

The add-on problem

After close, an add-on keeps its own QuickBooks, its own bank accounts and its own AP clerk, and the platform sees a trial balance once a month.

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An add-on closes and, for most of the next year, remains a separate company with a shared owner. Its QuickBooks stays live and its bank accounts stay open. Its AP clerk keeps paying the vendors she has always paid, from the vendor master she built. The platform's controller sees a trial balance once a month and a lender package on day 15, and nobody at the platform sees the invoices.

You can find four kinds of leakage in that gap.

Duplicate vendors and payments

The add-on's vendor master grew one clerk at a time, and the same supplier can sit in it twice under two spellings. A bill entered against each record gets paid twice. Rever connects read-only to the add-on's QuickBooks, and Spend Guard screens every bill for duplicates across orders, bills and payments and requests an Inbox-approved hold before the payment run. The platform shares suppliers with the add-on, such as a freight carrier, and until the ledgers consolidate each company's duplicates get screened in its own books.

The rebate nobody reconciled

The add-on's founder negotiated a tiered rebate with the top distributor and kept the terms in a PDF. Purchases have crossed the tier for three quarters, and no one has filed a claim, because filing means recomputing the entitlement against the contract every quarter and the add-on has one clerk. Entitlement recalculates eligibility as purchases land and assembles a supported claim for approval.

Rever's own illustration, not a customer result, shows the arithmetic: \$1,200,000 of eligible purchases at a 2% contractual rebate is \$24,000 of potential recovery. Entitlement checks the contract and the eligible purchases, Evidence links the support, an authorised approver signs the claim, and Rever tracks it until cash is received or a credit is applied.

Deductions taken and never disputed

A customer short-pays, and the clerk applies the cash and writes off the difference, because a dispute takes a packet nobody has time to build. Deduction checks each short payment against invoices, agreements and delivery evidence and separates valid adjustments from unsupported claims. Revenue Assurance checks the other direction: delivered work and contract price changes that never reached an invoice.

Stock nobody tied out

A distributor add-on carries a warehouse the platform has never counted. The [Inventory agent](#) reconciles opening stock plus additions less consumption to closing stock with no balancing plug, recomputes valuation under the add-on's cost method and flags stale goods received not invoiced.

The scan on the add-on

The zero-day scan runs on the add-on's own QuickBooks before consolidation and applies the relevant checks to the in-scope population. Every finding carries its evidence: the invoice, the order, the contract clause, the bank line. Findings sit in the identified column until cash is received or a credit is applied, and each claim waits for an authorised approver. A free Proof of Value then runs on an agreed scope and a limited period of the add-on's data. The [two-scan article](#) explains why to run it alongside the platform.

At exit

Once the entities consolidate on Enterprise, multi-entity, multi-ERP and consolidation run through the Console, and each company keeps its own profile and SOPs. If the next buyer's QoE provider asks how the rebate was computed, Evidence hands over Entitlement's working with the contract attached. The [PE guide](#) covers the control story in full.

The scan promises no amount and no percentage of spend. It checks the add-on's own records and attaches the evidence.