

Rever and Stripe

Stripe activity reconciled from gross sales to the bank and the ledger, by agents on a read-only connection, with each correction approved by your team.

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A Stripe payout is a net figure. Behind it sit the gross charges, the fees, the refunds, the chargebacks and the timing of each settlement, and your ledger has to agree with all of them. Rever reads Stripe for processor activity over a read-only connection, beside your ERP and your bank feeds, and its agents tie the three together.

How Rever connects to Stripe

The Stripe connection is a direct, deterministic integration that reads and never writes, like every Rever connection. No agent holds your Stripe credentials, and the agents can read only what the connection provides, so your Stripe data stays unchanged. Rever reads the ERP or QuickBooks books and [your banks](#) through their own connectors, or a common database you already maintain.

No agent moves money. A refund, credit or correction your team approves is prepared with its evidence for your team to action.

What stays where

STAYS IN STRIPE AND YOUR LEDGER	HAPPENS IN REVER
Charges, refunds, disputes and payouts in Stripe	The processor settlement checked from gross sales to the bank receipt
Revenue and fee entries in your ERP or QuickBooks	Each payout tied to the receivables it settles, with differences surfaced
Your Stripe account settings and payout schedule	Findings, questions and approvals in the Inbox, each with its evidence
Any approved correction, once posted	Journal's preparation of the entry and the check that it posted once

Which agents work on Stripe activity

CHECK	LEAD AGENT	EVIDENCE COMPARED
Processor settlement	Revenue Assurance and Matcher	The gross sales population, the Stripe settlement and the bank receipt: gross to net, fees, refunds, chargebacks and settlement timing
Cash application	Matcher	Receipts, processor payouts and partial payments tied to the invoices they settle
Bank reconciliation	Matcher, with Investigator	Bank and processor activity reconciled to the books, including many-to-one settlements, fees and timing differences
Billing completeness	Revenue Assurance	Invoices checked against the agreement and delivery or usage evidence, where those sources are connected
Cash forecasting	Cash Pilot	Expected receipts in the 13-week cash forecast compared with what landed
Data health	Steward	Payout feed freshness and failed syncs, so a stale feed shows as a health item

What the zero-day scan does first

With read-only access in place, the zero-day scan inventories the Stripe populations and periods it extracted, records anything it could not reach, and lands the accepted records with their source identifiers, guarding against duplicate delivery. Matcher then receives the landed population for transaction reconciliation against the bank and the ledger.

Differences arrive as findings with the evidence behind them: a payout that does not agree with the charges less fees and refunds, a refund recorded twice, a fee booked to the wrong account. Missing periods and blocked checks stay visible.

For the ledger side, see [NetSuite](#), [QuickBooks](#) and [Dynamics 365](#), [Rever](#) and your ERP and [NetSuite bank reconciliation](#).

Questions

How does Stripe QuickBooks reconciliation work with Rever?

Matcher ties each Stripe payout to the bank receipt and to the charges, fees and refunds behind it, then to the entries in QuickBooks, and surfaces each difference with its evidence. The same check runs when the ledger is NetSuite or Dynamics 365.

Can Rever issue refunds or move money in Stripe?

No agent moves money. Rever prepares and checks, and your team actions each approved correction through its own process.

Which other systems does Rever connect to?

Rever connects to Stripe, NetSuite, Dynamics 365, QuickBooks, your banks and documents. See rever.ai/product.

rever.ai/explore/integrations/stripe