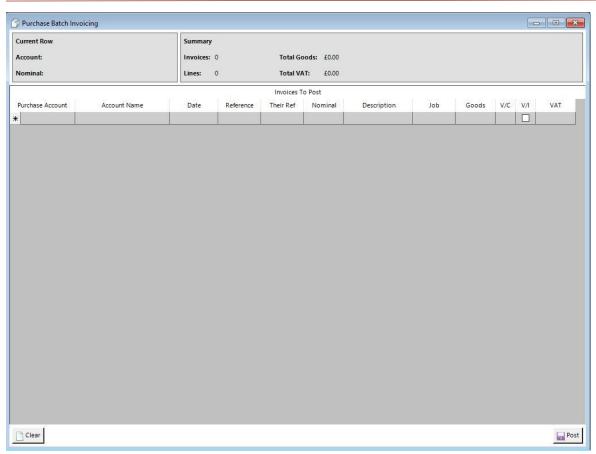
Sales Batch Invoicing.

Purchase Batch Invoicing

To post multiple purchase invoices go into the Purchase Batch Invoicing screen. Enter in the lines for the invoice in the 'Invoice Lines' grid. Enter the account code, quantity, pricing, VAT information and, optionally, description for each invoice in the batch. Pricing should be done per item, so if you're adding a line to an invoice where the quantity is 3, and the item price is £10, the 'Price Ea' column would be 10, rather than. The 'V/C' column is the VAT code that is being applied to the line, rather than the VAT %.

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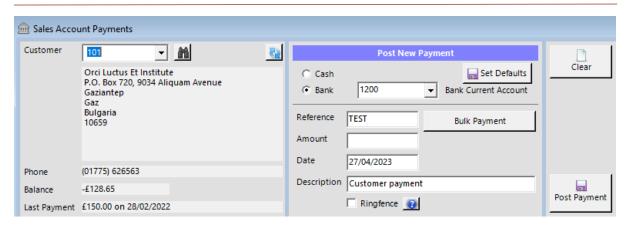


Purchase Batch Invoicing.

Payments / Allocations

Sales Payments

To post a payment to a sales account go into the Sales Accounts Payments screen by going to Accounts > Sales/Allocations > Sales Payments. First, select the customer that you're posting a payment for. This will populate their address, phone number, outstanding balance and last payment date automatically.



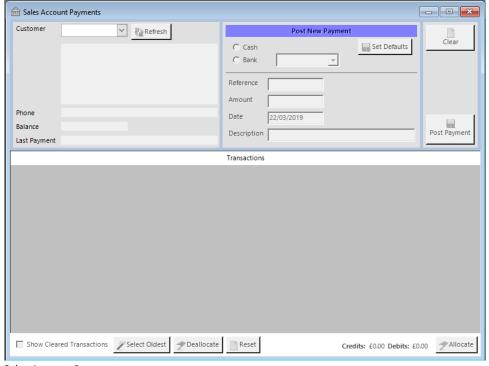
In the top right-hand corner, the 'Clear' button will clear the entire screen.

To post a payment, select whether the payment is a cash or a card payment, before entering a reference for the payment, the amount being paid, the date of payment and the description. To save default values for this customer account, click the 'Save Defaults' button. This will save the default values for all fields for your user account, so won't be the defaults for all users.

To post a payment to this customer account, click 'Post Payment'. This will reduce their balance.

To process an allocation, in the 'Transactions' grid, select the outstanding transaction that the payment is being made for in the 'ALLOCATE NOW' field (if the payment is for the full outstanding amount, then you can click the value in the 'Outst' field which will populate the outstanding amount into the 'ALLOCATE NOW' field for you. Enter any discount value in the 'DISC NOW' now field.

At the bottom of the screen there is a check box which will allow you to view and hide transactions that have already been cleared. You may want to view these in the event that you want to deallocate a payment from a cleared transaction. There will also be 4 buttons along the bottom of this screen too. 'Select Oldest' will allocate payments in the order that they were entered to invoices, in order of due date. 'Deallocate' will remove all allocated values from all of the visible rows. 'Reset' will clear all of the 'ALLOCATE NOW' from the grid. The final button is the 'Allocate' button, which will process all of the allocations entered into the grid.

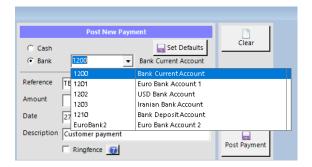


Sales Account Payments.

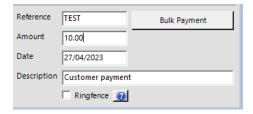
There may be instances where you have been over or under paid. When allocating payments, you will not be able to press allocate until everything balances. Simply allocate as you usually would and the remaining balance or overpayment will sit on the account. For example, if your total outstanding was 249.99 but you have received a payment for 250.00, you would still allocate the 249.99 as usual. This will leave a penny on the account unallocated. On the flip side, the account would show a negative balance of -0.01. In the case of an over payment, this can be used to allocate against future payments.

Posting a Sales Payment and Allocation

To post a sales payment, select a customer form the drop down. Now you will need to put your attention to the Post New Payment area. Select if it is a cash or bank payment. If it is a bank payment you can select which bank you are paying to from the dropdown (In instances where you have multiple banks).



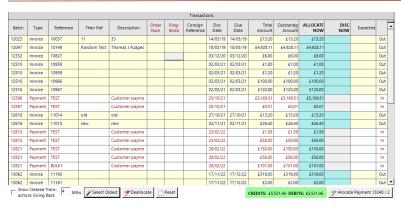
Now you will need to fill out the payment details. Start by giving the payment a reference. This is used to trace the payment. Then you will need to enter the amount you have been paid. The date and description are added automatically but you can adjust these where necessary.

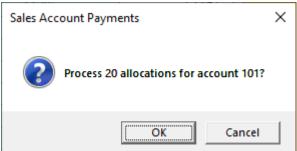


When you are happy with these details, press process.



Upon pressing OK, you will now find you have payments to allocate. You will need to start entering your lines for the payments you wish to allocate in the ALLOCATE NOW collum. When happy, press the allocate payments button in the bottom right.





You will now see the lines you have allocated payments against have been removed.

Purchase Payments

To post a payment to a purchase account go into the Purchase Accounts Payments screen. First, select the supplier that you're posting a payment for. This will populate their address, phone number, outstanding balance and last payment date automatically.

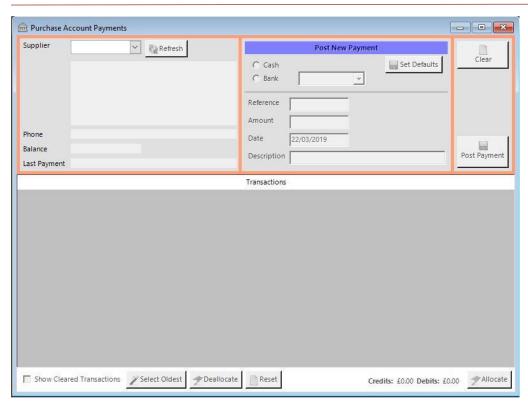
In the top right-hand corner, the 'Clear' button will clear the entire screen.

To post a payment, select whether the payment is a cash or a card payment, before entering a reference for the payment, the amount being paid, the date of payment and the description. To save default values for this supplier account, click the 'Save Defaults' button. This will save the default values for all fields for your user account, so won't be the defaults for all users.

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Purchase Account Payments.

Credit Control

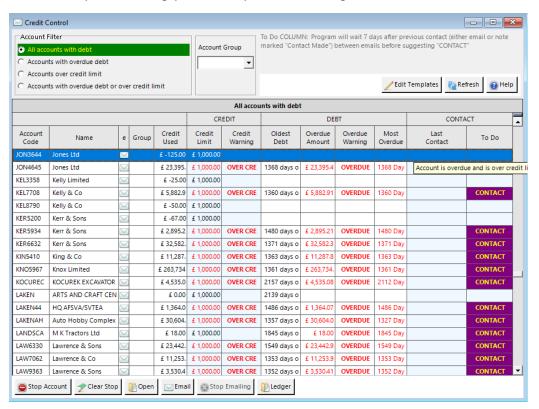
The Credit Control module is used to manage and chase debt.

Upon opening the module you will find filters and controls on the top of the window and a grid showing all accounts with the filter criteria. At the bottom are some quick shortcut buttons to quickly manage a selected account.

The account filter in the top left is used to filter the grid for certain terms. This allows you to filter by all accounts with debt, accounts with overdue debt, accounts over credit limit and accounts with overdue debt or over the credit limit. If you select a group, this will filter the grid to only show accounts within that group code.

At the bottom you have self-explanatory short cut buttons: stop account, clear stop, open, email, stop emailing and ledger. These perform their respective actions.

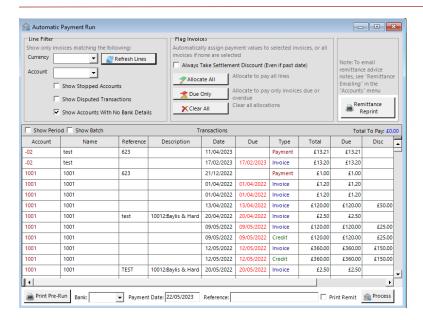
On the grid you can press the email icon button or contact to chase this debt directly from the program. This will send an email to the account which can also be tracked in the sales ledger. For more information on this module or help with emailing, press the help button on the right.



Credit Control module window.

Automatic Payment Run

To begin an automatic payment run, go to Accounts > Supplier Batch Payments > Payment Run. You will see the following screen.



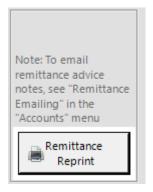
On the top right you can filter by currency or an account code. When this has been selected you will need to click refresh lines to update the table. You may also add additional filters to show disputed transactions, accounts on stop and accounts with no bank details.

In the middle you will see the flag invoices options. You may tick to always take settlement discount even if it is past the due date. Press allocate all or due only.

The next step is to select a bank if not selected already. The drop down will contain a list of setup banks. Then simply enter a reference and tick the print remit box if you would like to print a remittance. Now press process.

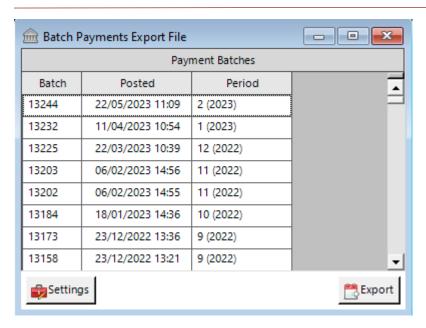
You will be asked to confirm the payment by typing in the confirmation box. Once this is done the payments will be processed and the grid will clear where payments have been made.

If you forgot to press the print remit check box or need to reprint the remittance you can do so with this button:



The next step is to go to Accounts > Supplier Batch Payments > Export File To Banking Software.

You will see the following.



Ensure you have an export location setup in settings. This is usually on your C: drive. This is the location the file will be created.

You need to ensure you are exporting to the correct bank format by pressing settings and putting a tick in the relevant bank. Press Ok to save these options.



Select the batch from the list and press export. The file will generate and a confirmation will appear on screen. Be sure that you have to correct bank details for your supplier, if the account number or sort code is missing, you will be prompted. You can then use this file to upload to your bank.

Nominal Ledger

The Nominal Ledger screen will give you the ability to view, create, edit and delete nominal ledger accounts.

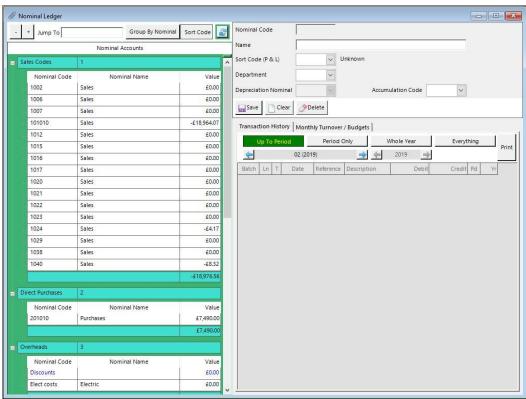
To create a nominal ledger account, enter the nominal account name and sort code, along with the department, depreciation nominal and accumulation code, if required. Then, click 'Save' and enter a code for this nominal account – this will need to be unique, but you'll be informed if you've entered one that already exists.

To delete a nominal ledger, select if from the list on the left side of the screen and click the 'Delete' button. You'll then need to type the word "delete" once prompted to, to confirm the action. Once a nominal ledger account has been deleted, it cannot be recovered.

To edit an existing nominal ledger account, select it in the list and change any of the fields that you need to. The only field that you can't change is the nominal ledger's code. Click 'Save' to confirm the changes, which cannot then be undone.

The other thing you can do within this screen is view transactions posted to that account. This can be sorted to view transactions for the current period only, up the current period, the current year only, or an entire history. To print the results, click the 'Print' button. To open a transaction, double-click on it in the grid and this will open it up in more detailed view.

To view monthly turnover figures for the nominal ledger account, switch to the 'Monthly Turnover / Budgets' tab, which will have a monthly breakdown of the budget, value and variance figures for the account for each year.



Nominal ledger screen.

Journals

A journal is a transaction between two accounts. When posting any transaction, whether it's a sales transaction or a purchase transaction, there must be a matching credit for each debit and vice versa.

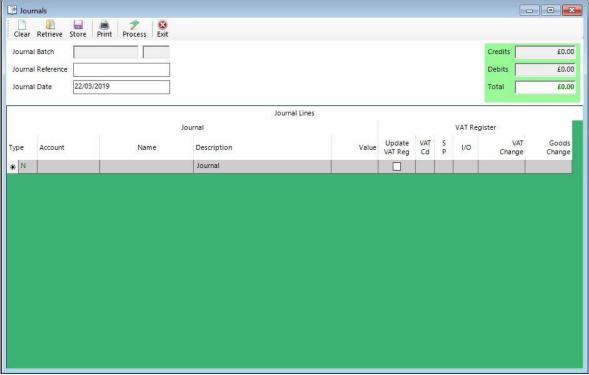
A journal will allow you to move an amount from one account over to another account. To do this, enter a reference and the date of the journal in the boxes provided, then choose a journal type in

the 'Type' column of the 'Journal Lines' grid. Next, select one of the accounts that you want to include in the journal, before entering the value to move to or from that account (using either a positive value or a negative value). Then, on a new line, enter the other account that the balance is being moved to or from. The value must be the +/- inverse of the previous line. You can process multiple journals at once, as long as there is a matching credit for every debit. Once each credit has a matching debit, the value in the 'Total' textbox will be £0.00. If it isn't, then there is either a missing debit (if the total is greater than £0), or a missing credit (if the total is less than £0).

The first column is used to specify which account type you are journaling to. N is a normal nominal account, S is for the sales ledger and P denotes the purchase ledger. When using S or P, the system will automatically journal to the corresponding control account at the same time as the ledger account.

The VAT register found on the right hand side is to be used whenever journaling to the VAT register. When VAT control is being used you must ensure "update VAT Reg" is ticked. This allows for extra details to be entered detailing which parts of the VAT register should be updated. VAT codes S and P can be used to signify Sales (Out) or Purchase (In) and any corresponding goods value where applicable. The system won't allow posting to VAT control without filling in these extra columns, and similarly won't allow you to update the VAT register for other nominal codes.

To store a journal for future reference, click 'Store', or to load a previous journal click 'Retrieve'. To process the current journal, click 'Process'.



Journals.

Bank Reconciliation

Bank Reconciliation will allow you to ensure that the transactions and balance on your bank statement match up with the transactions and balance in the Accounts system.

The first thing to do when starting a reconciliation is to select the bank account you wish to reconcile in the 'Select Bank Account' list.

Next, select a statement to reconcile with in the 'Statement to Reconcile' list. If no statements appear in this list, click the 'New Statement' button to create a new statement. Enter the statement reference or number (provided by the bank), along with the date of the statement and the balance of the bank account according to the statement.

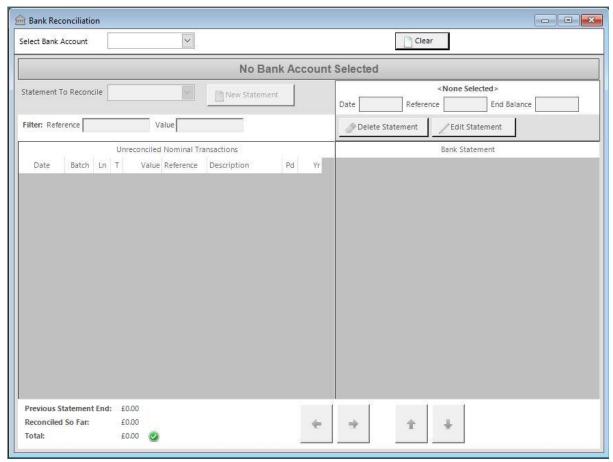
Next, from the list of unreconciled nominal transactions, move all of the transactions that are accounted for over to the 'Bank Statement' list by either double-clicking one, or single-clicking it and then clicking the button with a picture of an arrow pointing towards the 'Bank Statements' list. If you make a mistake and move over a transaction that doesn't appear on the bank statement, you can move it back over to the 'Unreconciled Nominal Transactions' list again by either double-clicking the transaction, or single-clicking it before clicking the button with an arrow pointing at the 'Unreconciled Nominal Transactions' list.

To change the order that the transactions appear in the 'Bank Statement' list, single-click on one and use the buttons with the up and down facing arrows to move the transaction up or down in the list.

Once you've added all of the transactions to the 'Bank Statement' list, you can check the figures match up in the bottom left-hand corner of the screen. The 'Previous Statement End' value is the balance shown on the bank statement (as entered when putting the statement details into the system), 'Reconciled So Far' is the sum of all of the transactions that are in listed in the 'Bank Statement' grid and 'Total' is the difference between the two.

If there is a difference, it may be because the balance that you entered for the statement is wrong (in which case, you can change it by clicking 'Edit Statement') or else a transaction may not have been put into the Accounts system, or alternatively a transaction doesn't appear on the current statement as it's not been processed yet.

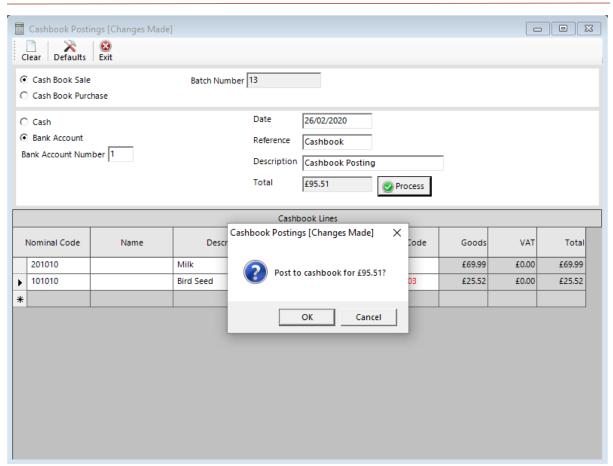
To start the whole process from scratch, click 'Delete Statement' and the transactions will all be returned to the 'Unreconciled Nominal Transactions' list and you can enter the statement details again.



Bank Reconciliation.

Cashbook Postings

The cash book is used to record all transactions made in an accounting period for which there are no sales or purchase account. To post an entry to the cashbook you must enter the details in the cash book lines table. It is important you enter the right VAT code for each line. You can select whether it is a cash book sale or purchase at the top left of the form. The reference and description of the posting can be changed to make identifying the posting easier in the future. When you are happy the details are ok, you can press Process to post to the cash book. Alternatively, if you wish to start over, you can press the clear button.

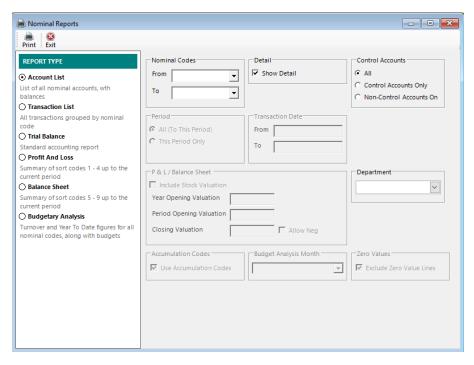


Posting to the cashbook.

Nominal Reports

The Nominal Reports options gives you access to several reports which can be filtered and specified using the controls to the right of the form. The Accounts List report lists all nominal account with balances. You can filter this report to a range of nominal codes. You can also select between control accounts, choosing to see all, control accounts only or non-control accounts. The transactions list report will display all transactions grouped by nominal code. This can be filtered down to range of specific nominal codes, transactions date range and a specific department. The trial balance report is used to display a list of transactions in, out and a total. This can be filtered to show a range of nominal codes. The profit and loss report will display a summary of sort codes from 1 to 4 up to the current period. This report can include a stock valuation in which you must enter a year

opening valuation, period opening valuation and closing valuation of your stock. You can select whether to allow negatives and can also choose to use accumulation codes. The balance sheet report will issue a summary of sort codes 5 to 9 up to the current period. The budgetary analysis report is used to show the turnover year to date figures for all nominal codes as well as budgets. You can filter this report down a specific month for budget analysis.

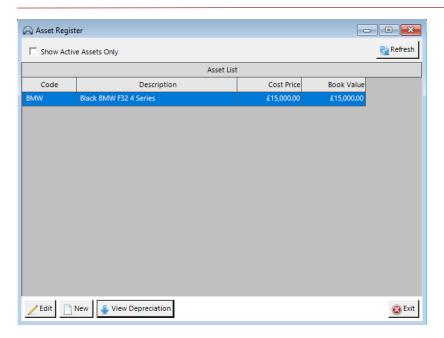


A list of nominal reports.

Assets

Asset Register

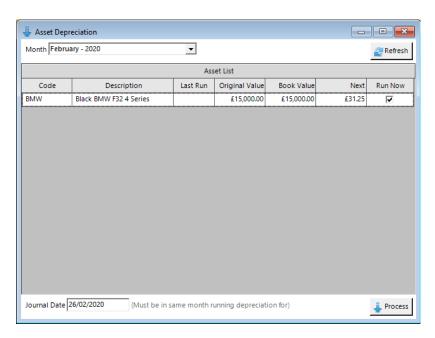
The asset register is used to keep a record of all assets the business currently owns. To add an asset, click the New button. You will need to enter some details about the asset and assign a nominal code for both the asset and its depreciation. To edit a record, highlight it by clicking and press the edit button. You can view an assets depreciation by clicking View Depreciation.



Registering a new business asset.

Depreciation

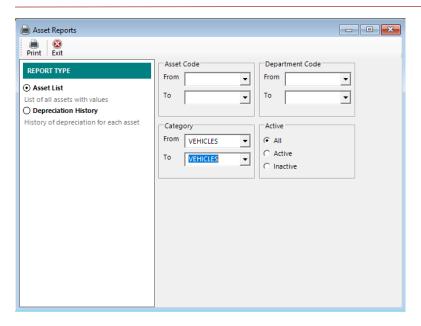
To process depreciation on assets you must select asset depreciation from the menu. The list will populate with assets to process depreciation for the month. The month you are processing for is indicated in the top left of the form and this must match the journal date. You can select which assets are processed by ticking or unticking the run now box in the Run Now column. To process the depreciation press the process button.



Processing depreciation on an asset.

Asset Reports

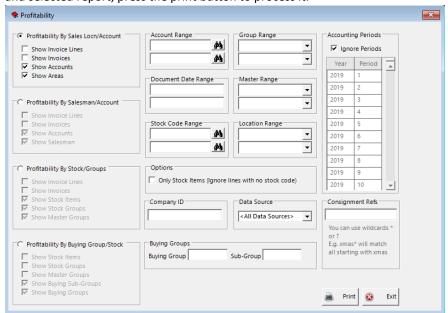
This option allows you to either list all assets with values or view a history of depreciation for each asset. You can filter these reports to select from a range of asset codes, department codes, category and status.



Asset reports window.

Profitability

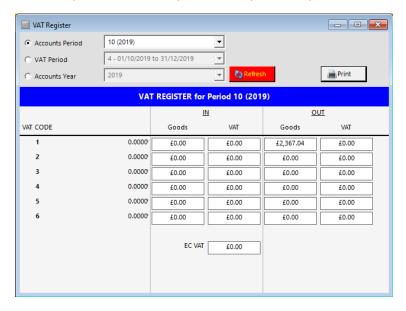
Profitability allows the user to print a report based on profitability by sales location and account, salesperson and account, stock and groups or buying group and stock. Each of these have their own parameters for showing and hiding certain aspects which are all labelled. You can filter these reports to get data from an account range, group range, document date range, master code range, stock code range or location range. You can also choose to ignore periods on the right hand side of the window. When you are happy with your criteria and selected report, press the print button to process it.



Profitability reports window.

VAT Register

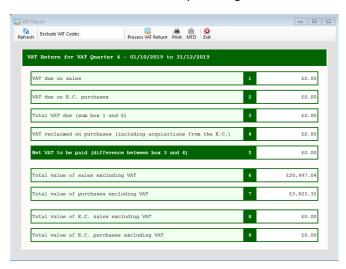
The VAT register shows all goods in and out and VAT listed for each for a specific period under each VAT code. You can change this period by using the account drop down at the top right of the form. The current period will be highlighted in green. You may also choose to display from VAT period or accounts year. To view a report of this, press the print button.



VAT Register window.

VAT Return

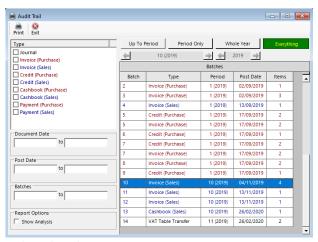
VAT return is to be used every quarter unless you do it monthly. You can click the total values to produce a report detailing where the figures come from. To begin the process, press Process VAT return. You will need to type 'RUN' into the box to give confirmation you are happy to proceed. When this is complete you can press MTD to set these figures as the data to look for the next time the MTD program is ran. You can exclude specific VAT codes from the VAT return by entering the code in the exclusion box.



VAT Return window.

Audit Trail

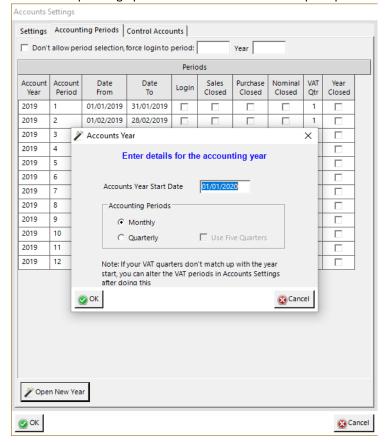
The audit trail window allows the user to look at a trail of all actions carried out on the system and trace Batches. You have the option of selecting a particular type of document as well as specifying a date and batch. At the top you can select how far back you want to audit this ranges from up to the period, period only, whole year and everything. When you have found the Batch you want to view, simply highlight it and press print to view the details.



Audit trail window.

End Accounts Year

Ending the Accounts year will end the year and move onto to the next set period. Before you can do this you must set up the New Year first. This is done by going into File > Settings > Accounts Settings > Accounting Periods and pressing open New Year. You will then be prompted for a date.



Setting up a new accounts year in settings.

Import Accounts CSV

This reads in a CSV file and will update or create ledger accounts. The file must have an account code somewhere on each line, and must have a heading row at the top. Ideally you should specify correct headings to match the columns below, but if not, you can match them in step 3.

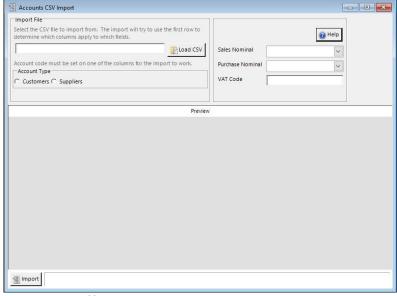
Choose the CSV file to import with the Load CSV button. The file preview will be loaded into the grid but no data is imported yet. The program will attempt to match your column headings with the available import fields. (In the coloured row at the top of the grid.)

Choose if the file to be imported contains Customer or Supplier data. Both cannot be imported at the same time.

Check the column headings, and alter them if required, or set unwanted to < Ignore >. Now press Import to import the items. The process will take a while for large import files, and a progress bar will display the progress.

Any overrides specified in the box will be applies to ALL accounts imported, whether or not the same information is specified on each line.

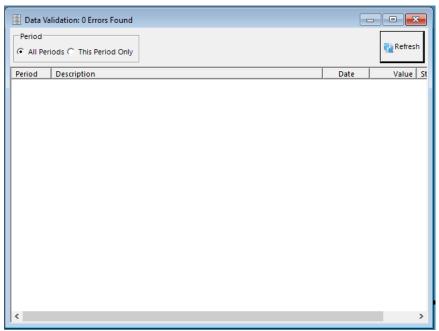
For further information and to view available fields, click the 'Help' button on the Account CSV Import screen.



Import accounts CSV.

Data Validation

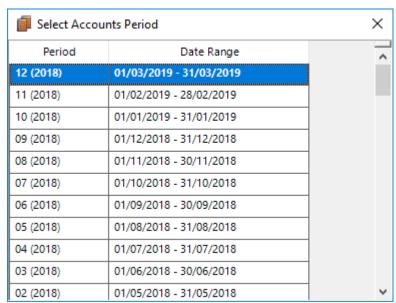
To check for any errors in the data validity, click 'Data Validation'. This will display, in a list, any errors that have been found in the system where figures and values don't match what they should. You can choose to filter this by either all accounts periods or just the current period.



Data validation errors.

Change Period

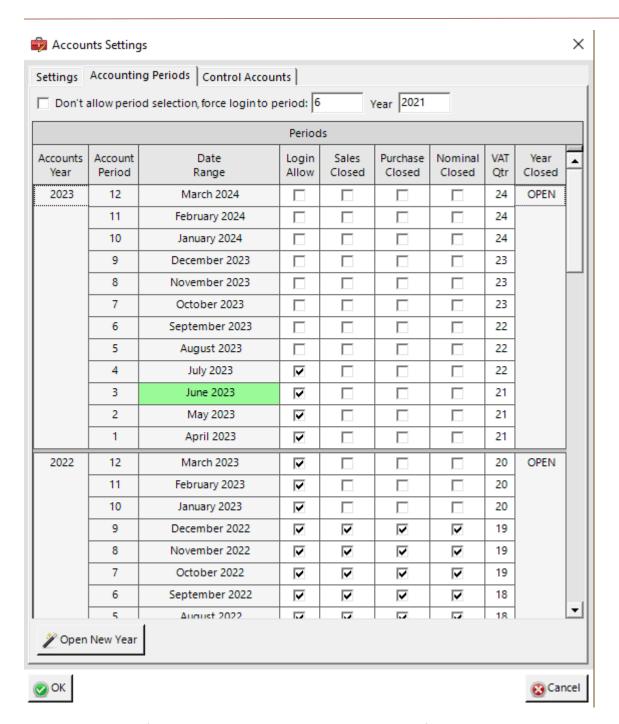
If you work in periods and wish to change the period that you're currently working in, click 'Change Period'. This will bring up the same screen that was seen when logging into the system that allowed you to select a period. Open the period you want to work in by double-clicking it in the list.



Changing accounts period.

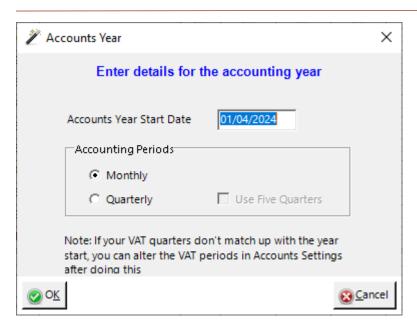
Close Period / Month End

To close a period, go to File > Settings > account Settings. Click the second tab titled "Accounting Periods". Here you can manage logging in and the ledgers.



To prevent a period from being accessed by users, remove the tick from the Login Allow box. To close the ledgers for this period, remove the tick for the relevant ledger box. When you are done, press Ok.

If you need to open a new year, press the Open New year button.



Simply enter the date the new year runs from, select if the periods for this year are monthly or quarterly then press Ok.