

The Billing/Accounts Receivable/
Cash Receipts(B/AR/CR) Process

Enterprise Resource Planning

Introduction

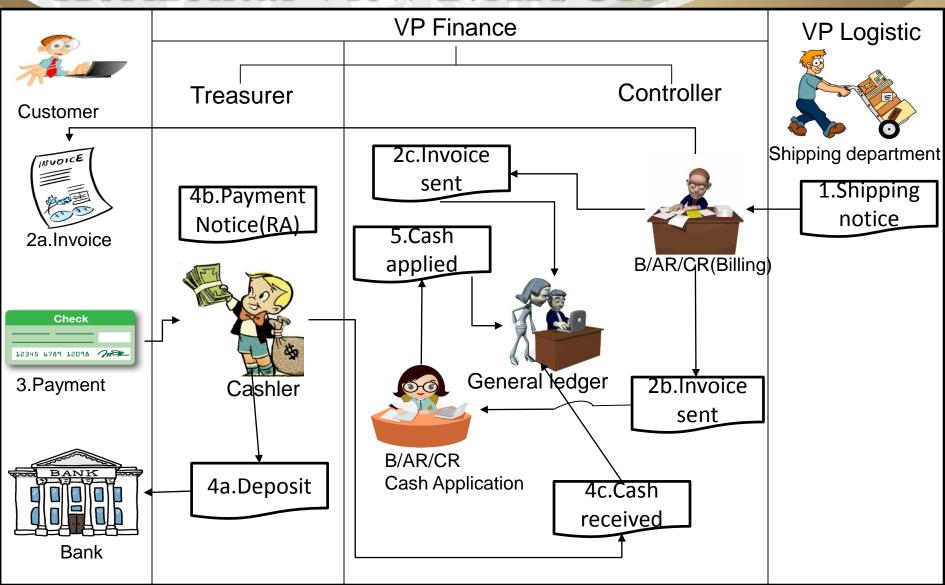


The billing/accounts receivable/cash receipts (B/AR/CR) process is an interacting structure of people, equipment, methods, and controls designed to create information flows and records that accomplish the following:

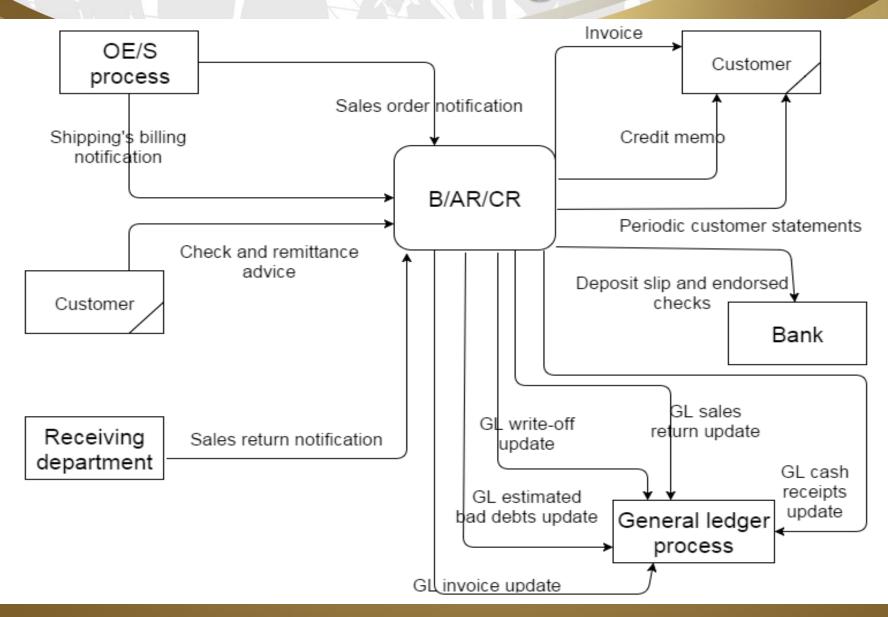
- 1. Support the repetitive work routines of the credit department, the cashier, and the accounts receivable department
- 2. Support the problem-solving processes of financial managers
- 3. Assist in the preparation of internal and external reports

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รายการอาหารที่เราสัง = P/O
ใบที่เราได้หลังจากสังอาหารเสร็จ (มีราคา) = ใบวางบิล/ใบแจ้งหนึ่
ได้รับอาหาร - กิน
หยิบบิลไปจ่ายเงิน
ใบที่ได้รับมาใหม่ตอนจ่ายเงิน = ใบเสร็จรับเงิน/ใบกำกับภาษี
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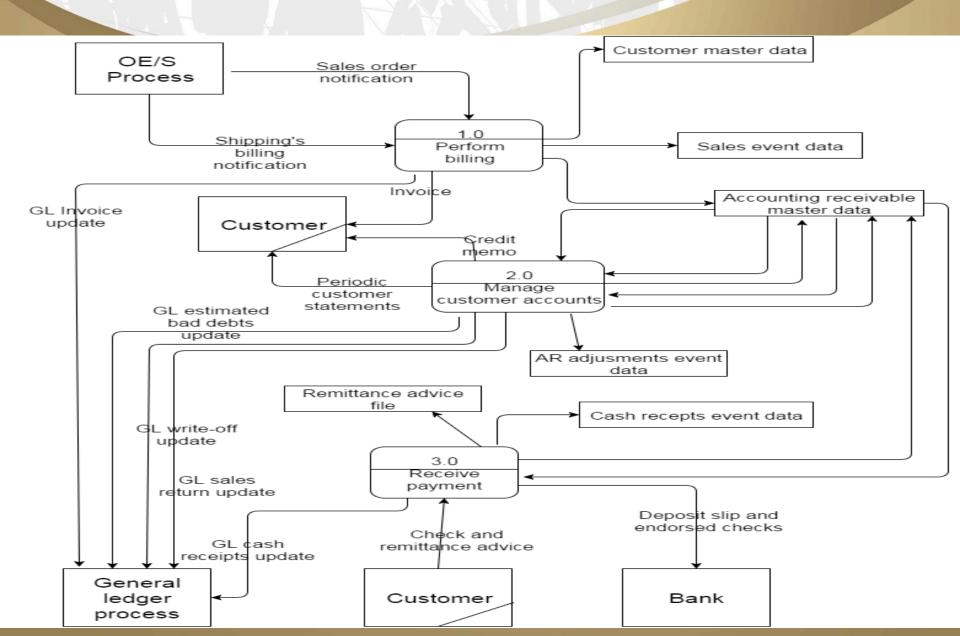
Horizontal View B/AR/CR



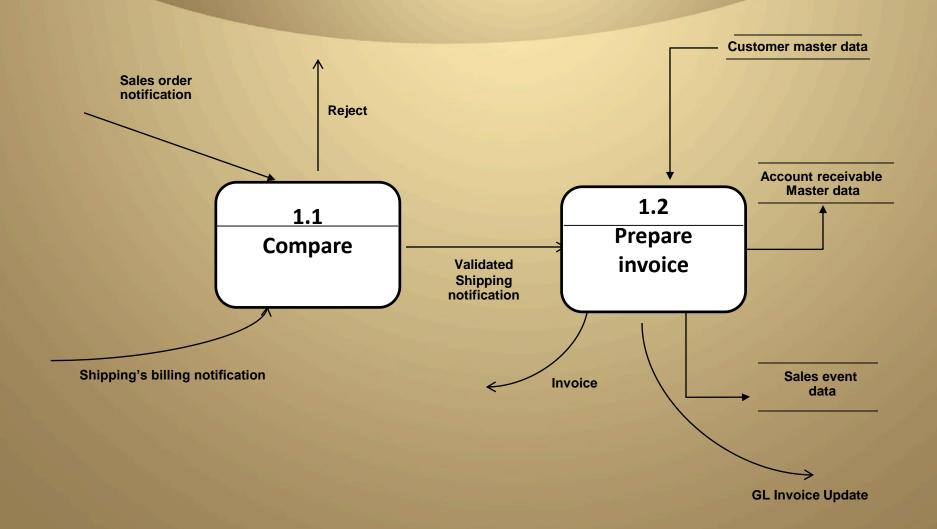
B/AR/CR Context Diagram



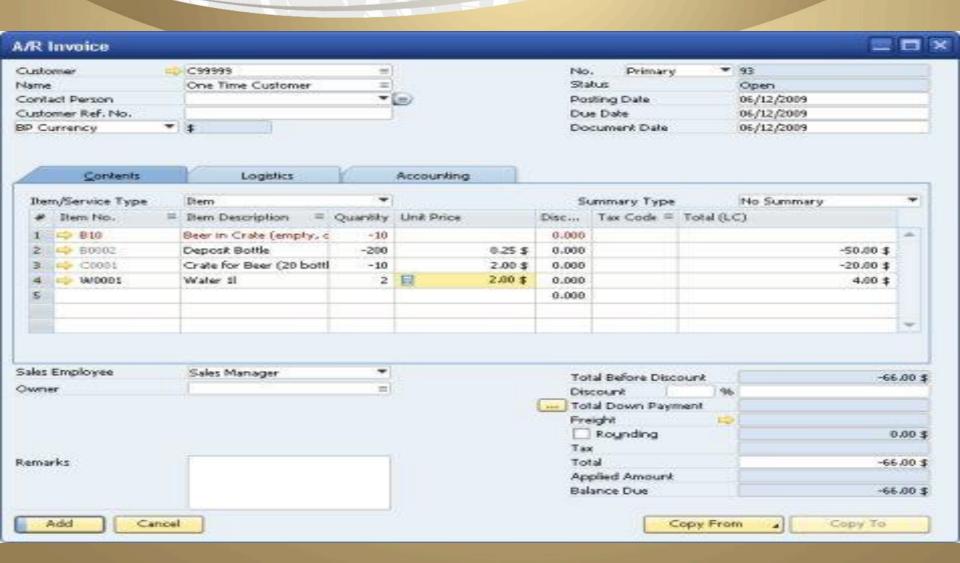
B/AR/CR Level 0 DFD



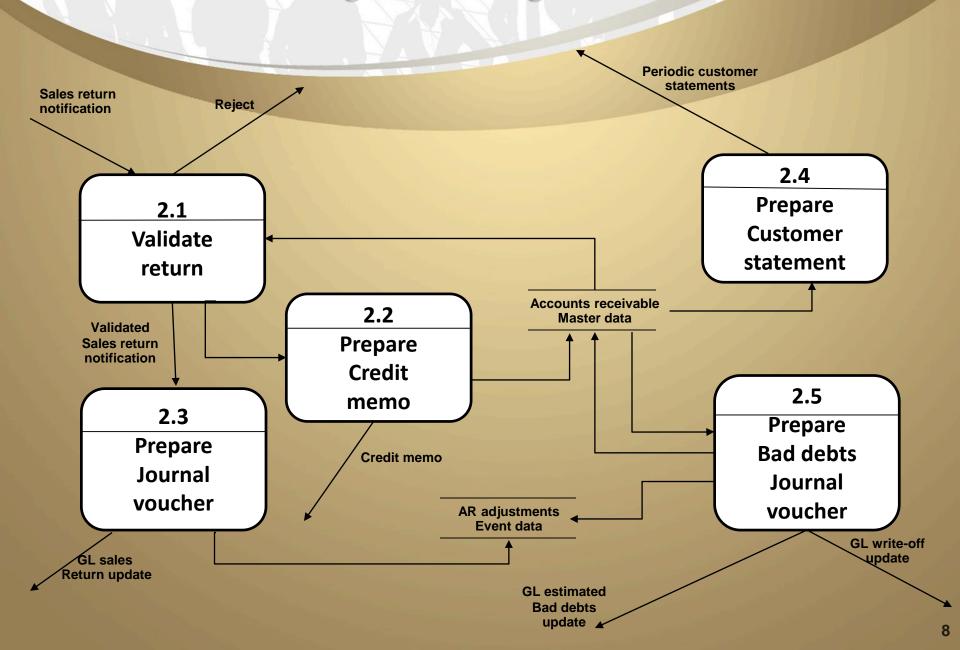
B/AR/CR Process Diagram 1: Perform Billing



Sample SAP A/R Invoice Data Screen

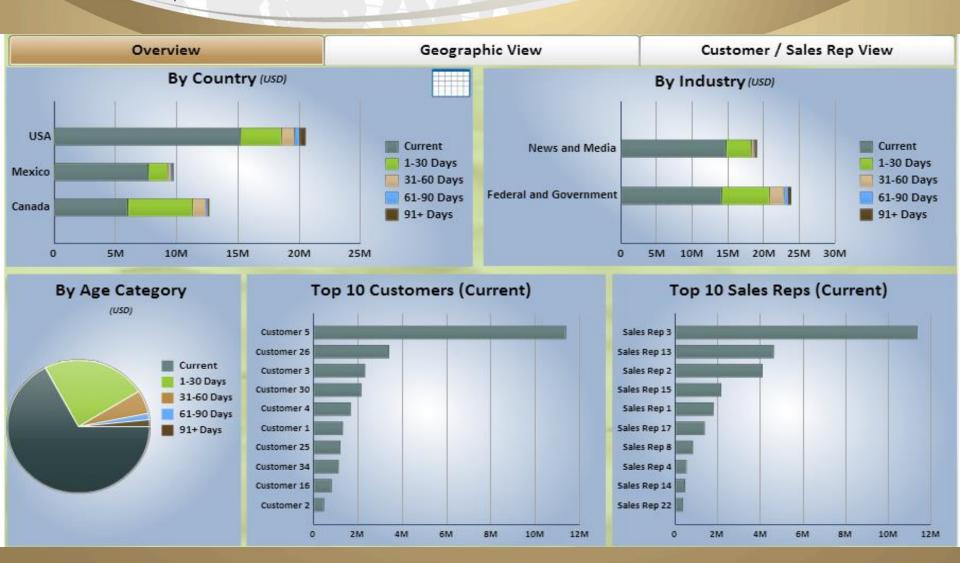


B/AR/CR Process Diagram 2 Manage Customer Accounts

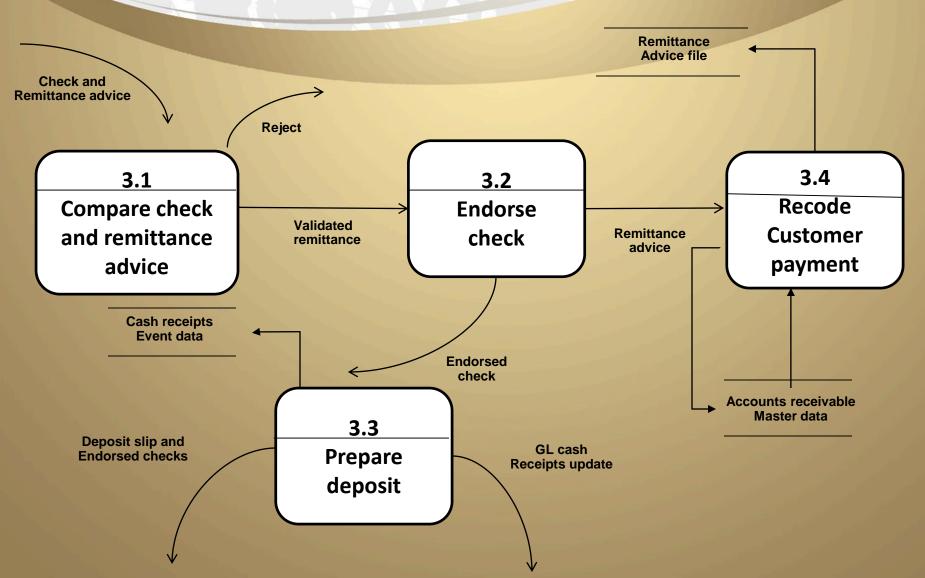


Sample Accounts Receivable Report

cash flow - เงินหมุนเวียน



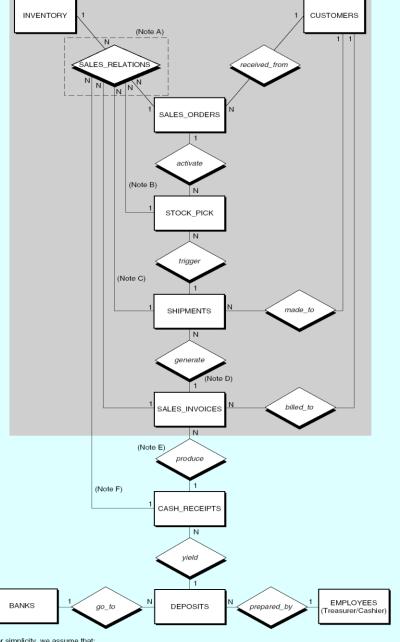
B/AR/CR Process Diagram 3: Receive Payment



Data Descriptions in B/AR/CR

- Sales event data
 - —one or more invoice records (details contained in invoice data)
- A/R adjustments data
 - —write-offs, estimated doubtful a/c, sales returns, etc.
 - —Journal voucher #, trans. code, authorization
- Cash receipts data
 - —details of customer payments





NOTES, for simplicity, we assume that:

A—See page 409 for an explanation of the box around SALES_RELATIONS and why the model is not fully normalized.

B-All goods ordered are picked (no partial picks).

C—All goods picked are shipped (no partial shipments).

D—All shipments are invoiced in full (no partial invoices),
E—The difference between SALES_INVOICES and CASH_RECEIPTS represents account receivable and/or deferred income. F-A single cash receipt (remittance advice) could pay for several invoices, but there are no partial payments (all invoices are paid in full).

Digital Imaging Processing Systems

- Because of the quantity of paper documents that typically flow through the B/AR/CR process, the ability to quickly scan, store, add information to, and retrieve documents can significantly reduce:
 - —labor costs for filing
 - —costs of physical storage space and structures necessary for storing paper-based files.

Types of Billing Systems

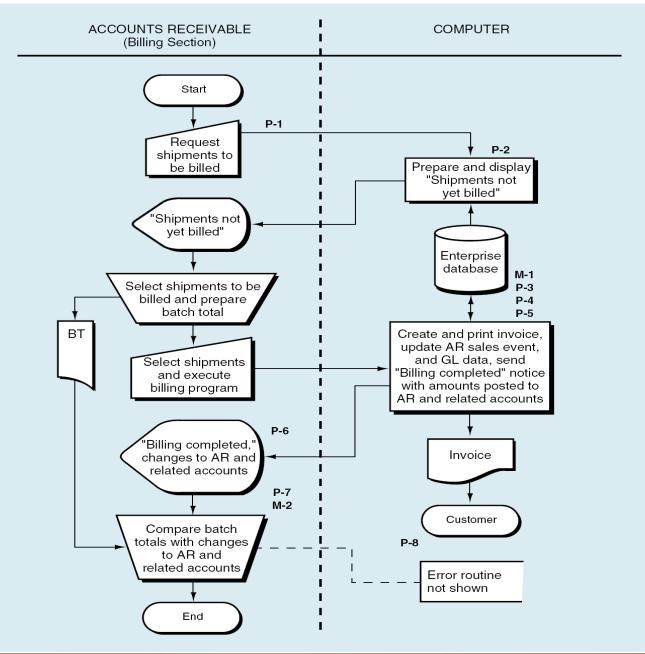
Post-billing system

- Invoices are prepared after
 goods are shipped and shipping
 notice compared to sales order
 notice
- There may be a delay betweenreceiving the order and shipping
- Post-billing is assumed in Ch. 12diagrams

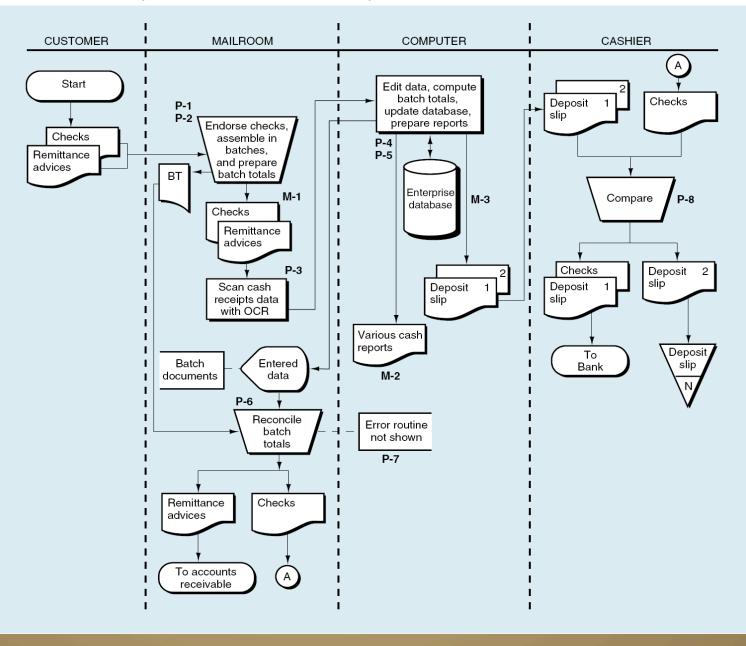
Pre-billing system

- Invoice prepared upon receipt of order (after inventory and credit checks)
- There is little or no delaybetween receiving order and shipping

Billing
Function
System
Flowchart



Cash
Receipts
System
Flowchart



CSS: Customer Self-Service Systems

- CSS is an extension of CRM that allows a customer to complete an inquiry or perform a task without the aid of the organization's employees
 - ATMs, Speed pass, Automated telephone systems
- A major extension: interconnection of CSS systems with enterprise systems
 - In some cases, customers can check their orders during the manufacturing process or check inventory before placing orders.
 - Some of the more advanced systems also allow customers to check production planning for future manufacturing to determine if goods will be available when they are needed.
- Why are companies so interested in customer self-service systems?
 - The payback on such systems is huge
 - Reduction of staffing needs for call centers is particularly beneficial

Cash Receipts Management

- In the billing function, the goal is to get invoices to customers as quickly as possible; with the hope of reducing the time it then takes to obtain customer payments.
- Having the B/AR/CR process produce invoices *automatically* helps ensure that invoices are sent to customers shortly after the goods have been shipped.
- Float, when applied to cash receipts, is the time between the customer tendering payment and the availability of good funds.
- Good funds are funds on deposit and available for use.

Cash Receipts Management

• The following procedures are designed to reduce or eliminate the float associated with cash receipts:

- Checks

• High-speed electronic equipment is able to read the *magnetic ink* character recognition MICR code and sort checks at speeds approaching 100,000 checks per hour

— A charge card or credit card

- A third party, for a fee, removes from the collector the risk of no collection of the account receivable.
- The retailer submits the charges to the credit card company for reimbursement.
- The credit card company bills the consumer

Cash Receipts Management

- A debit card

- Authorizes the collector to transfer funds electronically from the payer's to the collector's balance.
- Some retailers find the notion of direct debit attractive because it represents the elimination of float.

