Appendix A: Expenditure accruals

At the end of any month there might be some costs, but the invoice has not been received (or received but not entered into either CUFS or SoftCo).

Example:

➢ An engineer comes to the Institution in the middle of July and repairs a machine.

➢ The engineer will charge £1,500 for the work but the invoice will not be received until the end of August.

➢ However, that repair took place in July and should therefore be included in the accounts for July.

This is more significant at year end when it is important to get the repair cost in the right accounting year.

The costs are allocated to the correct year by means of a General Ledger journal. This journal is then reversed out in the following month or year so that when the invoice is logged onto CUFS and paid in the normal way, there is no double charge to the institution's account.

How to raise the accrual journal

1. Log into CUFS in the normal way and go into the institution GL responsibility.

2. Select **Journals → Enter**.

3. Click on the **New Batch** button and complete the header details in the normal way.

4. Click on the **Journals** button and start to enter the accrual journal for July

   a) Period: should be **JUL-24** at this year end

   b) Category: select **Auto Reversal** from the list of values

   The auto-reverse function should only be used when it is appropriate for the journal to be reversed in the next period. When it is not appropriate to reverse the journal in the next period, the journal should be entered in the normal way and manually reversed in the appropriate period

   c) Description: enter as appropriate

   d) Control Total: enter as appropriate

5. Account codes to be used:

	Debit	*Credit*
Institution code	As normal	As per debit line
Cost Centre	As normal	As per debit line
Source of Funds	As normal	0000
Transaction code	Appropriate to the expenditure being accrued	**VBAK** (accrual)

6. *Save* the journal

Post the journal

From the **Navigator** screen choose **Journals >Post.** Enter the batch name to recall the journal and tick the box to select it for posting. Behind the scenes, a second (reversing) journal will be created in the next period and will be automatically posted by the Finance Division.

If the journal category **Accrual** or **Adjustment** is used, then remember to manually reverse it in the **AUG-25** period, using the **More Actions** button, and to post **both** journals.

In the accounts

The accrual journal debits (or charges) expenditure - in place of the absent invoice. The credit entry goes to the **VBAK** balance sheet code, representing a liability for the goods/ services received but not yet invoiced.

The reversal journal creates a credit against the original expenditure transaction code (e.g. **EMZZ** from the screen shot above). This in turn is cancelled out by a corresponding debit balance when the supplier's invoice is finally received and processed on UFS in the normal way.

Example:
  ➢ Current financial year:

29-Jul-2025	Create journal to accrue expenditure	£1,500

(No invoice received but expenditure is charged to correct year)
  ➢ New Financial Year:

1-Aug-2025	Journal reverses automatically	(£1,500)
20-Aug-2025	Invoice for repairs is entered in AUG-24	£1,500
	Effect on expenditure in the new year	**£ 0**

FAQs

Does it matter if a purchase order has already been raised for the goodsor services in July?
    No
Should I include the VAT element of the goods or service in the accrued total?
    Yes

What if the invoice is still not received in August?

Then the accrual journal must be repeated in August. It will reverse in September when, hopefully, the invoice will be entered on UFS