



ActivGL Technology

Feature	Usage	Benefit
Framework	ActivGL is designed as a flexible framework so you can define the ledger to fit your company.	ActivGL adapts to your company instead of your company adapting to the software.
Activity Technology	Activity technology is used throughout the ActivGL system. See the brochure "Activity Technology" for details.	User convenience and the ability to quickly analyze and modify data.
Integration	ActivPR (Payroll), ActivBR (Bank Reconciliation), ActivAP (Accounts Payable), ActivCRM (Customer Relations Management), ActivAR (Accounts Receivable)	ActivGL is a part of a comprehensive suite of accounting products.
Chart of Accounts	The structure of the chart of accounts is completely definable. There is a required main segment and a ledger segment. You can add segments as necessary for companies, divisions, departments, cost centers, job cost, employee cost, etc.	No predefined chart of accounts structure to restrict the versatility of the system.
Code Structure	The account codes are NOT used as a foreign key to relate tables in the relational database. Therefore, you can change and restructure your chart of accounts at any time to adapt to changing business conditions, acquisitions, etc. Changing a code in the Chart of Accounts is no more difficult or time consuming than changing a description of the account.	Never worry about being locked into an account structure that was designed for your business years ago, or will not accommodate you in the future!
Combine Accounts Obsolete Accounts	GL accounts can be merged and the full detail is retained. You can specify a date of obsolescence for an account to "retire" account usage. This retirement of general ledger accounts is consistently enforced in other packages such as ActivAP and ActivPR.	Restructure without losing detail postings. Obsolete accounts not longer needed without losing historical records.
Segmented Accounts	The chart of accounts is compromised of segments (up to 12). Each segment is completely defined by the company using the software. Additional segments can be added as needed. Segments can be forced to maintain balances between debit and credit (e.g. segments that represent business units) or not (segments that represent departments within business units). Each segment size can be increased at any time.	Ability to define account structure and enhance it later.
Account Rules	Rules can be established that tell the system what segment items can be combined to form a chart of accounts. Using these rules, you can set up a new department with hundreds of accounts just by using the rules to automatically create the valid account combinations.	Save time when mass creating accounts to represent a new department of business unit.
Rollups	Rollups are named groups of accounts from the chart of accounts. They can be used in reporting just like a single chart of account. Each account can belong to multiple rollups. Rollups can be defined as any grouping of accounts by using explicit accounts, wild-card accounts, and account ranges. Rollups can be nested to include other rollups. This allows for the creation of financial statements which can dynamically change as accounts are added.	Combine accounts in any imaginable way and use the account combinations to produce financial statements and reports.

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Calendar	Each company defines accounting calendar(s) as needed. Calendars can conform to any period assignments including the standard monthly cycle. You can also have weekly, 4-week, quarterly or even a daily calendar.	Report based on any periodic calendar you define.
Multiple Calendars	Multiple calendars can be defined for different reporting entities. You choose the calendar when doing periodic reports and financial statements.	Accommodate multiple calendars for different business units or varied reporting requirements.
No Buckets	ActivGL does not keep accounting totals in separate “buckets” from the detail data. There is never a possibility of the totals not matching the detail records.	Never worry that the internal data is out of sync with the reports.
Units of Measure	Money (dollars) is the standard unit in the accounting system. However, you can define and report on other units such as miles, sq ft, employee count, gallons, etc.	Versatile units to use in statistical reporting from the General Ledger.
Multiple Ledgers	Multiple ledgers can be created within ActivGL. This will accommodate different requirements for reporting tax and book (FASB) financials. You can also have a accrual and cash ledger. Statistical ledgers can be used to report estimated values and budget ledgers can be used to prepare any budget.	Tailor the reports to the audience as required in the financial environment.
Budget	Budgets can be recorded in any convenient form and then imported into a definable budget ledger. You can have any number of budgets: proposed, approved, etc. simultaneously for any time period. “Postings” are made to the budget ledgers the same way postings are made to the monetary ledgers. Budgets can exist simultaneously for any number of years.	Versatile budget preparation and efficient budgeting process.
Journal Entries	Entries can be made to the ActivGL system via several options. There is a journal entry form that can be used to manually enter debits and credits to the various accounts. Alternatively, you can prepare entries for the ledger in an external spreadsheet and import directly to the system via the OAS interface. Finally, all the associated nQativ accounting packages integrate and post to the ActivGL system. Entries to the ledger are put into a temporary ledger prior to being merged to the permanent ledger. While entries are in the temporary state they can be used as “real” entries for all reports and financial statements if requested. Once approved, the entries can be made permanent and can be changed only via the posting process.	Efficient posting processes to the General Ledger. Journal entries can be reported before they are made permanent.
Recurring Journal	Periodic postings can be placed in the recurring journal. These postings can be complete with actual dollars or template postings with dollar placeholders.	Fast entry of postings that recur on a periodic basis.
Allocation Journal	The allocation journal is used to move dollars from one account to other accounts to accommodate accurate financial reporting. Allocations can be bases on fixed percentages or ratios of account balances. Allocations can be based on period activity, YTD activity, or account balances.	Allocation of expenses for accurate financial statement representation.
Date Driven	All postings are by date and not by period. Accounting periods can be closed and reopened as appropriate. Period balances are determined by the calendar. Multiple calendars therefore can be supported from the same underlying data.	Report financials via any period as defined by any number of different calendars.
Searchable Detail	Postings can be searched by the complete balance journal entry or by individual line items in a journal posting.	Allows the quick retrieval of any posting by wild-card searching of any combination of date, description, or amount.

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Detail from Sub-ledger	Sub-ledgers are defined by each of the accounting modules that integrate to ActivGL. There is no process for “posting” sub-ledgers (payroll, payables, receivables, etc) to the general ledger. When viewing the ledger you can choose to view (depending on security constraints) the detail from the sub-ledgers or just totals.	Research and then drill down to the detail as necessary without having the detail residing in the ledger.
Closing Procedures	The closing of a period is completely in the control of the user of the system. Annual closing (clearing of expense and revenue to retain earnings) is an optional process. The allocation journal process is used for annual closing.	Never worry about restrictions on closing periods and years
Financial Statements	Microsoft Excel has been uniquely integrated into ActivGL as a reporting tool. Special functions have been designed and added to Excel to extract data from the ActivGL database. The spreadsheet designs are stored securely within the database and do not reside in the Windows file system. The special functions can refer to any calendar that is defined by the users of the system, any period within the calendar and any individual account or group (rollup) of accounts. Text on the financial statements can be literals or retrieved from account descriptions in the database. You can define as many financial statements as desired. The versatility of the financial reporting can produce any report desired such as: cash flow, revenue by center, comparatives to budget, comparatives to prior periods, analysis by any statistical information and even tax return facsimiles.	Use Excel reporting versatility directly to produce financial reports rather than exporting to Excel for the final report presentation.
Financial Reports	For dynamic financial data (i.e. the lines on a financial statement change frequently), there is a special reporting facility that furnishes this data to a report designer. This capability is often used to supply detail schedules to financial statements or can be used to generate complete financial sets.	Easily produce financial designs that react to the dynamic nature of new accounts without changing the basic design.





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