Credit Management

We have introduced a few recent changes to assist with customer credit and I will discuss them and techniques for managing customer credit in this article.

Billing Review

The Noviship system records transactions for each billable event. Transactions are automatically created when these events occur:

- Shipments are submitted to carriers
- Shipments are (re-)assigned to customers
- Corrections are Approved
- Pending Shipments are Approved
- Billable Pickups are Booked

There are also **Manual Transactions** that are entered by administrators directly into a customer account.

Transactions accumulate on customer accounts but only qualify for billing when they are **reconciled**. Shipment transactions are considered **reconciled** when the shipment is marked reconciled and is not in a **pending** state. This happens automatically during EDI reconciliation. Non-Shipment transactions are always considered reconciled.

When an invoice is posted for a customer, reconciled un-posted transactions are posted to the invoice. This leads to a number of **balances** that we record :-

- The **Transactional Balance** is the sum of all transactions on an account. This is a good indicator of activity but not credit in itself because some of those transactions will never be reconciled. For example, if a customer submits a shipment to a carrier but it is never picked up it will never appear on a carrier bill.
- The **Unreconciled Balance** is the sum of all unreconciled transactions within the last 30 days. We presume that if a carrier hasn't billed a shipment in 30 days that it probably won't be billed. Therefore this is a useful way to monitor what we expect to bill the customer in the near future. It is also the best way to control short-term credit.

- The **Invoice Balance** is the sum of all posted, unpaid invoices. This is a good measure of the effective credit for a customer because it takes into account pre-payment and post-payment methods.
- The **Posting Balance** (displayed as the **Invoice** column in the customer list) shows what will appear on the invoice if it is immediately posted.
- We have introduced a new balance called Estimated Debt which is the sum of the Unreconciled Balance, Invoice Balance and Posting Balance. This represents what we believe the customer owes at any instance.

Setting Limits

In the customer properties page you can an **Unreconciled Shipment Credit Limit** and a general **Credit Limit**. The **Unreconciled Shipment Credit Limit**puts a cap on the **Unreconciled Balance** while the general **Credit Limit** puts a
cap on the **Estimated Debt**. Setting these to zero implies that there is no limit.
Setting them to "1" is approximate to having a zero limit.

Unreconciled Shipment Credit Limit
200
Shipping will be disabled if the total of unreconciled shipment charges for the previous 30 days exceeds this amount. Set to 0 to use the group setting.
Credit Limit
200
Shipping will be disabled if the combined unreconciled shipment balance, invoice balance and next invoice exceed this amount. Set to 0 to disable or 1 for effectively no credit allowance.

Credit Fields on the Customer Account

If a customer attempts to submit a shipment which would bring either of these balances over the given limits, the shipment will be refused indicating they would exceed their credit limits.

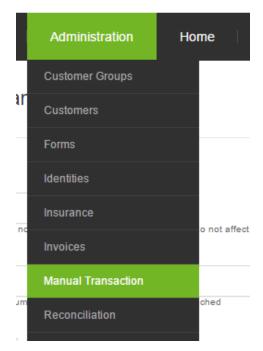
You can set either or both of these but they server slightly different purposes. Capping the **Unreconciled Balance** can prevent customers from shipping high numbers or values of shipments quickly without any checks while still granting them a much higher long-term credit through the general **Credit limit**.

Post-Payment

Generally you will be invoicing your customer and receiving payment at a later date. When you receive a payment you should use the **Pay Invoice** button on the Invoicing page. See <u>Invoice Payments</u> for more information. If you do not

indicate that the payment has been received then the system will not be able to properly measure credit. In a Post-Payment model your invoices will generally be greater than a zero amount.

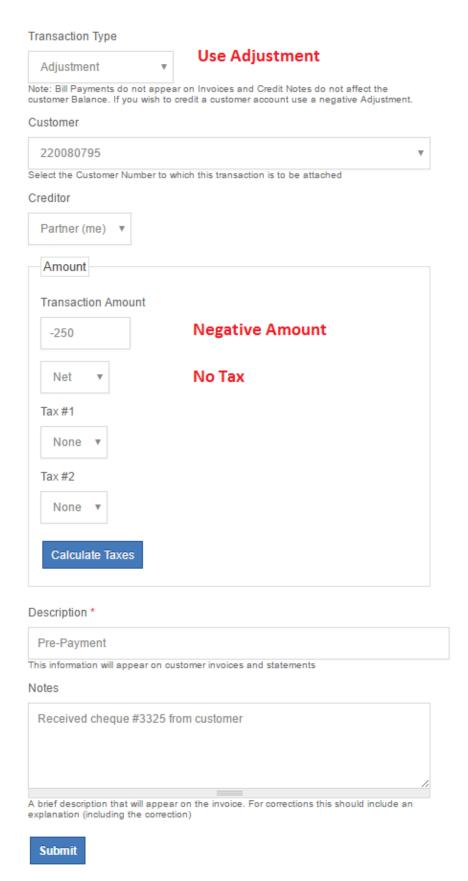
Pre-Payment



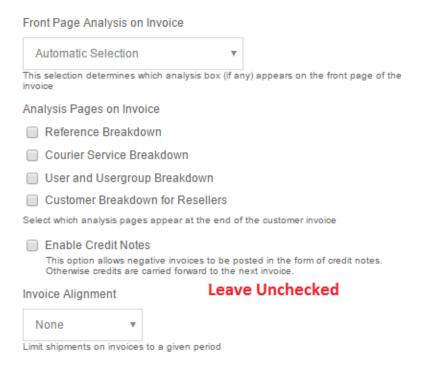
Manual Transaction Menu

In cases where you do not wish to extend credit to a customer you can use a prepayment model. You exercise this by setting the general **Credit Limit** to "1" or some small number. Do not use zero as this indicates that the credit system is not being used. Do not set the unreconciled limit to "1" as this will effectively disable all shipping.

When you receive a pre-payment from a customer you will need to enter this as a **Manual Transaction**. You should use the **Adjustment** category (not Bill Payment) and the amount should be negative and tax-free. Because the transaction is an **Adjustment** it does not need to be reconciled. This means it contributes to the Posting Balance.



Pre-Payment Manual Transaction



Disable Credit Notes

Ensure that **Enable Credit Notes** is un-checked. Credit Notes are a means to issue negative invoices but that does not work with the pre-payment model.

When Credit Notes are disabled if you post a negative invoice (which would usually be the case) a **Credit-Carry Forward** transaction is created to raise the invoice amount to zero and a reverse is created on posting for the next invoice. The customer's pre-payment is therefore reduced with each invoice.

		Courier Service Usage			
			Num	Net	Gross
Cummary		Purolator			
Summary		Express Pack	4	72.94	82.43
_		Express Envelope	1	9.43	10.66
Total Net Shipments	82.37	' ' -	5	82.37	93.09
Other Charges	-100.00				
Sub-Total	-17.63				
HST @ 13%	10.72				
TOTAL	-6.91				
Credit carried forward	6.91	Credit to appear on next invoice			
DUE NOW	0.00	- Steam to appe	a. c. noxe		

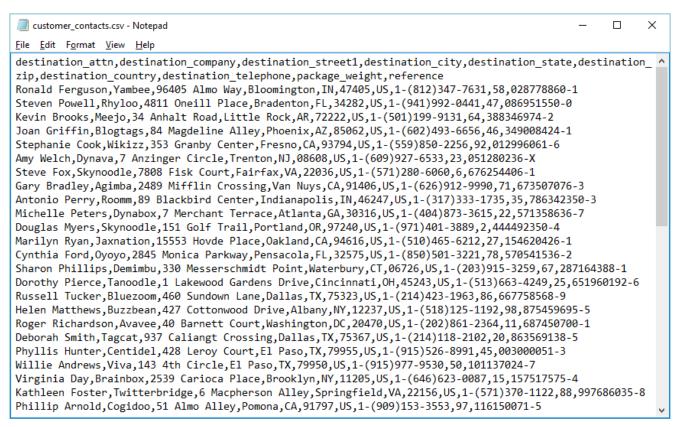
Credit Carry Forward on an Invoice

Basic Contact Importing

The system is able to import contacts into customer address books from a variety of formats. This tutorial will take you through the process of importing a basic CSV file containing contacts which applies to most cases.

Examine your File

Open the file you have in Notepad or a text editor to check that it looks similar to the illustration. A **CSV** file is a "Comma Separated Value" file where each line contains one contact and each field is separated by a comma and always in the same order. Often there is a header line at the start. This is the type of file that can be easily exported from Excel. Sometimes you will see quotes around each value and that is fine too.



Typical CSV format text

You will need the following columns in the file for basic importing:

- A column for the country code. This is the <u>ISO-3166</u> code for each country ("CA" for Canada, "US" for the United States, "GB" for the United Kingdom, etc).
- A column for the province or state code (at least for Canadian and American addresses). For example, "QC" for Quebec, "NY" for New York, etc.
- A column for the city
- A column for the Postal Code or ZIP code (for countries where this is used)
- A single column for the contact name. If you have separate columns for First and Last names that's OK as long as they are in that order. You can use Excel to reverse them if necessary.
- A single column for the company name.
- A single column for each line of the street address.

If your file contains more than **500 contacts**, you should use Excel to split the file into parts so that each file contains fewer. The number of contacts you can import at once is determined by your browser and computer specifications so you can experiment.

Create an Address Book

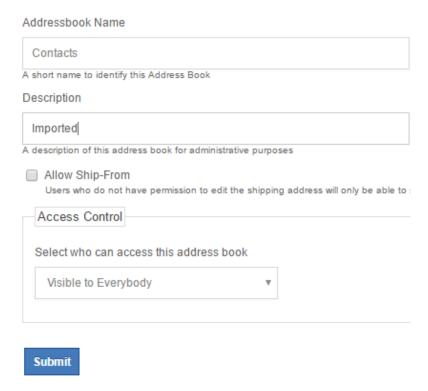
You will need to be impersonating your customer so that when you click on **Home** | **Address Books** you see their address books and not your own. (Otherwise you'll import the contacts into your own account.)



Click New Address Book to create the new book for imports

You should create a new address book for the import in case you need to repeat the process. This way you can delete the entire address book in one step.

In **Home | Address Books** click **New Address Book** and label it appropriately.



Select a suitable name and description

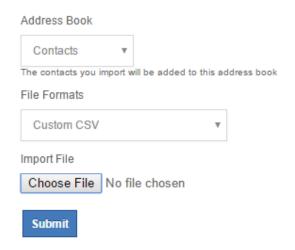
Importing the Contacts

Then in **Home | Address Books** click **Import Contacts** to begin.



Click Import Contacts to begin

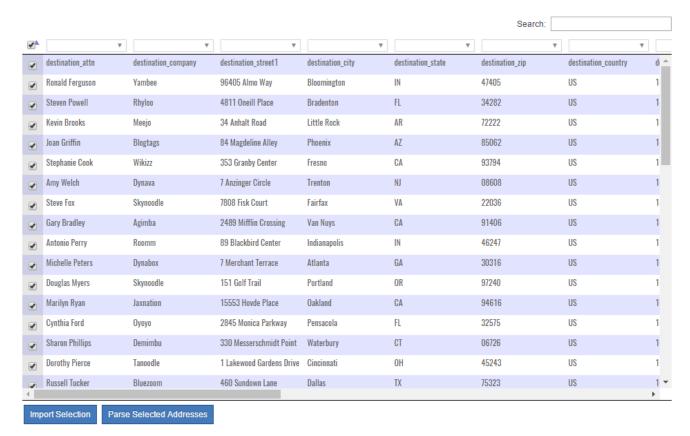
The next page will ask you to select the target address book and select the format. In this tutorial we will be using the "Customer CSV" format which will suit most cases. Only use one of the other formats if you know your file is in exactly that format.



Choose your target address book and select Custom CSV

Upload the file and click **Submit** to proceed.

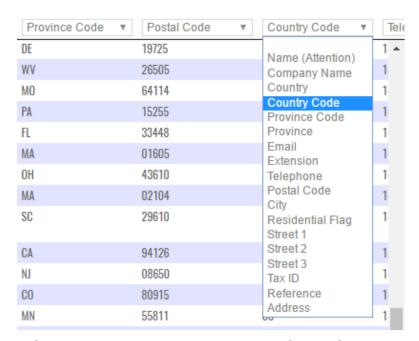
You will now see a table containing all the entries in this file. If the file is large, this may take some time. Remember to split large files into 500 to 1000 contacts at a time.



The initial screen showing the contact import data

In this page you will need to assign a label to each column of data you wish to

import. You do this by scrolling to the column and clicking the drop-down at the top then selecting the appropriate field.



Make sure you use Country Code and Province Code

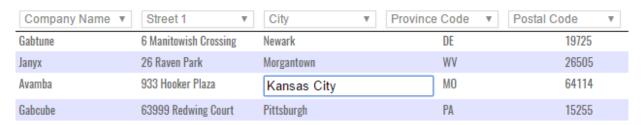
Important Columns: Always select **Country Code** for the two character country code column. You don't need to use the "Country" column. Always select **Province Code** for the two character province or state column. You don't need to use the "Province" column.

Un-check any lines you don't want to import such as the header.



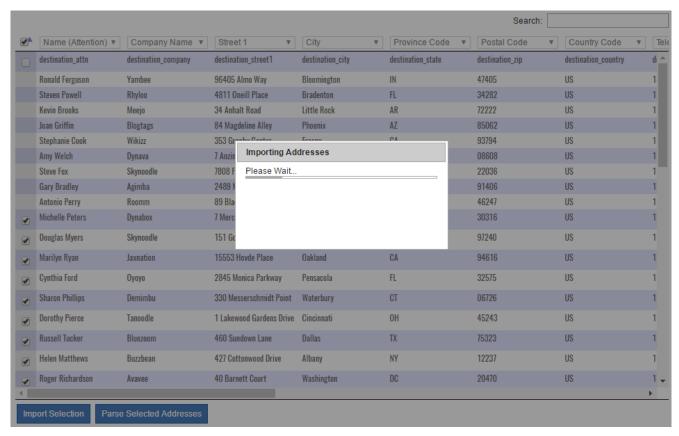
Make sure you have assigned all the useful columns

If you need to adjust specific data you can click on the cell to edit it.



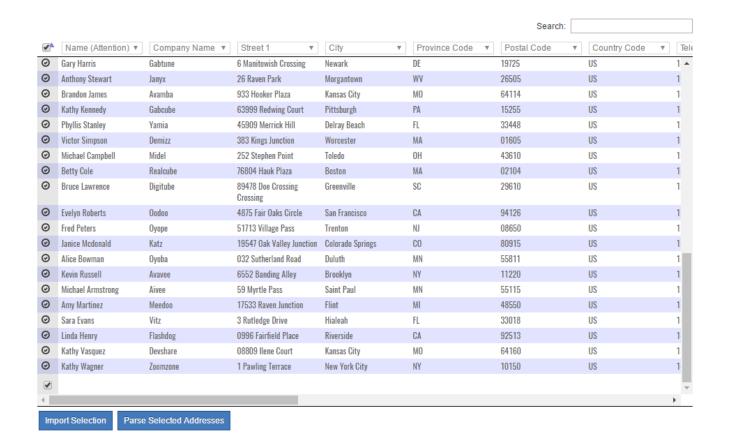
Click a cell to start editing it

When you are happy with the data, click **Import Selection** to begin. As each contact is imported the checkbox will be removed.



Contacts are now being imported

You should now see the completed import list with ticks showing successful imports.



Check that all the contacts you want were successfully imported by looking for the tick on the left

When the job is done you can click on another menu link to leave.