

Accounting Information Systems Applications

- Chapter 12** The Revenue Cycle: Sales to Cash Collections
- Chapter 13** The Expenditure Cycle: Purchasing to Cash Disbursements
- Chapter 14** The Production Cycle
- Chapter 15** The Human Resources Management and Payroll Cycle
- Chapter 16** General Ledger and Reporting System

The Revenue Cycle: Sales to Cash Collections

Learning Objectives

After studying this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Describe the basic business activities and related information processing operations performed in the revenue cycle.
2. Discuss the key decisions that need to be made in the revenue cycle, and identify the information needed to make those decisions.
3. Identify major threats in the revenue cycle, and evaluate the adequacy of various control procedures for dealing with those threats.

INTEGRATIVE CASE ALPHA OMEGA ELECTRONICS

Alpha Omega Electronics (AOE) manufactures a variety of inexpensive consumer electronic products, including calculators, digital clocks, radios, pagers, toys, games, and small kitchen appliances. AOE's primary customers are retail stores, but the company has recently begun selling in bulk to Internet storefronts. Figure 12-1 shows a partial organization chart for AOE.

Linda Spurgeon, president of AOE, called an executive meeting to discuss two pressing issues. First, AOE has been steadily losing market share for the past three years. Second, cash flow problems have necessitated increased short-term borrowing. At the executive meeting, Trevor Whitman, vice president of marketing, explained that one reason for AOE's declining market share is that competitors are apparently providing better customer service. When Linda asked for specifics, however, Trevor admitted that his opinion was based on recent conversations with two major customers. He also admitted that he could not readily identify AOE's 10 most profitable customers. Linda then asked Elizabeth Venko, the controller, about AOE's cash flow problems. The most recent accounts receivable aging schedule indicated a significant increase in the

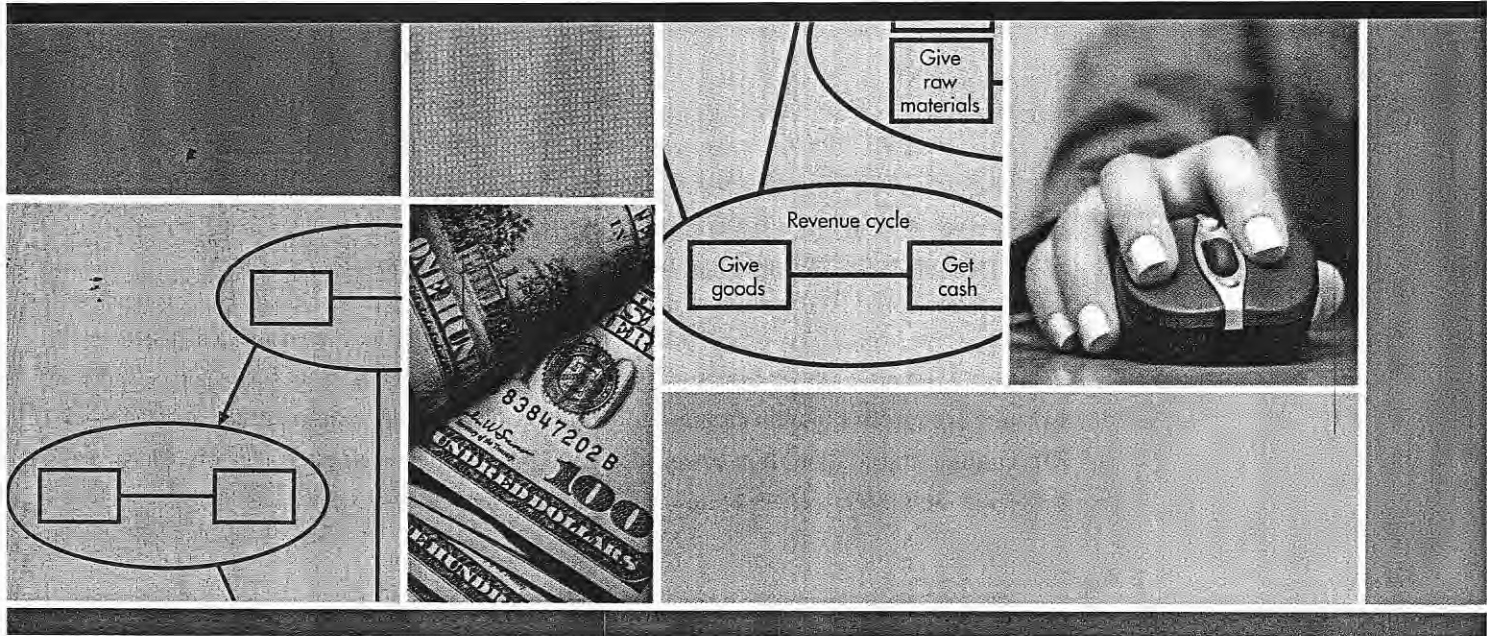
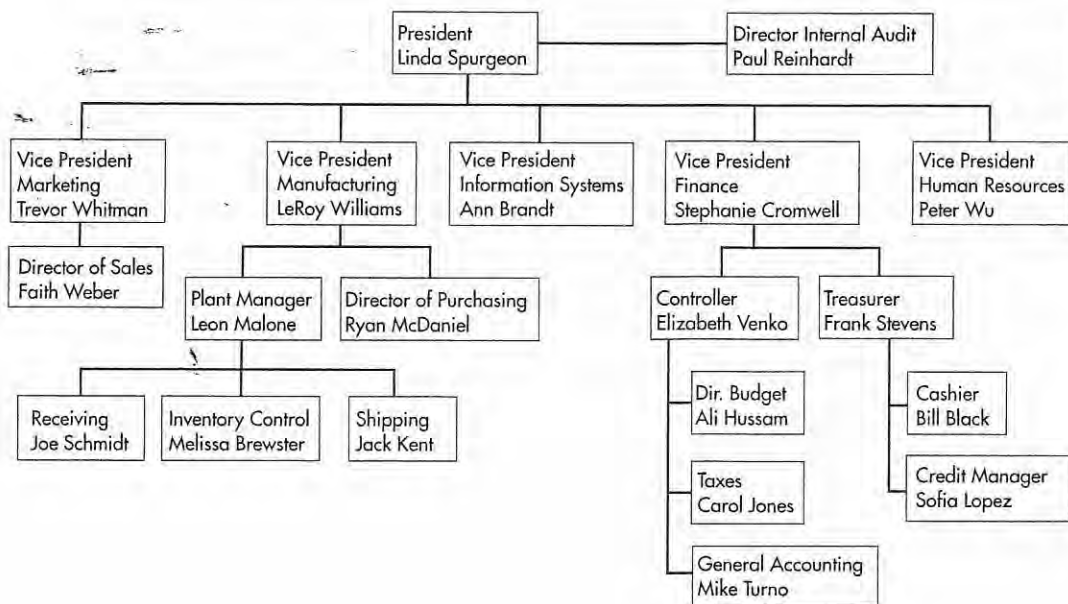


FIGURE 12-1
Partial Organization
Chart for Alpha
Omega Electronics



number of past-due customer accounts. Consequently, AOE has had to increase its short-term borrowing because of delays in collecting customer payments. In addition, the Best Value Company, a retail chain that has been one of AOE's major customers, recently went bankrupt. Elizabeth admitted that she is unsure whether AOE will be able to collect the large balance due from Best Value.

Linda was frustrated with the lack of detailed information regarding both issues. She ended the meeting by asking Elizabeth and Trevor to work with Ann Brandt, vice president of information systems, to develop improved reporting systems so that AOE could more closely monitor and take steps to improve both customer service and cash flow management. Specifically, Linda asked Elizabeth, Trevor, and Ann to address the following issues:

1. How could AOE improve customer service? What information does marketing need to perform its tasks better?

2. How could AOE identify its most profitable customers and markets?
3. How can AOE improve its monitoring of credit accounts? How would any changes in credit policy affect both sales and uncollectible accounts?
4. How could AOE improve its cash collection procedures?

The AOE case shows how deficiencies in the information system used to support revenue cycle activities can create significant problems for an organization. As you read this chapter, think about how a well-designed information system can improve both the efficiency and effectiveness of an organization's revenue cycle activities.

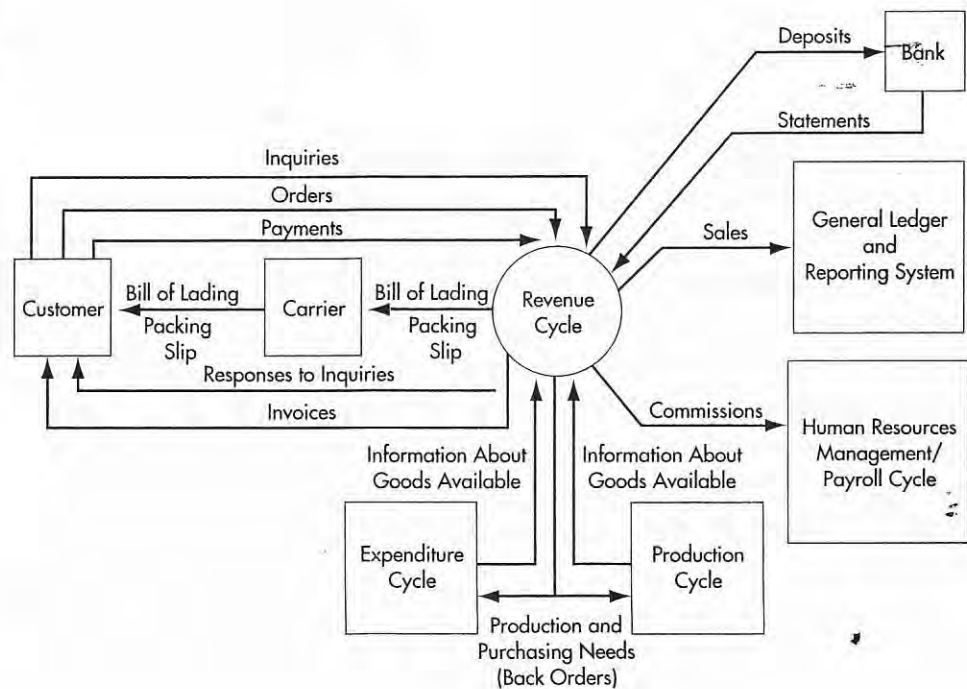
Introduction

The *revenue cycle* is a recurring set of business activities and related information processing operations associated with providing goods and services to customers and collecting cash in payment for those sales (Figure 12-2). The primary external exchange of information is with customers. Information about revenue cycle activities also flows to the other accounting cycles. For example, the expenditure and production cycles use information about sales transactions to initiate the purchase or production of additional inventory to meet demand. The human resources management/payroll cycle uses information about sales to calculate sales commissions and bonuses. The general ledger and reporting function uses information produced by the revenue cycle to prepare financial statements and performance reports.

The revenue cycle's primary objective is to provide the right product in the right place at the right time for the right price. To accomplish that objective, management must make the following key decisions:

- To what extent can and should products be customized to individual customers' needs and desires?
- How much inventory should be carried, and where should that inventory be located?

FIGURE 12-2
The Context Diagram of the Revenue Cycle



- How should merchandise be delivered to customers? Should the company perform the shipping function itself or outsource it to a third party that specializes in logistics?
- What are the optimal prices for each product or service?
- Should credit be extended to customers? If so, what credit terms should be offered? How much credit should be extended to individual customers?
- How can customer payments be processed to maximize cash flow?

The answers to those questions guide how an organization performs the four basic revenue cycle activities depicted in Figure 12-3:

1. Sales order entry
2. Shipping
3. Billing
4. Cash collections

This chapter explains how an organization's information system supports each of those activities. We begin by describing the design of the revenue cycle information system and the basic controls necessary to ensure that it provides management with reliable information. We

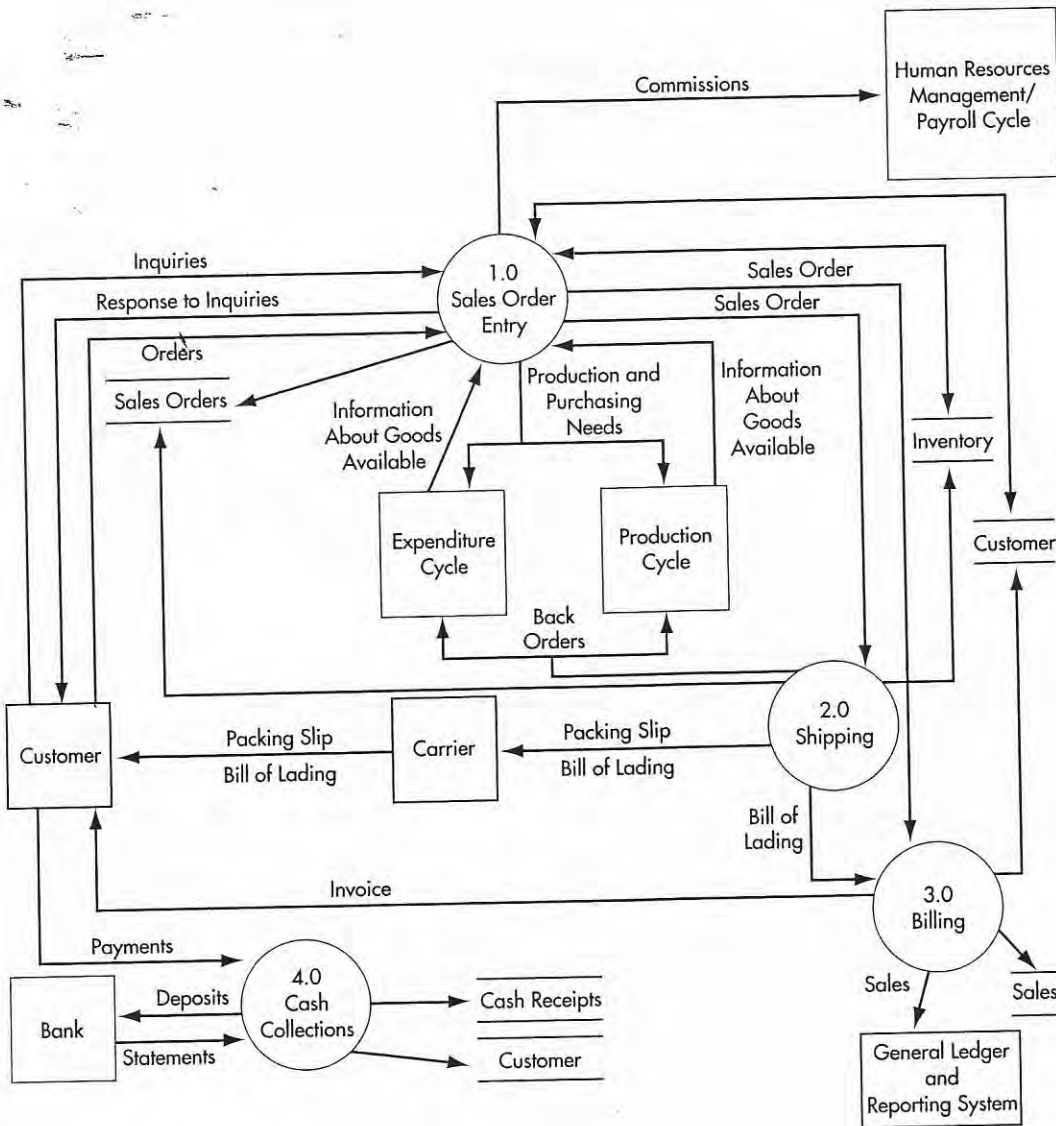


FIGURE 12-3
Level 0 Data Flow Diagram: Revenue Cycle

then discuss in detail each of the four basic revenue cycle activities. For each activity, we describe how the information needed to perform and manage those activities is collected, processed, and stored. We also explain the controls necessary to ensure not only the reliability of that information but also the safeguarding of the organization's resources.

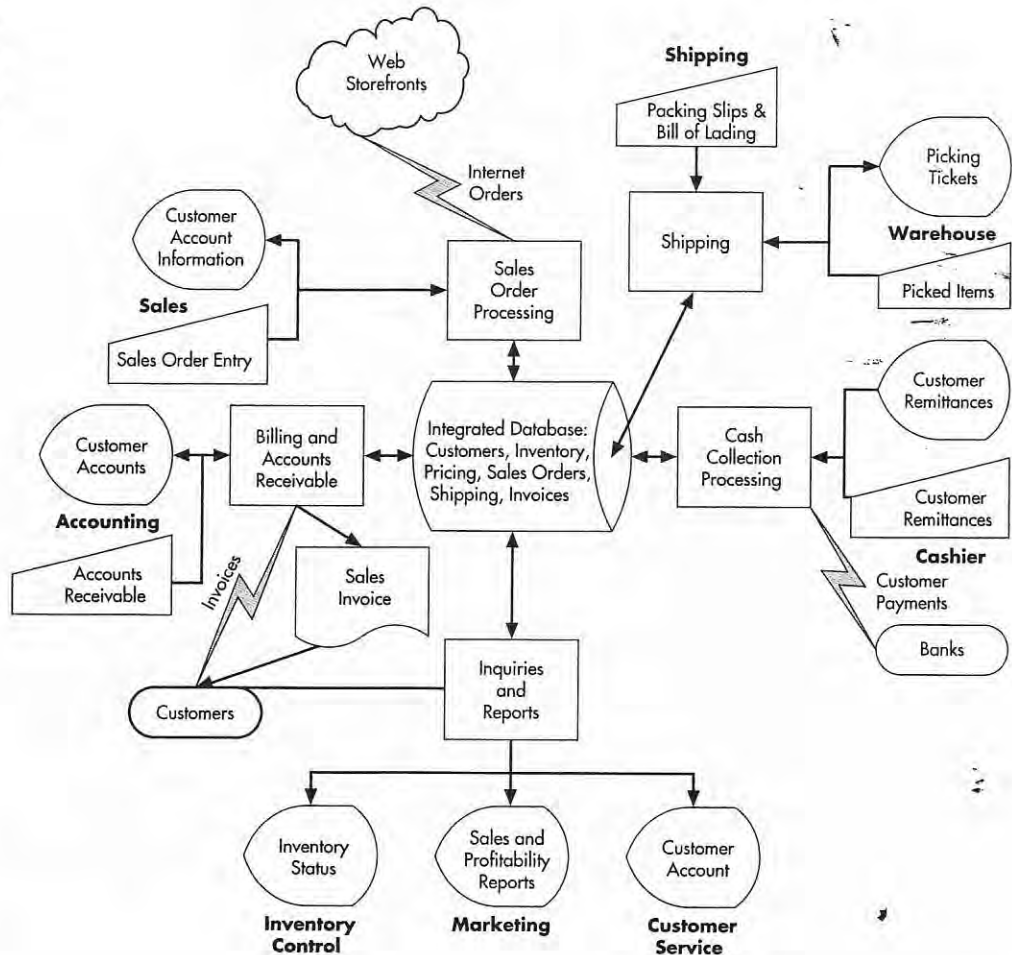
Revenue Cycle Information System

Like most large organizations, AOE uses an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system. Figure 12-4 shows the portion of the ERP system that supports AOE's revenue cycle business activities.

Process

AOE's online sales order processing system receives customer orders via the Internet from various retail Web sites. Using their laptops, salespeople enter orders when calling on customers. The sales department enters customer orders received over the telephone, by fax, or by mail. Regardless of how an order is initially received, the system quickly verifies customer creditworthiness, checks inventory availability, and notifies the warehouse and shipping departments about the approved sale. Warehouse and shipping employees enter data about their activities as soon as they are performed, thereby updating information about inventory status in real time. Nightly, the invoice program runs in batch mode, generating paper or electronic invoices for customers who require invoices. Some of AOE's customers still send checks to one of the regional banks with which AOE has established electronic lockboxes, but an increasing number use their bank's online bill paying service. Each day, the bank sends AOE a file containing remittance

FIGURE 12-4
Overview of ERP System Design to Support the Revenue Cycle



data, which the cashier uses to update the company's cash account balances and the accounts receivable clerk uses to update customer accounts.

Threats and Controls

Figure 12-4 shows that all revenue cycle activities depend on the integrated database that contains information about customers, inventory, and pricing. Therefore, the first general threat listed in Table 12-1 is inaccurate or invalid master data. Errors in customer master data could result in shipping merchandise to the wrong location, delays in collecting payments because of sending invoices to the wrong address, or making sales to customers that exceed their credit limits. Errors in inventory master data can result in failure to timely fulfill customer orders due to unanticipated shortages of inventory, which may lead to loss of future sales. Errors in pricing master data can result in customer dissatisfaction due to overbilling or lost revenues due to underbilling.

As Table 12-1 shows, one way to mitigate the threat of inaccurate or invalid master data is to use the various processing integrity controls discussed in Chapter 10 to minimize the risk of data input errors. It is also important to restrict access to that data and configure the system so that only authorized employees can make changes to master data. This requires changing the default configurations of employee roles in ERP systems to appropriately segregate incompatible duties. For example, sales order entry staff should not be able to change master pricing data or customer credit limits. Similarly, the person who maintains customer account information should not be able to process cash collections from customers or issue credit memos to authorize writing off sales as uncollectible. However, because such preventive controls can never be 100% effective, Table 12-1 also indicates that an important detective control is to regularly produce a report of all changes to master data and review them to verify that the database remains accurate.

A second general threat in the revenue cycle is unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information, such as pricing policies or personal information about customers. Table 12-1 shows that one way to mitigate the risk of this threat is to configure the system to employ strong access controls that limit who can view such information. It is also important to configure the system to limit employees' ability to use the system's built-in query capabilities to access only those specific tables and fields relevant to performing their assigned duties. In addition, sensitive data should be encrypted in storage to prevent IT employees who do not have access to the ERP system from using operating system utilities to view sensitive information. The organization should also design its Web sites to use SSL to encrypt information requested from customers while that information is in transit over the Internet.

A third general threat in the revenue cycle concerns the loss or destruction of master data (see Table 12-1). The best way to mitigate the risk of this threat is to employ the backup and disaster recovery procedures that were discussed in Chapter 10. A best practice is to implement the ERP system as three separate instances. One instance, referred to as production, is used to process daily activity. A second is used for testing and development. A third instance should be maintained as an online backup to production system to provide near real-time recovery.

Accurate master data enables management to better use an ERP system's extensive reporting capabilities to monitor performance (see threat 4 in Table 12-1). Accountants should use their knowledge about the underlying business processes to design innovative measures that provide management with insights beyond those provided by traditional financial statements. For example, companies have always closely monitored sales trends. Additional information is needed, however, to identify the causes of changes in that measure. Metrics such as revenue margin¹ can provide such information. Revenue margin equals gross margin minus all expenses incurred to generate sales, including payroll, salesforce-related travel, customer service and support costs, warranty and repair costs, marketing and advertising expenses, and distribution and delivery expenses. Thus, revenue margin integrates the effects of changes in both productivity and customer behavior. Growth in revenue margin indicates that customers are satisfied (as reflected in repeat sales), productivity is increasing (reflected in reduced costs per sale), or both. Conversely, a declining revenue margin indicates problems with customer retention, productivity, or both. Revenue margin is a metric to evaluate overall performance of revenue cycle activities. As we will see in the following sections, accountants can help managers design detailed reports and metrics that are relevant to evaluating each business activity.

¹The concept of revenue margin was developed by James B. Hangstefer in "Revenue Margin: A Better Way to Measure Company Growth," in *Strategic Finance* (July 2000): pp. 40-45.

TABLE 12-1 Threats and Controls in the Revenue Cycle

Activity	Threat	Controls (first number refers to the corresponding threat)	
General issues throughout entire revenue cycle	1. Inaccurate or invalid master data	1.1 Data processing integrity controls	
	2. Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information	1.2 Restriction of access to master data 1.3 Review of all changes to master data	
	3. Loss or destruction of data	2.1 Access controls	
	4. Poor performance	2.2 Encryption 3.1 Backup and disaster recovery procedures 4.1 Managerial reports	
Sales order entry	5. Incomplete/inaccurate orders	5.1 Data entry edit controls (see Chapter 10)	
	6. Invalid orders	5.2 Restriction of access to master data	
	7. Uncollectible accounts	6.1 Digital signatures or written signatures	
	8. Stockouts or excess inventory	7.1 Credit limits	
	9. Loss of customers	7.2 Specific authorization to approve sales to new customers or sales that exceed a customer's credit limit 7.3 Aging of accounts receivable 8.1 Perpetual inventory control system 8.2 Use of bar-codes or RFID 8.3 Training 8.4 Periodic physical counts of inventory 8.5 Sales forecasts and activity reports 9.1 CRM systems, self-help Web sites, and proper evaluation of customer service ratings	
	Shipping	10. Picking the wrong items or the wrong quantity	10.1 Bar-code and RFID technology
		11. Theft of inventory	10.2 Reconciliation of picking lists to sales order details 11.1 Restriction of physical access to inventory
		12. Shipping errors (delay or failure to ship, wrong quantities, wrong items, wrong addresses, duplication)	11.2 Documentation of all inventory transfers
			11.3 RFID and bar-code technology
11.4 Periodic physical counts of inventory and reconciliation to recorded quantities			
		12.1 Reconciliation of shipping documents with sales orders, picking lists, and packing slips	
		12.2 Use RFID systems to identify delays	
		12.3 Data entry via bar-code scanners and RFID	
		12.4 Data entry edit controls (if shipping data entered on terminals)	
		12.5 Configuration of ERP system to prevent duplicate shipments	
Billing		13. Failure to bill	13.1 Separation of billing and shipping functions
		14. Billing errors	13.2 Periodic reconciliation of invoices with sales orders, picking tickets, and shipping documents
	15. Posting errors in accounts receivable	14.1 Configuration of system to automatically enter pricing data	
	16. Inaccurate or invalid credit memos	14.2 Restriction of access to pricing master data	
		14.3 Data entry edit controls	
		14.4 Reconciliation of shipping documents (picking tickets, bills of lading, and packing list) to sales orders	
		15.1 Data entry controls	
		15.2 Reconciliation of batch totals	
		15.3 Mailing of monthly statements to customers	
		15.4 Reconciliation of subsidiary accounts to general ledger	
		16.1 Segregation of duties of credit memo authorization from both sales order entry and customer account maintenance	
		16.2 Configuration of system to block credit memos unless there is either corresponding documentation of return of damaged goods or specific authorization by management	

TABLE 12-1 (Continued)

Activity	Threat	Controls (first number refers to the corresponding threat)
Cash collections	17. Theft of cash	17.1 Separation of cash handling function from accounts receivable and credit functions
	18. Cash flow problems	17.2 Regular reconciliation of bank account with recorded amounts by someone independent of cash collections procedures
		17.3 Use of EFT, FEDI, and lockboxes to minimize handling of customer payments by employees
		17.4 Prompt, restrictive endorsement of all customer checks
		17.5 Having two people open all mail likely to contain customer payments
		17.6 Use of cash registers
		17.7 Daily deposit of all cash receipts
		18.1 Lockbox arrangements, EFT, or credit cards
		18.2 Discounts for prompt payment by customers
		18.3 Cash flow budgets

Sales Order Entry

The revenue cycle begins with the receipt of orders from customers. The sales department, which reports to the vice president of marketing (refer to Figure 12-1), typically performs the sales order entry process; but increasingly customers are themselves entering much of this data through forms on a company's Web site storefront.

Figure 12-5 shows that the sales order entry process entails three steps: taking the customer's order, checking and approving customer credit, and checking inventory availability. Figure 12-5

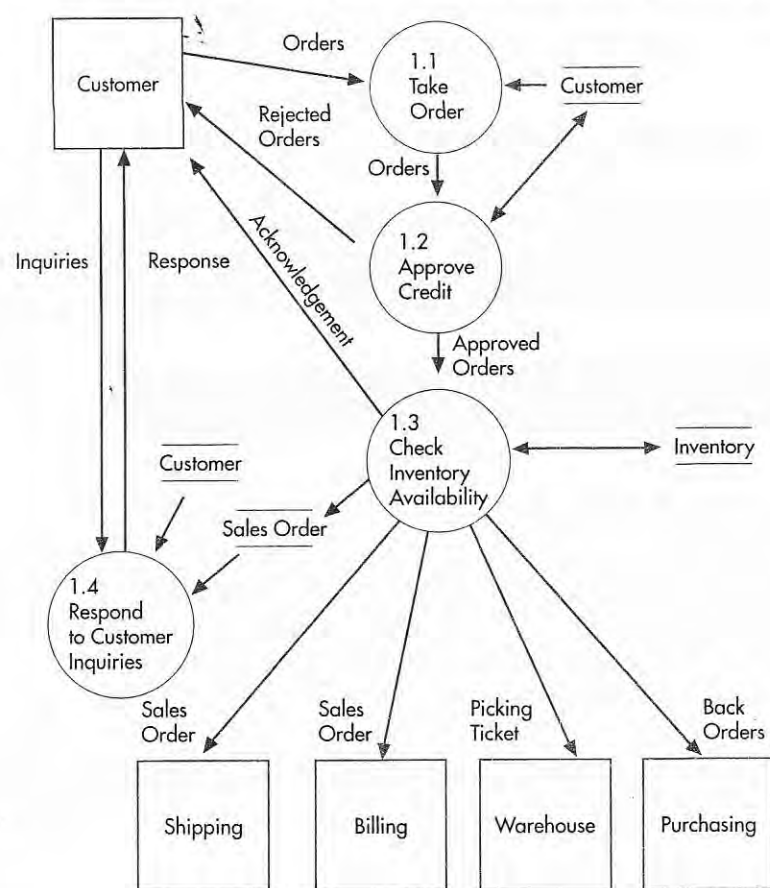


FIGURE 12-5
Level 1 Data Flow
Diagram: Sales Order
Entry

also includes an important related event that may be handled either by the sales order department or by a separate customer service department (which typically also reports to the vice president of marketing): responding to customer inquiries.

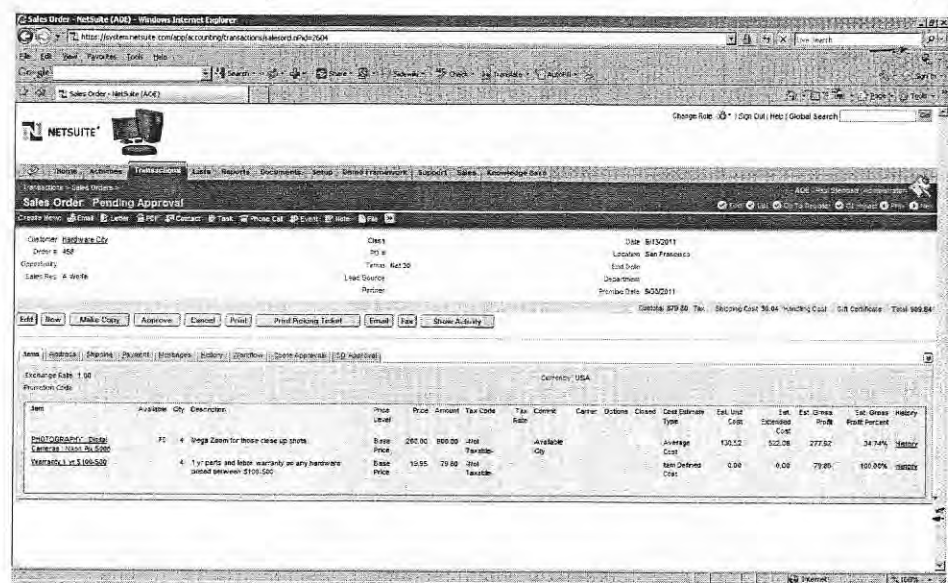
Taking Customer Orders

Customer order data are recorded on a sales order document. In the past, organizations used paper documents; today, as Figure 12-6 shows, the *sales order* document is usually an electronic form displayed on a computer monitor screen (interestingly, many ERP systems continue to refer to these data entry screens as documents). Examination of Figure 12-6 reveals that the sales order contains information about item numbers, quantities, prices, and other terms of the sale.

PROCESS In the past, customer orders were entered into the system by employees. Increasingly, organizations seek to leverage IT to have customers do more of the data entry themselves. One way to accomplish this is to have customers complete a form on the company's Web site. Another is for customers to use *electronic data interchange (EDI)* to submit the order electronically in a format compatible with the company's sales order processing system. Both techniques improve efficiency and cut costs by eliminating the need for human involvement in the sales order entry process.

Besides cutting costs, Web sites also provide opportunities to increase sales. One technique, used by many Internet retailers, is to use sales history information to create marketing messages tailored to the individual customer. For example, once an Amazon.com customer selects a book, the Web site suggests related books that other customers have purchased when they bought the one the customer has already selected. Amazon.com and other Internet retailers also use sales history data to create customized electronic coupons that they periodically send to customers to encourage additional purchases. Another technique involves the use of interactive sales order entry systems that allow customers to customize products to meet their exact needs. For example, visitors to Dell Computer's Web site can try numerous combinations of components and features until they find a configuration that meets their needs at a price they can afford. Such interactive sales order entry systems not only increase sales, but also help improve cash flow in two ways. First, because many sales are built to order, less capital needs to be tied up in carrying a large inventory of finished goods. Second, the build to order model allows companies to collect all or part of the payment in advance, possibly even before they have to pay for the raw materials.

The effectiveness of a Web site depends largely on its design, however. Therefore, companies should regularly review records of customer interaction on their Web sites to quickly identify



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FIGURE 12-6
Example of a Sales Order Document (Order Entry Screen)

potential problems. A hard-to-use Web site may actually hurt sales by frustrating customers and creating ill will. Conversely, a well-designed Web site can provide useful insights. For example, when managers at National Semiconductor noticed a marked increase in customer interest in the company's new heat sensors, they ramped up production so that the company was able to satisfy increased demand for those products.

Like AOE, many companies continue to employ a sales staff in addition to using a Web site storefront, because of the benefits associated with face-to-face contact with existing and prospective business customers. Information technology provides many opportunities to improve sales force efficiency and effectiveness, a process referred to as sales force automation. Storing promotional information online is cheaper than printing and mailing those materials to sales representatives. E-mail and instant messaging (IM) reduce the costs and time it takes to inform sales staff of pricing changes and sales promotions. Both techniques also can be used to provide sales staff with last-minute reminders about a particular customer's special needs and interests and to enable management to quickly approve special deals. E-mail and IM also reduce the need for salespeople to return to the home office, thereby increasing the proportion of time they can spend with customers. Technology also enhances the quality of sales presentations. Laptop computers enable salespeople to make multimedia presentations, which improves their ability to demonstrate and explain the capabilities and features of complex technical products.

THREATS AND CONTROLS A basic threat during sales order entry is that important data about the order will be either missing or inaccurate (threat 5 in Table 12-1). This not only creates inefficiencies (someone will have to call the customer back and reenter the order in the system), but also may negatively affect customer perceptions and, thereby, adversely affect future sales. ERP systems use a variety of data entry edit controls to mitigate this threat. For example, completeness checks can ensure that all required data, such as both shipping and billing addresses, are entered. Automatic lookup of reference data already stored in the customer master file, such as customer addresses, prevents errors by eliminating data entry. To illustrate, examine the sales order entry screen depicted in Figure 12-6. In the header section (the top portion of the screen), the salesperson need only enter the name of the customer in the sold-to and ship-to fields, and the system pulls the rest of the information from the customer master file. In the detail section (the lower portion of the figure), the salesperson needs to enter only the item number and quantity ordered, and the rest of the information is pulled from the inventory and pricing master files. Note that by looking up the reference data, the ERP system is necessarily performing a validity check of the customer name and inventory item number entered by the salesperson. ERP systems should also be configured to perform reasonableness tests to compare the quantity ordered with item numbers and past sales history.

Of course, all of these built-in controls presuppose that the master data is accurate, which is why Table 12-1 also indicates the need to restrict access to the integrated database (control 5.2) to prevent unauthorized changes that could destroy the integrity of the data. In addition, all of these data entry edit controls need to be incorporated on Web sites to ensure that customers accurately and completely enter all required data and in the EDI system used to accept electronic orders from customers.

A second threat associated with the sales order entry activity concerns the legitimacy of orders (threat 6 in Table 12-1). If a company ships merchandise to a customer and the customer later denies having placed the order, there is a potential loss of assets. For paper-based transactions, the legitimacy of customer orders is established by the customer's signature. As explained in Chapter 9, digital signatures provide similar assurance of legitimacy and the evidence to support nonrepudiation for electronic transactions.

Finally, accountants can help managers to better monitor sales activity by using their knowledge about business processes to design reports that focus on key performance drivers. For example, reports that break down sales by salesperson, region, or product provide a means to evaluate sales order entry efficiency and effectiveness. Reports that show marginal profit contribution by product, distribution channel, region, salesperson, or customer can provide additional insights.

Credit Approval

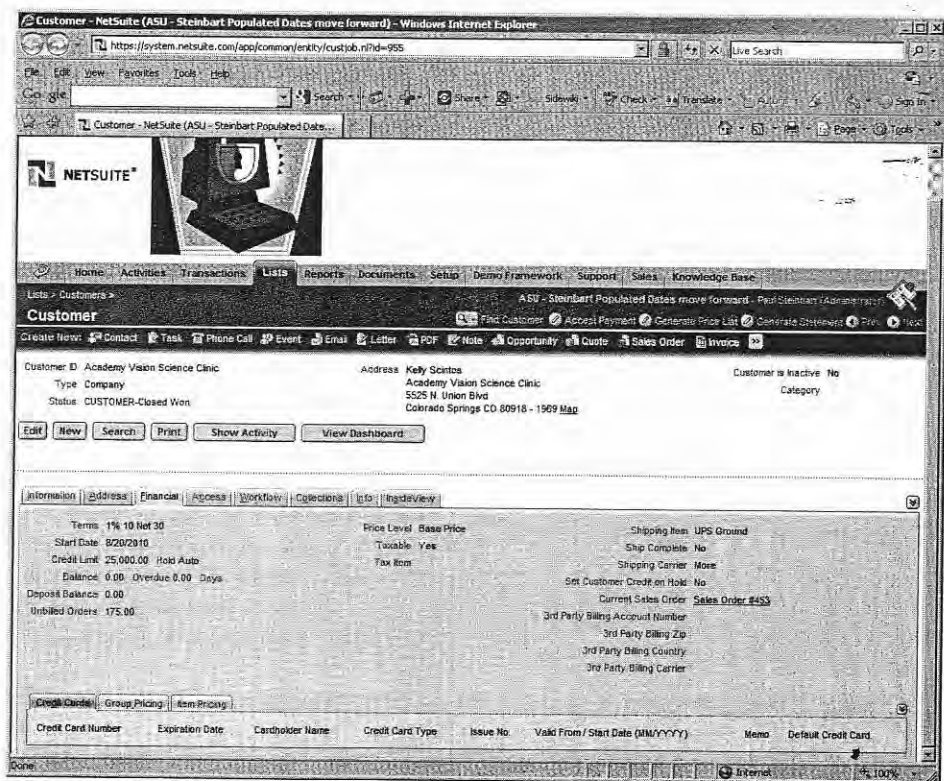
Most business-to-business sales are made on credit. Therefore, another revenue cycle threat listed in Table 12-1 (threat 7) is the possibility of making sales that later turn out to be uncollectible. Requiring proper authorization for each credit sale diminishes this threat.

For existing customers with well-established payment histories, a formal credit check for each sale is usually unnecessary. Instead, management gives sales staff general authorization to approve orders from customers in good standing, meaning those without past-due balances, provided that such sales do not increase the customer's total account balance beyond their credit limit. A *credit limit* is the maximum allowable account balance that management wishes to allow for a customer based on that customer's past credit history and ability to pay. Thus, for existing customers, credit approval simply involves checking the customer master file to verify the account exists, identifying the customer's credit limit, and verifying that the amount of the order plus any current account balance does not exceed this limit. This can be done automatically by the system.

The system can also automatically flag orders that require specific authorization because they exceed a customer's preapproved credit limit. For such cases, and for sales to new customers, Table 12-1 shows that someone other than the sales representative should specifically approve extension of credit (control 7.2). This is especially important if the sales staff is paid on commission because their motivation is to make sales, not focus on collectability. The organization chart for AOE (see Figure 12-1) shows how most companies segregate these duties. The credit manager, who sets credit policies and approves the extension of credit to new customers and the raising of credit limits for existing customers, is independent of the marketing function. To enforce this segregation of duties in ERP systems, sales order entry clerks should be granted read-only access to information about individual customer credit limits; the ability to actually change credit limits should be granted only to the credit manager. Figure 12-7 shows some of the information the system makes available to help the credit manager decide whether to adjust a customer's credit limit. The quality of those decisions depends upon maintaining accurate and current information about account balances, sales, and customer remittances.

To be effective, credit approval must occur *before* the goods are released from inventory and shipped to the customer. Nevertheless, problems will occur, and some customers will end up not paying off their accounts. Therefore, careful monitoring of accounts receivable is extremely important. A useful report for doing this is an *accounts receivable aging report*, which lists customer account balances by length of time outstanding (Figure 12-8). The information provided by such reports is useful for projecting the timing of future cash inflows related to sales, deciding whether to increase the credit limit for specific customers, and for estimating bad debts.

FIGURE 12-7
Sample Inquiry Screen
for Checking Customer
Credit



Customer	Amount	Current	1-30 Days Past Due	31-60 Days Past Due	61-90 Days Past Due	Over 90 Days Past Due
Able						
Invoice 221	\$ 3,450	\$ 3,450				
Invoice 278	<u>2,955</u>	<u>2,955</u>				
Total	\$ 6,405	\$ 6,405				
Baker						
Invoice 178	\$ 4,500			\$ 4,500		
Invoice 245	<u>2,560</u>	<u>2,560</u>				
Total	\$ 7,060	\$ 2,560		\$ 4,500		
Other Accounts	\$ 185,435	\$ 137,935	\$ 28,500	\$ 5,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 11,000
Totals	<u>\$ 198,900</u>	<u>\$ 146,900</u>	<u>\$ 28,500</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,500</u>	<u>\$ 11,000</u>

FIGURE 12-8
Example of an Accounts Receivable Aging Report

Management needs to regularly review the accounts receivable aging report because prompt attention to customers who fall behind in their payments can minimize losses. Such a report could have enabled AOE to spot problems with the Best Value Company earlier, so that it could have stopped making additional credit sales. In addition, reports that show trends in bad debt expense can help management decide whether changes are needed in credit policies.

Checking Inventory Availability

In addition to checking a customer's credit, salespeople also need to determine whether sufficient inventory is available to fill the order, so that customers can be informed of the expected delivery date.

PROCESS Figure 12-9 shows an example of the information typically available to the sales order staff: quantity on hand, quantity already committed to other customers, and quantity available. If sufficient inventory is available to fill the order, the sales order is completed, and the

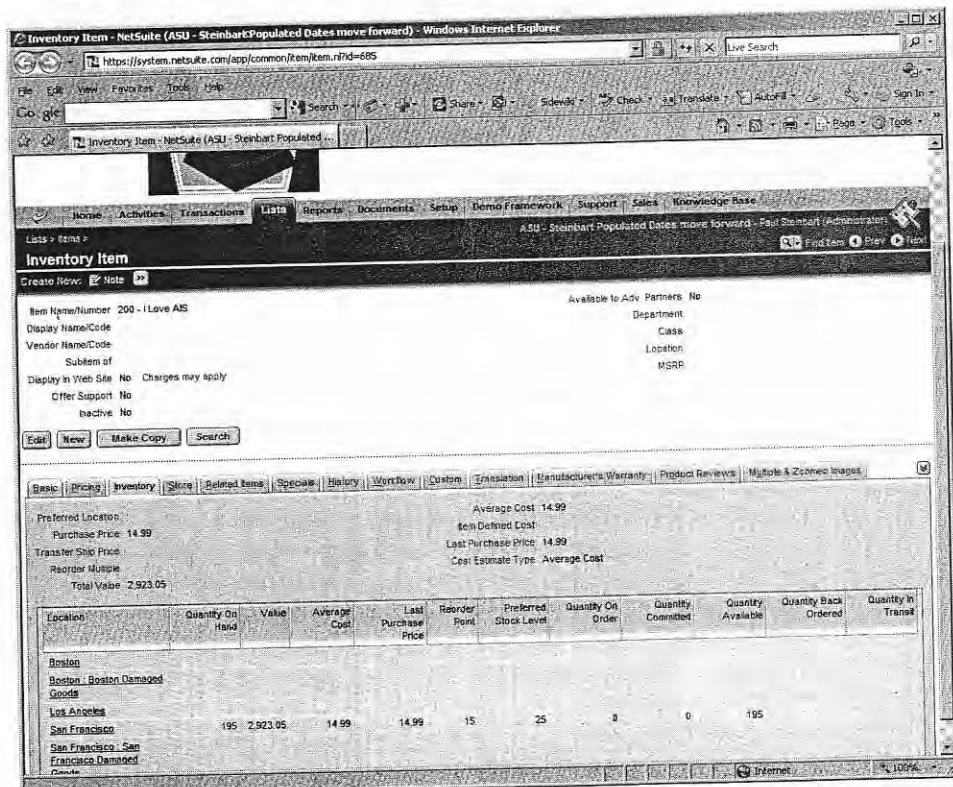


FIGURE 12-9
Sample Inquiry Screen for Checking Inventory Availability

quantity-available field in the inventory file for each item ordered is reduced by the amount ordered. The shipping, inventory control, and billing departments are then notified of the sale, and an acknowledgment may be sent to the customer. If there is not sufficient inventory on hand to fill the order, a *back order* for those items must be created. In manufacturing companies, creating a back order involves notifying the production department to initiate the production of the requested items. In retail companies, the purchasing department would be notified about the need to order the required items.

Once inventory availability has been determined, the system then generates a *picking ticket* that lists the items and quantities of each item that the customer ordered. The picking ticket authorizes the inventory control function to release merchandise to the shipping department. Although traditionally a paper document, picking tickets today are often electronic forms that may be displayed on portable handheld devices or on monitors built into forklifts. To improve efficiency, the picking ticket often lists the items by the sequence in which they are stored in the warehouse, rather than in the order listed on the sales order.

THREATS AND CONTROLS Accurate inventory records are important to prevent both stockouts and excess inventory (threat 8 in Table 12-1). Stockouts may result in lost sales if customers are not willing to wait and instead purchase from another source. Conversely, excess inventory increases carrying costs and may even require significant markdowns that reduce profitability. Frequent markdowns can change a company's image to that of a discount retailer, thereby conditioning customers to expect price cuts.

Integrated ERP systems, like the one depicted in Figure 12-4, facilitate the use of the perpetual inventory method, which reduces the risk of unexpected stockouts or excessive inventories. However, the accuracy of the perpetual inventory records requires careful data entry during performance of revenue cycle activities. In particular, shipping and sales clerks must correctly record the quantity of items removed from inventory and delivered to customers. This task is particularly error-prone in retail establishments. For example, when customers purchase multiple items with the same price, such as different flavors of yogurt or soft drinks, the checkout clerks at supermarkets may scan only one item and then enter the total quantity purchased. Although this will generate the correct total sales amount, it will introduce errors into the inventory records. The recorded quantity-on-hand for the one item that was physically scanned will be too low, and the recorded quantity-on-hand for the other flavors of that item will be too high. Proper handling of sales returns is another task that contributes to inaccurate inventory records, particularly in retail establishments. In clothing stores, for example, when a customer returns a wrongly sized item and exchanges it for another, the clerks should enter the exchange into the system. Often, especially during extremely busy sales periods, the clerks simply make the exchange and put the returned item back on the shelf but fail to make the proper entry in the system. Consequently, the system's records for both items are inaccurate.

Replacing bar codes with RFID tags can eliminate many of these problems because the data entry occurs automatically. For situations where use of RFID tags is uneconomical or not practical, training and regular reminders from management can reduce the frequency of the undesired behavior (control 8.3 in Table 12-1). Nevertheless, because the behaviors described above are likely to occur during particularly busy times, periodic physical counts of inventory are necessary to verify the accuracy of recorded amounts. Figure 12-10 shows an example of a physical inventory worksheet. Notice that it lists each inventory item and the quantity that should be on hand, according to system records. It also includes a column to record the results of the physical count.

Sales forecasts (control 8.5 in Table 12-1) are another tool to help companies better predict inventory needs and thereby reduce the risk of stockouts or carrying excess inventory. Accountants can also prepare reports that enable sales managers to identify the need to adjust those forecasts. For example, reports about the frequency and size of back orders can identify items for which forecasts need to be adjusted to better avoid stockouts. Conversely, reports that break down sales by item can identify slow-moving products in time to prevent excessive stockpiling.

Responding to Customer Inquiries

Besides processing customer orders, as Figure 12-5 shows, the sales order entry process also includes responding to customer inquiries. Sometimes these inquiries precede an order, and often they occur after orders have been placed. In either case, responding to customer inquiries

Item	Description	Prat. Vendor	On Hand	Physical Count
Monitors				
HP L1925 (19")		HP Corporation	51	
HP L2025 (21")		HP Corporation	42	
HP L2025 (21")	HP L2025 (21")	HP Corporation	35	
HP a7500 (17")		HP Corporation	10	
HP a9500 (18")	HP a9500 (18")	HP Corporation	33	
Total - Monitors				
Networking				
Ethernet Hub - 24 port	24 Port Ethernet Hub 10/100 Mbps	American Computers	19	
Total - Networking				
Parts				
Widomoad - Express				
700				
Power Supply -				
Inexpensive 750W				
Total - Parts				
Peripherals				
EZ CD-RW Drive	EZ CD-RW Drive 24x10x48 USB/SCSI	American Computers	1	
EZ DVD-RW Drive	EZ DVD-RW Drive 12x0x10x32 USB/SCSI	American Computers	7	
LaserScan 2100	LaserScan 2100 scanner	Solvay Distributors, Inc.	23	
10GB hub - 4 port w/1 B	USB Hub - 4 A port w/1 B port	Solvay Distributors, Inc.	19	

FIGURE 12-10
Example of Physical
Inventory Worksheet

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promptly and accurately is extremely important to a company's long-run success. The objective is to retain customers (threat 9 in Table 12-1). This is important because a general marketing rule of thumb is that it costs at least five times as much to attract and make a sale to a new customer as it does to make a repeat sale to an existing customer. Retention requires more than merely satisfying customers. It requires creating loyalty. Research indicates that if customer satisfaction is rated on a 1-to-5 scale, with 5 representing completely satisfied and 1 representing completely dissatisfied, customers who rated their satisfaction level at 5 were many times more likely to make repeat purchases than were customers who rated their satisfaction level only at 4. Moreover, that same research indicates that the key to generating total satisfaction, and thereby retaining customers, is the quality and nature of the post-sale customer contacts.

Customer service is so important that many companies use special software packages, called *customer relationship management (CRM) systems*, to support this vital process. CRM systems help organize detailed information about customers to facilitate more efficient and more personalized service. CRM systems also help generate additional sales. For example, after responding to a customer inquiry, a customer service representative can use information about customer preferences and transaction history to suggest other products that may be of interest to the customer. Detailed data about customer requirements and business practices can also be used to proactively contact customers about the need to reorder.

Many customer inquiries are routine, however. Consequently, companies can and should use IT to automate the response to common requests, such as questions about account balances and order status, so that sales order and customer service representatives can concentrate their time and effort on handling the more complex, nonroutine inquiries. For example, Web sites provide a cost-effective alternative to traditional toll-free telephone customer support, automating that process with a list of frequently asked questions (FAQs). Discussion boards can also be provided so that customers can share information and useful tips with one another. Web sites also enable customers to use PINs to directly access their account information and to check on the status of orders. These techniques can significantly reduce customer service costs. Wells Fargo, for example, found that customers with online access to their accounts made 40% fewer calls to the customer service department than did customers without such access. It is impossible, however, to anticipate every question customers may ask. Therefore, Web sites designed to provide customer service should include an instant messaging or chat feature to enable customers to obtain real-time expert assistance and advice for dealing with special issues the FAQ list does not satisfactorily address. Finally, it is important for accountants to design reports that will assist managers in properly evaluating the performance of customer service representatives by incorporating both internal and external measures (control 9.1). Failure to include both types of data can result in reports that cause dysfunctional behavior. For example, reports that use only internal data, such as number of inquiries handled per unit of time, may encourage customer service representatives

to try to maximize their efficiency at the expense of satisfying customers. Conversely, relying solely on customer satisfaction ratings removes incentives to be efficient.

Shipping

The second basic activity in the revenue cycle (circle 2.0 in Figure 12-3) is filling customer orders and shipping the desired merchandise. As Figure 12-11 shows, this process consists of two steps: (1) picking and packing the order and (2) shipping the order. The warehouse and shipping departments perform these activities, respectively. Both functions include custody of inventory and, as shown in Figure 12-1, report ultimately to the vice president of manufacturing.

Pick and Pack the Order

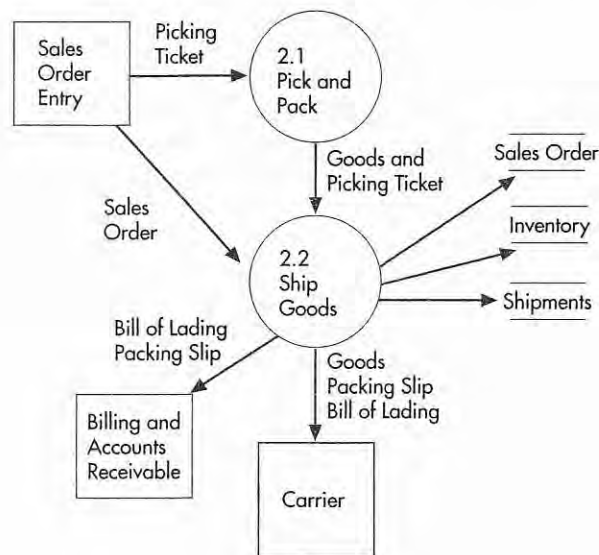
The first step in filling a customer order involves removing the correct items from inventory and packaging them for delivery.

PROCESS The picking ticket generated by the sales order entry process triggers the pick and pack process. Warehouse workers use the picking ticket to identify which products, and the quantity of each product, to remove from inventory. Warehouse workers record the quantities of each item actually picked, either on the picking ticket itself (if a paper document is used) or by entering the data into the system (if electronic forms are used). The inventory is then transferred to the shipping department.

AOE, like many companies, has made significant investments in automated warehouse systems consisting of computers, bar-code scanners, conveyer belts, and communications technology. The goal of such investments is to reduce the time and cost of moving inventory into and out of the warehouse while also improving the accuracy of perpetual inventory systems. Wireless technology, in particular, increases warehouse productivity by eliminating the need for workers to repeatedly return to a centralized dispatch center to receive printed instructions. For example, JCPenney equips its forklifts with radio-frequency data communication (RFDC) terminals to provide drivers with information about which items to pick next and where they are located. At Corporate Express, an office supplies distributor in Broomfield, Colorado, warehouse workers wear headsets and listen to computer-synthesized voice instructions about what to items to pick and package for delivery. The company reports that the oral instructions result in fewer mistakes than occur when drivers try to read a small terminal screen in dim light.

Radio-frequency identification (RFID) tags improve the efficiency and accuracy of tracking inventory movement. With bar codes, the item or box must be positioned properly so that the bar code can be read by the scanner. Switching to an RFID tag eliminates this need to align items

FIGURE 12-11
Level 1 Data Flow Diagram: Shipping



with scanners; instead, the tags can be read as the inventory moves throughout the warehouse. In addition, each RFID tag can store detailed information to facilitate proper storage and routing of the inventory item. For companies that handle large volumes of merchandise, such as Federal Express and UPS, RFID's ability to reduce by even a few seconds the time it takes to process each package can field enormous cost savings.

Automated warehouse systems not only cut costs and improve efficiency in handling inventory but also can allow for more customer-responsive shipments. For example, manufacturers can use bar-code and RFID systems in their warehouses to facilitate packing and shipping related items (e.g., matching shirts and ties) together. The cartons can then be either bar-coded or RFID-tagged so that retailers can quickly check in the merchandise and move it to the selling floor. These services not only save retailers time and money but also help improve turnover, thereby increasing the manufacturer's sales.

THREATS AND CONTROLS One potential problem is the risk of picking the wrong items or in the wrong quantity (threat 10 in Table 12-1). The automated warehousing technologies described earlier can minimize the chance of such errors. Bar-code and RFID scanners, in particular, virtually eliminate errors when they are used by the system to automatically compare the items and quantities picked by warehouse workers with the information on sales orders.

Another threat involves the theft of inventory. Theft losses can be extremely large, and the perpetrators can be either outsiders or employees. In addition to a loss of assets, theft also makes inventory records inaccurate, which can lead to problems in filling customer orders. Table 12-1 lists several control procedures that can reduce the risk of inventory theft. First, inventory should be kept in a secure location to which physical access is restricted (control 11.1). Second, all inventory transfers within the company should be documented. Inventory should be released to shipping employees based only on approved sales orders. Both warehouse and shipping employees should sign the document accompanying the goods (or make the appropriate acknowledgment of the transfer online) at the time the goods are transferred from inventory to shipping. This procedure facilitates tracking the cause of any inventory shortages, and the accountability provided encourages employees to prepare and maintain accurate records. The use of wireless communications technologies and RFID tags can provide real-time tracking of inventory in transit, which may help reduce theft. Finally, recorded amounts of inventory should be periodically reconciled with physical counts of inventory on hand (control 11.4), and the employees responsible for inventory custody should be held accountable for any shortages.

As with the other steps in the revenue cycle, accountants can help managers better monitor performance by designing useful reports. Note that the order-picking process does not involve any direct interaction with customers. Therefore, reports that focus on efficiency, using only internally generated measures such as orders filled per unit of time, are sufficient.


Ship the Order

After the merchandise has been removed from the warehouse, it is shipped to the customer.

PROCESS The shipping department should compare the physical count of inventory with the quantities indicated on the picking ticket and with the quantities indicated on the sales order. Discrepancies can arise either because the items were not stored in the location indicated on the picking ticket or because the perpetual inventory records were inaccurate. In such cases, the shipping department needs to initiate the back ordering of the missing items and enter the correct quantities shipped on the packing slip.

After the shipping clerk counts the goods delivered from the warehouse, the sales order number, item number(s), and quantities are entered using online terminals. This process updates the quantity-on-hand field in the inventory master file. It also produces a packing slip and multiple copies of the bill of lading. The *packing slip* (see Figure 12-12) lists the quantity and description of each item included in the shipment. The *bill of lading* is a legal contract that defines responsibility for the goods in transit. It identifies the carrier, source, destination, and any special shipping instructions, and it indicates who (customer or vendor) must pay the carrier (see Figure 12-13). A copy of the bill of lading and the packing slip accompany the shipment. If the customer is to pay the shipping charges, this copy of the bill of lading may serve as a *freight bill*, to indicate the amount the customer should pay to the carrier. In other cases, the freight bill is a separate document.

FIGURE 12-12
Example of a Packing Slip



AOE
2431 Bradford Lane
San Francisco CA 94403
US

Packing Slip

Order Date	Order #
9/13/2011	458

Ship To

Hardware City
4742 Mesa Drive
Mesa AZ 85284
United States

Ship Date	Ship Via	Tracking #
9/15/2011	UPS Ground	

Item	Description	Order	B/O	Shipped
Nikon Pix 5000	Mega Zoom for those close up shots	4		4
Warranty 1 yr \$100-500	1 yr parts and labor warranty on any hardware priced between \$100-500	4		4

AOE

Ship Returns To
2431 Bradford Lane San Francisco CA 94493 US

Customer Return Form

R.A. #	Customer	Order #
	Hardware City	458

Item	Quantity	Reason for Returning

One important decision that needs to be made when filling and shipping customer orders concerns the choice of delivery method. Traditionally, many companies have maintained their own truck fleets for deliveries. Large companies such as General Motors have even assigned entire departments to this function. Increasingly, however, manufacturers are outsourcing this function to commercial carriers such as Ryder System, Inc., Schneider Logistics, and YRC. Outsourcing deliveries reduces costs and allows manufacturers to concentrate on their core business activity (the production of goods). Selecting the proper carrier, however, requires collecting and monitoring information about carrier performance (e.g., percentage of on-time deliveries and damage claims).

Another important decision concerns the location of distribution centers. Increasingly, many customers are asking suppliers and manufacturers to deliver products only when needed. Consequently, suppliers and manufacturers must use logistics software tools to identify the optimal locations to store inventory in order to minimize the total amount of inventory carried and to meet each customer's delivery requirements. Logistics software also helps optimize daily activities, such as how to most efficiently use 17 available trucks to make 300 deliveries to various locations in one metropolitan area.

Globalization adds further complexity to outbound logistics. The efficiency and effectiveness of different distribution methods, such as trucking or rail, differ around the world. Taxes and

STRAIGHT BILL OF LADING—SHORT FORM		Not Negotiable.		Shipper's No.
		Carrier		Carrier's No.
RECEIVED, subject to the classifications and tariffs in effect on the date of the issue of this Bill of Lading.				
at <u>20</u> from _____				
<p>the property described below, in apparent good order, except as noted (contents and condition of contents of packages unknown), marked, consigned, and destined as indicated below, which said carrier (the word carrier being understood throughout this contract as meaning any person or corporation in possession of the property under the contract) agrees to carry to its usual place of delivery at said destination, if on its route, otherwise to deliver to another carrier on the route to said destination. It is mutually agreed, as to each carrier of all or any of said property over all or any portion of said route to destination, and as to each party at any time interested in any or all of said property, that every service to be performed hereunder shall be subject to all terms and conditions of the Uniform Domestic Straight Bill of Lading set forth (1) in Uniform Freight Classification in effect on the date hereof, if this is a rail or a rail-water shipment, or (2) in the applicable motor carrier classification or tariff if this is a motor carrier shipment.</p> <p>Shipper hereby certifies that he is familiar with all the terms and conditions of the said bill of lading, including those on the back thereof, set forth in the classification or tariff which governs the transportation of this shipment, and the said terms and conditions are hereby agreed to by the shipper and accepted for himself and his assigns.</p>				
Consigned to _____ (Mail or street address of consignee—For purposes of notification only.)				
Destination _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ County _____				
Delivery Address ★ _____ (★ To be filled in only when shipper desires and governing tariffs provide for delivery thereat.)				
Route _____				
Delivering Carrier		Car or Vehicle Initials		No.
No. Packages	Kind of Package, Description of Articles, Special Marks, and Exceptions	*Weight (Sub. to Cor.)	Class or Rate	Check Column
Subject to Section 7 of Conditions of applicable bill of lading, if this shipment is to be delivered to the consignee without recourse on the consignor, the consignor shall sign the following statement.				
The carrier shall not make delivery of this shipment without payment of freight and all other lawful charges.				
(Signature of Consignor.)				
If charges are to be prepaid, write or stamp here, "To Be Prepaid."				
*If the shipment moves between two ports by a carrier by water, the law requires that the bill of lading shall state whether it is "carrier's or shipper's weight."				
NOTE—Where the rate is dependent on value, shippers are required to state specifically in writing the agreed or declared value of the property.				
The agreed or declared value of the property is hereby specifically stated by the shipper to be not exceeding				
per _____				
†The fiber boxes used for this shipment conform to the specifications set forth in the box maker's certificate thereon, and all other requirements of Uniform Freight Classification.				
†Shipper's imprint in lieu of stamp; not a part of bill of lading approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.				
Received \$ _____ to apply in prepayment of the charges on the property described hereon.				
Agent or Cashier				
Per _____				
amount prepaid _____				
Charges advanced: \$ _____				
_____ Shipper, per _____ Agent, Per _____				
Permanent post office address of shipper, _____				

FIGURE 12-13
Sample Bill of Lading

regulations in various countries can also affect distribution choices. Therefore, an organization's information system must include logistics software that can maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of its shipping function.

THREATS AND CONTROLS Table 12-1 indicates that shipping errors are a potential problem (threat 11). Regular reconciliation of information about shipments with sales orders (control 11.1) enables timely detection of delay or failure to ship goods to customers. In addition, RFID systems can provide real-time information on shipping status and thus provide additional information about possible delays. If the seller learns that a shipment is going to be late, prompt

notification can help the customer revise its plans accordingly. The cost of providing such notifications is minimal, especially if done via e-mail or IM, but the effort is likely to significantly improve customer satisfaction and loyalty.

Shipping the wrong items or quantities of merchandise and shipping to the wrong location can cause customer dissatisfaction, resulting in the loss of future sales. Shipping errors may also result in the loss of assets if customers do not pay for goods erroneously shipped. To minimize the risk of shipping errors, ERP systems like the one depicted in Figure 12-4 should be configured to compare the quantities and item numbers entered by shipping employees to the information on the sales order and to display a warning about any discrepancies so that the problem can be corrected prior to shipment. Of course, the effectiveness of this control depends upon the accuracy of the information collected about outgoing shipments. To reduce data entry errors by shipping employees, bar codes and RFID tags should be used whenever possible (control 12.3). If shipping data must be entered manually at a terminal, application controls such as field checks, limit or range checks, and completeness tests are necessary.

Duplicate shipments result in increased costs associated with shipping and then processing the return of merchandise. To mitigate this threat, ERP systems should be configured to “block” the line items on sales orders once shipping documents are printed (control 12.5), to prevent using that same sales order to authorize another shipment of the same goods to the same customer. Companies that still use paper documents can reduce the risk of duplicate shipments by sequentially prenumbering all shipping documents, requiring that they be matched with the supporting sales order and picking ticket, and then marking those documents in a manner that prevents their reuse.

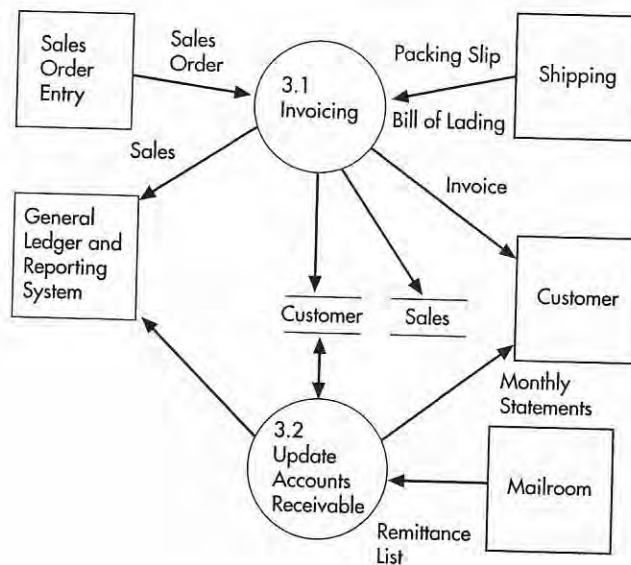
Billing

The third basic activity in the revenue cycle (circle 3.0 in Figure 12-3) involves billing customers. Figure 12-14 shows that this involves two separate, but closely related tasks: invoicing and updating accounts receivable, which are performed by two separate units within the accounting department.

Invoicing

Accurate and timely billing for shipped merchandise is crucial. The invoicing activity is just an information processing activity that repackages and summarizes information from the sales order entry and shipping activities. It requires information from the shipping department identifying the items and quantities shipped and information about prices and any special sales terms from the sales department.

FIGURE 12-14
Level 1 Data Flow
Diagram: Billing Process



PROCESS The basic document created in the billing process is the *sales invoice* (Figure 12-15), which notifies customers of the amount to be paid and where to send payment. Like many companies, AOE still prints paper invoices that it mails to many of its smaller customers. Larger customers, however, receive invoices via EDI. EDI not only eliminates printing and postage costs, but also the labor involved in performing those tasks. For companies that generate hundreds of thousands of sales invoices annually, saving even a few seconds per invoice can yield significant cost reductions. EDI invoices and online bill payment also benefit customers by reducing their time and costs, which should increase both satisfaction and loyalty.

In fact, a well-designed accounting system can entirely eliminate the need to create and store invoices, at least with customers that have sophisticated systems of their own. To understand this concept, reexamine the information included in a typical sales invoice (see Figure 12-13). The invoice indicates the quantity of each item sold and the price charged for that item; but the price is usually set at the time the order is placed, and the actual quantity sold is known at the time the merchandise is shipped to the customer. Thus, the selling company's accounting system already contains all the information needed to calculate the amount of the sale at the time the goods are shipped. Indeed, invoices are often printed in a batch process without any manual data entry. Conversely, the buyer knows the price at the time the order is placed and knows the quantity purchased when the goods are received. Consequently, if both companies have accurate transaction processing systems, it may be possible to establish an agreement in which the buyer will

**AOE**

2431 Bradford Lane
San Francisco, CA
99403

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
9/16/2011	3091380

FIGURE 12-15
Example of a Sales Invoice

Terms	Due Date	PO #	Sales Rep	Ship Via	Tracking Numbers
Net 30	10/16/2011		JKL	UPS Ground	

Bill To		Ship To	
Hardware City 35 Appliance Way Phoenix AZ 85201 United States		Hardware City 4742 Mesa Drive Mesa AZ 85284 United States	

Item	Qty	Description	Price	Amount
Nikon Pix 5000	4	Mega Zoom for those close up shots	200.00	800.00
Warranty 1 yr \$100-500	4	1 yr parts and labor warranty on any hardware priced between \$100-500	19.95	79.80
			Subtotal	879.80
			Shipping Cost (UPS Ground)	30.04
			Total	\$909.84

automatically remit payments within a specified number of days after receiving the merchandise. The seller sends an electronic notification, usually via e-mail, when the goods are shipped and the customer sends an electronic acknowledgment when the goods are received. Ford is just one of many companies that have established such relationships with their major suppliers. Note that the seller can still monitor and determine accounts receivable by reconciling shipments to customer remittances because accounts receivable represents all shipments for which the seller has not yet been paid. The attraction of such invoiceless billing is that it saves both the seller and buyer considerable amounts of time and money by eliminating the need to perform a traditional business process (invoicing) that does not provide any new information.

An integrated ERP system also provides the opportunity to merge the billing process with the sales and marketing function by using data about a customer's past purchase history to send information about related products and services. Such customized advertising may generate additional sales with little if any incremental costs.

THREATS AND CONTROLS One threat associated with the invoicing process is a failure to bill customers (threat 13 in Table 12-1), which results in the loss of assets and erroneous data about sales, inventory, and accounts receivable. Segregating the shipping and billing functions is an important control to reduce the risk that this occurs intentionally. Otherwise, an employee performing both functions could ship merchandise to friends without billing them. To reduce the risk of unintentional failure to bill, ERP systems need to be configured to regularly compare sales orders, picking tickets, and shipping documents with sales invoices to produce reports of shipments for which an invoice has not been created. (For invoiceless systems, this control involves matching sales orders to shipping documents). Management needs to regularly review such reports and take corrective action. In paper-based systems, prenumbering all documents and periodically accounting for them identifies shipments that have not been invoiced.

Billing errors, such as pricing mistakes and billing customers for items not shipped or on back order, represent another potential threat. Overbilling can result in customer dissatisfaction, and underbilling results in the loss of assets. Pricing mistakes can be avoided by having the system retrieve the appropriate data from the pricing master file and by restricting the ability of employees to make changes to that data. If employees must enter billing data manually, the use of the data entry edit controls discussed in chapter 10 can minimize errors. Mistakes involving quantities shipped can be caught by reconciling the quantities listed on the packing slips with those on the sales order.

Maintain Accounts Receivable

The accounts receivable function, which reports to the controller, performs two basic tasks: It uses the information on the sales invoice to debit customer accounts and subsequently credits those accounts when payments are received.

PROCESS The two basic ways to maintain accounts receivable are the open-invoice and the balance-forward methods. The two methods differ in terms of when customers remit payments, how those payments are applied to update the accounts receivable master file, and the format of the monthly statement sent to customers. Under the *open-invoice method*, customers typically pay according to each invoice. Usually, two copies of the invoice are mailed to the customer, who is requested to return one copy with the payment. This copy is a turnaround document called a *remittance advice*. Customer payments are then applied against specific invoices. In contrast, under the *balance-forward method*, customers typically pay according to the amount shown on a monthly statement, rather than by individual invoices. The *monthly statement* lists all transactions, including both sales and payments, that occurred during the past month and informs customers of their current account balances (Figure 12-16). The monthly statement often has a tear-off portion containing preprinted information, including the customer's name, account number, and balance. Customers are asked to return this stub, which serves as a remittance advice, with payment. Remittances are applied against the total account balance, rather than against specific invoices.

One advantage of the open-invoice method is that it is conducive to offering discounts for prompt payment, as invoices are individually tracked and aged. It also results in a more uniform flow of cash collections throughout the month. A disadvantage of the open-invoice method is the added complexity required to maintain information about the status of each individual invoice

question while discussing the problem with the customer on the telephone. Image processing also reduces the space and cost associated with storing paper documents. The savings in this area can be substantial: One optical disk can store up to 20,000 documents, in a fraction of the space.

Adjustments to a customer's account are sometimes necessary. For example, customer accounts may be credited to reflect either the return of items or allowances granted for damaged goods. To credit a customer's account for returned goods, the credit manager must obtain information from the receiving dock that the goods were actually returned and placed back in inventory. Upon notification from the receiving department that the goods have been returned, the credit manager issues a *credit memo* (Figure 12-17), which authorizes the crediting of the customer's account. If the damage to the goods is minimal, the customer may agree to keep them for a price reduction. In such cases, the credit manager issues a credit memo to reflect the amount that should be credited to the customer's account. A copy of the credit memo is sent to accounts receivable to authorize an adjustment to the customer's account balance; another copy is sent to the customer.

After repeated attempts to collect payment have failed, it may be necessary to write off a customer's account. In such cases, the credit manager issues a credit memo to authorize the write-off. Unlike the cases involving damaged or returned goods, however, a copy of the credit memo used to authorize the write-off of an account is not sent to the customer.

THREATS AND CONTROLS Errors in maintaining customer accounts (threat 15 in Table 12-1) can lead to the loss of future sales and also may indicate possible theft of cash. The data entry edit checks discussed in Chapter 10 can minimize the risk of errors in maintaining customer accounts. For example, validity checks and closed-loop verification can ensure that the correct customer account is being updated, and field checks can ensure that only numeric data is entered for sales and payments. Customer payments are often processed in batches, so batch totals can provide an additional means to detect posting errors. Specifically, the sum of all customer

FIGURE 12-17
Example of a Credit Memo

11121				
CREDIT MEMORANDUM				
Alpha Omega Electronics 2431 Bradford Lane San Francisco, CA 99403				
Credit To: <u>Hardware City</u>			Date <u>April 7, 2011</u>	
<u>35 Appliance Way</u>			Salesperson <u>FRM</u>	
<u>Phoenix, AZ 85201</u>				
Apply To Invoice Number 34603	Date April 1, 2011	Customer's Order No. 7413		
Quantity	Item Number	Description	Unit Price	Amount
3	4120	PCS	85.00	255.00
Reason Credit Issued: Units damaged during shipment. Returned on April 6, 2011				
Received By: ALZ		Authorized By: PJS		
We Credit Your Account For This Amount				\$255.00

payments processed should equal the change to the total of all customer account balances. To ensure that all remittances were processed, the number of customer accounts updated should be compared with the number of checks received. These reconciliations should be performed by someone other than the individual involved in processing the original transactions because (1) it is easier to catch someone else's mistakes than one's own, and (2) it provides a means to identify possible cases of fraud. Mailing monthly account statements to every customer (control 15.3) provides an additional independent review of posting accuracy because customers will complain if their accounts have not been properly credited for payments they remitted. Traditionally, another important control to verify the accuracy of updates to accounts receivable involved reconciling the subsidiary accounts receivable records with the general ledger. After customer payments are processed, the sum of all individual customer account balances (the accounts receivable subsidiary file) should equal the total balance of the accounts receivable control account in the general ledger. If the two are not equal, an error in posting has probably occurred, and all transactions just entered should be reexamined. ERP systems, however, typically are configured so that postings to general ledger control accounts can occur only through the subsidiary ledger and are only made by the system itself. Although this eliminates the possibility of discrepancies between the subsidiary and general ledger arising from data entry errors, configuration errors are still possible.

Another threat listed in Table 12-1 is that an employee may issue credit memos to write-off account balances for friends or to cover up the theft of cash or inventory. Proper segregation of duties (control 16.1) can reduce the risk of this threat. To prevent employees making sales to friends that are then written off, the ERP system should be configured so that the person who can issue credit memos does not also have rights to enter sales orders or to maintain customer accounts. The system should also be configured to match all credit memos to sales invoices. In addition, the system should be configured to block credit memos for which there does not exist validated documentation that the goods have been returned by the customer (control 16.2). Blocking forces specific managerial review and approval of cases where the company agrees to let the customer both keep the merchandise and receive credit.

Cash Collections

The final step in the revenue cycle is collecting and processing payments from customers (circle 4.0 in Figure 12-3).

Process

Because cash and customer checks can be stolen so easily, it is important to take appropriate measures to reduce the risk of theft. As discussed more fully in the section on controls, this means that the accounts receivable function, which is responsible for recording customer remittances, should not have physical access to cash or checks. Instead, the cashier, who reports to the treasurer (see Figure 12-1), handles customer remittances and deposits them in the bank.

How then, does the accounts receivable function identify the source of any remittances and the applicable invoices that should be credited? One method involves mailing the customer two copies of the invoice and requesting that one be returned with the payment. This remittance advice is then routed to accounts receivable, and the actual customer payment is sent to the cashier. An alternative solution is to have mailroom personnel prepare a *remittance list*, which is a document identifying the names and amounts of all customer remittances, and send it to accounts receivable. Yet another alternative is to photocopy all customer remittances and send the copies to accounts receivable while forwarding the actual remittances to the cashier for deposit.

Managing cash flow is important to overall profitability, as the AOE case showed. Therefore, companies are continually seeking ways to speed up the receipt of payments from customers. Focus 12-1 describes how imaging technology can improve cash flow in situations where customers send payments directly to the company.


FOCUS
12-1

Using Image Processing Technology to Speed Cash Collections

Image-scanning software offers an opportunity to improve the efficiency of the internal processing of customer payments and reduce the time it takes to access those funds. Scanners can detect the presence of any metal objects, such as coins or staples, in envelopes containing payments from customers. Envelopes without such items can be opened mechanically and their contents (customer checks) run through a high-speed imaging device that automatically applies remittances to the corresponding customer account. Only envelopes containing staples or coins need to be processed manually.

By using Remote Deposit Capture software, businesses can more quickly get access to funds remitted by customers. The software creates an encrypted file of customer checks that have been scanned. Then, instead of physically depositing the customer checks with its bank, the company electronically transmits the encrypted file of check images. The bank decrypts the file and notifies the company electronically when the checks have cleared. This process shaves at least one day off the clearing process and also saves the company the time and expense associated with physically depositing the checks.

Another way to speed up the processing of customer payments involves the use of a lockbox arrangement with a bank. A *lockbox* is a postal address to which customers send their remittances. The participating bank picks up the checks from the Post Office box and deposits them in the company's account. The bank then sends the remittance advices, an electronic list of all remittances, and photocopies of all checks to the company. Having customers send payments to a lockbox eliminates the delay associated with processing customer remittances before depositing them. Cash flow can be further improved by selecting several banks around the country to maintain lockboxes, with the locations chosen to minimize the time customer checks are in the mail. Similarly, establishing lockbox arrangements with foreign banks reduces the time it takes to collect payments from sales to international customers.

Information technology can provide additional efficiencies in the use of lockboxes. In an *electronic lockbox* arrangement, the bank electronically sends the company information about the customer account number and the amount remitted as soon as it receives and scans those checks. This method enables the company to begin applying remittances to customer accounts before the photocopies of the checks arrive.

Lockbox arrangements, however, eliminate only those delays that are associated with internal processing of remittances mailed directly to the company. With *electronic funds transfer (EFT)*, customers send their remittances electronically to the company's bank and thus eliminate the delay associated with the time the payment is in the mail system. EFT also reduces the time lag before the bank makes the deposited funds available to the company. EFT is usually accomplished through the banking system's Automated Clearing House (ACH) network.

EFT, however, involves only the transfer of funds. To properly credit customer accounts, companies also need additional data about each remittance, such as invoice numbers and discounts taken. Although every bank can do EFT through the ACH system, not every bank possesses the EDI capabilities necessary to process the related remittance data. Consequently, many companies have had to separate the EFT and EDI components of processing customer payments, as shown in the top panel of Figure 12-18. This complicates the seller's task of properly crediting customer accounts for payments because information about the total amount of funds received arrives separately from information about the invoices that payment should be applied against. Similarly, the customer's task is complicated by the need to send information about the payment to two different parties.

Financial electronic data interchange (FEDI) solves these problems by integrating the exchange of funds (EFT) with the exchange of the remittance data (EDI). As shown in the lower panel of Figure 12-18, the customer sends both remittance data and funds transfer instructions together. Similarly, the seller receives both pieces of information simultaneously. Thus, FEDI completes the automation of both the billing and cash collections processes. To fully reap the

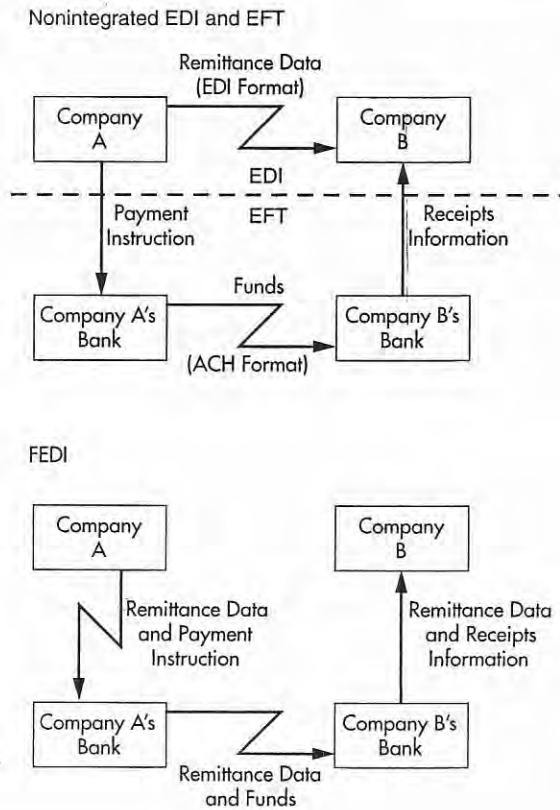


FIGURE 12-18
EFT and FEDI

benefits of FEDI, however, requires that both the selling company and its customers use banks that are capable of providing EDI services.

Companies can also speed the collection process by accepting credit cards or procurement cards (a special type of credit card that will be discussed in Chapter 13). The benefit is that the card issuer usually transfers the funds within two days of the sale. This benefit must be weighed against the costs of accepting such cards, which typically range from 2% to 4% of the gross sales price.

Threats and Controls

The primary objective of the cash collections function is to safeguard customer remittances. Special control procedures must be utilized because cash is so easy to steal (threat 17 in Table 12-1). Segregation of duties is the most effective control procedure for reducing the risk of such theft. Employees who have physical access to cash should not have responsibility for recording or authorizing any transactions involving its receipt. Specifically, the following pairs of duties should be segregated:

1. **Handling cash or checks and posting remittances to customer accounts.** A person performing both of these duties could commit the special type of embezzlement called *lapping* that was discussed in Chapter 5. Therefore, only the remittance data should be sent to the accounts receivable department, with customer payments being sent to the cashier. Such an arrangement establishes two mutually independent control checks. First, the total credits to accounts receivable recorded by the accounting department should equal the total debit to cash representing the amount deposited by the cashier. Second, the copy of the remittance list that is sent to the internal audit department can be compared with the validated deposit slips and bank statements to verify that all checks the organization received were deposited. Finally, the monthly statements mailed to customers provide another layer of control, because customers would notice the failure to properly credit their accounts for payments remitted.

2. *Handling cash or checks and authorizing credit memos.* A person performing both of these duties could conceal theft of cash by creating a credit memo equal to the amount stolen.
3. *Handling cash or checks and reconciling the bank statement.* An important detective control is reconciliation of the bank account statement with the balance of cash recorded in the company's information system. Having this reconciliation performed by someone who does not have access to cash or customer remittances provides an independent check on the cashier and prevents manipulation of the bank statement to conceal the theft of cash.

In ERP systems, employee roles must be properly configured to segregate these combinations of incompatible duties. In addition, the system should be configured to require specific approval by an appropriate manager of high-risk transactions, such as issuing credit memos without requiring the customer to return the merchandise.

In general, the handling of money and checks within the organization should be minimized. The optimal methods are a bank lockbox arrangement or the use of EFT, FEDI, or credit cards for customer payments (control 17.3), which totally eliminates employee access to customer payments. The costs of these arrangements must be weighed against the benefits of reduced internal processing costs and faster access to customer payments. If customer payments must be processed internally, prompt documentation of remittances is crucial, because the risk of loss is greatest at the time of first receipt. Therefore, a list of all checks received should be prepared *immediately* after opening the mail. The checks should also be restrictively endorsed at that time. To further minimize the risk of misappropriating any cash or checks received, two people should open all incoming mail (control 17.5).

Retail stores and organizations that receive cash directly from customers should use cash registers that automatically produce a written record of all cash received. In these situations, customers also can play a role in controlling cash collections. For example, many stores use signs to inform customers that their purchase is free if they fail to get a receipt or that receipts marked with a red star entitle them to a discount. Such policies encourage customers to watch that employees actually ring up the cash sale and do so correctly.

All customer remittances should be deposited, intact, in the bank each day (control 17.7). Daily deposits reduce the amount of cash and checks at risk of theft. Depositing all remittances intact, and not using any of them for miscellaneous expenditures, facilitates reconciliation of the bank statement with the records of sales, accounts receivable, and cash collections. ERP systems should be configured to require that all cash collections transactions be processed through an approved list of bank accounts.

Finally, as the AOE case illustrated, cash flow problems are a serious concern (threat 18 in Table 12-1). The use of lockbox arrangements, EFT, credit cards, and offering discounts for early payment can speed up cash collections. However, the best control procedure to reduce the risk of unanticipated cash shortfalls is to use a *cash flow budget* (Figure 12-19), which provides estimates of cash inflows (projected collections from sales) and outflows (outstanding payables). A cash flow budget can alert an organization to a pending short-term cash shortage, thereby enabling it to plan ahead to secure short-term loans at the best possible rates. Conversely, an organization that knows a surplus of cash is pending can take steps to invest those excess funds

FIGURE 12-19
Sample Cash Flow
Budget

	January	February	March	April
Beginning Balance	10,000	11,000	8,000	8,000
Projected Cash Receipts:				
Cash Sales	7,000	8,500	8,000	9,000
Collections on Account	26,000	29,000	28,000	30,000
Total Cash Available (A)	43,000	48,500	44,000	47,000
Projected Cash Disbursements (B)	(32,000)	(41,000)	(39,000)	(36,000)
Projected Ending Cash Balance (C = A - B)	11,000	7,500	5,000	11,000
Desired Minimum Balance (D)	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Amount Needed to Borrow	0	500	3,000	0
Ending Balance	11,000	8,000	8,000	11,000

to earn the best possible returns. Regular monitoring of a cash flow budget would have helped AOE avoid the need for short-term borrowing at unfavorable rates.

Summary and Case Conclusion

An organization's accounting system should be designed to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness with which the four basic revenue cycle activities (sales order entry, shipping, billing, and cash collections) are performed. It must also incorporate adequate internal control procedures to mitigate such threats as uncollectible sales, billing errors, and lost or misappropriated inventory and cash. Control procedures also are needed to ensure that the information provided for decision making is both accurate and complete. Finally, to facilitate strategic decision making, the accounting system should be designed to accommodate the integration of internally generated data with data from external sources.

At the next executive meeting, Elizabeth summarized the proposals that she, Trevor, and Ann developed to provide the information needed to better manage customer relationships and cash flows. Among the recommendations were the following:

1. Equip the sales force with wireless-enabled pen-based laptop computers. Trevor Whitman, vice president of marketing, believes that AOE will still need its sales staff to visit existing customers to identify which additional products can be profitably carried. Sales staff also will continue to make cold calls on prospective customers to try to convince them to carry AOE's products. As they walk down store aisles, sales representatives can check off the items that need to be restocked and then write in the appropriate quantities. When the order is complete, they can transmit the order back to headquarters. The system can check the customer's credit status and inventory availability and confirm orders within minutes, including an estimated delivery date. After the customer approves the order, the system will immediately update all affected files so that current information about inventory status is available to other sales representatives.
2. Improve warehouse and shipping efficiency by replacing bar codes with RFID tags.
3. Improve billing process efficiency by increasing the number of customers who agree to participate in invoiceless sales relationships and, when possible, by using EDI to transmit invoices to those customers who still require them.
4. In an effort to improve customer service, periodically survey customers about their satisfaction with AOE's products and performance.
5. Improve the efficiency of cash collections by encouraging all customers to use EFT. In addition, encourage EDI-capable customers to move to FEDI so that AOE receives both the funds and remittance data together.

Linda Spurgeon approved these proposals. She then asked Elizabeth and Ann to turn their attention to solving several problems related to AOE's expenditure cycle business activities.

Key Terms

revenue cycle 352	customer relationship management (CRM) systems 363	cycle billing 371
sales order 354	packing slip 365	credit memo 372
electronic data interchange (EDI) 358	bill of lading 365	remittance list 373
credit limit 360	sales invoice 369	lockbox 374
accounts receivable aging report 360	open-invoice method 370	electronic lockbox 374
back order 362	remittance advice 370	electronic funds transfer (EFT) 374
picking ticket 362	balance-forward method 370	financial electronic data interchange (FEDI) 374
	monthly statement 370	cash flow budget 376

AIS IN ACTION

Chapter Quiz

1. Which activity is part of the sales order entry process?
 - a. setting customer credit limits
 - b. preparing a bill of lading
 - c. checking customer credit
 - d. approving sales returns
2. Which document often accompanies merchandise shipped to a customer?
 - a. picking ticket
 - b. packing slip
 - c. credit memo
 - d. sales order
3. Which method is most likely used when a company offers customers discounts for prompt payment?
 - a. open-invoice method
 - b. balance-forward method
 - c. accounts receivable aging method
 - d. cycle billing method
4. Which of the following techniques is the most efficient way to process customer payments and update accounts receivable?
 - a. EFT
 - b. CRM
 - c. FEDI
 - d. ACH
5. Which of the following revenue cycle activities can potentially be eliminated by technology?
 - a. sales order entry
 - b. shipping
 - c. billing
 - d. cash collections
6. The integrated database underlying an ERP system results in which of the following general threats to the revenue cycle?
 - a. inaccurate or invalid master data
 - b. unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information
 - c. loss or destruction of data
 - d. all of the above
7. Which document is used to authorize the release of merchandise from inventory control (warehouse) to shipping?
 - a. picking ticket
 - b. packing slip
 - c. shipping order
 - d. sales invoice
8. Which of the following provides a means both to improve the efficiency of processing customer payments and also to enhance control over those payments?
 - a. CRM
 - b. lockboxes
 - c. aging accounts receivable
 - d. EDI
9. For good internal control, who should approve credit memos?
 - a. credit manager
 - b. sales manager
 - c. billing manager
 - d. controller
10. For good internal control over customer remittances, the mailroom clerk should separate the checks from the remittance advices and send the customer payments to which department?
 - a. billing
 - b. accounts receivable
 - c. cashier
 - d. sales

Discussion Questions

- 12.1. Customer relationship management systems hold great promise, but their usefulness is determined by the amount of personal data customers are willing to divulge. To what extent do you think concerns about privacy-related issues affect the use of CRM systems?
- 12.2. Some products, such as music and software, can be digitized. How does this affect each of the four main activities in the revenue cycle?
- 12.3. Many companies use accounts receivable aging schedules to project future cash inflows and bad-debt expense. Review the information typically presented in such a report (see Figure 12-8). Which specific metrics can be calculated from those data that might be especially useful in providing early warning about looming cash flow or bad-debt problems?
- 12.4. Table 12-1 suggests that restricting physical access to inventory is one way to reduce the threat of theft. How can information technology help accomplish that objective?
- 12.5. Invoiceless pricing has been adopted by some large businesses for business-to-business transactions. What are the barriers, if any, to its use in sales to consumers?
- 12.6. The use of some form of electronic “cash” that would provide the same kind of anonymity for e-commerce that cash provides for traditional physical business transactions has been discussed for a long time. What are the advantages and disadvantages of electronic cash to customers? To businesses? What are some of the accounting implications of using electronic cash?

Problems

- 12.1. Match the term in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. CRM system | a. Document used to authorize reducing the balance in a customer account |
| ___ 2. Open-invoice method | b. Process of dividing customer account master file into subsets and preparing invoices for one subset at a time |
| ___ 3. Credit memo | c. System that integrates EFT and EDI information |
| ___ 4. Credit limit | d. System that contains customer-related data organized in a manner to facilitate customer service, sales, and retention |
| ___ 5. Cycle billing | e. Electronic transfer of funds |
| ___ 6. FEDI | f. Method of maintaining accounts receivable that generates one payment for all sales made the previous month |
| ___ 7. Remittance advice | g. Method of maintaining customer accounts that generates payments for each individual sales transaction |
| ___ 8. Lockbox | h. Maximum possible account balance for a customer |
| ___ 9. Back order | i. Electronic invoicing |
| ___ 10. Picking ticket | j. Post Office box to which customers send payments |
| ___ 11. Bill of lading | k. Document used to indicate stockouts exist |
| | l. Document used to establish responsibility for shipping goods via a third party |
| | m. Document that authorizes removal of merchandise from inventory |
| | n. Turnaround document returned by customers with payments |

- 12.2. What internal control procedure(s) would provide protection against the following threats?
- Workers on the shipping dock steal goods, claiming that the inventory shortages reflect errors in the inventory records.
 - An employee posts the sales amount to the wrong customer account because he incorrectly keys the customer account number into the system.
 - An employee makes a credit sale to a customer who is already four months behind in making payments on his account.
 - An employee authorizes a credit memo for a sales return when the goods were never actually returned.
 - An employee writes off a customer's accounts receivable balance as uncollectible to conceal the theft of subsequent cash payments from that customer.
 - Customers are billed for the quantity ordered, but the quantity shipped is actually less because some items have been back ordered.
 - The mailroom clerk steals checks and then endorses them for deposit into the clerk's personal bank account.
 - The cashier steals funds by cashing several checks from customers.
 - A waiter steals cash by destroying the customer sales ticket for customers who paid cash.
 - Goods are shipped to a customer, but that customer is not billed.
 - A business loses sales because of stockouts of several products for which the computer records indicated there was adequate quantity on hand.
 - A business experiences unauthorized disclosure of the buying habits of several well-known customers.
 - A business loses all information about amounts owed by customers in New York City because the master database for that office was destroyed in a fire.
 - The company's Web site is unavailable for seven hours because of a power outage.
 - Customers' credit card numbers are intercepted and stolen while being sent to the company's Web site.
 - A sales clerk sells a \$7,000 wide-screen TV to a friend and alters the price to \$700.
 - A shipping clerk who is quitting to start a competing business copies the names of the company's 500 largest customers and offers them lower prices and better terms if they purchase the same product from the clerk's new company.
 - A fire in the office next door damages the company's servers and all optical and magnetic media in the server room. The company immediately implements its disaster recovery procedures and shifts to a backup center several miles away. The company has made full daily backups of all files and has stored a copy at the backup center. However, none of the backup copies are readable.
- 12.3. For good internal control, which of the following duties can be performed by the same individual?
- Approving changes to customer credit limits
 - Sales order entry
 - Shipping merchandise
 - Billing customers
 - Depositing customer payments
 - Maintaining accounts receivable
 - Issuing credit memos
 - Reconciling the organization's bank accounts
 - Checking inventory availability



- 12.4. Excel Project. (*Hint:* For help on steps b and c, see the article "Dial a Forecast," by James A. Weisel, in the December 2006 issue of the *Journal of Accountancy*. The *Journal of Accountancy* is available in print or online at the AICPA's Web site: www.aicpa.org.)

Required

- a. Create a 12-month cash flow budget in Excel using the following assumptions:
 - Initial sales of \$5 million, with forecasted monthly growth of 1%
 - 40% of each month's sales for cash; 30% collected the following month; 20% collected 2 months later; 8% collected 3 months later; and 2% never collected
 - Initial cash balance of \$350,000
 - b. Add a "spinner" to your spreadsheet that will enable you to easily change forecasted monthly sales growth to range from 0.5% to 1.5% in increments of 0.1%.
 - c. Add a scroll bar to your spreadsheet that will let you modify the amount of initial sales to vary from \$4 million to \$6 million in increments of \$100,000.
 - d. Design appropriate data entry and processing controls to ensure spreadsheet accuracy.
- 12.5. For each of the following activities, identify the data that must be entered by the employee performing that activity, and list the appropriate data entry controls:
- a. A sales order entry clerk takes a customer order.
 - b. A shipping clerk completes a bill of lading for shipment of an order to a customer.
- 12.6. Create a questionnaire checklist that can be used to evaluate controls for each of the four basic activities in the revenue cycle (sales order entry, shipping, billing, and cash collections).

Required

- a. For each control issue, write a Yes/No question such that a "No" answer represents a control weakness. For example, one question might be, "Are customer credit limits set and modified by a credit manager with no sales responsibility?"
 - b. For each Yes/No question, write a brief explanation of why a "No" answer represents a control weakness.
- 12.7. O'Brien Corporation is a midsized, privately owned industrial instrument manufacturer supplying precision equipment to manufacturers in the Midwest. The corporation is ten years old and uses an integrated ERP system. The administrative offices are located in a downtown building, and the production, shipping, and receiving departments are housed in a renovated warehouse a few blocks away.

Customers place orders on the company's Web site, by fax, or by telephone. All sales are on credit, FOB destination. During the past year, sales have increased dramatically, but 15% of credit sales have had to written off as uncollectible, including several large online orders to first-time customers who denied ordering or receiving the merchandise.

Customer orders are picked and sent to the warehouse, where they are placed near the loading dock in alphabetical sequence by customer name. The loading dock is used both for outgoing shipments to customers and for receipt of incoming deliveries. There are 10 to 20 incoming deliveries every day, from a variety of sources.

The increased volume of sales has resulted in a number of errors in which customers were sent the wrong items. There have also been some delays in shipping because items that supposedly were in stock could not be found in the warehouse. Although a perpetual inventory is maintained, there has been no physical count of inventory for two years. When an item is missing, the warehouse staff writes the information down in a log book. Once a week, the warehouse staff uses the log book to update the inventory records.

The system is configured to prepare the sales invoice only after shipping employees enter the actual quantities sent to a customer, thereby ensuring that customers are billed only for items actually sent and not for anything on back order.

Required

Identify at least three weaknesses in O'Brien Corporation's revenue cycle activities. Describe the problem resulting from each weakness. Recommend control procedures that should be added to the system to correct the weakness. (*CMA Examination, adapted*)

- 12.8. Parktown Medical Center, Inc., is a small health care provider owned by a publicly held corporation. It employs seven salaried physicians, ten nurses, three support staff, and three clerical workers. The clerical workers perform such tasks as reception, correspondence, cash receipts, billing, and appointment scheduling. All are adequately bonded.

Most patients pay for services rendered by cash or check on the day of their visit. Sometimes, however, the physician who is to perform the respective services approves credit based on an interview. When credit is approved, the physician files a memo with one of the clerks to set up the receivable using data the physician generates.

The servicing physician prepares a charge slip that is given to one of the clerks for pricing and preparation of the patient's bill. At the end of the day, one of the clerks uses the bills to prepare a revenue summary and, in cases of credit sales, to update the accounts receivable subsidiary ledger.

The front office clerks receive cash and checks directly from patients and give each patient a prenumbered receipt. The clerks take turns opening the mail. The clerk who opens that day's mail immediately stamps all checks "for deposit only." Each day, just before lunch, one of the clerks prepares a list of all cash and checks to be deposited in Parktown's bank account. The office is closed from 12 noon until 2:00 P.M. for lunch. During that time, the office manager takes the daily deposit to the bank. During the lunch break the clerk who opened the mail that day uses the list of cash receipts and checks to update patient accounts.

The clerks take turns preparing and mailing monthly statements to patients with unpaid balances. One of the clerks writes off uncollectible accounts only after the physician who performed the respective services believes the account will not pay and communicates that belief to the office manager. The office manager then issues a credit memo to write off the account, which the clerk processes.

The office manager supervises the clerks, issues write-off memos, schedules appointments for the doctors, makes bank deposits, reconciles bank statements, and performs general correspondence duties.

Additional services are performed monthly by a local accountant who posts summaries prepared by the clerks to the general ledger, prepares income statements, and files the appropriate payroll forms and tax returns.

Required

Identify at least three control weaknesses at Parktown. Describe the potential threat and exposure associated with each weakness, and recommend how to best correct them. (CPA Examination, adapted)

- 12.9. Figure 12-20 on pages 384 and 385 depicts the activities performed in the revenue cycle by the Newton Hardware Company.

Required

- Identify at least seven weaknesses in Newton Hardware's revenue cycle. Explain the resulting threat, and suggest methods to correct the weakness.
- Identify ways to use IT to streamline Newton's revenue cycle activities. Describe the control procedures required in the new system. (CPA Examination, adapted)

- 12.10. The Family Support Center is a small charitable organization. It has only four full-time employees: two staff, an accountant, and an office manager. The majority of its funding comes from two campaign drives, one in the spring and one in the fall. Donors make pledges over the telephone. Some donors pay their pledge by credit card during the telephone campaign, but many prefer to pay in monthly installments by check. In such cases, the donor pledges are recorded during the telephone campaign, and the donors are then mailed pledge cards. Donors mail their contributions directly to the charity. Most donors send a check, but occasionally some send cash. Most donors return their pledge card with their check or cash donation, but occasionally the Family Support Center receives anonymous cash donations. The procedures used to process donations are as follows:

Sarah, a staff member who has worked for the Family Support Center for 12 years, opens all mail. She sorts the donations from the other mail and prepares a list of all donations, indicating the name of the donor (or anonymous), amount of the donation, and the pledge number (if the donor returned the pledge card). Sarah then sends the list, cash, and checks to the accountant.

The accountant enters the information from the list into the computer to update the Family Support Center's files. The accountant then prepares a deposit slip (in duplicate) and deposits all cash and checks into the charity's bank account at the end of each day. No funds are left on the premises overnight. The validated deposit slip is then filed by date. The accountant also mails an acknowledgment letter thanking each donor. Monthly, the accountant retrieves all deposit slips and uses them to reconcile the Family Support Center's bank statement. At this time, the accountant also reviews the pledge files and sends a follow-up letter to those people who have not yet fulfilled their pledges.

Each employee has a computer workstation that is connected to the internal network. Employees are permitted to surf the Web during lunch hours. Each employee has full access to the charity's accounting system, so that anyone can fill in for someone else who is out sick or on vacation. Each Friday, the accountant makes a backup copy of all computer files. The backup copy is stored in the office manager's office.

Required

- Identify two major control weaknesses in the Family Support Center's cash receipts procedures. For each weakness you identify, suggest a method to correct that weakness. Your solution must be specific—*identify which specific employees should do what. Assume that no new employees can be hired.*
 - Describe the IT control procedures that should exist in order to protect the Family Support Center from loss, alteration, or unauthorized disclosure of data.
- 12.11. Match the threats in the first column to the appropriate control procedures in the second column (more than one control may address the same threat).

Threat	Applicable Control Procedures
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Uncollectible sales	a. Restricted access to master data
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Mistakes in shipping orders to customers	b. Encryption of customer information while in storage
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Crediting customer payments to the wrong account	c. Backup and disaster recovery procedures
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Theft of customer payments	d. Digital signatures
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Theft of inventory by employees	e. Physical access controls on inventory
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Excess inventory	f. Segregation of duties of handling cash and maintaining accounts receivable
<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Reduced prices for sales to friends	g. Reconciliation of packing lists with sales orders
<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Orders later repudiated by customers who deny placing them	h. Reconciliation of invoices with packing lists and sales orders
<input type="checkbox"/> 9. Failure to bill customers	i. Use of bar codes or RFID tags
<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Errors in customer invoices	j. Periodic physical counts of inventory
<input type="checkbox"/> 11. Cash flow problems	k. Perpetual inventory system
<input type="checkbox"/> 12. Loss of accounts receivable data	l. Use of either EOQ, MRP, or JIT inventory control system
<input type="checkbox"/> 13. Unauthorized disclosure of customer personal information	m. Lockboxes or electronic lockboxes
<input type="checkbox"/> 14. Failure to ship orders to customers	n. Cash flow budget
	o. Mailing of monthly statements to customers
	p. Credit approval by someone not involved in sales
	q. Segregation of duties of shipping and billing
	r. Periodic reconciliation of prenumbered sales orders with prenumbered shipping documents

FIGURE 12-20
Newton Hardware
Company Revenue
Cycle Procedures

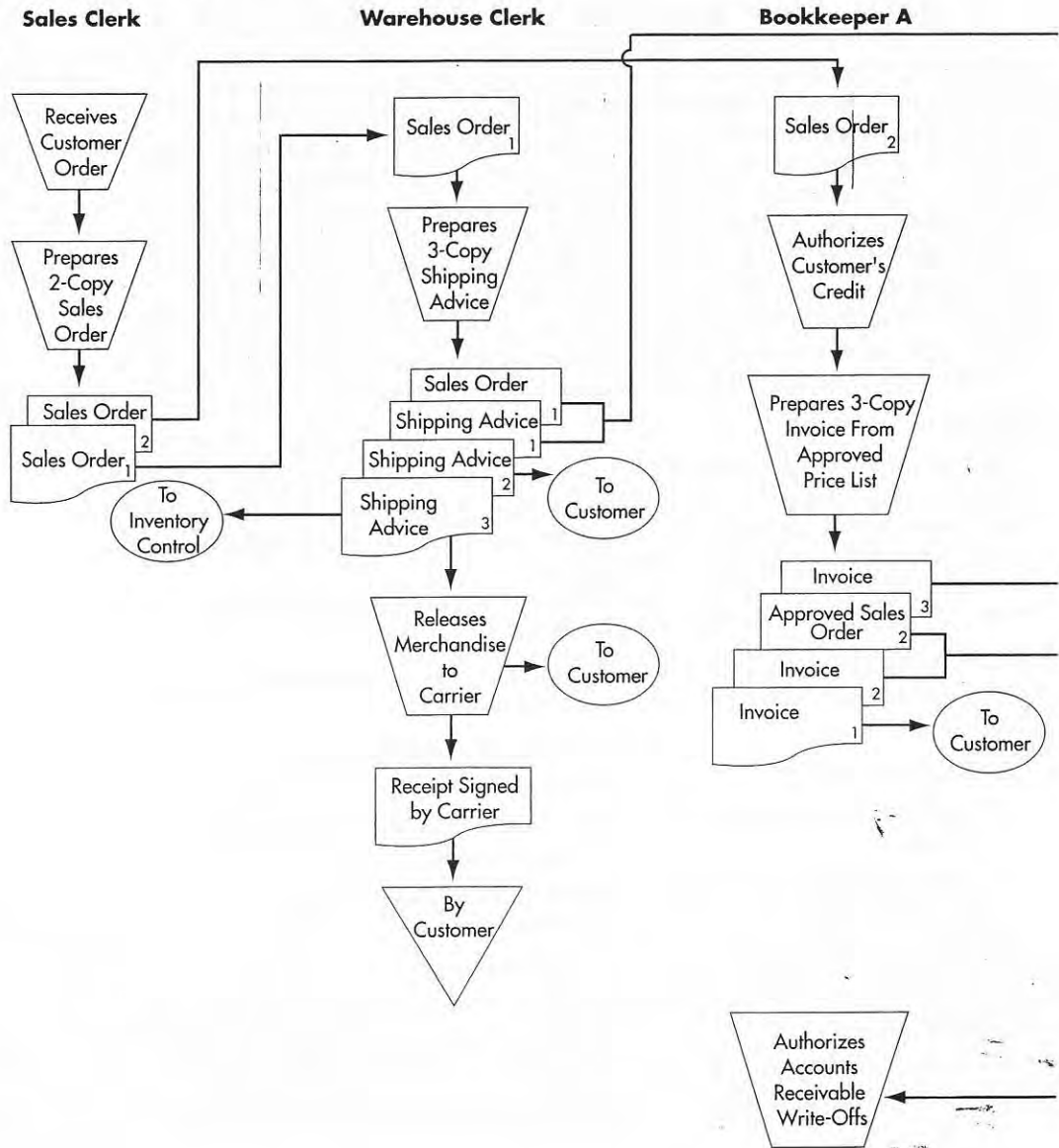
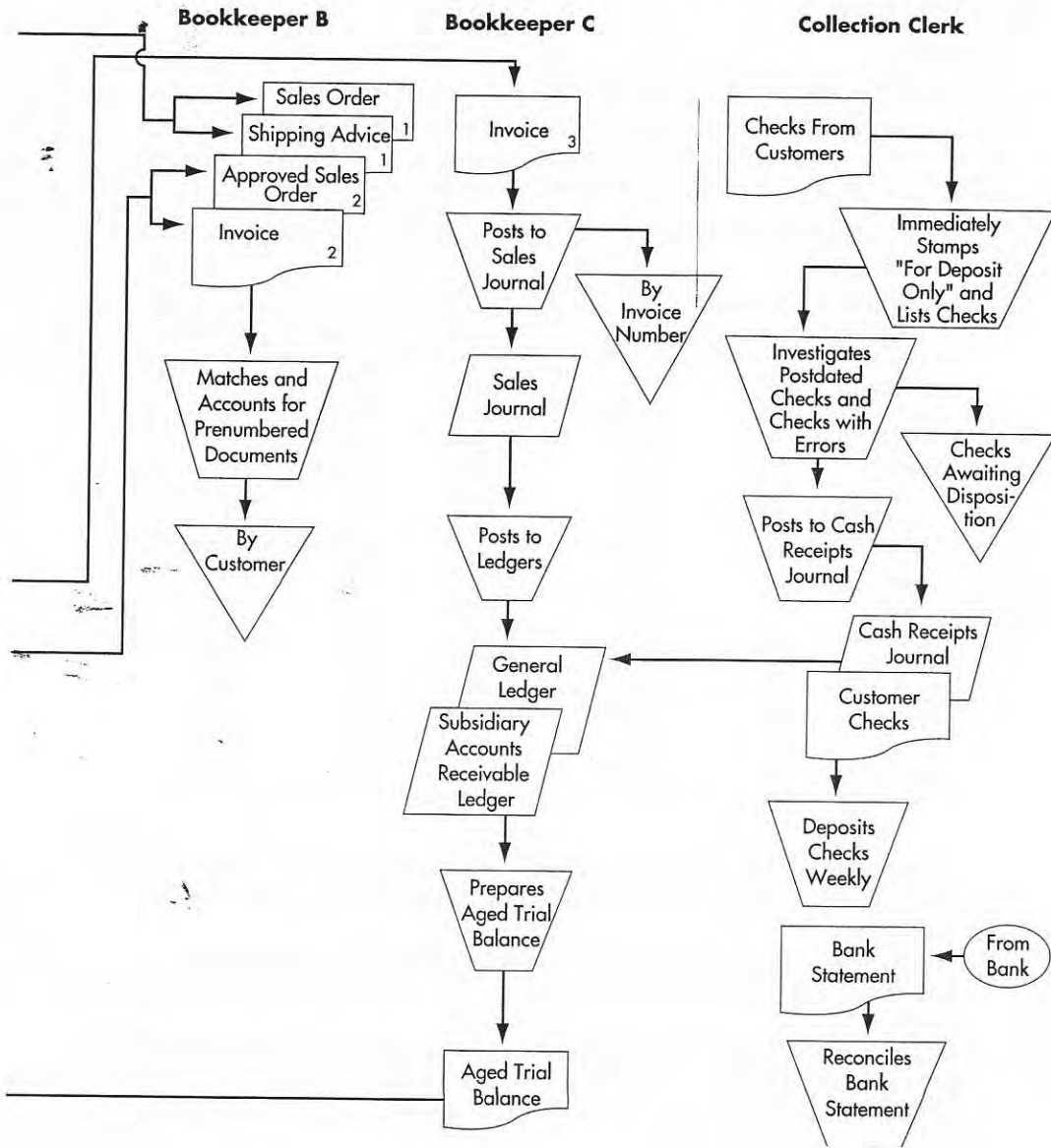


FIGURE 12-20





12.12. Excel Problem

Required

Use Excel's regression tools to analyze and forecast future sales.

(Hint: The article "Forecasting with Excel," by James A. Weisel in the February 2009 issue of the *Journal of Accountancy* (available at www.aicpa.org) explains how to perform the following tasks using either Excel 2003 or Excel 2007.)

- a. Create a spreadsheet with the following data about targeted e-mails, click ads, and unit sales:

E-mails	Clicks	Unit Sales	E-mails	Clicks	Unit Sales
150000	100	12000	130000	125	13000
155000	105	12500	100000	85	12000
125000	75	10000	110000	100	9000
130000	150	14000	120000	135	10000
135000	125	12500	130000	140	13500
120000	100	10000	140000	125	13400
125000	125	10900	130000	115	12750
130000	135	11500	120000	105	12750
130000	110	12500	100000	95	10000
120000	95	10500	130000	145	9000
100000	75	10750	150000	150	15000
110000	100	10000	140000	120	12000
100000	80	9500	125000	100	13500
140000	130	13500	110000	95	11000
120000	110	11500	130000	140	13500

- b. Create a scattergraph to illustrate the relationship between targeted e-mails and unit sales. Display the regression equation and the R^2 between the two variables on the chart.
- c. Create a scattergraph to illustrate the relationship between click ads and unit sales. Display the regression equation and the R^2 between the two variables on the chart.
- d. Which variable (targeted e-mails or click ads) has the greater influence on unit sales? How do you know?
- e. Use the "=Forecast" function to display the forecasted sales for 200,000 targeted e-mails and for 200 click ads.
- 12.13. Give two specific examples of nonroutine transactions that may occur in processing cash receipts and updating accounts receivable. Also, specify the control procedures that should be in place to ensure the accuracy, completeness, and validity of those transactions.

Case 12-1 Research Project: Impact of IT on Revenue Cycle Activities, Threats, and Controls

Search popular business and technology magazines (*Business Week*, *Forbes*, *Fortune*, *CIO*, etc.) to find an article about an innovative use of IT to improve one or more activities in the revenue cycle. Write a report that:

- a. Explains how IT can be used to change revenue cycle activities.

- b. Discusses the control implications. Refer to Table 12-1, and explain how the new procedure changes the threats and appropriate control procedures for mitigating those threats.



AIS IN ACTION SOLUTIONS

Quiz Key

1. Which activity is part of the sales order entry process?
 - a. setting customer credit limits (Incorrect. The credit department, not the sales department, sets credit limits.)
 - b. preparing a bill of lading (Incorrect. This occurs as part of the shipping process.)
 - ▶ c. checking customer credit (Correct. Checking customer credit and inventory availability are two key parts of the sales order entry process.)
 - d. approving sales returns (Incorrect. Someone outside the sales department should approve all returns.)
2. Which document often accompanies merchandise shipped to a customer?
 - a. picking ticket (Incorrect. The picking ticket is used by warehouse workers to fill the order. If a copy of the picking ticket is used as a packing slip, it is referred to as a packing slip.)
 - ▶ b. packing slip (Correct. This document specifies what is being shipped.)
 - c. credit memo (Incorrect. A credit memo is used to adjust a customer's account balance for sales returns, allowances, or write-offs.)
 - d. sales order (Incorrect. This is a source document created during sales order entry.)
3. Which method is most likely used when a company offers customers discounts for prompt payment?
 - ▶ a. open-invoice method (Correct. The open-invoice method provides a means to offer discounts because it facilitates aging each invoice to verify whether a discount should be granted.)
 - b. balance-forward method (Incorrect. The balance-forward method does not facilitate tracking the age of individual invoices and thus is difficult to use to offer discounts for early payment of individual invoices.)
 - c. accounts receivable aging method (Incorrect. Aging of accounts receivable is a control measure designed to timely detect potential uncollectible accounts.)
 - d. cycle billing method (Incorrect. Cycle billing is a method of smoothing the timing of cash receipts by billing different subsets of the customer file each week.)
4. Which of the following techniques is the most efficient way to process customer payments and update accounts receivable?
 - a. EFT (Incorrect. EFT deals only with the transfer of funds. It does not include remittance information necessary to update accounts receivable.)
 - b. CRM (Incorrect. CRM stands for "customer relationship management.")
 - ▶ c. FEDI (Correct. FEDI integrates EFT, for processing customer payments, with EDI, for processing related remittance data to update accounts receivable.)
 - d. ACH (Incorrect. ACH stands for "Automated Clearing House," the private communications network used by financial institutions to transfer funds.)

5. Which of the following revenue cycle activities can potentially be eliminated by technology?
 - a. sales order entry (Incorrect. IT may change how sales orders are entered, but the sales process must always begin with taking the customer's order.)
 - b. shipping (Incorrect. The product must always be shipped to the customer. The manner may change, particularly for products that can be digitized, but there is still a shipping process.)
 - ▶ c. billing (Correct. The use of integrated ERP systems makes printing invoices superfluous, because both the seller and customer already know all the information included in the invoice. Some large manufacturers have already moved to invoiceless systems with their major suppliers.)
 - d. cash collections (Incorrect. IT may change how the funds are received, but sellers will always need to collect payments from customers.)

6. The integrated database underlying an ERP system results in which of the following general threats to the revenue cycle?
 - a. inaccurate or invalid master data (Incorrect. Table 12-1 shows that this is not the only general threat to the revenue cycle.)
 - b. unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information (Incorrect. Table 12-1 shows that this is not the only general threat to the revenue cycle.)
 - c. loss or destruction of data (Incorrect. Table 12-1 shows that this is not the only general threat to the revenue cycle.)
 - ▶ d. all of the above (Correct.)

7. Which document is used to authorize the release of merchandise from the inventory control (warehouse) to shipping?
 - ▶ a. picking ticket (Correct. A picking ticket is generated by sales order entry to authorize removal of inventory to be shipped to the customer.)
 - b. packing slip (Incorrect. The packing slip accompanies the shipment and lists the contents of the shipment.)
 - c. shipping order (Incorrect. A shipping order is an internal document used to record what was shipped when the shipping function is performed in-house; a bill of lading serves the same purpose when a third-party common carrier is used to deliver merchandise.)
 - d. sales invoice (Incorrect. A sales invoice documents the terms of the sale and requests payment.)

8. Which of the following provides a means to both improve the efficiency of processing customer payments and also enhance control over those payments?
 - a. CRM (Incorrect. CRM stands for "customer relationship management" and is a process used to improve customer satisfaction and retention.)
 - ▶ b. lockboxes (Correct. The use of lockboxes eliminates the delays involved in processing customer payments and then depositing them. It also improves control because customer payments are not directly handled by any employees.)
 - c. aging accounts receivable (Incorrect. Aging accounts receivable is an important control for managing customer accounts, but not for processing payments.)
 - d. EDI (Incorrect. EDI stands for "electronic data interchange." It is used to exchange documents, but not to process customer payments.)

9. For good internal control, who should approve credit memos?
 - ▶ a. credit manager (Correct. This is the credit manager's function.)
 - b. sales manager (Incorrect. The same person who authorizes sales should not also authorize credit memos to adjust customer accounts for those sales.)
 - c. billing manager (Incorrect. The billing manager is in charge of invoicing customers and should not have authority to reduce accounts receivable by issuing credit memos.)
 - d. controller (Incorrect. The controller is responsible for the recording function and should not also be able to authorize changes to accounts via credit memos.)

10. For good internal control over customer remittances, the mailroom clerk should separate the checks from the remittance advices and send the customer payments to which department?
- a. billing (Incorrect. Billing creates invoices but should not be involved in processing payments from customers.)
 - b. accounts receivable (Incorrect. Accounts receivable performs the recording function and should not also have physical custody of assets.)
 - ▶ c. cashier (Correct. This is the cashier's job. The cashier function has custody of cash accounts.)
 - d. sales (Incorrect. The sales department authorizes release of merchandise and should not also have custody of assets.)