



NAV Basic Features

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Financial Management

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

General

Accounts Schedules

Powerful financial reporting tool that can help accountants and financial analysts to extract the most essential business data from the chart of accounts, budgets, cash flow accounts and cost types into financial reports, which can be used to efficiently monitor the health of the business and provide valuable input for the business decision makers. You get to choose the accounts you want to monitor and report on, change the order of the accounts, and combine figures in various ways, set up which columns to print, change the description of the accounts and supply them with additional notes.

In addition, you can make simple calculations on the data you selected on the accounts schedules worksheet, and compare current figures with historical ones and with your budgets.

Allocations

Allocate general ledger entries to combinations of accounts, departments, and projects using allocation keys based on amount, percentage, or quantity. This feature is available through Recurring General Journals.

Basic General Ledger

This module includes all the basic functionality necessary for setting up a company and posting to the general ledger, chart of accounts, general journals, VAT facilities, recurring journals, and source codes. Also includes:

- > Facilities for internal and external reporting.
- > RapidStart Services for Microsoft Dynamics NAV
- > Workflow for approval of sales and purchase documents.
- > Posting and reporting in your company's base currency.
- > Posting and reporting in an additional currency with the addition of the Multiple Currencies module.
- > Capability to export data from any form to Microsoft Word or Microsoft Excel® using style sheets.
- > Capability to link to external documents.
- > Two languages—U.S. English and one other.
- > Set up sales and purchase documents archiving.
- > Background posting.

Financial Management

Basic XBRL

Export documents from Microsoft Dynamics NAV in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) format and import XBRL taxonomies into Microsoft Dynamics NAV from the Internet, email, or other systems. XBRL is an XML-based specification that uses accepted financial reporting standards based on standardized, underlying data tags. The module includes:

- > Capability to map your general ledger to XBRL taxonomies so that the same XBRL document instance can be used for various purposes, independent of the format required by the receiver of the document.
- > Support for the XBRL 2.1 Specification released by the XBRL Consortium.

Budgets

Work with budgets in general ledger accounts. After you have created a budget, you can print a balance that shows variances to the budget by percentage. Work with multiple budgets at one time. For example, work with a 100 percent budget, a 110 percent budget, and so on. Budgets are generally entered per period for the relevant general ledger accounts. Budgets can be exported/imported to/from Excel, allowing you to use all the calculation capabilities of Excel while preparing your budgets.

Consolidation

Consolidate companies in Microsoft Dynamics NAV. The companies can come from one or from several different Microsoft Dynamics NAV databases or other files, and you can import and export financial information in this module. If data used is retrieved from several Microsoft Dynamics NAV solutions, use this module only in the parent company.

Deferrals

Set up deferral templates that automate the process of deferring revenues and expenses over a pre-defined schedule. This enables companies to easily recognize revenues and expenses in periods other than the period in which the transaction is posted.

Intercompany Postings

Manage accounting for more than one company in the same posting process. The companies can be in the same or in one of several different Microsoft Dynamics NAV databases. You can also send documents to partner companies. Users control the document flow through an Inbox/Outbox feature, and transactions are completed as general journal transactions or through receivables and payables, which enables the use of currencies and correct reconciliation.

Financial Management

Cost Accounting

Cost Accounting provides an efficient way to control the company's costs by providing visibility and insight into budgeted and actual costs of operations, departments, products, and projects. Cost Accounting synchronizes cost information with the general ledger, and then allocates that information to different costs centers and cost objects.

This module includes enabling you to:

- > Transfer costs from the general ledger.
- > Enter and post internal charges and allocations directly in the Cost Accounting Cost journal.
- > Predefine recurring cost allocation rules on cost allocation cards and execute in a batch job.
- > Undo allocations.
- > Create cost budgets and transfer cost budget entries to actual entries.

Cash Flow Forecast

Cash Flow Forecast provides a prediction of how a company's liquidity—cash and other treasure positions—will evolve over time. It consists of two things—cash receipts and cash disbursements—the money you expect to receive and the cash you expect to pay out—plus the liquid funds you have available. These elements together show you a direct cash flow forecast.

You can also create a basic cash flow forecasting set up, which can be extended as required, and is quick to adjust. Use a wizard to help you complete most of your tasks, and take advantage of automatic daily or weekly data updates. In addition, more data sources are supported in NAV 2017, including jobs and tax data.

Basic Fixed Assets

Keep track of fixed assets such as buildings, machinery, and equipment. You can also post various fixed-asset transactions: acquisitions, depreciation, write-downs, appreciation, and disposal. For each fixed asset, you set up depreciation books in which the methods and other conditions used for calculating depreciation are defined. You can set up an unlimited number of depreciation books to satisfy legal requirements, and for tax and internal accounting purposes. This module is well suited for international companies that need to use many depreciation methods.

Fixed Assets Allocations

Allocate different percentages of fixed asset transactions, such as acquisition cost and depreciation, to different departments or projects by using allocation keys. Useful for when several departments share a fixed asset.

Insurance

Keep track of insurance coverage and annual insurance premiums for your fixed assets and easily determine whether your assets are under-insured or over-insured. You can attach each asset to one or more insurance policies and also index insurance amounts.

Maintenance

Record maintenance and service expenses for each fixed asset. Get the detailed information you need to analyze and make decisions about the renewal and disposal of fixed assets.

Financial Management

Reclassification

Reclassify a fixed asset or part of a fixed asset—for example, from one department to another. You can split one fixed asset into several fixed assets, or combine several fixed assets into one fixed asset. When you need to dispose of one part of a fixed asset, you can split it into two assets and then dispose of the appropriate one.

Advanced Dimensions

Advanced Dimensions provides unlimited dimensions for use in transactions in all ledgers. You can name all the dimensions according to what is most appropriate for your business. In addition to an unlimited number of dimensions, this module includes advanced dimensions functionality that enables you to set up rules for how to combine dimensions and dimension values. This helps you control the use of dimensions and increases the reliability of output based on dimensions.

You can also:

- > Set up rules for prioritization of default values and define dimension rules to fit your specific business.
- > Set up and use analysis views to analyze general ledger transactions per dimension and combine dimensions as you want.
- > Include budget information in analysis views, which is an advanced way of analyzing data using dimensions.
- > Combine analysis of dimensions with the use of account schedules.

Basic Dimensions

Add two additional dimensions to the general ledger and to any of the other ledgers in Microsoft Dynamics NAV for greater flexibility when working with analytical tools. You can give the two dimensions the names that are most appropriate for your business and assign dimension codes to each transaction that involves a general ledger account, customer, vendor, fixed asset, resource, job, or inventory item. In addition, you can define default dimension values and rules for the default values for all account types (general ledger, customer, vendor, item, and so on) to help you easily add dimensions to all transactions. This module can be used in companies that, for example, have several projects, regions, or profit centers.

You can also use it to:

- > Closely analyze projects in companies that work with projects across departments and functions.
- > Generate a statement of operations for a company car account, where the individual automobiles are set up as projects.
- > Establish a single account for all company cars, even though a detailed statement per car is called for.
- > Print a balance for a given department or project or for combinations of the two.

Unlimited Companies

Provide competitive pricing if your business needs more than one company.

Activate V
Go to Settings

Financial Management

Cash Management

- Multiple Currencies
- Bank Account Management
- Bank Account Reconciliation

Sales & Receivables

Basic Receivables

Set up and maintain the customer table. Post sales transactions in journals and manage receivables; register customers and manage receivables using general journals. Together with Multiple Currencies, this module can post sales transactions and manage receivables in multiple currencies for each customer. Basic Receivables is integrated with Basic General Ledger and Inventory and is required for the configuration of all other Sales and Receivables module. Sales Invoicing is also frequently used with this module.

Supply Chain Management

Sales & Receivables

Campaign Pricing

Work with sales prices and sales line discounts connected with specific campaigns. After you have activated the prices/discounts, any customer or contact related to a company currently in a segment associated with a given campaign can access the price/discount associated with that campaign. Prices are valid for the life of the campaign or until you decide to deactivate them. When you create a sales document or service order, the campaign price/discount is included among the pricing reductions available when Microsoft Dynamics NAV chooses the price to retrieve on the line.

Order Promising

Promise accurate order shipment and delivery dates to customers based on an item's current and future availability. When items are not available to meet a customer's requested delivery date, calculate the earliest shipment date as either an available-to-promise date that is based on upcoming uncommitted supply or a capable-to-promise date—a date when items can become available should they be replenished.

Sales Line Discounting

Manage flexible item price discount structures that differentiate between special agreements with individual customers and customer groups, and are conditioned by such parameters as minimum quantity, unit of measure, currency, item variant and time period. The best unit price, as based on the highest discount, unit price is calculated for the sales line when the order details meet the conditions specified in the sales line discounts table.

Sales Line Pricing

Manage flexible item price structures that differentiate between special agreements with individual customers and customer groups, and are conditioned by such parameters as minimum quantity, unit of measure, currency, item variant and time period. The best, that is, the lowest, unit price is brought to the sales line when the order details meet the conditions specified in the sales prices table. Make updates and changes to the price agreements as recorded in the sales prices table by using the sales price worksheet.

Sales & Receivables

Sales Invoicing

Sales Order Management

Manage sales quotes, blanket sales orders, and sales order processes. Setting up an invoice directly differs from setting up a sales order in which the quantity available is adjusted as soon as an amount is entered on a sales order line. Quantity available is not affected by an invoice until the invoice is posted.

Use the Sales Order Management module to:

- > Manage partial shipments.
- > Ship and invoice separately.
- > Create prepayment invoices for the sales order.
- > Use quotes and blanket orders in the sales phase.
(Quotes and blanket orders do not affect inventory figures.)

Sales Return Order Management

Shipping Agents

Purchase & Payables

Basic Payables

Set up and maintain a vendor table, post purchase transactions in journals, and manage payables. Includes the vendor table and enables you to generate vendor ledger entries using general journals. Use this together with the Multiple Currencies module to post purchase transactions and manage payables in multiple currencies for each vendor. This module is always used if your solution requires a vendor table. It is integrated with General Ledger and Inventory and it is required for the configuration of all other Purchase and Payables module. Purchase Invoicing is also frequently used with this module.

Alternative Order Addresses

Drop Shipments

Purchase Invoicing

Purchase & Payables

Purchase Order Management

Manage purchase quotes, blanket orders, and purchase order processes. Creating a purchase order differs from creating a purchase invoice directly. The quantity available is adjusted as soon as an amount is entered on a purchase order line, but it is not affected by a purchase invoice until the invoice is posted.

Use this module to:

- > Manage partial receipts.
- > Receive and invoice separately and create prepayment invoices for the purchase order.
- > Use quotes and blanket orders in the purchase phase. (Quotes and blanket orders do not affect inventory figures.)

Purchase Return Order Management

Requisition Management

Inventory & Warehouse Management

Basic Inventory

Set up items that you carry in your stock and specify their unit of measures, costing method, inventory posting group, unit cost and price and other properties. Post item transactions, such as sales, purchase, and negative and positive adjustments from item journals. Quantity and cost records of the posted transactions are stored in the inventory ledger that is the basis for inventory valuation and other costing calculations.

Integrated with General Ledger and with the posting processes in Sales and Receivables and Purchase and Payables, this module is required for the configuration of all other Inventory modules.

Bin

Item Charges

Item Tracking

Pick

Put Away

Basic Manufacturing

Production Bill of Materials

Create bills of materials and calculate standard costs. Required for the configuration of all other Manufacturing modules.

Production Orders

Create and manage production orders, and post consumption and output to the production orders. After you have created a production order, you can calculate net requirements based on that production order. The Production Orders module includes a manual supply planning tool as an alternative to automatic planning. The Order Planning window provides the visibility and tools you need to manually plan for demand from sales lines and then to create different types of supply orders directly.

Capacity Planning

Basic Capacity Planning

Add capacities (work centers) to the manufacturing process. Set up routings and use these routings on production orders and in material requirements planning. View loads and the task list for the capacities.

Machine Centers

Add machine centers as capacities to the manufacturing process. Machine centers are designed to help you manage capacity of a single machine/producing resource. With machine centers, you can plan/manage capacity on several levels: on a more detailed level for machine centers and on a consolidated level for work centers. Machine centers allow users to store more default information about manufacturing processes, such as setup time or default scrap percentage.

Thank You