huge amount of paperwork, back and forths, process gaps, compliance issues, and manual, time-consuming tasks. All of which means an overall lack of control and visibility of spend. Many organisations are turning to technology to drive automation across all aspects of the Procure-to-Pay process.

By 2025, an estimated 50% of organisations around the world will be using a cloud-based P2P solution, according to reports.

Procure-to-Pay (P2P) P2P comprises several stages that make up the end-to-end process within an organisation

ordering a product or service from suppliers, through to making the subsequent payment. The main stages are:



What is

Buyer

- Establishes the need for a good or service Requisitions goods or services from selected supplier, if known
- Where necessary, submits for approval

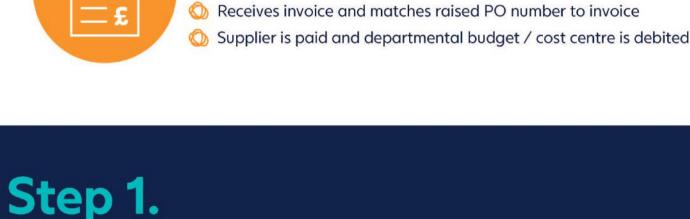


Budget Holder / Approver Reviews requisition against available budget Approves or rejects

If approved, a PO is issued to the supplier







Requisitions and Purchases Order (PO) Requests The way in which people buy things within an organisation has changed significantly over the years. While traditionally it was always considered a function to



It is now far more common for users to raise a purchase request, where the system sign-posts the items / services and suppliers to buy from. This removes the need to raise a requisition to send to a specialist buyer, unless under certain conditions such as value of spend, meaning Procurement teams are only brought in when necessary. This not only lessens the burden on those teams and allows

them to focus on projects needing their valuable skills and specialist knowledge, but it also streamlines the ordering process, ensuring that the order follows the appropriate approval process before the PO is generated and issued to the supplier.

be carried out by Finance or Procurement, it is now

buying online, that makes it simple and easy for the user,



Requisition / **Purchase Order Approval** Essential to any P2P solution is the ability to ensure order requests are routed via the correct approval workflow, allowing for flexibility to accommodate different process

Step 2.

Approvers, upon being notified of orders that require approval, will then be able to view spend against budget, in order to verify it is available, and approve or reject as appropriate. Approved purchase orders are then dispatched to suppliers via email or a portal they, and their customers, are able to connect to. This ensures all necessary authorisers will have visibility of

flows for different types of spend, value, or how potentially the order has been coded.

spend at all times, and appropriate approval decisions can be made taking into account the budgetary position at the time of order request.





Goods Receipt /

requisition after evaluating the need, verifying the available budget, and validating the purchase requisition and the additional information provided to support the request allowing for incomplete purchase requisitions to be rejected

back to the initiator for correction and resubmission.



Goods receipting has always been a topic for debate, as it is potentially a task that, in the absence of a P2P solution, users will not have previously been required to do. However, it is an essential part of a robust P2P process. The term also doesn't always resonate with organisations that have a far higher level of service spend as opposed to goods related spend. Therefore, the term "Invoice Acceptance" may be more appropriate to articulate why

receipting is good practice.

Acceptance

Step 3.

Invoice



Invoice Matching and Approval completed, a three-way match between the purchase

Once issued, invoices should always be processed digitally, to remove any need to manually re-key and therefore potentially delay the invoice process and increase the risk of entry errors. Once registered, and subject to a receipt having been

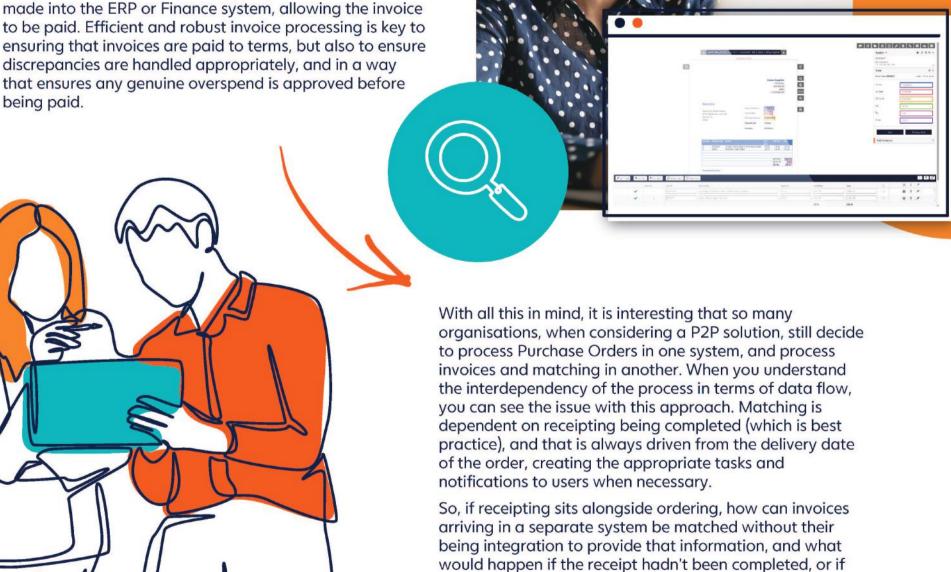
order, invoice and the goods receipt can take place to complete the transaction. The appropriate posting can be

discrepancies are handled appropriately, and in a way that ensures any genuine overspend is approved before

Step 4.

being paid.





that integration failed? Simply, it would delay the whole invoice process. A seamless, end-to-end process managed

through a single application removes those issues.

Summary

Put simply, the P2P process should be seamless, and should be housed within a single platform to ensure it can be managed fully end-to-end. This will not only help drive efficiency, but reporting and insights from a single source, around spend, to enable organisations to make more effective buying decisions, and look towards where potential savings can be made.





Procure-to-Pay is intrinsically linked to your operational procurement processes, from order requisitioning to the processing of the invoice. With Proactis Procure-to-Pay, also known as Purchase-to-Pay and P2P software, you can control the whole purchasing process - from order request and approval, to order creation and receipt - across all products and services, in one system. You can guarantee

process (guided buying), so that even occasional users can navigate the system themselves, while the order requisition process ensures that orders are placed with contracted (preferred) suppliers and as per the correct conditions (compliance)

that your employees order within the defined procedures,

features such as intelligent search functions helping the user

policies and budgets. The solution takes the 'online shopping experience' for users to the next level, with

to find the products and services more easily, across

The software displays the correct steps in the buying

catalogues.

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