Invoice reconciliation starts with the export file, not the ledger. Teams that reconcile weekly pull the payment provider's settlement report first, match it against issued invoices by number, and only then open the accounting system. Skipping the export step leaves ghost receivables that nobody can trace back to a real transaction.

Returns processing needs a cutoff rule before it needs software. A warehouse that accepts returns within thirty days must decide whether the clock starts at shipment, delivery, or carrier scan, because each choice shifts which orders qualify by several days. The rule has to be written down before the tooling question matters.

Freight quotes age badly in volatile weeks. A forwarder quoting on Monday may honour the number for seventy-two hours or until fuel surcharges update, whichever comes first, and the difference shows up on the invoice. Buyers who screenshot the quote save themselves an argument about which number was actually agreed.

Demand forecasts fail upward more often than they fail downward. Optimistic sales inputs push safety stock up for slow movers, and the excess sits in the warehouse for two quarters before anyone reopens the spreadsheet. A weekly report on stock cover by SKU surfaces the overcorrection before the capital is committed.

Vendor onboarding stalls on the bank details form. Procurement collects the legal name and tax number early, but the remittance address and bank letter arrive weeks later because nobody owned that request. Routing the form through finance on day one removes the most common bottleneck in the whole checklist.

Cycle counts beat annual stocktakes for finding errors early. Counting twenty high-value SKUs every Friday catches a misplaced pallet while the movement is still in memory, where a December full count finds it months after the staff involved have rotated. Accuracy improves because the feedback loop is short.