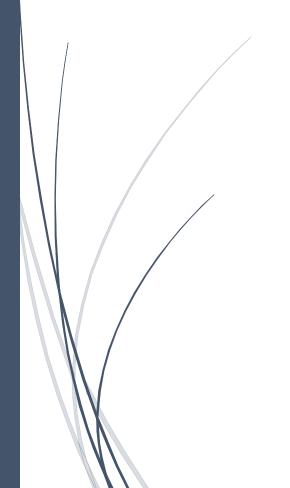


7/11/2025

Presence360 ERP User Manual- Finance Module





Contents

1.	Over	view	3	
2.	Getti	ng Started with Presence360	3	
3.	Prese	enc360 Login	3	
4.	Finance Module			
	4.1.	Chart of Accounts	5	
	4.1.1.	Ledger Master	5	
	4.1.2.	View and Use Ledgers	7	
	4.1.3.	Cost Center	10	
	4.2.	Voucher	11	
	4.3.	Account Receivables	13	
	4.3.1.	Receipt Voucher	15	
	4.3.2.	Debtors	16	
	4.3.3.	Pending Payments	17	
	4.4.	Account Payables	20	
	4.4.1.	Payment Voucher	22	
	4.4.2.	Creditors	23	
	4.4.3.	Pending Payments	25	
	4.5.	Fixed Asset	27	
	4.5.1.	Fixed asset> Set Up	28	
	4.5.2.	Fixed asset> Registration	29	
	4.5.3.	Fixed asset> Depreciation	31	
	4.5.4.	Fixed asset> Split Asset	32	
	4.5.5.	Fixed asset> Merge Asset	33	
	4.5.6.	Fixed asset> Revaluation	34	
	4.5.7.	Fixed asset> Issue/Transfer	35	
	4.5.8.	Fixed asset>Insurance	37	
	4.5.9.	Fixed asset>Main. and condition	38	
	4.6.	Reports	39	
	4.6.1.	Ledger	39	
	4.6.2.	Trial Balance	40	
	4.6.3.	Profit and Loss	41	
	4.6.4.	Balance Sheet	42	



4.6.5.	Cash flow statement	43
4.6.6.	TDS	44
4.6.7.	GST Reports	46
4.7.	Account Setup	48
4.7.1.	Stock accounts Setup	48
4.7.2.	Sales accounts Setup	50
4.7.3.	Cogs accounts Setup	52
4.7.4.	GR accounts Setup	53
4.7.5.	WIP accounts Setup	55
4.7.6.	Purchase return accounts Setup	57
4.7.7.	Price variance accounts Setup	58
4.7.8.	Service accounts Setup	60
4.7.9.	Physical stock accounts Setup	62
4.8.	Bank Reconciliation	64
4.9.	Close F.Y	65



1. Overview

Presence 360 is an intelligent, modular, and scalable ERP platform designed to digitize and streamline every aspect of your enterprise operations—from finance and procurement to inventory, compliance, and asset management. Built for organizations aiming for efficiency, transparency, and real-time decision-making, Presence 360 empowers your teams with automation, analytics, and secure digital workflows.

We envisioned a platform that could digitally transform how work is executed, tracked, and billed—especially in organizations with complex operations. Presence360 was born out of five core beliefs that shaped its foundation. First, digitization should be practical and field-ready, extending beyond head offices to include remote sites and on-ground teams. Second, time is capital; a delay in approvals or measurements today can lead to project setbacks and cost overruns tomorrow. Third, transparency builds trust, particularly when multiple stakeholders such as contractors, departments, and finance teams are involved. Fourth, data should drive decisions, which is why real-time dashboards, audit trails, and intelligent alerts are integral to the platform. Lastly, we believe in sustainability through simplification—by eliminating paper, reducing manual interventions, and enabling remote accessibility, we help organizations save time, cut costs, and operate more efficiently.

2. Getting Started with Presence360

You are all set to simplify, speed-up and smarten-up your work.

Before you begin, make sure your administrator adds you as a user and grants all, and any, of the appropriate permissions as per your role and scope of work.

Contact your administrator if you don't know your credentials.

3. Presenc360 Login

Go to Presence360 ERP Login Page

• Open your web browser and visit the official ERP URL: https://auth.thepresence360.com/login

Enter Your Registered Email ID

- In the **Email/Username** field, type your registered email address.
- Make sure there are no typos or extra spaces.

Enter Your Password

- Type the password associated with your account.
- Click the "eye" icon if you want to view the password while typing.

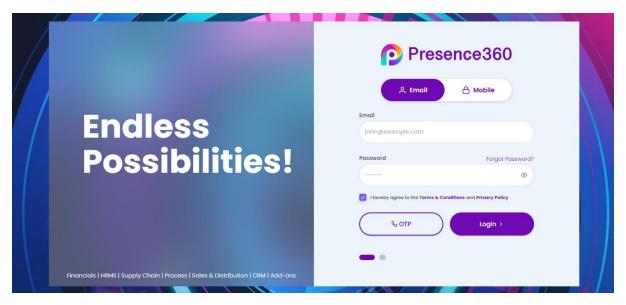
Click on the 'Login' Button



• Press the **Login** or **Sign In** button to access your dashboard.

Two-Factor Authentication

- If 2FA is active, you will receive an OTP via email or SMS.
- Enter the OTP to complete verification.



Access Granted

• Upon successful login, you will be directed to your personalized dashboard with access based on your assigned role (Admin, Finance, Procurement, etc.).

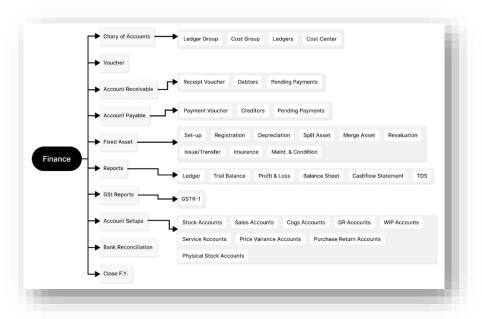




4. Finance Module

This section gives you a clear and easy-to-use space for all essential accounting tasks. It covers everything from vouchers, receivables, and payables to assets, reports, and reconciliations. You can manage everything in one place, with smooth navigation between sections. The goal is to make your accounting fast, accurate, traceable, and ready for action. It's built with simple labels and smart automation to help you generate final reports effortlessly.

Flow Chart of Finance Module:



4.1. Chart

Accounts

The Chart of Accounts (CoA) is the backbone of your financial setup. It provides a structured list of all account heads used to categorize every financial transaction in the system. Presence360 allows you to create, edit, and manage accounts with hierarchical levels for better reporting and control. Each ledger or transaction in the ERP system is linked to an account from this chart, ensuring accurate classification and reporting.

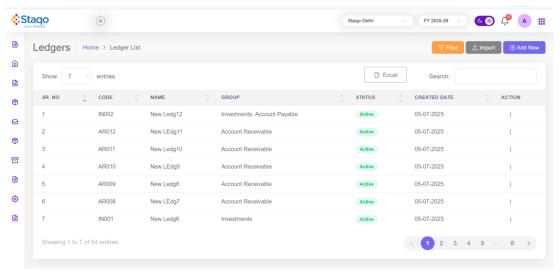
4.1.1. Ledger Master

The Ledger Master allows you to create and manage individual ledger accounts under appropriate account heads defined in the Chart of Accounts. Follow these steps to add or update a ledger:

Navigate to Ledger Master

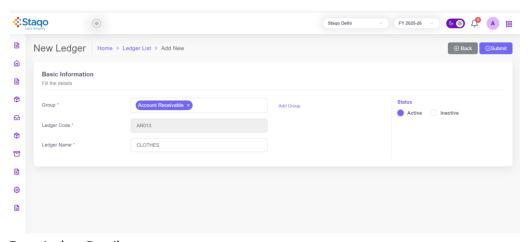
- Go to: Finance Module > Ledger Master
- You'll see a list of existing ledgers and a button to Create New.





Create a New Ledger

Click on "Add New Ledger" or "Create" button.



Enter Ledger Details

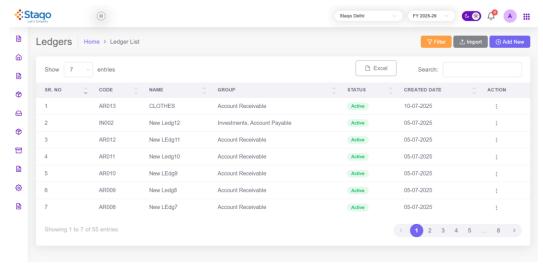
Fill in the following fields:

- Ledger Name e.g., "Travel Expenses" or "ABC Vendor"
- Account Group Select from Chart of Accounts (e.g., Indirect Expenses, Sundry Creditors)
- Type Select Debit or Credit nature
- Cost Center (Optional) Link to a specific department or project
- GST/TDS Settings (If applicable) Configure tax rates or deduction settings
- Opening Balance Add if the ledger is carried over from a previous period
- Bank Details (For bank/cash accounts) Add IFSC, Account Number, etc.

Save the Ledger

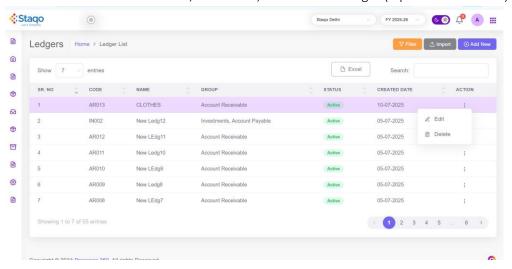
- Review the details and click "Save" or "Submit"
- The ledger will now appear in the master list and will be available for voucher entries.





Edit or Deactivate

• Use the action icons to edit, deactivate, or delete the ledger (if permissions allow)

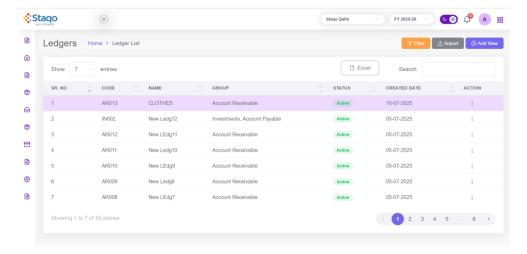


4.1.2. View and Use Ledgers

Navigate to Ledgers

- Go to: Finance Module > Ledgers
- A list of all active ledger accounts will be displayed.



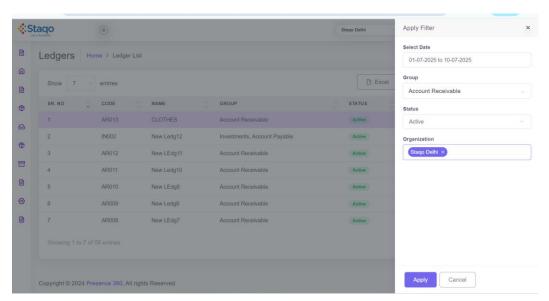


Select a Ledger

- Use the search bar or filters to find the ledger you want to view.
- Click on the ledger name to open its detailed view.

Set the Date Range

- Choose the start and end date to filter ledger transactions within a specific period.
- Click "Apply" or "Search".



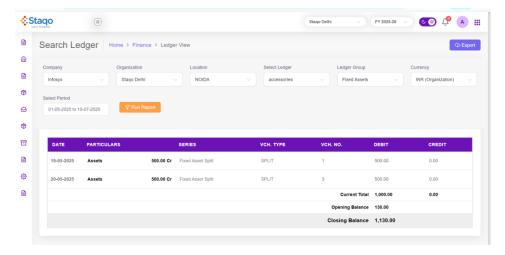
View Ledger Transactions

The system will display:

- Voucher date
- Type of transaction (Receipt, Payment, Journal, etc.)
- Reference number
- Debit/Credit amount
- Running balance
- Drill Down into Entries

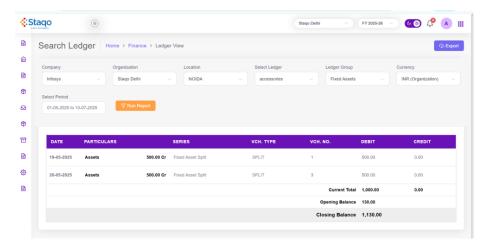


- Click on any transaction row to view full voucher details.
- You can also download or print vouchers if needed.



Export or Print Ledger

- Click on "Export to Excel" or "Generate PDF" to download the ledger.
- Use the "Print" button for a hard copy.



Also,

- Use Cost Center filters to view ledger activity for a specific department or project.
- Use voucher-type filters to narrow down transactions.

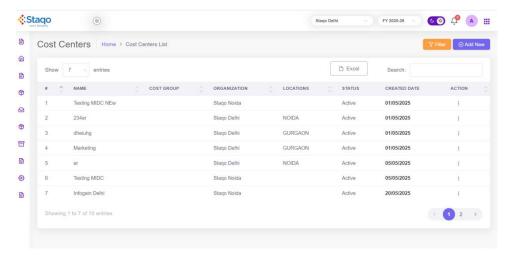




4.1.3. Cost Center

Navigate to Cost Center Setup

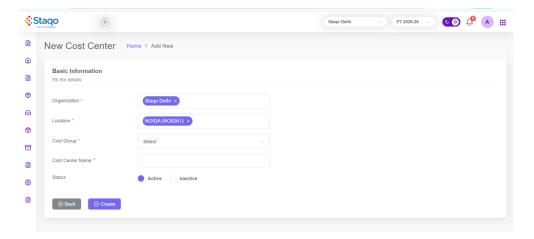
- Go to: Finance Module > Cost Center
- You will see a list of existing cost centers and an option to Add New.



Create a New Cost Center

- Click on "Create" or "Add New Cost Center" and enter the following details:
- Cost Center Name e.g., "Project A- Delhi" or "R&D Department"
- Parent Center (Optional) Choose if it's a sub-unit under another cost center
- Department/Project Code Unique identifier (optional but recommended)
- Status Active or Inactive





Assign Cost Center in Transactions

Once created, cost centers can be linked during:

- Voucher entries (expenses, receipts, journals)
- Asset allocations
- Inventory issues or receipts
- Purchase orders and supplier invoices

Simply select the relevant cost center from the dropdown while filling forms.

Track Cost Center Performance

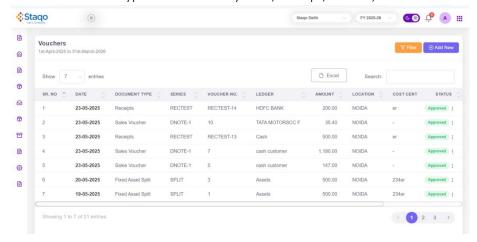
- Use filters in reports to view financial activity by cost center.
- Generate cost center-wise Trial Balance, P&L, and budget variance reports.

4.2. Voucher

Vouchers such as Payment Voucher, Receipt Voucher, Journal Voucher, Contra Voucher

Go to Voucher Entry

- Navigate to: Finance Module > Vouchers
- Select the type of voucher: Payment, Receipt, Journal, or Contra

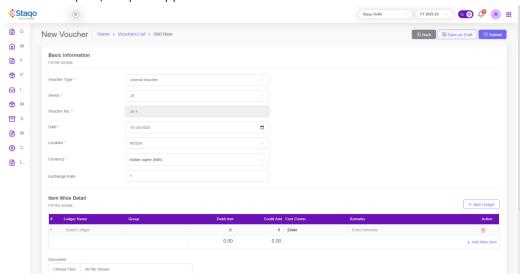




Enter Voucher Details

Fill in the required fields:

- Voucher Date
- Voucher Number (auto-generated or manual, based on settings)
- Reference Number (Invoice No, Bill Ref, etc.)
- From Account (e.g., Bank, Customer, Expense Head)
- To Account (e.g., Vendor, Revenue Head)
- Amount
- Narration/Remarks
- Cost Center (if applicable)
- Tax (GST/TDS) if applicable

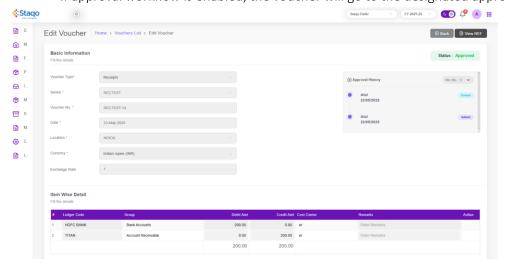


Attach Supporting Documents

• Upload PDF copies of invoices, approvals, receipts, etc. (optional but recommended)

Save or Submit

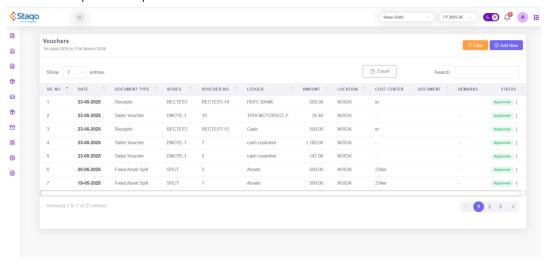
- Click "Save as Draft" to store it for later
- Click "Submit" to post it to the ledger
- If approval workflow is enabled, the voucher will go to the designated approver





View or Edit Vouchers

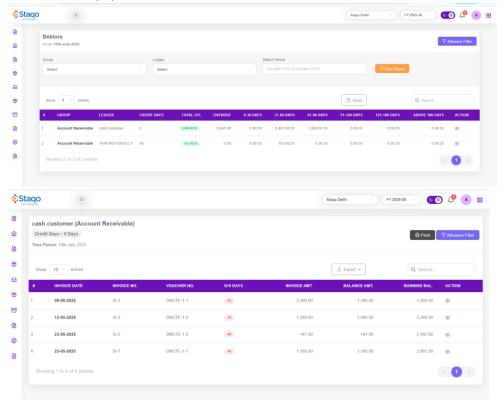
- Go to the voucher list to search, filter, view, or edit existing vouchers
- You can also print or export voucher records as needed



4.3. Account Receivables

View Outstanding Receivables

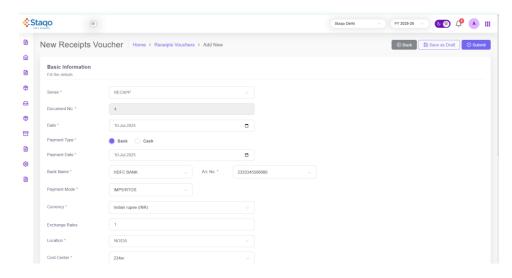
- Navigate to: Finance Module > Accounts Receivable > Debtors
- The system displays a list of customers with:
 - o Total outstanding amount
 - o Invoice-wise aging
 - o Due dates and payment status





Record a Receipt Voucher

- Go to: Finance Module > Vouchers > Receipt Voucher
- Enter details:
 - o Customer Name
 - o Amount Received
 - o Payment Mode (Cash, Bank, UPI, Cheque)
 - o Reference Invoice (auto-suggested based on outstanding)
 - o Date, Narration, and Cost Center
- Upload any payment confirmation or receipt (optional)
- Click Submit to post the entry



Auto or Manual Adjustment

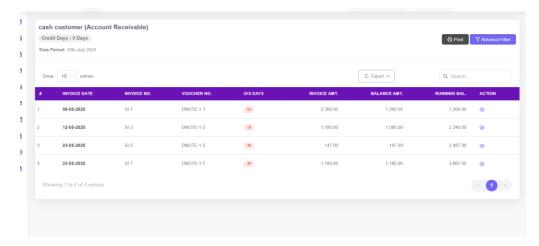
- System auto-applies the payment to oldest outstanding invoices
- You can override and manually adjust the amount to specific invoices

Track Debtor Performance

Use Debtor Aging Reports to monitor:

- Overdue accounts
- Customer-wise credit exposure
- Monthly collection performance





Reconciliation and Follow-ups

- Compare receipts with bank statement (via Bank Reconciliation)
- Flag delayed payments and set reminders for follow-up

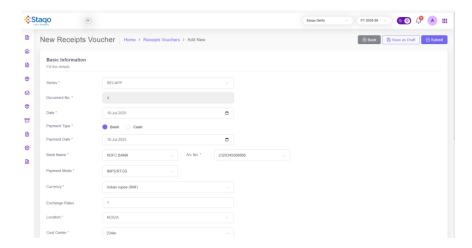
4.3.1. Receipt Voucher

Navigate to Receipt Voucher

• Go to: Finance Module > Account Receivable > Receipt Voucher

Fill Voucher Details

- Enter the following fields:
 - Voucher Date Date of transaction
 - o Voucher Number Auto-generated or manually entered
 - o Customer Name / Payer Select from the party master
 - o Amount Received Total payment received
 - o Mode of Payment Cash, Bank, UPI, Cheque, NEFT
 - o Reference Invoice Select one or more invoices to adjust
 - o Bank Account / Cash Ledger Where the money is deposited
 - o Cost Center (Optional) for departmental allocation
 - o Narration / Remarks Brief description of the receipt





Attach Supporting Documents

• Upload receipt slip, bank confirmation, or email proof (if required)

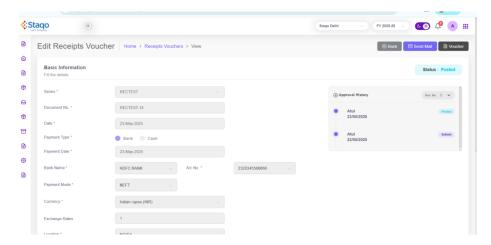
Submit the Voucher

- Click Submit to post the voucher to the ledger
- If workflow is enabled, it will route to the designated approver

Verify Ledger Posting

Go to Ledgers to view the updated balances for:

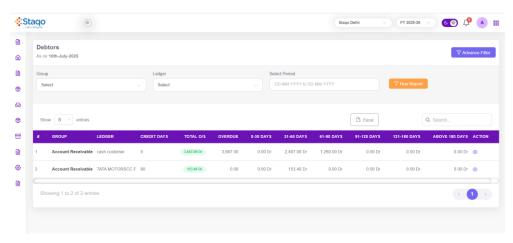
- Customer Account
- Cash/Bank Ledger



4.3.2.Debtors

Go to Debtors Section

• Navigate to: Finance Module > Accounts Receivable > Debtors



Review Outstanding List

• A list of all customers with pending amounts will be displayed.



- Key columns include:
 - o Customer Name
 - Total Outstanding Amount
 - o Due Date
 - o Number of Overdue Invoices
 - o Days Outstanding

Use Filters for Better Tracking

- Filter by:
 - o Date range
 - o Specific customer
 - o Project or department
 - o Aging buckets (e.g., >90 days)

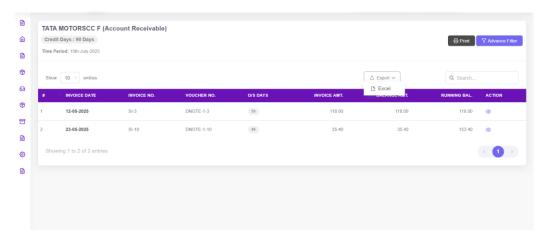
Drill Down for Details

Click on a customer row to:

- View individual invoices with status (Paid / Unpaid / Partially Paid)
- Check receipt history
- View attached documents (e.g., invoice copies)

Export Reports

- Use Export or Print buttons to generate debtor aging reports.
- Choose between summary or detailed views.



4.3.3. Pending Payments

Navigate to Pending Payments

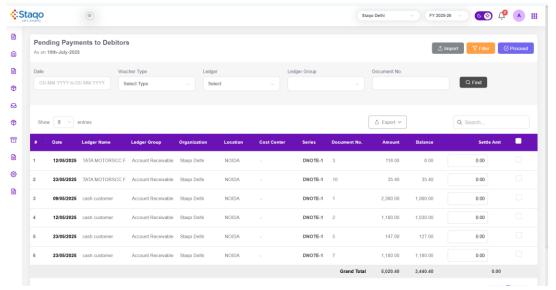
Go to: Finance Module > Accounts Receivable > Pending Payments

View Summary List

The system displays a list of vendors/creditors with:



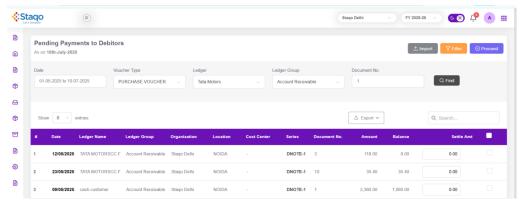
- Total Outstanding Amount
- Number of Due Invoices
- Oldest Due Date
- Payment Status (Unpaid / Partially Paid)



Use Filters

Filter records by:

- Vendor name
- Project / Department / Cost Center
- Due range (e.g., due within 7 days, overdue)
- Invoice date or bill reference

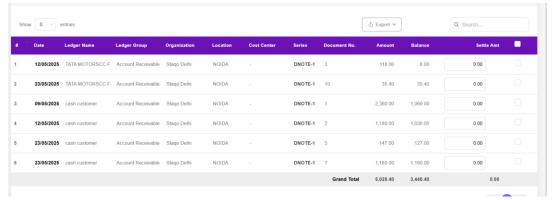


Drill Down for Invoice Details

Click on any vendor to:

- See all unpaid or partially paid invoices
- View invoice amount, payment history, and balance due
- Check due date and any applicable TDS



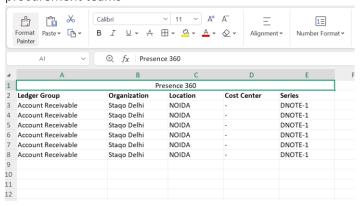


Take Action

- Mark for payment scheduling
- Generate Payment Voucher directly from pending items
- Add remarks or assign tasks for approval

Export or Share Reports

 Use Export to Excel/PDF or Print to share pending payment reports with finance or procurement teams

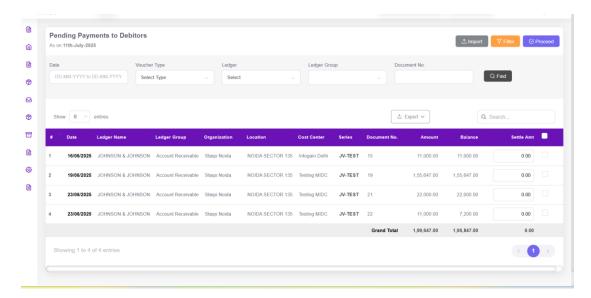


Pending payments to debtors

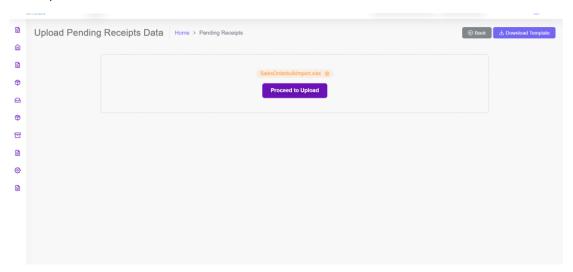
Import functionality:

User will be able to import pending payment receipts data





Use Import button



Upload pending receipts data and click on proceed to upload

User will be able to download the template as well

4.4. Account Payables

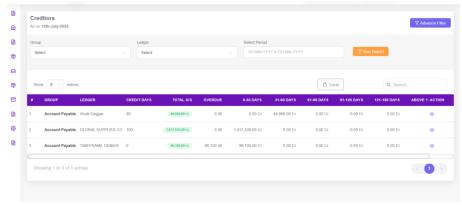
View Outstanding Payables

- Navigate to: Finance Module > Accounts Payables> Creditors
- The system displays a list of customers with:
 - o Total outstanding amount
 - o Invoice-wise aging
 - O Due dates and payment status

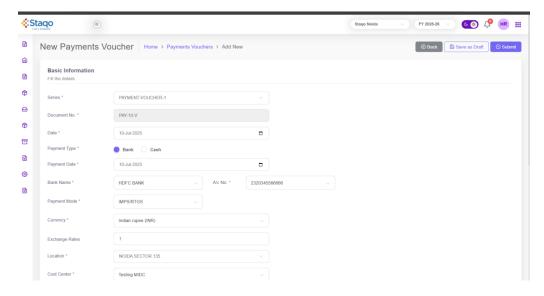


Record a Payment Voucher

- Go to: Finance Module > Vouchers > Payment Voucher
- Enter details:
 - o Customer Name
 - o Amount Paid Payment Mode (Cash, Bank, UPI, Cheque)
 - o Reference Invoice (auto-suggested based on outstanding)
 - o Date, Narration, and Cost Center



- Upload any payment confirmation (optional)
- Click Submit to post the entry



Auto or Manual Adjustment

- System auto-applies the payment to oldest outstanding invoices
- You can override and manually adjust the amount to specific invoices

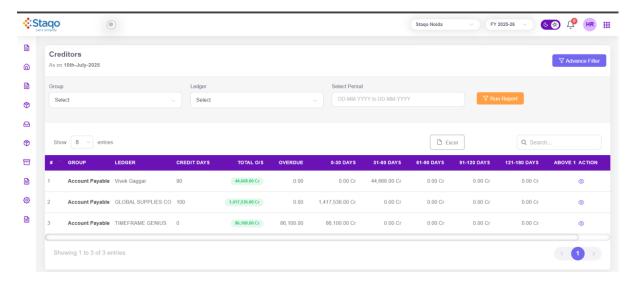
Track Creditor Performance

Use Creditor Aging Reports to monitor:

- Overdue accounts
- Customer-wise debit exposure



• Monthly collection performance



Reconciliation and Follow-ups

- Compare Payment with bank statement (via Bank Reconciliation)
- Flag delayed payments and set reminders for follow-up

4.4.1. Payment Voucher

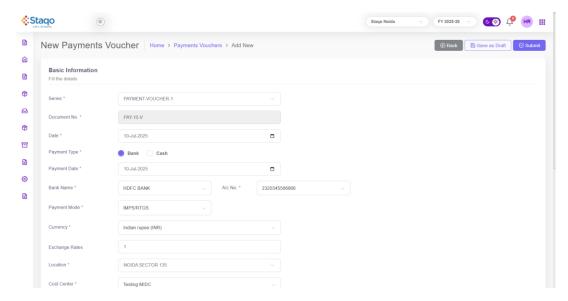
Navigate to payment Voucher

• Go to: Finance Module > Account Payable > Payment Voucher

Fill Voucher Details

- Enter the following fields:
 - o Voucher Date Date of transaction
 - o Voucher Number Auto-generated or manually entered
 - o Customer Name- Select from the party master
 - o Amount Paid Total payment made
 - o Mode of Payment Cash, Bank, UPI, Cheque, NEFT
 - o Reference Invoice Select one or more invoices to adjust
 - o Bank Account / Cash Ledger Where the money is paid
 - o Cost Center (Optional) for departmental allocation
 - Narration / Remarks Brief description of the receipt





Attach Supporting Documents

• Upload receipt slip, bank confirmation, or email proof (if required)

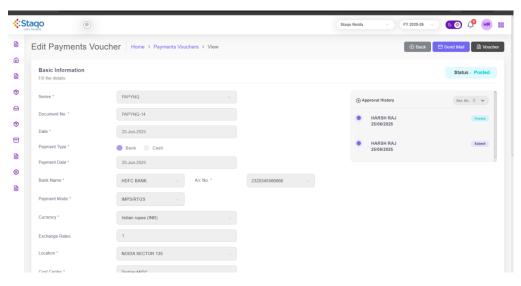
Submit the Voucher

- Click Submit to post the voucher to the ledger
- If workflow is enabled, it will route to the designated approver

Verify Ledger Posting

Go to Ledgers to view the updated balances for:

- Customer Account
- Cash/Bank Ledger

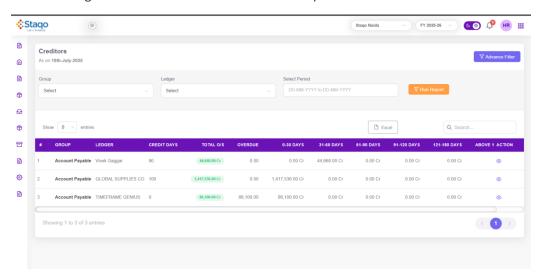


4.4.2.Creditors



Go to Creditors Section

• Navigate to: Finance Module > Accounts Payable > Creditors



Review Outstanding List

- A list of all customers with pending amounts will be displayed.
- Key columns include:
 - o Customer Name
 - Total Outstanding Amount
 - o Due Date
 - o Number of Overdue Invoices
 - o Days Outstanding

Use Filters for Better Tracking

- Filter by:
 - o Date range
 - o Specific customer
 - o Project or department
 - Aging buckets (e.g., >90 days)

Drill Down for Details

Click on a customer row to:

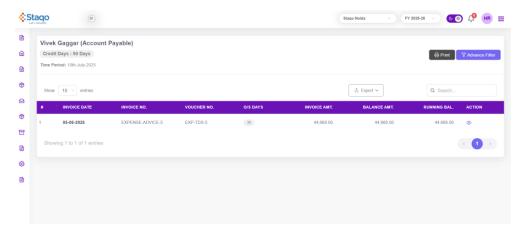
- View individual invoices with status (Paid / Unpaid / Partially Paid)
- Check receipt history
- View attached documents (e.g., invoice copies)

Export Reports

• Use Export or Print buttons to generate Creditor aging reports.



• Choose between summary or detailed views.



4.4.3. Pending Payments

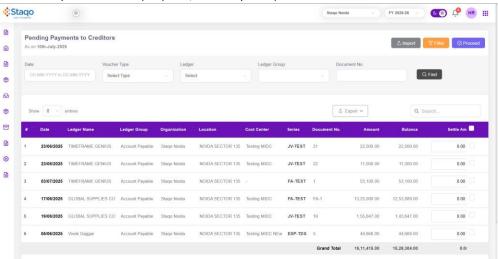
Navigate to Pending Payments

Go to: Finance Module > Accounts Payable > Pending Payments

View Summary List

The system displays a list of vendors with:

- Total Outstanding Amount
- Number of Due Invoices
- Oldest Due Date
- Payment Status (Unpaid / Partially Paid)

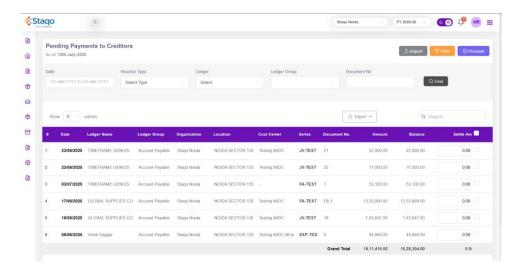


Use Filters

Filter records by:

- Vendor name
- Project / Department / Cost Center
- Due range (e.g., due within 7 days, overdue)
- Invoice date or bill reference





Drill Down for Invoice Details

Click on any vendor to:

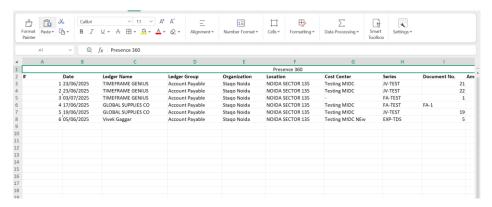
- See all unpaid or partially paid invoices
- View invoice amount, payment history, and balance due
- Check due date and any applicable TDS

Take Action

- Mark for payment scheduling
- Generate Payment Voucher directly from pending items
- Add remarks or assign tasks for approval

Export or Share Reports

 Use Export to Excel/PDF or Print to share pending payment reports with finance or procurement teams

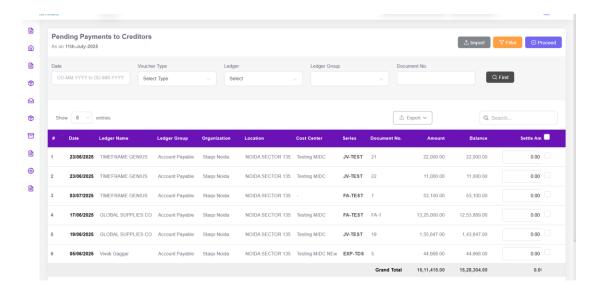


Pending payments to creditors

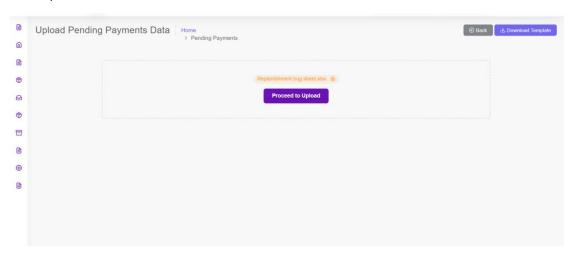
Import functionality:

User will be able to import pending payment receipts data





Use import button



User will be able to import pending payment data

Upload pending data and click on proceed to upload

User will be able to download the template as well

4.5. Fixed Asset

The Fixed Assets module helps organizations manage the life cycle of physical and intangible assets, ensuring proper accounting, compliance, and control from acquisition to disposal.

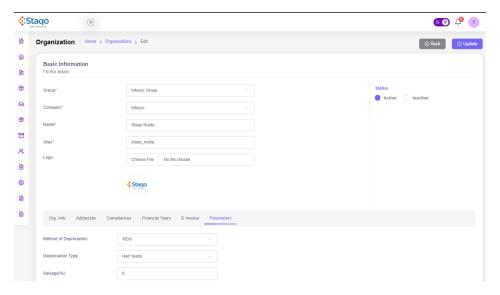
Go to finance>fixed asset>Set up>Registration>Depreciation>Split Asset>Merge Asset>Revaluation>Issue/Transfer>Insurance>Maint. And Condition

Fixed assets:



Organization Fixed Asset Set up:

Setup your FA on the Org level



4.5.1. Fixed asset> Set Up

Each asset must be registered in the system with unique identification.

Set up>Asset code

Set up>Asset Description

Set up>Category (e.g., Buildings, Vehicles, Computers)

Set up>Location / Department

Set up>Acquisition Date

Set up>Acquisition Cost

Set up>Useful Life (in years)

Set up>Depreciation Method (Straight-Line, WDV, etc.)

Set up>Residual Value

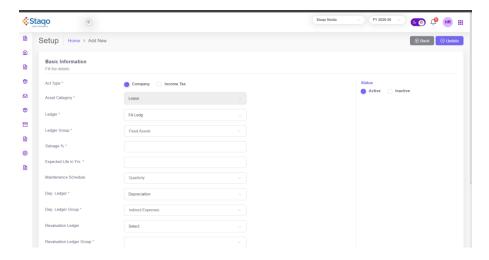
Set up>Asset Class / Cost Center

Steps:

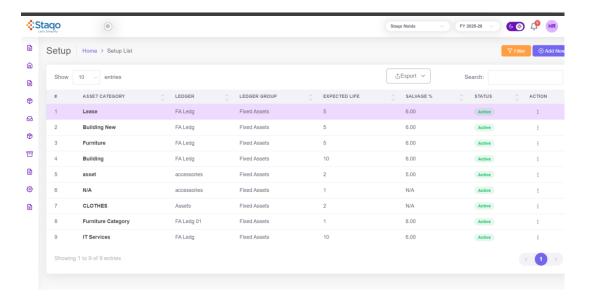
Navigate to: Finance > Fixed Assets > Category Master

- Click Create New category
- Create category under company act and income tax act
- Enter all mandatory fields
- Update





Active/Inactive set up will be visible on listing page:



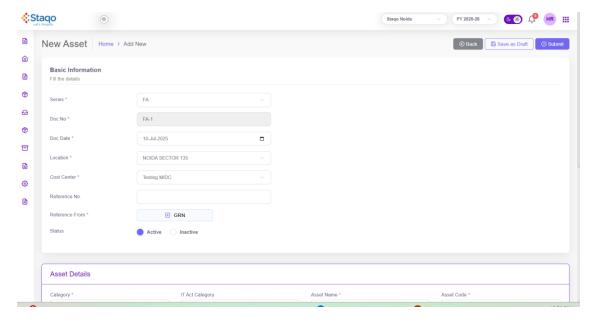
4.5.2. Fixed asset> Registration

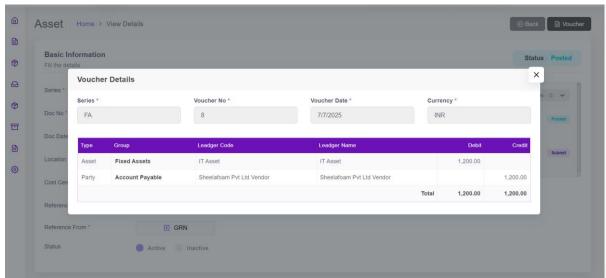
Fixed Asset Registration is the process of formally recording an asset in the organization's **Fixed Asset Register (FAR)**, ensuring accurate tracking, control, depreciation, and compliance.

Process: To register an asset we need:

- Select the reference GRN and then asset details will auto populate in the FA registration
- Asset Commissioning Certificate (if required)
- Approvals from Procurement/Finance
- Category, Capitalize date
- Est. Life, Salvage value, ledgers, depreciation % will be auto populate on the basis of set up







Fixed Asset Calculation:

Captalize date: Asset used date/depriciation start date

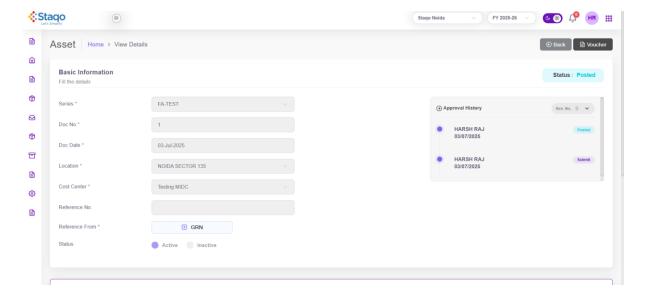
Current value: auto Purchase value

Salvage value: as per set up

Dep. %: on the basis of SLM and WDV which ever defined in the org. Set up and it will be for all the FA registration.

After this post the asset after approval: Asset needs to be approved and posted for processing it to depreciation





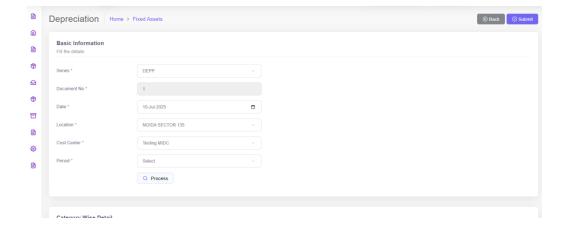
4.5.3. Fixed asset> Depreciation

Depreciation is the reduction in value of a fixed asset over time due to usage, wear and tear, or obsolescence. In accounting, depreciation helps spread the cost of an asset over its useful life.

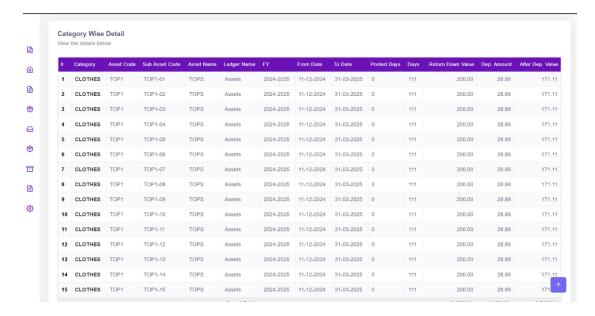
- Depreciation is usually calculated: Monthly, quarterly, semi yearly or Yearly whichever defined in the org. Set up
- Starting from the capitalization date (the date of the asset is ready for use)
- Until the life of asset, sold, scrapped and writte off

Depreciation set up:

- Select the period for which you want to post the depreciation and process
- All depreciated asset will be shown category wise
- After processing the depreciation you can post the voucher for the same after approval







4.5.4. Fixed asset> Split Asset

Split Asset means dividing a single asset into two or more parts for register the Split Asset. This is done when:

Go to: Finance > Fixed Assets > Split Asset

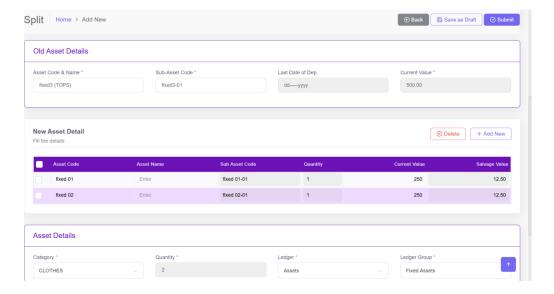
Select the existing Asset Code and all details will be auto populated like current Value, total depreciation till date, salvage value, last date of depreciation and last date of depreciation posted.

System copies:

- Depreciation settings (you can modify if needed)
- Original asset details

Save and Post

System adjusts book values automatically





4.5.5. Fixed asset> Merge Asset

Asset Merging means combining two or more assets into a single asset record for the asset under construction(those assets which has not defined the capitalized date) in the Merge Asset Register.

Go to: Finance > Fixed Assets > Merge Asset

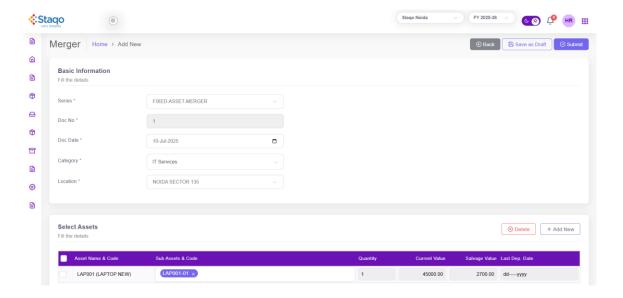
Select the existing Asset Code and all details will be auto populated like current Value, salvage value

Select the Primary Asset (the one that will remain active)

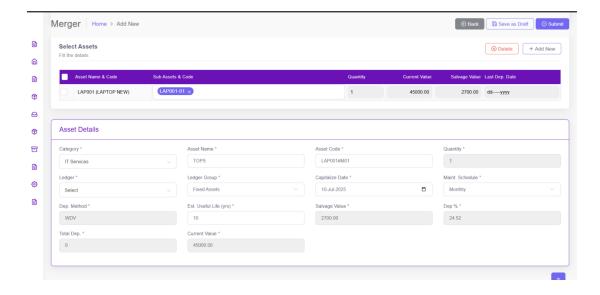
Select one or more Secondary Assets to merge

The system will:

- Add the book value of the secondary assets to the primary asset
- Merger those asset which is under construction
- Post the transaction







4.5.6. Fixed asset> Revaluation

Asset Revaluation/Impairment is the process of adjusting the book value of a fixed asset to reflect its current fair market value. This can increase or decrease the assets value in the books.

It ensures that the financial statements show more realistic asset values in line with market conditions.

Revaluation is usually done:

- Annually or periodically as per policy
- When there's a significant change in asset value
- As required by accounting standards (IFRS, AS-10, IND AS 16)
- Before mergers, audits, or restructuring

Navigate to: Finance > Fixed Assets > Asset Revaluation

Select Asset from the register

Enter new revalued amount

It Provides:

- Revaluation date
- Reason (valuation report, market change, etc.)
- Supporting document (optional: valuation certificate)

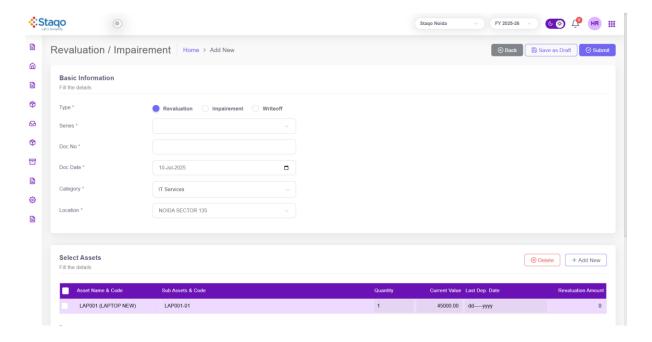
System auto-calculates:

Adjustment amount



• New depreciation (if applicable)

Post the revaluation



4.5.7. Fixed asset> Issue/Transfer

The Asset Issue/Transfer process allows you to:

- Assign an asset to a specific employee, department, or location (Issue)
- Move an asset from one department, user, or location to another (Transfer)
- This helps track asset usage, responsibility, and accurate depreciation allocation.

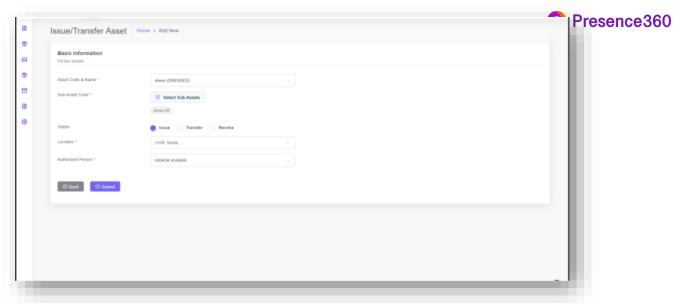
Go to: Fixed Assets > Asset Assignment / Issue

Select the asset from the Fixed Asset Register

Enter: Issue Date, Employee / Department / Location receiving the asset, Remarks or approval reference

Click Submit / Save

The asset is now tagged to the selected custodian or department.



Go to: Fixed Assets > Asset Transfer

Select the asset code

Choose From and To:

- Location
- Department
- Cost Center (if applicable)

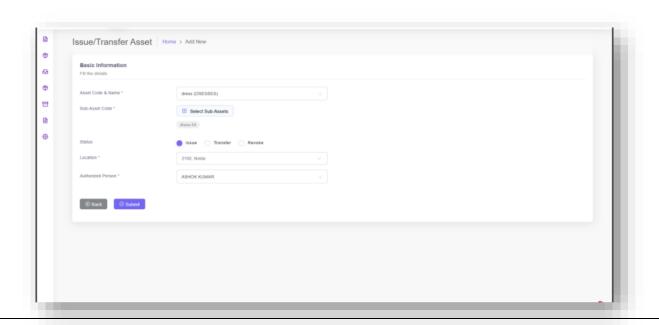
Select Transfer Date

Add comments or upload approval (if required)

Click Post / Confirm

The system:

- Updates the asset record with the new location
- Maintains a transfer history log
- Adjusts depreciation allocations (if cost center changes)





4.5.8. Fixed asset>Insurance

It describes how to record and track insurance details for fixed assets to ensure:

- Proper risk management
- Timely renewal of policies
- Adequate coverage for valuable assets

Assets that need to be Insured are:

- High in value (e.g., buildings, vehicles, machinery)
- Critical to operations
- Mobile or exposed to risk (e.g., laptops, generators)
- Required by law to be insured (e.g., company cars)

Process:

Go to: Finance > Fixed Assets > Insurance Details

Select the Asset Code

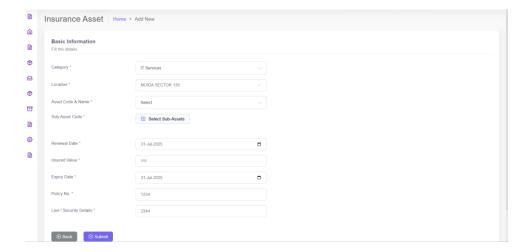
Enter all insurance-related fields:

- Policy number
- Start/expiry date
- Insurance company
- Insured value and premium

Attach scanned copy of policy document

Save and set reminders for renewal (if system supports)





4.5.9. Fixed asset>Main. and condition

The purpose of this section is to help users track maintenance activities and record the condition of fixed assets to ensure:

- Asset longevity
- Reduced breakdowns
- Proper budgeting for repairs or replacements
- Compliance with audit and safety standards

Maintenance tracking refers to:

- Logging repairs, servicing, and inspections
- Scheduling preventive maintenance
- Recording breakdowns or incidents

It helps reduce downtime and supports better asset utilization.

Process:

Go to: Fixed Assets > Maintenance > Add Maintenance Record

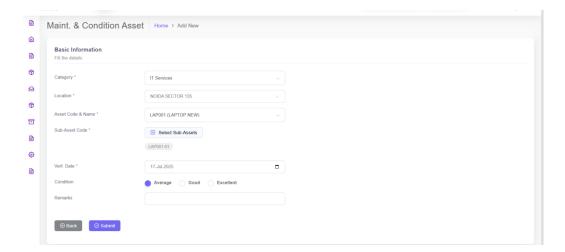
Select Asset Code

Enter:

- Maintenance Date
- Type (Preventive/Corrective)
- Vendor/Service Team
- Description of work
- Cost
- Next Due Date (optional)

Save and attach documents (e.g., invoice, service report)





4.6. Reports

Financial reports are critical tools for:

- Decision-making
- Compliance
- Performance tracking
- Audit and analysis

Types of financial reports:

4.6.1. Ledger

A Ledger Report shows all debit and credit entries posted to an account over a specific time period, including:

- Opening balance
- Transaction date and details
- Debit/Credit amounts
- Closing balance

Process:

Navigate to:

Finance > Reports > Ledger

Select:

• Account type (e.g., vendor, customer, GL)

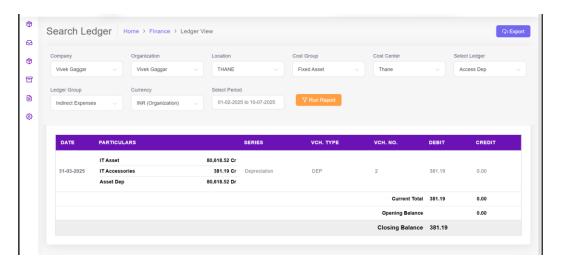


- Ledger name (e.g., Electricity Expense, Cash)
- Date range (From To)

Apply filters (e.g., project, cost center, department)

Click Generate / View / Export

Export as PDF, Excel



4.6.2. Trial Balance

The Trial Balance is a core financial report that lists the closing balances of all general ledger accounts (assets, liabilities, income, expenses, equity) as of a specific date. It ensures that the total debits equal total credits, confirming the mathematical accuracy of double-entry book keeping.

Use Case: It serves as the base for preparing financial statements like the Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet.

A Trial Balance summarizes the net position of each ledger account, showing whether it has a debit or credit balance.

Process:

Go to: Finance > Reports > Trial Balance

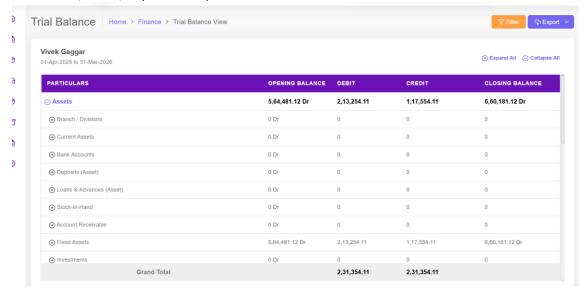
Choose the date (e.g., 31-Mar-2025)

Select parameters, such as:

- Company/Branch
- Department (if needed)
- Ledger Groups (optional)
- Level 1(asset,liability,income,expense) or level 2(ledger group), level 3(ledgers)



Click Generate / View / Export the report in PDF Excel



4.6.3. Profit and Loss

The Profit and Loss (P&L) Report, also known as the Income Statement, summarizes a company's revenues and expenses over a specific period. It shows whether the organization made a profit or a loss.

Use Case: To measure financial performance, assist in budgeting, and support management decisions.

Navigate to: Finance > Reports > Profit & Loss / Income Statement

Choose:

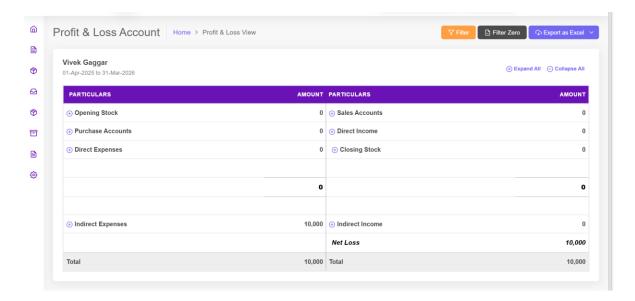
- Date range (e.g., April 1, 2025 March 31, 2026)
- Branch or Cost Center (optional)
- Currency (if applicable)
- Level 1(ledger group) or level 2(ledger)

Apply filters as needed (e.g., department, project)

Click Generate / View Report

Export the report to PDF, Excel





4.6.4. Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet is a financial statement that shows the financial position of an organization at a specific point in time. It presents a snapshot of Assets, Liabilities, and Equity.

Formula: Assets = Liabilities + Equity

Process:

Go to: Finance > Reports > Balance Sheet

Select the as-on date (e.g., 31-Mar-2025)

Choose filters if needed:

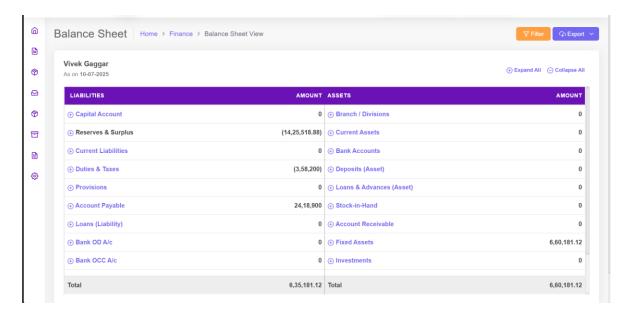
- Company / Branch / Cost Center
- Currency (for multi-currency setups)

Click Generate/View

Export the report as:

- PDF for printing or sharing
- Excel for analysis
- Level 1(ledger group) or level 2(ledger)





4.6.5. Cash flow statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the inflow and outflow of cash in an organization during a specific period. It helps users understand how cash is generated and used in operating, investing, and financing activities.

Use Case: Evaluating liquidity, solvency, and financial flexibility of the organization.

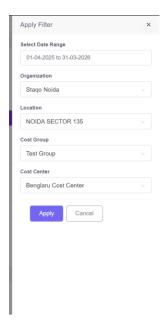
Go to

Finance > Reports > Cash Flow Statement

Select:

- Date range (e.g., Apr 1, 2025 to Mar 31, 2026)
- Branch or cost center (if applicable)
- Organization
- Location
- Cost group and cost center

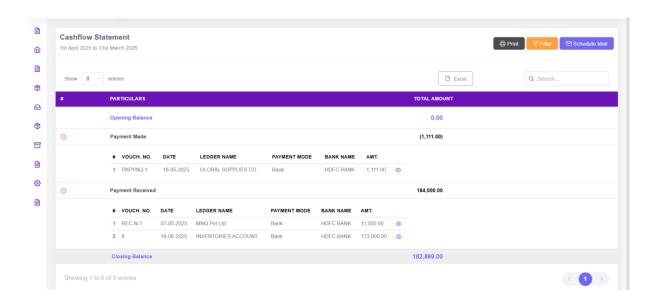




Click Generate/View

Save in excel

Schedule an email

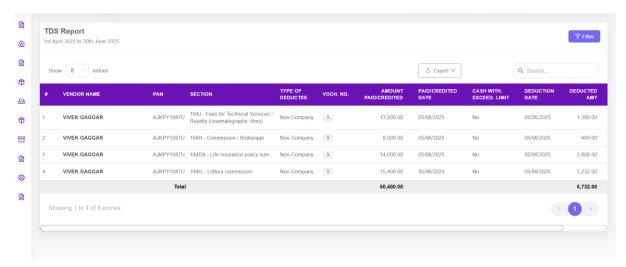




TDS (Tax Deducted at Source) is a tax deducted from payments like salary, contractor fees, rent, professional fees, and interest. TDS Reports help organizations

It includes:

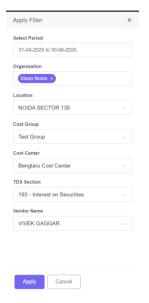
Vendor name, PAN, Section, type of deductee, voucher no., amount paid/credited, Paid / credited date, cash with exceed limit, deduction date, deduction amount, deduction rate



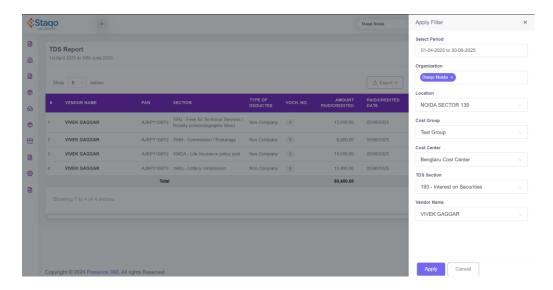
Go to:

Finance > Tax > TDS Reports

Select/filter: period, organization, location, cost group, cost center, TDS section, vendor name



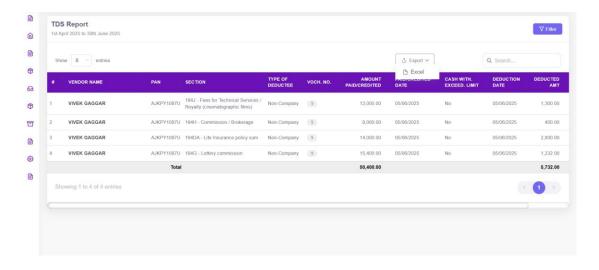




Then click on apply and view

Export as:

Excel



4.6.7. GST Reports

GST (Goods and Services Tax) Reports help businesses comply with tax regulations by summarizing tax collected and paid across purchases, sales, and returns.

Essential for:

- Filing GST returns (GSTR-1)
- Reconciling input/output GST
- Preventing tax penalties
- Preparing audit-ready records



Navigate to:

Finance > GST Reports> GSTR-1

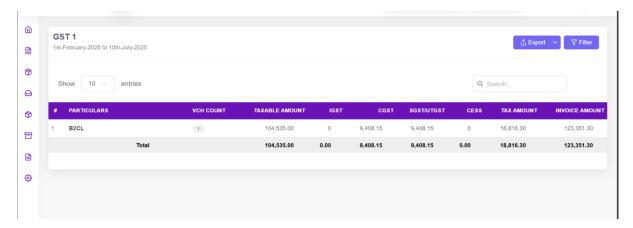
GSTR-1: (Sales)

GSTR-1 is a monthly/quarterly return that contains **details of all outward supplies** (i.e., sales) made by a registered taxpayer under GST. It is used by the government to auto-populate the recipient's **GSTR-2A/2B** and track taxes collected on sales.

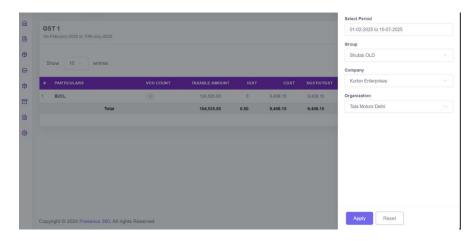
It includes: Particulars, VCH count, taxable amount, IGST, CGST, SGST/UTGST,CESS, tax amount, invoice amount

Navigate to:

Finance > GST > GSTR-1

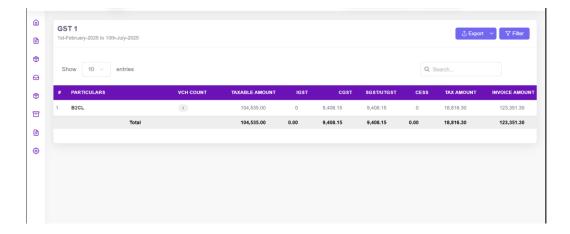


Select filters: Period, group, company, organization

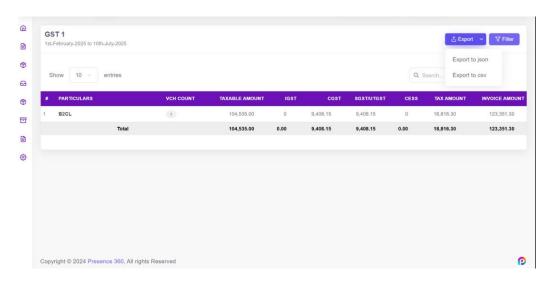


Review all the details





Export to: JSON, CSV



4.7. Account Setup

It is required to Set up accounts is the **first step in implementing financial operations**. It ensures that **all transactions are recorded correctly**, and financial reports (like Trial Balance, P&L, Balance Sheet) are accurate.

4.7.1.Stock accounts Setup

Stock (Inventory) Accounts are used to:

- Track the value and quantity of goods held in inventory
- Monitor movement of goods (inward and outward)
- Maintain correct stock valuation for accounting and audit
- Enable cost of goods sold (COGS) and gross profit reporting

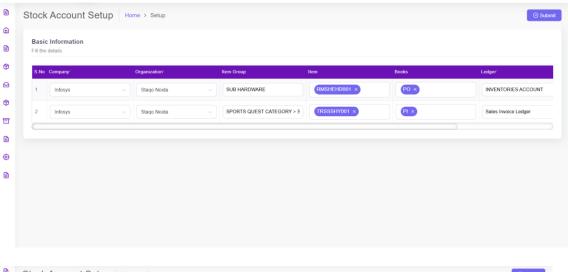
Navigate to : Finance module >Account set up>Stock accounts

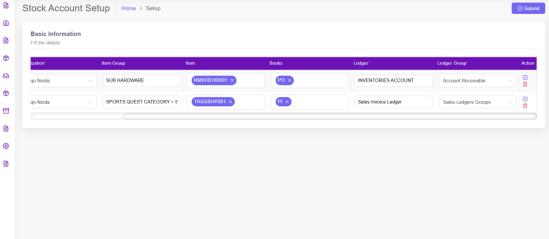


First set up:

Fill the basic information like:

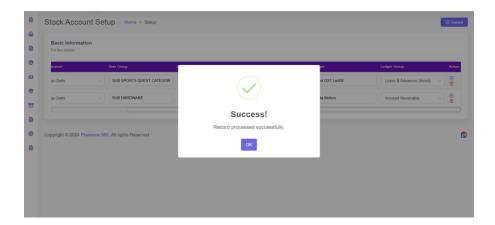
- S no.
- Company Name
- organization
- Item group
- Item
- Books
- Ledger
- Ledger group
- Action





Then submit the stock account set up





Stock account submitted successfully

4.7.2. Sales accounts Setup

Sales Accounts are used to:

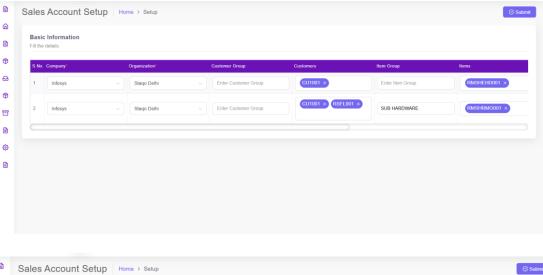
- Record revenue from goods and services sold
- Track tax (GST/VAT) on sales
- Enable reporting by product, customer, region, or sales channel
- Help generate financial reports like **Profit & Loss**, **GSTR-1**, and **Tax Returns**

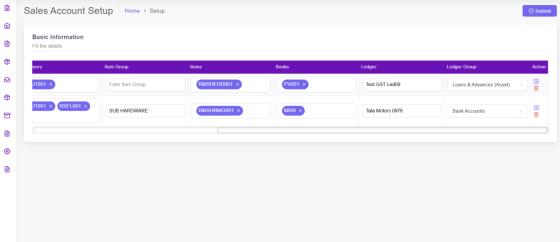
Navigate to: Finance module >Account set up>Sales accounts

First set up:

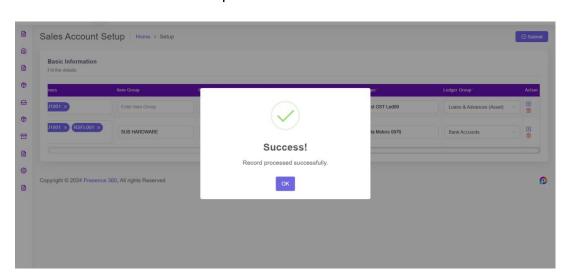
- S no.
- Company Name
- organization
- customer group
- customers
- Item group
- Items
- Books
- Ledger
- Ledger group
- Action







Then submit the sales account set up



Sales account submitted successfully



4.7.3. Cogs accounts Setup

Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) represents the direct cost of producing or purchasing goods that were sold during a period. Setting up COGS accounts allows your finance system to:

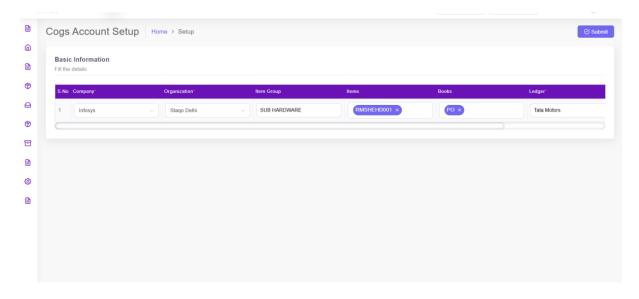
- Calculate **gross profit** (Sales COGS)
- Record inventory outflow correctly
- Comply with accounting standards (e.g., AS, GAAP, IFRS)
- Enable accurate P&L reporting

Without COGS setup, your profit may be overstated or undervalued.

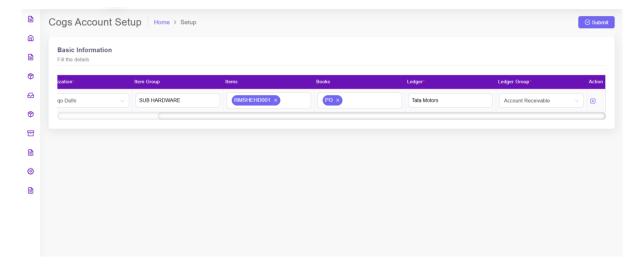
Navigate to: Finance module >Account set up>Cogs accounts

First set up:

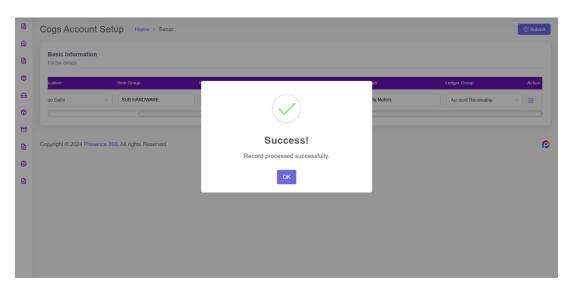
- S no.
- Company Name
- organization
- Item group
- Items
- Books
- Ledger
- Ledger group
- Action







Then submit the cogs account set up



Cogs account submitted successfully

4.7.4.GR accounts Setup

GR Accounts (Goods Receipt Accounts) are used to record the **receipt of goods** before the vendor's invoice is received. This is a key part of the **3-way match** (Purchase Order \rightarrow Goods Receipt \rightarrow Invoice) process in finance and inventory.

It ensures that inventory and payable are accurately tracked, even before billing.

Navigate to: Finance module >Account set up>GR accounts

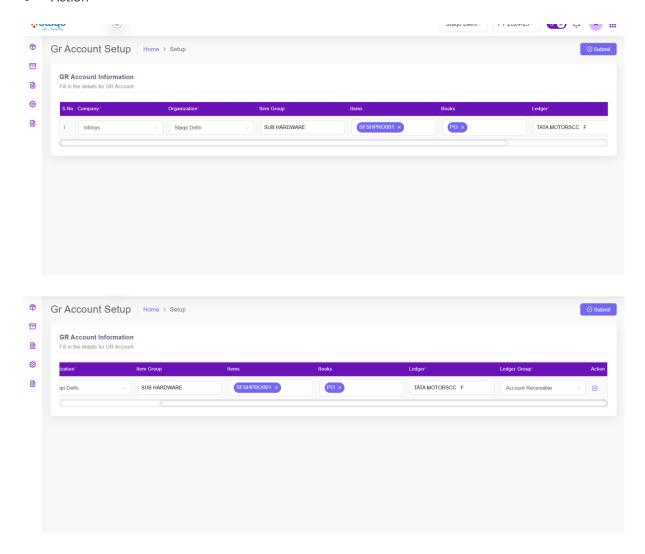
First set up:

Fill the basic information like:

S no.

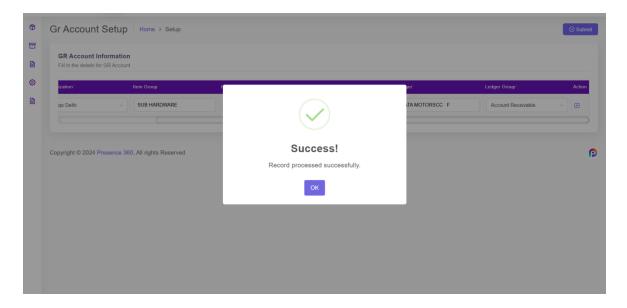


- Company Name
- organization
- Item group
- Items
- Books
- Ledger
- Ledger group
- Action



Then submit the GR account set up





GR account submitted successfully

4.7.5. WIP accounts Setup

WIP accounts track the value of partially completed goods or services that are still in the production process at the end of an accounting period. This is crucial for:

- Correctly matching costs with revenues
- Accurate inventory valuation
- Calculating cost of goods manufactured (COGM)
- Ensuring financial statements reflect true production status

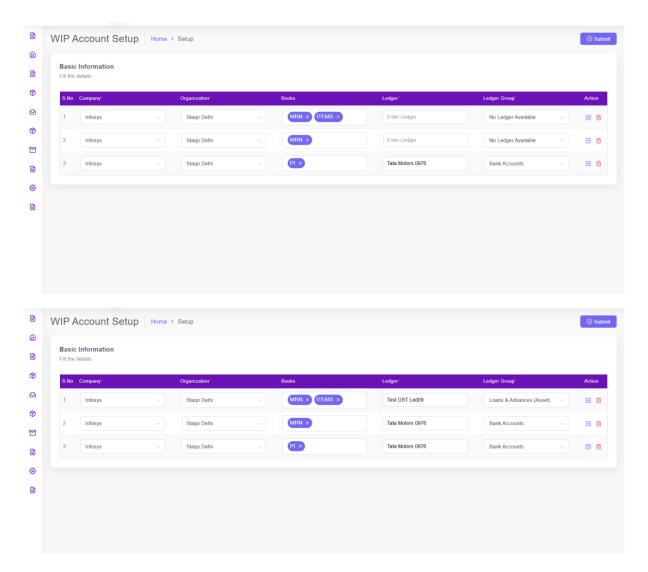
WIP helps in understanding how much value is tied up in unfinished goods.

Navigate to: Finance module >Account set up>WIP accounts

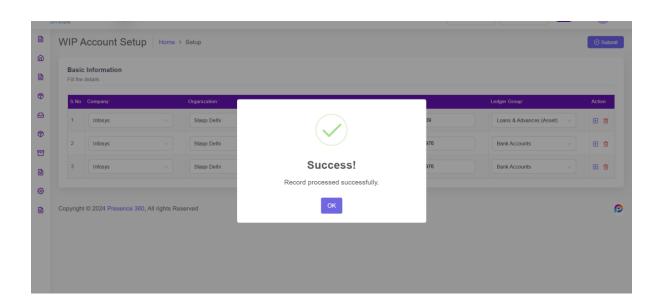
First set up:

- S no.
- Company Name
- organization
- Books
- Ledger
- Ledger group
- Action





Then submit the WIP account set up





WIP account set up submitted successfully

4.7.6. Purchase return accounts Setup

Purchase Return Accounts track the value of goods returned to suppliers after purchase. Proper setup allows your system to:

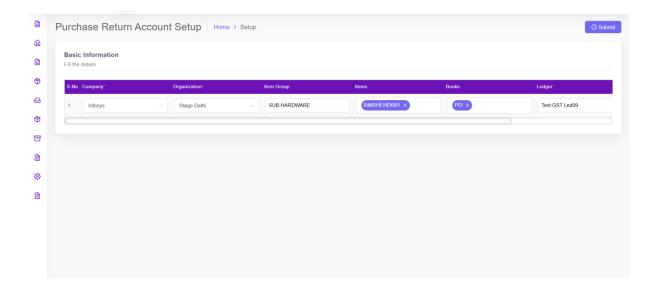
- Record reduction in inventory and liabilities
- Reflect accurate purchase expenses
- Adjust vendor payable accordingly
- Help in financial reporting and audit trail

Purchase returns reduce overall purchase cost and correct inventory records.

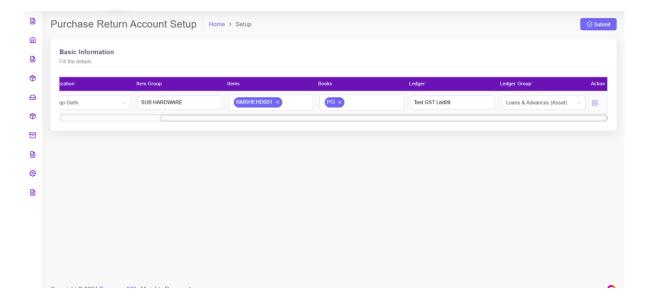
Navigate to: Finance module >Account set up>Purchase Return Accounts

First set up:

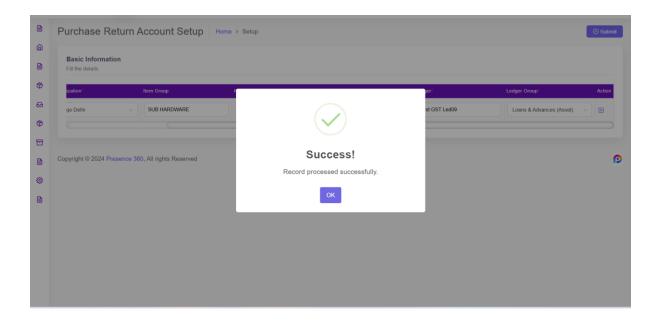
- S no.
- Company Name
- Organization
- Item group
- Items
- Books
- Ledger
- Ledger group
- Action







Then submit the Purchase Return account set up



Purchase Return account set up submitted successfully

4.7.7. Price variance accounts Setup

Price Variance Accounts are used to track the difference between standard cost and actual cost of purchased goods or materials. This helps organizations:



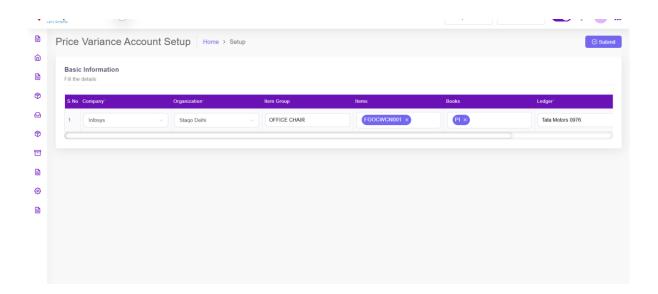
- Monitor cost efficiency in procurement
- Identify supplier pricing issues
- Support budgeting and standard costing
- Improve profitability analysis

Price variance accounts help finance teams understand whether they're **overpaying or saving** compared to planned costs.

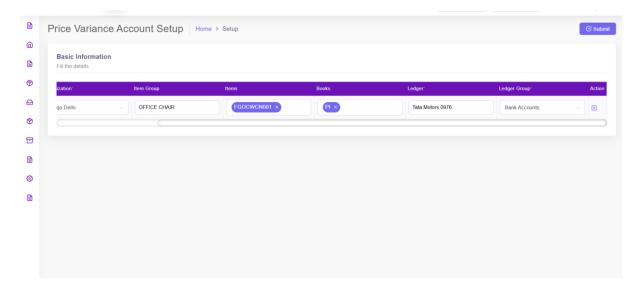
Navigate to : Finance module >Account set up>Price Variance Accounts

First set up:

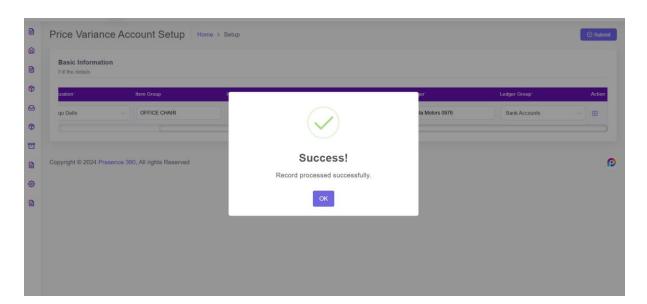
- S no.
- Company Name
- Organization
- Item group
- Items
- Books
- Ledger
- Ledger group
- Action







Then submit the Price Variance Accounts setup



Price Variance Accounts setup submitted successfully

4.7.8. Service accounts Setup

Service Accounts are used to record income from services rendered or expenses related to services availed. Setting them up correctly helps:

- Differentiate between goods and services in accounting
- Enable GST (Service-based) compliance
- Generate accurate financial reports (like **Profit & Loss, GSTR-1, TDS**)
- Improve cost tracking per service type

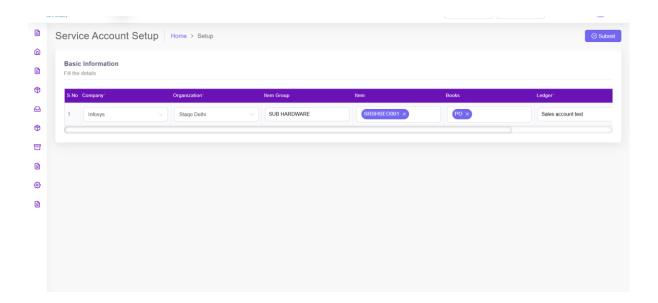


Service accounts ensure revenue and expenses from non-product activities are properly recorded and reported.

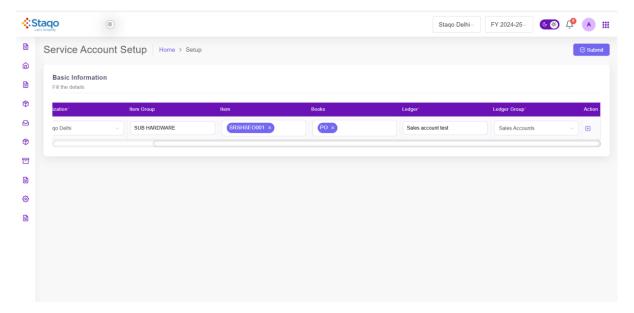
Navigate to : Finance module >Account set up>Service Accounts

First set up:

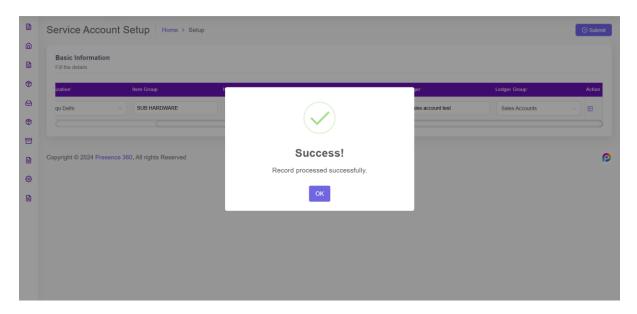
- S no.
- Company Name
- Organization
- Item group
- Item
- Books
- Ledger
- Ledger group
- Action







Then submit the Service Accounts setup



Service accounts set up submitted successfully

4.7.9. Physical stock accounts Setup

Physical stock accounts help track the **actual inventory on hand** based on physical verification, enabling:

- Reconciliation between **book stock and physical stock**
- Adjustment of inventory discrepancies
- Accurate financial and audit reporting
- Real-time stock valuation

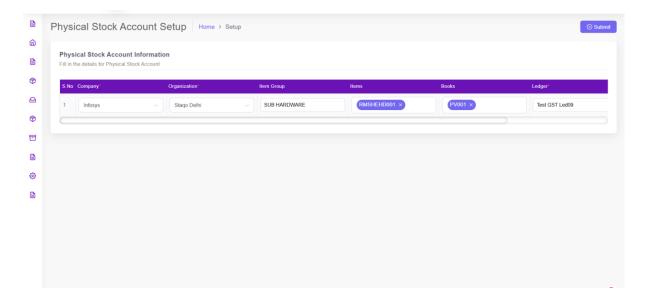
Physical stock records are crucial for preventing inventory loss, fraud, or errors.

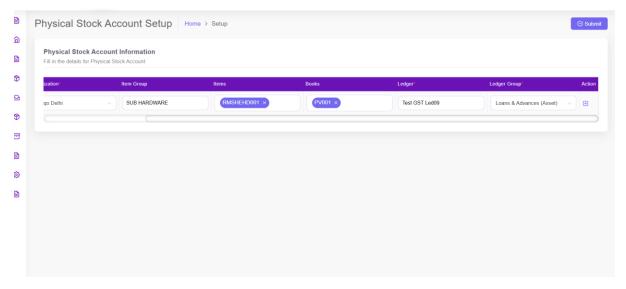


Navigate to: Finance module >Account set up>Physical Stock Accounts

First set up:

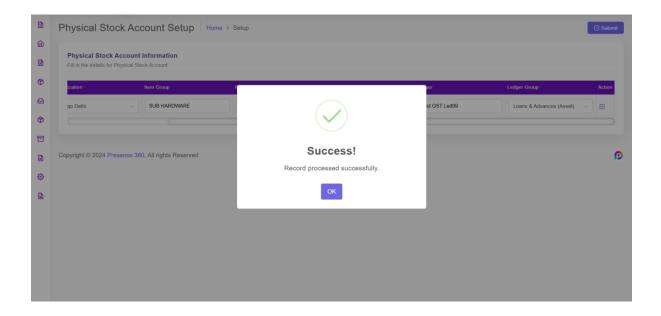
- S no.
- Company Name
- Organization
- Item group
- Item
- Books
- Ledger
- Ledger group
- Action







Then submit the Physical Stock Accounts set up



Physical Stock Accounts set up submitted successfully

4.8. Bank Reconciliation

Navigate to the Bank Reconciliation Section

• Go to: Finance Module > Bank Reconciliation

Select Bank Account and Date Range

- Choose the bank account you want to reconcile
- Select the start and end dates for the reconciliation period

Import the Bank Statement

- Click on "Import Bank Statement"
- Upload the statement file (CSV/Excel format as per template)
- The system will list bank-side entries for reconciliation

Match Transactions



The ERP auto-matches entries based on:

- Amount
- Date
- Cheque No. or Reference
- Matched entries will be highlighted and marked as Reconciled

Handle Unmatched Transactions

For any unmatched items:

- Manually link them to ERP entries
- Create new vouchers if missing in books
- Flag discrepancies for review or correction

Review Summary

View the Bank Reconciliation Report, which shows:

- Opening Balance
- Total Debits/Credits
- Reconciled Amount
- Difference (if any)
- Closing Balance (per books and bank)

Save and Lock Reconciliation

- Click "Save Reconciliation" once review is complete
- Reconciled status is locked for audit tracking
- You may download or print the report for records

4.9. Close F.Y.

Navigate to Close F.Y.

• Go to: Finance Module > Year-End Process > Close F.Y.

Select the Financial Year

• Choose the current financial year you want to close (e.g., 2024–2025)

System Validation Check

The ERP will automatically run checks on:



- Unposted vouchers
- Open invoices
- Unreconciled bank entries
- Incomplete depreciation runs
- If any issues are found, the system will prompt you to resolve them before proceeding

Review Closing Summary

The system shows a summary report including:

- Final Trial Balance
- Profit or Loss carried forward
- Opening balances for the next year

Confirm & Lock

- Click "Close Financial Year"
- The system locks all editable entries from the closed year
- Opening balances are automatically generated for the next year

Audit Trail & Report Generation

- The system creates a closing log with timestamp, user info, and closing summary
- You can now generate:
 - o Closing Trial Balance
 - o Opening Balance Sheet
 - Audit Summary

