

Start portfolio company finance with two scans

Two zero-day scans on two portfolio companies in parallel, each followed by a free Proof of Value on an agreed scope.

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A sponsor who evaluates finance software gets handed a platform decision: pick a vendor, standardise the portfolio, roll it out over eighteen months. That puts the decision ahead of any number from the sponsor's own companies. Rever's first step for a sponsor is smaller: two zero-day scans on two portfolio companies, in parallel, each followed by a free Proof of Value on an agreed scope.

Picking the two companies

Take the company with the newest CFO and the company with the most recent add-on. The new CFO wants a baseline that is not the predecessor's, with evidence attached. The add-on closed ninety days ago, runs its own QuickBooks and its own AP clerk, and nobody at the platform has reconciled its distributor rebate. Those two ledgers hold the basis points nobody has counted. If the add-on carries stock, put its inventory in scope too.

The scan itself

Rever connects read-only to the company's ERP, banks and documents. NetSuite, Dynamics 365, QuickBooks, Stripe and the banks are supported today; each connection is a direct, deterministic integration that reads and never writes, and the source data stays unchanged. Mapping Studio maps the records, and Eve, Rever's agentic finance manager, builds the company's business profile from cited evidence.

The zero-day scan is the first pass over those connected records. It runs the relevant checks across the in-scope population, looking for duplicate payments, price drift against the order or contract, unclaimed rebates and credits, short payments, unbilled delivered work and unmatched bank items. It reveals initial findings with the evidence behind them, and missing sources and blocked procedures stay visible.

The [Proof of Value](#) at each company runs on a limited period of its data. The CFO agrees the scope, Eve builds context, the scan runs, and Rever's team walks the CFO through the supported findings, their financial significance and what needs more evidence.

Two at once

One scan tells the sponsor about one company. Two scans run side by side show whether the method holds across a NetSuite OneWorld platform and a QuickBooks add-on, and a portfolio decision depends on that answer. The findings come back in the same shape at both, so the reports compare by category: what was found and what needs more evidence. If the add-on carries stock, its inventory differences sit in the same report under their own category, with the counts and receipts attached.

Each finding sits in the identified column until cash is received or a credit is applied. Rever reports the ratio between the two, value recovered divided by value found, and calls it the honesty ratio. The [identified versus recovered article](#) explains why Rever keeps the columns apart. After both walkthroughs the sponsor holds two findings reports from two ledgers and can continue, add a third company, or stop.

The CFO says yes

Each portfolio company CFO approves their own engagement. The sponsor recommends. The CFO owns the findings and the approvals, and the next buyer's QoE provider will look for that.

The scan promises no dollar amount and no percentage of spend. The [PE guide](#) sets out the full sponsor motion, from the scan to the portfolio month.