

ERP Systems in business function _____

Management of fixed assets and contracts modules in Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central

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Abstract

ERP software can integrate all the processes needed to run a company and companies use ERP systems - (Enterprise Resource Planning) for various reasons, such as the expansion and improvement of business operations as well as the reduction of costs during the activity.

Automating business processes eliminates waste, improves work accuracy and improves productivity. Departments with processes from the simplest to the most complex can now synchronize work and communication to achieve faster and more successful results. Following each of the reasons, medium and large companies now operate in business with the help of ERP systems, technology and various information systems. Nevertheless, the goal of the process for a successful implementation project is to customize the ERP system according to the business needs and client's requirements.

During the implementation of an ERP information system, there is a need to adapt the system to the client's requirements and the activity performed, so it is important that the system can leave room for changes and adaptation, but without going out of its way of operation and construction.

In this scientific paper, we will deal with the implementation of two separate modules in the Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central 2020 - Wave 2 standard system, to achieve the adaptation of the client's requirements to the system.

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The first implemented module will be the Contracts Module, which will be developed in new facilities with a new logic adapting to the system and workflow, since the system does not offer contract management by itself. This module aims to fully implement the management of contracts, framework agreements and amendments.

The second implemented module will be the Fixed Assets Module, which will adapt to a new logic and what the system offers. This implementation will combine development in the Base Application objects and new Custom objects and will handle the transfer of fixed assets between companies that are subsidiaries of a parent company, which is not possible in the system by maintaining the history of these movements.

Following this paper, the methodology, implementation and development carried out during the implementation of this project are explained.

Keywords: ERP, Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central, Enterprise Resource Planning, Implementation, Base Application, Modules, Customization.

Introduction

The realization of this scientific paper was carried out by describing the implementation of the ERP system - Microsoft Dynamics Business Central in a company whose main field of activity is the management of motor capital, fixed assets and their subcontracting.

The main object in the implementation of two modules (Fixed Assets Module and Contracts Module) has been to achieve the most efficient management according to the client's requirements in accordance with the implemented basic system of fixed assets and contracts. The objectives of the implementation of both modules are to offer to the client what the system does not enable on its own basis.

The objective of the Fixed Assets Module is to realize the transfer of physical capitals and fixed assets between two companies while also preserving their history. Currently, the system only allowed internal movement between two warehouses, within the same company.

The objective of the Contracts Module is the complete realization of a part of the system to realize the management of contracts, framework agreements and amendments. Currently, the management of these data was not possible in the system.

The successful realization of the client's requirements by achieving their implementation in the system by building the connection with the existing flow of information in the system is the main goal of the realization and implementation of this work and project. Once both modules have been implemented and the

client's requirements have been met, it is expected that the transfer of physical assets between the two companies, as well as the management of their contracts and data, can be carried out successfully.

This paper is organized as follows: in Section II is shown related material and methods; Section III presents hypotheses and research questions for the study; the literature review is presented in Section IV; in Section V is shown the analyses of modules; in Section VI is presented the solution implementation of each module and the Section VII draws implementation results and conclusions.

Material and Methods

The methodology used in this scientific paper is the *Agile methodology*, which encourages the management of a project to move quickly by dividing the defined time into several phases. Continuous cooperation with the client brings continuous improvement in each phase, starting from the initiation process such as the planning and evaluation of each step, until the completion of the delivery of the project to the client.

In the implementation of Microsoft Dynamics products, the Agile methodology applied is *Microsoft Dynamics Sure Step*, which is structured with step-by-step descriptions and activities to complete each stage of an implementation. This applied methodology brings to the project a faster implementation time by making available tools and best work practices to increase the sustainability, quality and success of the project [Shankar & Bellefroid, 2011).

It is a very flexible model and can be adapted to any business or industry project by constantly following the working procedures of the Dynamics product. The method provides a standard set of stages that guide the project implementers towards the fastest and most complete realization of the project with a minimal risk of loss, which brings an increase in customer satisfaction for the result.

The first stage is the determination of the solution that will fulfill the client's needs and after this solution is agreed through the analysis, which is the second stage, the steps are defined to plan the project in the most efficient way.

During the design phase, the client's requirements determined during the analysis are met which can be fulfilled by the Microsoft Dynamics Business Central core package itself.

If during the Analysis phase it is understood that there are requirements that the basic package cannot support, then we enter the Development phase, in which system elements will be built within the project specifications, such as the built of new interfaces and processes the system. After the end of the development phase, the project is implemented and all the work done is concluded in a final product



of Microsoft Dynamics, which is presented to the client to prepare with the newly implemented new work environment (Community Dynamics. *Setup Table*, 2016).

At the end of the project, support is offered in training, continuous support to help the client to transition as easily as possible to the new system, thus disconnecting from the old work system.

During the realization of this scientific paper, the platforms as the basic package of Microsoft Dynamics Business Central and Visual Studio Code as a development environment, are used.

Hypotheses and research questions

Hypothesis: Implementation in an ERP system of two modules that manage the data of the transfer of physical assets and contracts offers the company more security, history during the storage of information and efficiency during other business processes such as the processing, transfer and distribution of data.

This study will attempt to address the following research question:

(1) Does the implementation of an information system - ERP, positively change the work process of a company whose work process is the transfer of physical goods and their subcontracting?

Literature Review

A. The importance of ERP Systems in business

At its core, an ERP is a software system designed to integrate and automate an organization's processes into a single common system.

These systems usually have a common database which helps ensure that information used across the enterprise is centralized.

As companies expand, their needs change and their systems cannot meet all needs or perform all processes that can help the business run smoothly. The solution would be to use a centralized system that can automate all business processes and needs such as: Sales, Purchase, Production, Human Resources, Fixed Assets, etc.

Through a single database, ERP systems collect, store and analyze data across all departments. Storing and analyzing data across departments ensures smooth communication within the business (Alphavima, 2022).

Today's ERP systems have features and functions that bring countless benefits to businesses, starting with the main advantage that is Standardization of business processes.

By consolidating data into a single database, information is easily compiled and can be reported in real time and accurately. Improved reporting helps the business understand how a change or process affects the rest of the company.

One of the most important advantages of enterprise resource planning software today is its modular and flexible composition.

Most ERP system providers offer several applications that can work together according to business needs where each application stands alone or integrates with other applications or services. In this way, the company can select the modules and system services it needs and leave out the ones it doesn't.

Risk management and data security are achieved as a result of well-defined workflows which strengthen financial controls and reduce fraud or errors that can lead to losses. To protect this sensitive business data, ERP uses special security protocols.

The greatest facility that ERP systems allow is the customization that can be achieved according to customer requirements by working on the basic objects of the system.

Customization can also turn into a weak point for implementing ERP systems as customizing the system can require a lot of time, effort and investment.

By underestimating the resources needed, businesses don't complete their customizations or go over budget.

Further on the disadvantages of ERP systems we can mention the Price as only the initial cost of the system can be high and unaffordable, especially for small and medium businesses.

B. Contract management in business and other information systems

Contract management is the phase of the subcontracting life cycle where a contract is entered into in an agreement, and the contractor and buyer work together to fulfill the contract requirements. Contract management may include qualitative and quantitative measures, performance measures, communication, reporting and monitoring activities.

Before the introduction of the Contracts Module, or the electronic transmission of data to support the contracting function, a company's contracting system was usually handled by paper. This process was inefficient and a tedious process for professionals.

Some of the benefits that this module brings are:

Functionality: Proper management of the contracting process from start to finish by managing requirements and automatically analyzing those requirements related to the system.

Flexibility: Thanks to the contract module, the system will be more customized.

Mobility: The system enables access to data from almost any device at any time.

Increased productivity: Performing procedures in the Contracts module takes less time than traditional procedures.

Archiving: With contracting module all contract data is stored on servers, significantly reducing the exposure of sensitive data or physical loss without their return.

Transparency: Contract transaction tracking can provide a complete overview of reporting on claims, orders processed and payments made. The Contracts module ensures compliance with current and established contracts.

During the life cycle of a contract, one or both parties who have concluded the agreement may feel the need to change one or several points of the contract. This means that there may be changes in the basic rights or obligations of a contract and thus the contract is amended. This contract change, which will now be called an Amendment, can be created as a result:

- Changing the term of the contract.
- Changing the price of a contract.
- Changing product quantities.

Most standard forms of contract include a right on the part of the contractor for interim payment until full payment is made. These payments help the contractor's cash flow and are amounts paid that the contractor may be entitled to recover from the other party. Interim payments can be agreed in advance and paid at specific times, but they are mostly regular payments, the value of which is based on the value of the work that has been completed.

Poor contract management can cause conflict between work teams which leads to a slowdown in work speed that harms the company's ability to finalize a deal. This poor management can result in the loss of key data which leads to very high costs for the company.

A main purpose of building the contract management module is to create a registration system to reduce this risk.

The Contract Management module is not part of the basic package of Microsoft Dynamics Business Central; Therefore, to adapt to the client's requirements, based on the way contracts are managed in business, we will implement from the beginning this module, which is not currently enabled in the system.

Following the work, this module will be analyzed, developed and then implemented in the Contracts module in Microsoft Dynamics Business Central according to our customizations.

In recent years, businesses have paid more attention to the management of business contracts because for a business it is an important point of its activity.

Contracts and their constituent terms have a long preparation time coupled with a manual work done which businesses aim to reduce.

In order to reduce this manual work, many companies, including in our country and in the region, have chosen to perform this work process through information systems such as ERPs.

In the case we are dealing with, the system we are working with, Microsoft Dynamics Business Central, does not offer the Contracts Module in its basic application, but through the customization feature that this system allows us, this module is being created.

Creating a module from the beginning according to the client's requirements, in this case the business enables the customization according to the specific needs to be unique and to be able to adapt to all the expectations that the business has in terms of contract management in Microsoft Dynamics Business Central.

But many ERP systems themselves have it implemented in the basic application where we can mention Oracle - JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, SAP Business One, Aura Quantic as well as Dynamics AX implemented in business management of various industries (B3technologies, 2020).

In these systems, the contract module is developed in a standard way for all types of industries in order to adapt to all business requirements as a whole.

In general, as in our country or in the region, the implementation of ERP systems encounters difficulties for several reasons, such as the difficulty of adapting users, the small number of large businesses, the very high price of the initial implementation.

C. Management of Fixed Assets in business and other information systems

Fixed Asset Management contains all the options and functionalities needed to manage fixed assets, tracking their location and maintenance for assets such as vehicles, computers, machinery, etc.

A fixed asset can be described as an asset, not specifically a physical asset, which is purchased for long-term use and cannot be quickly turned into cash, making the comparison with a current asset, which includes financial instruments that can be quickly turned into cash within a year. The management of fixed assets can be managed through an information system by:

- Monitor fixed assets.
- Supervised equipment and machinery in multiple locations.
- Supervise the maintenance costs of fixed assets.

- Improved operational efficiency.
- Record assets that are decommissioned, sold, stolen or lost.

By managing this data, the number of lost inventories is reduced and the lifetime value of a fixed asset is increased, which leads the company towards increased prospects to ensure the best return on investment.

Otherwise the company may experience equipment failures, an incorrect inventory and safety or environmental violations.

Over time, many fixed assets depreciate and become less valuable, such as work equipment in an activity or software that may become less valuable with new versions released to the market.

Tracking the total value of fixed assets, their depreciation and placement is very important.

It is necessary for companies to properly manage fixed assets using a software that will help in planning, managing their maintenance.

The information systems implemented in the company integrate fixed asset data throughout the asset's life cycle starting from purchase, various financial actions, maintenance, depreciation, renovation and location.

By performing a series of tasks such as tracking the location of fixed assets, automatic depreciation calculations and tracking requests for repairs and maintenance, the information system will be an added value for the company, facilitating management for employees as well.

Microsoft Dynamics Business Central provides a complete functionality in the management of fixed assets for a company by means of an overview of fixed assets ensuring their correct periodic depreciation; It enables the tracking of maintenance costs, asset location, management of fixed asset transactions as well as the generation of various reports and statistics.

In our basic package of Microsoft Dynamics Business Central the location of the asset is managed in a virtual warehouse and is connected to the table FA Location (it is a separate table in which we can add the Code (FA Location Code) and Description (Description) for the location of the asset, so this table is not connected to the Location table that is used for placing physical assets - Items in the system). The system enables based on FA Location only the internal movement of fixed assets within the same company.

In any company regardless of size or industry, tracking and managing assets is very important.

A manual method of tracking or not keeping a history of asset movements is not sufficient as it will require a large number of employees to carry out the processes and will leave the data vulnerable to poor quality and inaccuracies.

Moreover, these business processes require a relatively long time to be carried out manually in manual calculations as well as in database management. This wasted time diverts attention from other processes such as strategic planning and analysis of fixed assets.

In addition to tracking and accounting for assets, their management also helps in the removal of phantom assets, which can be lost or stolen items.

For these reasons, in our country and in the region, companies have chosen to perform these work processes through information systems such as ERPs.

In the case we are dealing with, the Microsoft Dynamics Business Central system offers the Fixed Assets Module in its basic application, but through the customization that this system allows us, this module can be adapted according to the customer's requirements and achieve all the expectations that the business has towards fixed asset management in Microsoft Dynamics Business Central.

A large part of ERP systems has implemented this module because it is a very important business process, among which we can mention: SAP, Dynamics AX, SAGE FAS, IBM Maximo. (Finance Online, 2022)

The fixed assets module in these mentioned systems is developed in a standard way for all types of industries in order to suit all business requirements as a whole.

During this paper, we will deal with the transfer of fixed assets between companies that are branches of a parent company in the system according to the client's requirements.

Also, currently in the system it is not possible to transfer assets while maintaining the history of these movements.

During the following work, these points will first be analyzed, developed and then implemented in the Fixed Assets module in Microsoft Business Central.

D. Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central

Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central is the new generation of Dynamics NAV in the Microsoft suite of products.

The system itself offers small and medium-sized organizations a solution for managing finances, operations, sales and customer service, and is a very good opportunity to easily improve their business processes through the variety of modules the system offers.

The programming language used to develop in the Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central application is AL.

To customize (Customize) Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central, the management of new developments is carried out by means of one or more Extensions (Modules), also referred to as applications.

Extension is a programming model where functionality is defined as an addition

to existing objects, in this case to existing Base Application objects.

The functionality in this system is encoded in objects and the development model is based on these objects. According to the requirements, new objects can be created and the existing objects can be extended depending on the request. These objects are stored as code, known as application language (AL) code, and are stored in files with the .al suffix. Objects in Microsoft Dynamics Business Central are: Table, Table Extension, Page, Page Extension, Enum, Enum Extension, Codeunit, Report, Report Extension, XMLport, Query, Profile and RoleCenter customizations.

Analysis of modules

A. Contracts Module

Defining the solution: The Pre-Sales team has suggested to the client the implementation of the Microsoft Dynamics Business Central package in order to meet the business requirements in each of the modules that the package offers such as Sales, Purchase, Inventory, etc.

It has been suggested to the client based on the ease that the system has in customization / development that for the management of contracts a new module is built in the system which will be managed as a separate Extension. The suggested solution was accepted by the client and the project can proceed to the next phase.

Analysis: Management of purchase contracts will be one of the component modules of the system. The module will be built with new objects interwoven with the basic objects of the system to make it possible to follow contracts and in the course of business.

The initial requirements for this business income module are:

Registration of the Contract

This module will enable the registration of contracts by type (services, goods, investment) with all the main data, terms and conditions. It will also be possible to attach documents to the system.

Contracts in the system

After registering the contract in the system with the relevant data, the contract will be followed up. Every purchase invoice that will be made for this contract will be linked to the contract, also every payment that will be made for the contract will be linked to the relevant contract.

In this way, the entire cycle of the contract will be followed from the registration, the invoice and its payment.

Changing of contract

In the contract environment, it will be possible to complete the amendments/ changes in case we have changes in the contract data. The changes can be in the value or in the terms of the contract.

Framework Agreements and Subcontracts

In the case of framework agreements, the system will manage the main contract and the component subcontracts.

All these subcontracts will be registered in the system and linked to the main contract.

B. Fixed Assets Module

Determination of the solution: Based on the customer's requirements from the Pre-Sales team in accordance with them and the way the system manages fixed assets, it has been suggested to the customer based on the ease that the system has in customization / development that for their management of a new module is built in the system which will be managed as a separate Extension but will use most of the objects and solutions of the system itself, improving them. The suggested solution was accepted by the client and the project can proceed to the next phase.

Analysis:

Fixed Asset Management will be one of the component modules of the system. The Fixed Assets module will contain all the options and functionalities needed to manage fixed assets. Through this module, all important information related to assets can be recorded and updated such as tracking of purchase cost, depreciation, current value, maintenance expenses, insurance, revaluations, disposal, employees in loading as well as other information that describes and classifies the asset. The assets will be held in two depreciation methods and the depreciation calculation will be on monthly basis.

Asset Transfer

In the system, it will be possible to transfer the asset from one warehouse to another through the transfer function. Also, invoices for services performed for an asset will be registered as normal invoices and can be linked to the asset for which the service was performed.

Transfer of assets between companies

In the case of the transfer of assets between companies, two documents will be registered: an exit sheet linked to a transfer sheet and accompanying invoice from the outgoing company and an entry sheet to the Incoming company. Assets will be registered in each company by finance users with the same code.

Asset Maintenance Management

In the asset card, all the dates when services will be done for an asset can be recorded.

Revaluation and depreciation of assets

An asset can add value through a certain repair or modification. This asset revaluation must have influence on the total value of the asset and its depreciation from the moment of revaluation must be done with the new added value.

The same logic applies to asset depreciation. It may happen that after an inspection of the assets, a decision is made that a group of assets should be reduced in value to a certain %. In the system there is an environment that can call a certain group of assets and the value decreases by a certain % or by a certain value.

The module will be built with several new objects mostly interwoven with the basic objects of the system to make it possible to track fixed assets, store their history and move them within a company network.

Solution implementation

A. Fixed Asset Module

For the Fixed Assets module, the analyzed points which we will translate into implementation of this module are the following:

- To enable the transfer of assets between different locations in the system.
- There should be the possibility of changing the responsible person while maintaining the history of movements.
- Enable the creation of fiscal accompanying invoices for the transfer of assets.
- Enable amortization of the value of assets.
- Various setups.

Technical Design of Fixed Assets Module

Fixed Asset Transfer table

Create the Fixed Asset Transfer table which will store all the necessary data to create the transfer document of one or several assets from one location to another location. For this table are created these pages: **Fixed Asset Transfer Card, Fixed Asset Transfer List and page part Asset Transfer Lines.**

Table Fixed Asset Transfer Setup

To create the setup table according to the following structure so that users can define the default values regarding some extra functionalities. (**Page Fixed Asset Setup Card**)

Table Fixed Asset Transfer History

To add the Fixed Asset Transfer History table, which would contain information about both the invoice header and the invoice lines. For each line of the invoice, at the time of posting, a unique line will be created in the Fixed Asset Transfer History table. (**Page Fixed Asset Transfer History List**)

Also, its needed to modify the existing tables of the Base Application by adding new fields or modifying their structure through extensions.

The fields added to these tables are all displayed in the corresponding List type or Card type pages. The tables: *Transfer Header, Transfer Line, Item Journal Line, General Journal Line* are all tables that store information before posting and accounting in the data system, while the tables *Transfer Receipt Header, Transfer Receipt Line, Transfer Shipment Header, Transfer Shipment Line, Item Ledger Entry, FA Ledger Entry* are the tables where posted records go.

For the information to be saved even after posting, the fields added to the unposted tables must also be added to the posted tables.

Example:

The fields that are added to the Transfer Header table, if we want to save their information even after the posting is done, we must also add them to the Transfer Shipment Header and Transfer Receipt Header tables.

The Transfer Line table fields should also be added to the Transfer Shipment Line and Transfer Receipt Line tables.

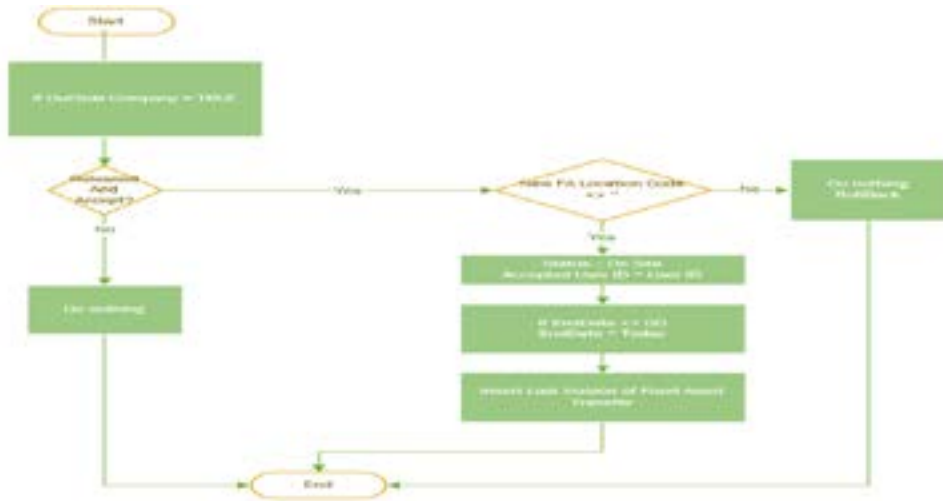
The fields of the Item Journal Line table should be added to the Item Ledger Entry table. The fields of the General Journal Line table, in our case, should be added to the FA Ledger Entry table.

Fields are passed in 2 ways: 1) Transfer fields and 2) Copy from Events

EXAMPLE OF FIXED ASSET TRANSFER HISTORY TABLE STRUCTURE

Field Name	Type	Length	Relation	Example	Field Description
Entry No.	Integer			112	Incremental number that stores the number of History created.
FA No.	Code	20	Fixed Asset	FA001	Field on which the code of the asset that is being transferred will be inserted.
Old FA Location Code	Code	10	FA Location	Office-4	Stores the location of the asset's origin
New FA Location Code	Code	10	FA Location	Office-1	Stores the location where the asset was transferred.
Start Date	Date			29/06/2022	Saves the date when the transfer process started.
End Date	Date			30/06/2022	Saves the date when the transfer process was completed.
Posting Date Time	Date Time			01/01/2022 14:00:00	Stores the date and time when the asset transfer system is posted/accounted for and the transfer is closed.
Book Value	Decimal			23050.10	Depreciated value of the asset.
Global Dimension 1	Code	20		TRANSFER	Calculation field which displays Global Dimension Code 1 for the selected asset
Global Dimension 2	Code	20		ASSET	Calculation field which displays Global Dimension Code for the selected asset
Old Responsible Employee Code	Code	20	Employee	John Smith	Field that stores the first and last name of the senior worker in charge.
New Responsible Employee Code	Code	20	Employee	John Smith	Field that stores the first and last name of the new responsible worker.
Status	Enum			Open For Transfer, On Site, Released	Stores the status of the transfer state. At the time of posting, it must always be released, otherwise it is not posted
Released User ID	Code	20	User	John Smith	Saves the user who releases the transfer.

EXAMPLE OF AN UML BUILT IN FUNCTION OF THE ANALYZED POINTS
TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIXED ASSETS MODULE



UML for building the release and accept procedure

B. Contracts Module

For the Contracts module, the analyzed points which we will translate into the modeling of this module are the following:

- To enable the creation and management of agreements in the system.
- To enable in the system the creation and management of the contract with all the necessary data according to the client's request.
- Establish checks if a contract is part of the framework agreement.
- Tracking the progress of the contract with all invoices and payments related to it.
- Creation and management of contract changes through amendments.
- Saving the history of changes.
- Various setups.

Technical Design of the Contracts Module

Contract Table

In the contract environment, it will be possible to manage all the data since the creation and during the management of the contract. (**Page Contract Card/ Contract List**)

Change of Contract – Amendment Table

In the contract environment, it will be possible to complete the amendments/ changes in case we have changes in the contract data. The changes can be in the value or in the terms of the contract. **(Page Amendment Card/Amendment List)**

The contract administration system will enable the following data to be entered for amendments:

- Amendment number
- Description
- Date of amendment
- Object of the amendment
- Date of signature of the amendment

Contract Setup Table

To create the setup table according to the following structure so that users can define the default values regarding some extra functionalities. **(Page Contract Setup Card)**

Document Attachment

For all newly created environments, a functionality has been built, which can be attached to different documents for each document of each of the tables.

Table Sub Contractor (Page Subcontractor Card/Subcontractor List)

Controls in the environment of Sub Contractors:

- If there is no completed subcontractor in this environment, no control will be done.
- If there is only one subcontractor, the value of the field Allocation=100 must be filled.
- If there is more than one completed subcontractor, the sum of the Allocation field values for different Subcontractors cannot be $< > 100$.
- If there is more than one Subcontractor No. completed in the table, the same Subcontractor cannot be selected twice.

Agreements Table

In the case of agreements, they will be managed in the system as a contract and the contracts may or may not be linked to an agreement.

If they are under this agreement, these contracts will be registered in the system and will be linked to the main agreement. **(Page Agreement Card/Agreement List)**

EXAMPLE OF SUBCONTRACTOR TABLE STRUCTURE

Field name	Type	Length	Relation	Example	Field description
Subcontractor No.	Code	20	Related me Vendor No. ne tabelën Vendor	Subcontractor No 1	Subcontractor 1 - The list of suppliers will be accessed and connected to a supplier.
					This is the case when the contract has more than one supplier.
Subcontractor Name	Text	100	Do vije e plotësuar në zgjedhje/ validim/ update të Subcontractor No, nga No. e zgjedhur	Subcontractor 1 Name	Subcontractor Name
Allocation	%			20	The operator's percentage in this contract.

EXAMPLE OF AN UML BUILT IN FUNCTION OF THE ANALYZED POINTS TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONTRACTS MODULE



UML for building Create Amendment procedure

Implementation Results and Conclusions

In the implementation results chapter, we will analyze the last two phases of the applied Agile method – Microsoft Sure Step, Deployment (Delivery of the final product to the client) and Operation (Preparation of the new work system for the client).

The objectives which are realized in the product delivery phase are Go Live (the client starts normal work in the new system); The training of end users who will use the system is carried out; Various UAT (User Acceptance Testing) are performed and finally the migration of the final data from the system previously used by the client is completed.

In the last phase of the project, which is the operational phase, the closure of the project is carried out by finally transferring the product solution and knowledge to the client. Now the project is transferred from the implementation service to the SLA support along with all the consulting and development documentation (Demiliani & Tacconi, 2018).

The final product organized in two modules in this project has been accepted by the client fulfilling all the requirements given in the initial stages. The customer completes the necessary documentation and takes delivery and use of the product. During the use of the implemented product, the client reports significant improvements compared to the work that was performed in the previous work system.

Among many improvements we can list:

- In the old system, there was no special environment that served for the registration of contracts with all the main data, conditions and relevant terms. Also, the system now allows me to attach documents. Previously, all these data were filled manually and managed on paper by employees, leaving room for error in the filled data.
- In the new system, after the registration of the contract, it can be tracked by linking purchase invoices to this contract for each payment.
- In the new system, it is possible to complete amendments/changes in case there are changes in the contract data in terms of value or terms. It is also possible to save the history of the contract before changes through versions.
- Agreements which will be linked to contracts can be managed in the new system.
- The new system offers the possibility of transferring assets between companies. This movement will be recorded through two documents: an exit

slip linked to a transfer slip and accompanying invoice from the outgoing company and an entry slip in the incoming company.

- In the newly implemented system, there is the possibility of changing the responsible person while maintaining the asset transfer history.
- In the new system, it is possible to create fiscal accompanying invoices for the transfer of assets. These invoices serve as documentation for the persons responsible for the movement of assets.
- In the new system, it is possible to track the costs of maintenance, depreciation, asset placement, management of fixed asset transactions, as well as the generation of various reports and statistics.
- In the newly implemented system, the contracts and fixed assets modules interact with other system modules such as purchase, sale and fixed assets, thus minimizing data duplication and allowing each user role to do its work in the system alone. once in each module.

In the old system, any information was reported to the system only by a few specific users, reducing the work responsibility of many others and bringing an unequal division of responsibilities between users.

The client reports that his requirements have been met for each module developed by achieving their implementation in the system by building the connection with the existing flow of information in the system.

In fulfillment of the client's requirements, the objectives of the implementation of this project have been successfully realized and at the end of this paper I conclude that the solutions implemented for the management of contracts and the transfer of physical assets in this ERP system Microsoft Dynamics Business Central, give answer to the research question raised thus proving the hypothesis.

We can affirm that the implementation in an ERP system of two modules that manage the data of the transfer of physical assets and contracts offers the company more security, history during the storage of information and efficiency during other business processes such as processing, transfer and data distribution.

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