



The Payment Performance Framework for Finance Teams

Measure what matters and turn payments into business value

Payment performance is more than paying suppliers on time.

On-time supplier payments matter, but they don't tell the full story. Measuring **payment costs, efficiency, control, financial value, and cash flow** provides a more complete view of performance and opportunities for improvement.



The six pillars of payment performance

A strong payment strategy starts with understanding performance across these key areas. Together, these six pillars provide a comprehensive view of how payment performance can strengthen supplier relationships, increase financial value, reduce costs, improve operational efficiency, and control and optimize working capital.

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Supplier experience

Business goal

- ✓ Build stronger supplier relationships while reducing payment friction.

KPIs to measure

- ✓ On-time supplier payment rate (%)
- ✓ Supplier payment issue rate (%)

Formula

- $(\text{Number of on-time payments} / \text{total payments due}) \times 100$
- $(\text{Supplier payments with reported issues} / \text{total supplier payments}) \times 100$

Business impact

- ✓ Stronger supplier relationships and trust
- ✓ Fewer payment issues and disputes
- ✓ Lower supplier friction

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Financial value

Business goal

- ✓ Maximize the financial value generated from every supplier payment.

KPIs to measure

- ✓ Early payment discounts captured (\$)
- ✓ Virtual card usage (%)
- ✓ Virtual card rebates earned (\$)
- ✓ Total discounts and rebates captured (\$)

Formula

- Total discounts taken from early payments
- $(\text{Virtual card spend} / \text{eligible virtual card spend}) \times 100$
- Sum of all virtual card rebate earnings
- Virtual card rebates + early payment discounts captured

Business impact

- ✓ Higher early-payment discount capture
- ✓ Greater rebate revenue and direct savings
- ✓ More financial value generated from payments
- ✓ Improved bottom-line contribution

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Payment cost

Business goal

- ✓ Reduce the total cost of payment processing.

KPIs to measure

- ✓ Average cost per payment (\$)
- ✓ Payment method mix (%)
- ✓ Processing fees as a percentage of spend (%)
- ✓ Check volume reduction (%)

Formula

- $\text{Total payment costs} / \text{total payments}$
- $(\text{Payments by method} / \text{total payments}) \times 100$
- $(\text{Total processing fees} / \text{total payment spend}) \times 100$
- $((\text{Prior period check volume} - \text{current period check volume}) / \text{prior period check volume}) \times 100$

Business impact

- ✓ Lower payment processing costs
- ✓ More cost-efficient payment method mix
- ✓ Lower paper, postage, and check costs
- ✓ Greater savings over time

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Operational efficiency

Business goal

- ✓ Reduce manual work and payment friction.

KPIs to measure

- ✓ Failed payment rate (%)
- ✓ Payment exception rate (%)
- ✓ Payments processed per AP FTE

Formula

- $(\text{Failed payments} / \text{total payments attempted}) \times 100$
- $(\text{Payments with exceptions} / \text{total payments}) \times 100$
- $\text{Total payments processed} / \text{average AP FTEs}$

Business impact

- ✓ Less manual work and rework
- ✓ Fewer payment failures and exceptions
- ✓ Greater AP productivity and capacity
- ✓ More scalable operations without added headcount

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Payment control

Business goal

- ✓ Increase visibility and confidence across the payment lifecycle.

KPIs to measure

- ✓ Time from initiation to receipt (days)
- ✓ Payment approval cycle time (days)
- ✓ Payment status visibility (%)
- ✓ Exception resolution time (days)

Formula

- $\text{Sum of days from initiation to receipt} / \text{total payments}$
- $\text{Sum of days from submission to approval} / \text{total payments}$
- $(\text{Payments with end-to-end visibility} / \text{total payments}) \times 100$
- $\text{Sum of days to resolve exceptions} / \text{total exceptions}$

Business impact

- ✓ Greater payment visibility and traceability
- ✓ Stronger internal controls and audit readiness
- ✓ Faster exception resolution
- ✓ Greater confidence in payment accuracy

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Cash flow performance

Business goal

- ✓ Optimize working capital while maintaining supplier relationships.

KPIs to measure

- ✓ Days payable outstanding (DPO)
- ✓ Cash flow forecast accuracy (%)
- ✓ Working capital impact (\$)

Formula

- $(\text{Average accounts payable} / \text{COGS}) \times \text{number of days in period}$
- $(1 - \text{ABS}(\text{forecasted cash flow} - \text{actual cash flow}) / \text{actual cash flow}) \times 100$
- $\text{Change in (current assets - current liabilities) driven by payment timing}$

Business impact

- ✓ Stronger cash flow and liquidity
- ✓ More accurate cash flow forecasting
- ✓ More effective payables timing
- ✓ Improved working capital performance



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