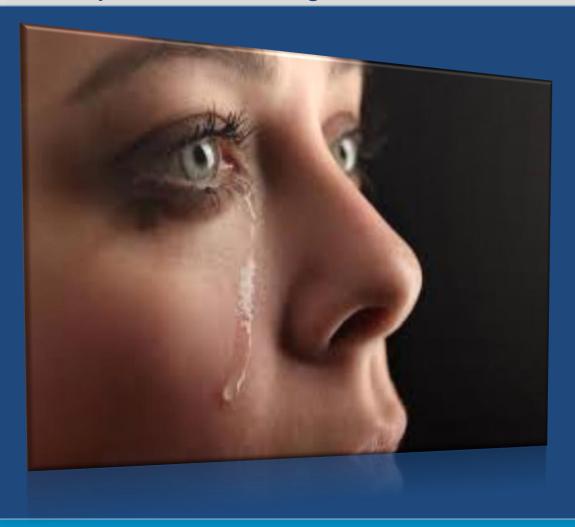


AP Benchmarking: IOFM's Latest Data

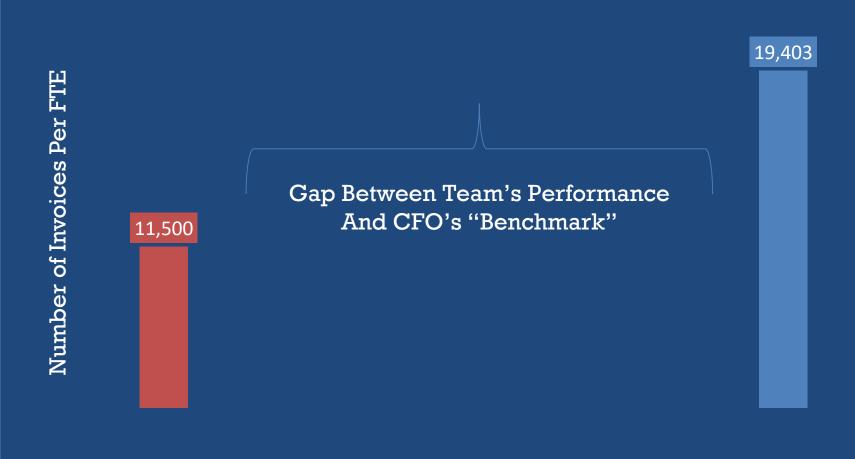
Jess Scheer Executive Editor, IOFM



"I thought I was good at my job."











\$10.00

Gap Between Team's Performance
And CFO's "Benchmark"

\$4.03





AP AUTOMATION DRIVES EFFICIENCY

Level of Automation	Share of Invoices Received Electronically
Low	<10%
Limited	10%-29%
Moderate	30%-50%
Significant	51%-80%
High	>80%

Source: Measuring Your AP Performance: Efficiency Metrics

Cost Per Invoice \$13.09 \$10 **Team's Performance** \$8.33 \$7.37 \$5.56 \$4.02 Limited Moderate Significant High Low





AP AUTOMATION DRIVES EFFICIENCY

Level of Automation	Share of Invoices Received Electronically
Low	<10%
Limited	10%-29%
Moderate	30%-50%
Significant	51%-80%
High	>80%

Source: Measuring Your AP Performance: Efficiency Metrics

Annual Number of Invoices Per FTE 19,403 17,723 14,224 13,912 11,500 10,763 Limited Moderate Significant High Low





"I <u>knew</u> I was good at my job."







If Done Poorly, Benchmarking Can:

- Set unrealistic expectations
- Undermine staff morale

If Done Well, Benchmarking Can:

- Assess current performance
- Help improve decision-making
- Reset goals as you invest in performance improvements





IOFM's 2019 Benchmarking Report Series

Three Year Study of 388 AP Practices Conducted From Fall 2017- Fall 2019







Peer Groups: Invoice Volume and Level of Automation

How IOFM Defines AP/P2P Peer Groups

	Low	Limited	Moderate	Significant	High
Annual Invoice Volume	< 10,000	10,000-49,999	50,000-99,999	100,000-999,999	> 1 million
Level of Automation ¹	< 10%	10%-29%	30%-50%	51%-80%	> 80%

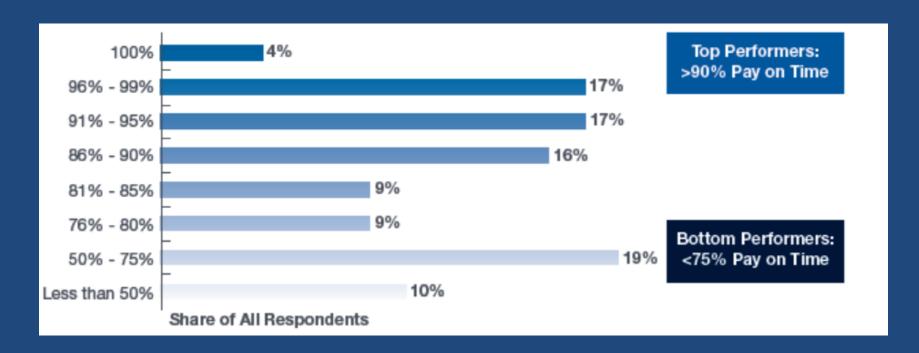
¹ For the purposes of this report, level of automation is determined based on the extent to which AP receives invoices electronically – i.e., enabled to be processed without any manual intervention. There are too many automation tools in the marketplace, variations of utilization (i.e., user training), and inter-dependence with other systems (i.e., outputs from procurement) to measure automation directly. E-invoicing as a proxy enables statistically viable comparisons because: 1) The more invoices received electronically, the more automation – of any kind — can be enabled; and, 2) E-invoicing tends to be one of the first processes addressed when investing in automation.





Efficiency Metrics: Paid On Time Rates

Paid on Time Rates



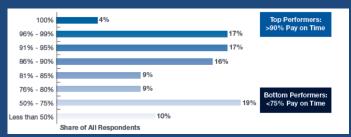
Source: Measuring Your AP Performance: Efficiency Metrics



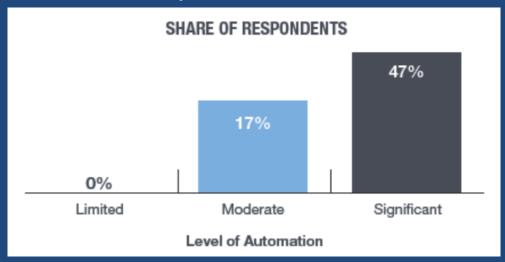


Efficiency Metrics: Paid On Time Rates

Paid on Time Rates



Distribution of Top Performers



Source: Measuring Your AP Performance: Efficiency Metrics





Peer Groups: Centralization of Operations

Decentralized

This AP structure usually involves groups in different physical locations, each with its own management team having some degree of autonomy in making business decisions.

Partially Centralized

While the organization has AP operations in different geographic areas, there is management at a primary location.

Centralized

These AP departments are generally located in a single place and have a unified management team that makes the decisions.

Shared Services Center

This is an aggregate department housed in a single location with a unified management team that oversees several "back office" functions.



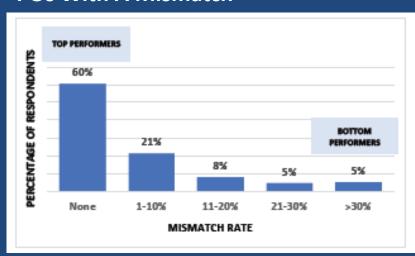


Effectiveness Metrics: Processing POs

PO First-Pass Match Rate



POs With A Mismatch



Example Data: Centralized Operations

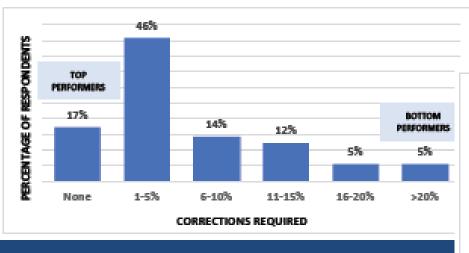
Source: Measuring Your AP Performance: Effectiveness Metrics



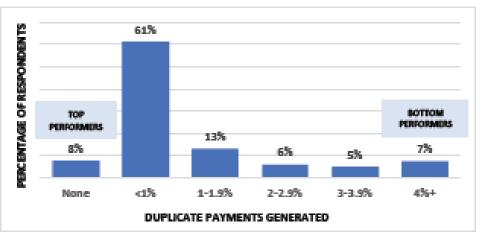


Effectiveness Metrics: Corrections And Errors

AP Transactions Requiring Corrections



Share of Duplicate Payments



Example Data: Centralized Operations

Source: Measuring Your AP Performance: Effectiveness Metrics





Early-Pay Discounts: Best Practice Performers

Rule of Thumb: \$3 Million to \$5 Million For Every \$1 Billion in PO Spend

Best Practice: Early Pay Discounts				
Potential 20% of total PO volume				
Opportunity	2% of invoice amount			
Results 98% of potential opportunity				

Calculating Early Pay Discounts

Annual PO Spend (\$)

x .20

x .02

x .98

Annual Early Pay Discount (\$)



Source: Measuring Your AP Performance: Early Pay Discount Benchmarks





How Most Organizations Benchmark

Collect

What data do we have easy access to?

Analyze

What metrics do we crunch based on that data?

Report

What do we need to update from last year's report?





This Approach is Static and Backwards Looking

Collect

What data do we have easy access to?

Analyze

What metrics do we crunch based on that data?

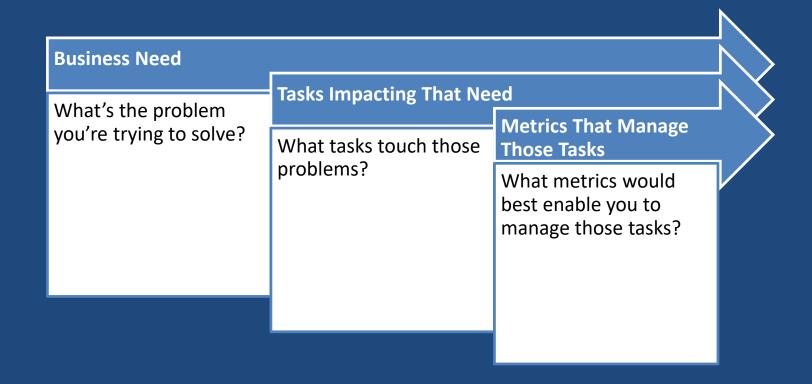
Report

What do we need to update from last year's report?





Instead, Consider a Dynamic and Forward-Looking Approach







This Approach Is Static and Backwards Looking. Instead, Consider a Dynamic and Forward-Looking Approach

Business Need

What's the problem you're trying to solve?

Example: Reducing the cost of processing an

invoice

Tasks Impacting That Need

What tasks touch those problems?

Example: Processing

Invoice Sorting/ Matching Payment Approval

Payment Execution

Metrics That Manage Those Tasks

What metrics would best enable you to manage those tasks?

Example: Cycle Time

Time to Receive Invoices
Time to Sort Invoices







Step 1a: Prioritize Business Needs

	Cost/Savings	Frequency	Boss' Priority	TOTAL
Business Need #1	1	3	5	9
Business Need #2	1	5	5	11
Business Need #3	5	3	5	13
Business Need #4	2	5	3	10

Start with a simple scale: 1= low impact or frequency; 5 = big impact or frequency





Step 2a: Identify Common Tasks

Unique ID	Framework ID	Typical Process Tasks
10869	9.6.1.1	Verify AP pay file with purchase order vendor master file
10870	9.6.1.2	Maintain/Manage electronic commerce
10871	9.6.1.3	Audit invoices and key data in AP system
10872	9.6.1.4	Approve payments
10873	9.6.1.5	Process financial accruals and reversals
10874	9.6.1.6	Process payroll taxes
10875	9.6.1.7	Research/Resolve payroll exceptions
10876	9.6.1.8	Process payments
10877	9.6.1.9	Respond to AP inquiries
10878	9.6.1.10	Retain records
10879	9.6.1.11	Adjust accounting records

Source: APQC Process Classification Framework (www.apqc.org/pcf)





Step 2b: Map Tasks to Business Needs

Unique ID	Framework ID	Typical Process Tasks	Business Need #1	Business Need #2	Business Need #3	Business Need #4
10869	9.6.1.1	Verify AP pay file with purchase order VMF				
10870	9.6.1.2	Maintain/Manage electronic commerce				
10871	9.6.1.3	Audit invoices and key data in AP system				
10872	9.6.1.4	Approve payments				
10873	9.6.1.5	Process financial accruals and reversals				
10874	9.6.1.6	Process payroll taxes				
10875	9.6.1.7	Research/Resolve payroll exceptions				
10876	9.6.1.8	Process payments				
10877	9.6.1.9	Respond to AP inquiries				
10878	9.6.1.10	Retain records				
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Step 2b: Map Tasks to Business Needs

Unique ID	Framework ID	Typical Process Tasks	Business Need #1	Business Need #2	Business Need #3	Business Need #4
10869	9.6.1.1	Verify AP pay file with purchase order VMF	1	1	1	1
10870	9.6.1.2	Maintain/Manage electronic commerce	1	1	1	1
10871	9.6.1.3	Audit invoices and key data in AP system	1	1	1	1
10872	9.6.1.4	Approve payments	1	1	1	1
10873	9.6.1.5	Process financial accruals and reversals	1	1	1	1
10874	9.6.1.6	Process payroll taxes	1	1	1	1
10875	9.6.1.7	Research/Resolve payroll exceptions	1	1	1	1
10876	9.6.1.8	Process payments	5	5	5	5
10877	9.6.1.9	Respond to AP inquiries	1	1	1	1
10878	9.6.1.10	Retain records	1	1	1	1
10879	9.6.1.11	Adjust accounting records	1	1	1	1





Step 3: Identify Metrics Tied to The Most Relevant Tasks

Unique ID	Framework ID	Typical Process Tasks	Metric #1	Metric #2
10869	9.6.1.1	Verify AP pay file with purchase order VMF		
10870	9.6.1.2	Maintain/Manage electronic commerce		
10871	9.6.1.3	Audit invoices and key data in AP system		
10872	9.6.1.4	Approve payments		
10873	9.6.1.5	Process financial accruals and reversals		
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Know You're Good At Your Job

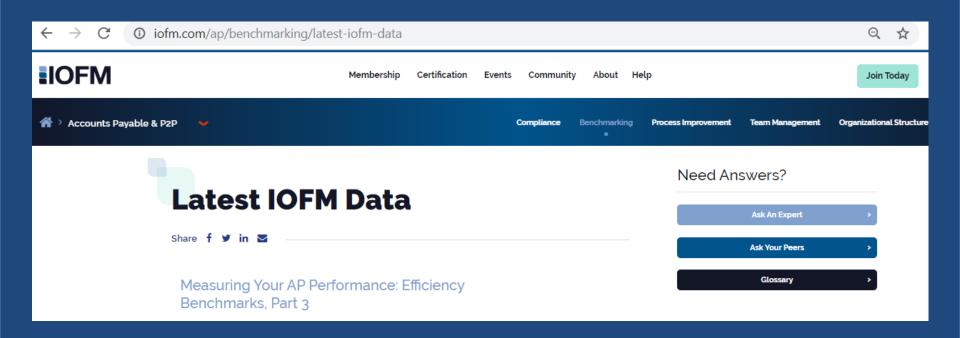








Questions



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