

The zero-day scan, and what an accounts payable recovery audit leaves out

An accounts payable recovery audit looks back at paid invoices for money you are owed. Rever's zero-day scan checks the connected records themselves, and your team approves any claim.

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An accounts payable recovery audit is a review of past payments to find money a company is owed back: duplicate payments, charges above the purchase order or contract, and unclaimed rebates or credits. Outside firms run these reviews after the fact, over a lookback period the client agrees, and take a share of what they recover as their fee.

Rever's **zero-day scan** is the first pass over your connected records once read-only access is in place. It checks that your approved source records reached Rever complete and accurate, applies the relevant reconciliations, verifications and controls to the in-scope population, and reveals initial findings with the evidence behind them. Missing sources and blocked procedures stay visible.

How an accounts payable recovery audit runs

- Gather paid invoices, payments, the vendor master and contracts for the lookback period.
- Test them for duplicates, prices above the PO or contract, and missed rebates and credits.
- Confirm each finding against its documents before anyone contacts the vendor.
- File the claim and track it until the credit or refund arrives.
- Fix the cause, such as a duplicate vendor record or an expired price.

The zero-day scan covers the first three steps on your connected records. A claim goes to a vendor only after your team approves it in the Inbox.

What the zero-day scan does on connected records

A recovery audit starts from the payment files a client hands over. The scan first tests whether the records it reads are complete, in nine procedures:

- Inventories the populations, periods and source control totals, and records any it could not reach.
- Lands accepted source data through the mapping workflow, keeping source identifiers and blocking duplicates.

- Parks rejected or undecided data with a reason and a next step, and never assumes an approval to get a clean tie-out.
- Compares journal counts and debit and credit totals between source and Rever by entity, period and account.
- Reconciles the source trial balance to the canonical book.
- Launches the initial verification and control baseline, crediting each specialist's work to that agent.
- Sends mapping, connector and data-quality failures to Steward, and accounting differences to the responsible agent through Findings.
- Repeats the tie-out after later syncs and shows whether a condition was resolved, changed or reopened.
- Publishes what it landed, parked, excluded and could not verify.

The scan infers no recovery from the volume of data it lands. Once the data ties out, the initial verification checks eligible purchases, deductions, payments and billing against the terms behind them: duplicate payments and price drift, rebates and credits due, short payments, billing errors, unmatched bank items and [three-way match](#) exceptions. The scan also surfaces two fixes that move no cash: missing supporting documents, and accruals that should have reversed and did not. Those are corrections for the close, as is [an aged item in a suspense account](#).

In an illustrative case, not a customer result, a FreightCo invoice lands at \$4,812 against a \$4,502 purchase order, and the scan flags the \$310 difference. With a Growth plan, Investigator traces it to amendment A2 and a short shipment, and Journal drafts the entry for your approval; the controllers' edition sets out [the freight case, line by line](#).

Identified, recovered, and the Proof of Value

Rever keeps value identified and value recovered apart. Identified is a supported opportunity that still needs validation or action. Recovered is verified cash received or a credit applied. Rever reports the honesty ratio, value recovered divided by value found. In rever.ai's rebate illustration, not a customer result, \$1,200,000 of eligible purchases at a 2% contractual rebate is \$24,000 of potential recovery until the cash or credit lands.

The free Proof of Value adds an agreed scope (which entity, which systems, which period) and a run on a limited period of your data once Eve has built your business context. It ends with a walkthrough of the supported findings, their financial significance, what needs more evidence and the actions required to pursue value.

Questions

What is an accounts payable recovery audit?

An accounts payable recovery audit is a review of past payments for money a company is owed back, such as duplicate payments, overcharges and unclaimed rebates or credits. The company's own team can run one, or it can hire an outside firm.

How does recovery audit software differ from a recovery audit firm?

A recovery audit firm reviews past payments after the fact and takes a share of what it recovers as its fee. Rever's zero-day scan reads your connected records read-only, applies the relevant checks to the in-scope population and reveals initial findings with the evidence behind them, and a claim goes out only after your team approves it.

Does the zero-day scan guarantee an amount?

No. Rever promises no dollar amount and no percentage of spend, and some findings will not be collectible. A finding counts as recovered only when the cash is received or the credit is applied, and Rever reports the honesty ratio, value recovered divided by value found.

rever.ai/explore/zero-day-scan