



Country Solution Türkiye

IFSCLOUD24R2



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Note:

The capabilities listed below have been moved to generic functionality. These capabilities are no longer parameterized by Localization Control Center, they are general for any country.

The capabilities moved to generic functionality are:

Special Consumption Tax



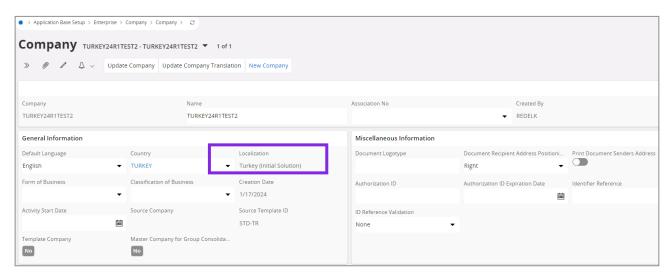
Company Set-up

1.1 Overview

In order to utilize the Turkey functionality, the company must be set up as using the Turkey localization. This is defined on the *Company* page.

1.2 **Define localization**

- Open the *Company* page.
- Search for the company.
- Select "Turkey" in the drop-down list in the Localization field and save. Note that this cannot be changed once transactions are created for the company

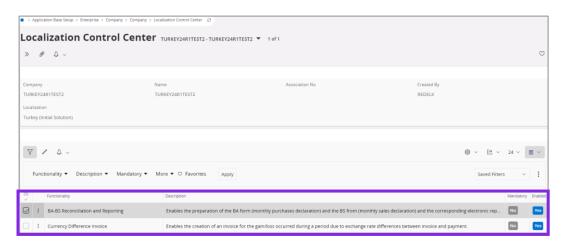


1.3 **Select Localization functionality.**

Specify which functionality to use.

- Open the Localization Control Center submenu on the Company page
- The localization selected in the previous step is displayed in the Localization field and cannot be changed.
- All functionality available for Turkey is presented in the list. Enable/Disable the functionality based on the requirements of the company by selecting the **Enable**d toggle.

Note that some functionality is mandatory and cannot be disabled.





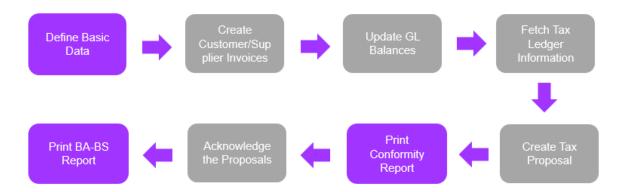
2 BA-BS Reconciliation and Reporting

Overview Legal Requirement

According to the General Provision of Tax Procedure Law (Sequence No: 396), companies must declare their total amount of purchase and sales invoices within a month. The current threshold amount is TRY 5,000 per month, which means, a company should declare purchases and sales list over TRY 5,000 per month per customer or supplier.

The list of suppliers who have invoiced the company for an amount greater than TRY 5,000 during the month should be declared together with the sum of invoice values in a specific format (Form BA). Similarly, the list of customers who have been invoiced by the company for an amount greater than TRY 5,000 during the month should be declared together with the sum of invoice values in a specific format (Form BS).

2.2 Process Overview



2.3 Solution Overview

The IFS Cloud Tax Ledger functionality has been used to support the comprehensive solution for the BA-BS Reconciliation and Reporting feature.

To streamline the reporting process, a new tax template has been introduced, designed to capture, and categorize the necessary information required for BA-BS reporting.

A new localization-controlled command button, Print Conformity Report, has been introduced into the Automatic Tax Proposal page for the generation of the conformity report.

2.4 Prerequisites

The company must be set up to use Turkey Localization and the "BA-BS Reconciliation and Reporting" parameter must be enabled. See the Company Setup Chapter.

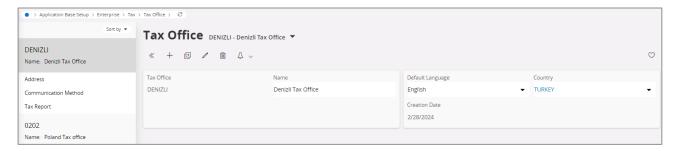
2.5 **Setup Basic Data**



2.5.1 DEFINE TAX OFFICES

In order to present the Tax Office information in the BA-BS report, each Turkish Customer/Supplier must be connected to a Tax Office.

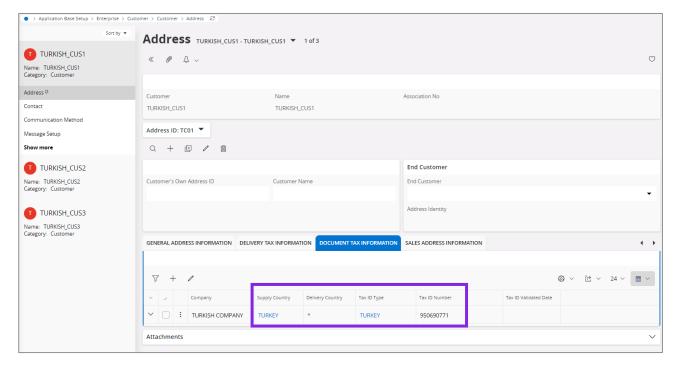
Define the Tax Offices in Application Base Setup/Enterprise/Tax/Tax Office with relevant information as follows.



2.5.2 DEFINE TAX ID TO CUSTOMER/SUPPLIER

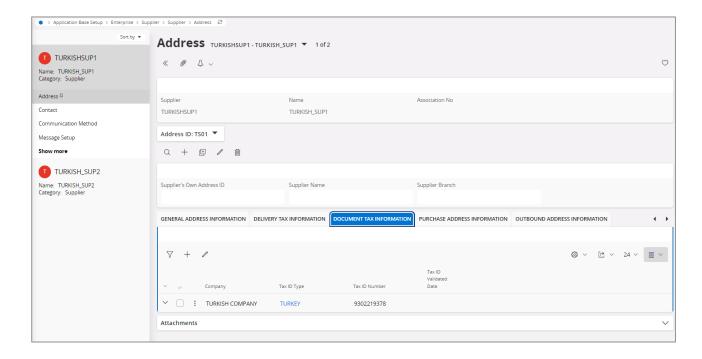
Connect the Tax ID to each Customer/Supplier in the Document Tax Information tab in Application Base Setup/Enterprise/Customer/Address and Supplier/Address.

As shown in the below example, the Supply Country should be Turkey and the Delivery Country should be * for Customer Document Tax Information.



For Supplier Document Tax Information, as shown in the below example only Company, Tax ID **Type** and **Tax ID Number** should be connected.

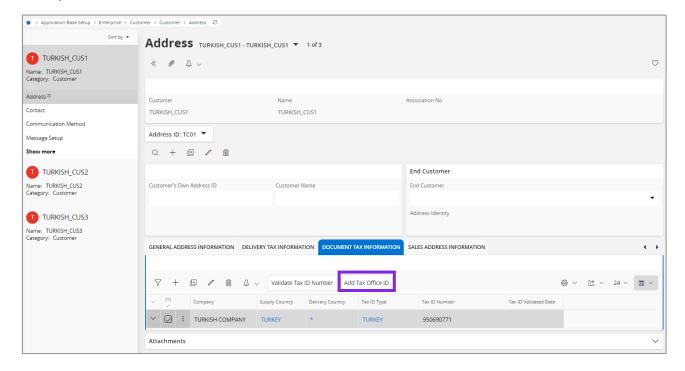




2.5.3 CONNECT TAX OFFICE ID TO CUSTOMER/SUPPLIER

Connect the Tax Office to each Customer/Supplier in the Document Tax Information tab in Application Base Setup/Enterprise/Customer/Address and Supplier/Address.

There is a LCC controlled command button "Add Tax Office ID" available in both *Customer* and *Supplier Document Tax Information* tab to connect the Tax Office ID as shown in the below example.



Once click on the command button below dialogue box will show up where the **Tax Office ID** should be connected.

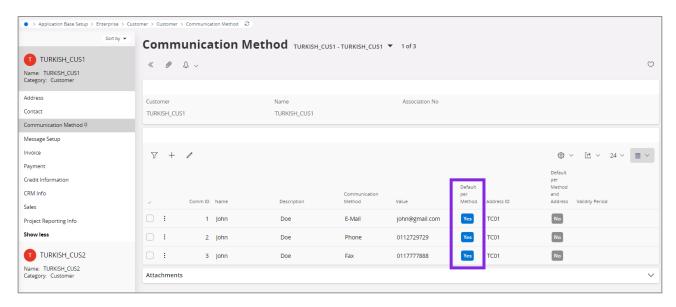


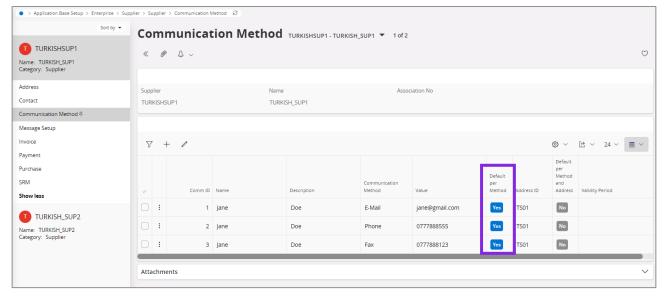


DEFINE THE COMMUNICATION METHOD OF CUSTOMER/SUPPLIER

Define the communication methods for each Customer/Supplier in Application Base Setup/Enterprise/Customer/Communication Method and Supplier/Communication Method to fetch into the BA-BS Report.

It is required to define default methods for email, fax and phone for each Customer/Supplier as shown in below examples.

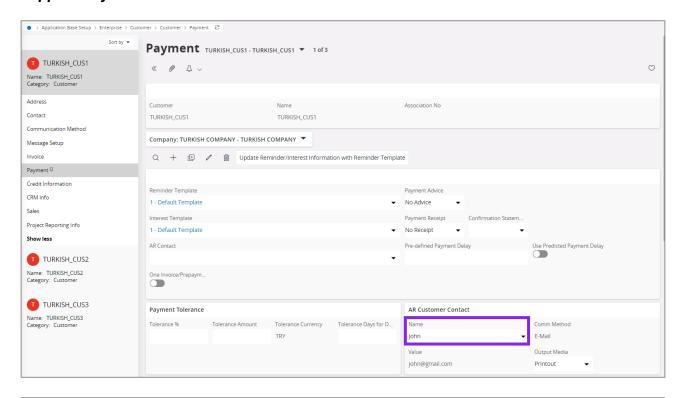


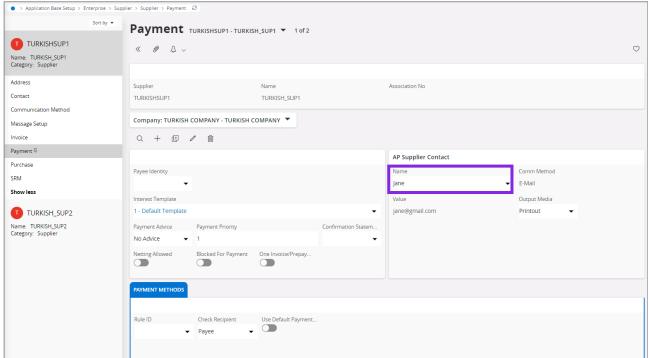




2.5.5 CONNECT CONTACT PERSON OF CUSTOMER/SUPPLIER

Define the Contact Person for each Customer/Supplier in AR Customer Contact and AP Supplier Contact available at Application Base Setup/Enterprise/Customer/Payment and Supplier/Payment.

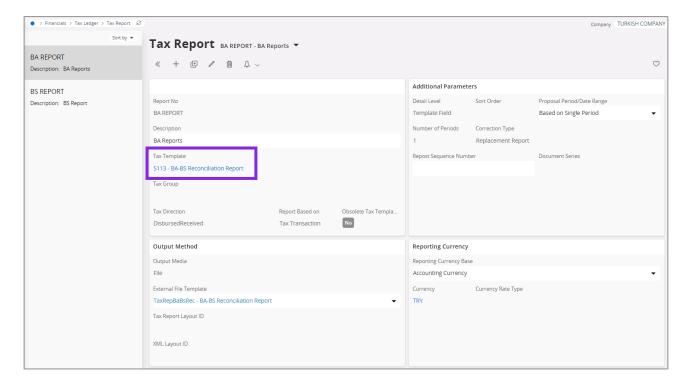






2.5.6 DEFINE TWO TAX REPORTS

Two Tax Reports need to be defined by connecting the Tax Template introduced, S113- BA-BS Reconciliation Report. This requirement pertains to the generation of two distinct tax proposals for the same accounting/tax period, one for Purchases and Customer Returns and the other for Sales and Supplier Returns, and defining two Tax Reports for the same Tax Template will pass the existing validation in Automatic Tax Proposal for not allowing to create two proposals for the same accounting/tax period.



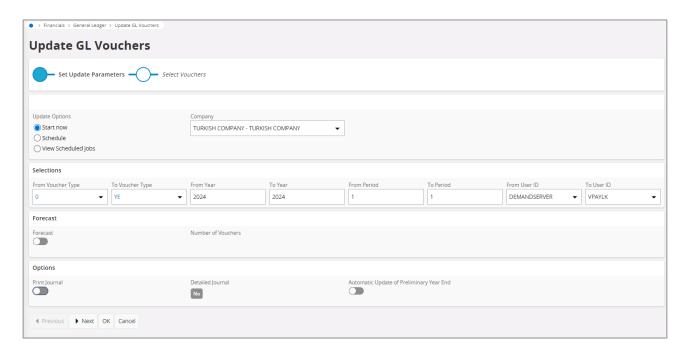
2.6 Fetch Invoices

2.6.1 UPDATE GL VOUCHERS

Using the Update GL Vouchers option, update vouchers as a routine month-end activity in order to update the **General Ledger** with the approved invoice vouchers in the hold table.

It is required to provide the relevant period to be reported as shown in the below example.





Once the basic parameters are set, click **Next** and select the vouchers and click **OK** to proceed.

2.6.2 FETCH TAX LEDGER INFORMATION

Using **Fetch Tax Ledger Information**, update the Tax Transaction as shown in the below example.



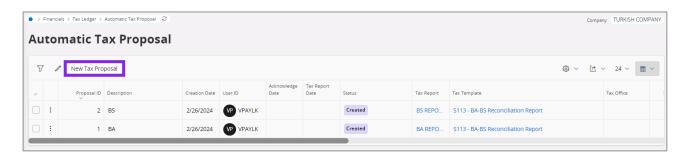
2.7 Create Tax Proposal

2.7.1 CREATE AUTOMATIC TAX PROPOSAL

Both the BA-BS Report and Conformity Report are being generated using **Tax Proposal** functionality. Hence, in order to create reports, two **Tax Proposals** need to be created for the corresponding period for BA and BS Reports.

As shown in the below example, the **New Tax Proposal** command button can be used to create **New Tax Proposals.**





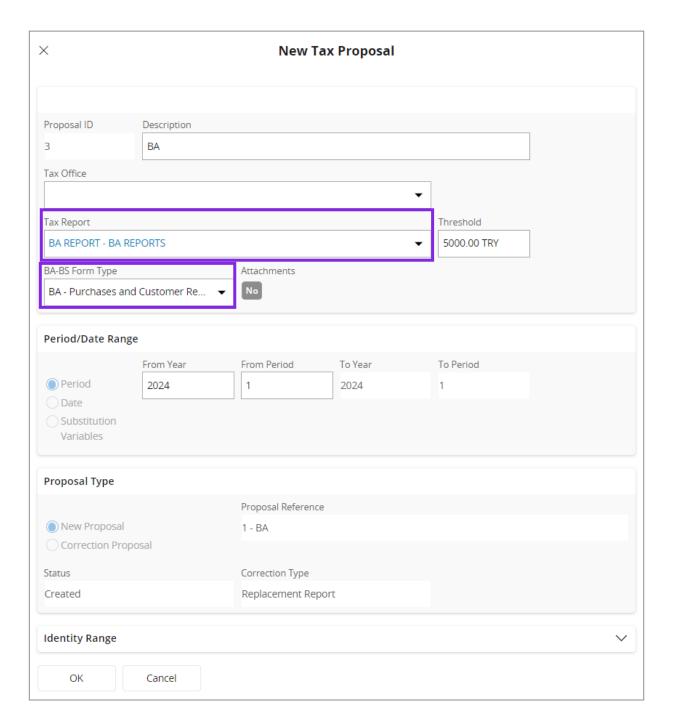
In the New Tax Proposal window, after providing a Description for the proposal, select the **Tax Report** that has already been created. Refer to the **Define Tax Reports** section.

It is noted that the Threshold will be available upon selecting the relevant **Tax Report** and TRY 5,000 is displayed by default, as per the current legal requirement. However, the amount can be altered based on future amendments to the Tax Procedure Act.

BA-BS Form Type is mandatory to select before creating a new **Tax Proposal** which defines what information to be fetched to the **Tax Proposal**. (BA - Purchases and Customer Returns or BS - Sales and Supplier Returns)

As shown in the below example, it is mandatory to provide the corresponding Accounting/Tax Period of which information is to be reported.

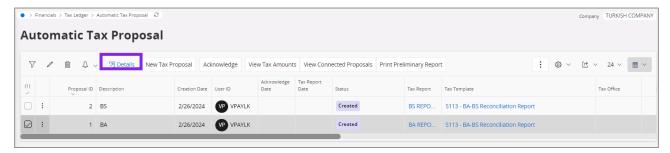


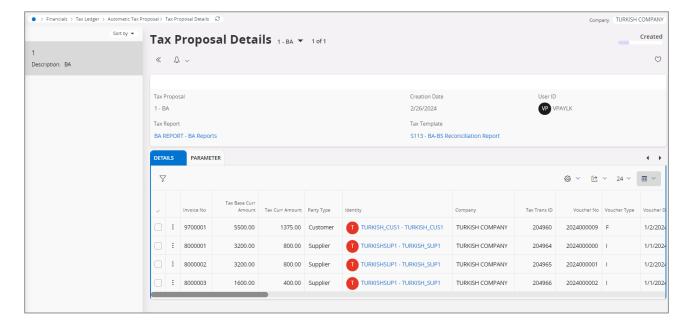




2.8 Validate Invoices

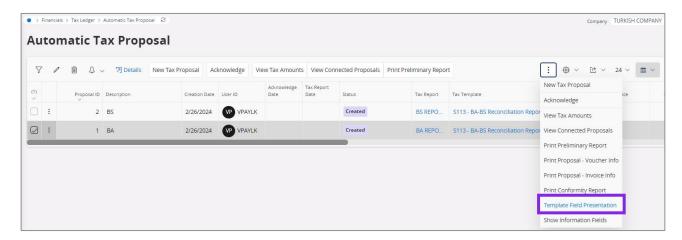
Once the Tax Proposal is created, using the Details command button, the total invoices to be reported for the correspondence period can be viewed with all the relevant information.



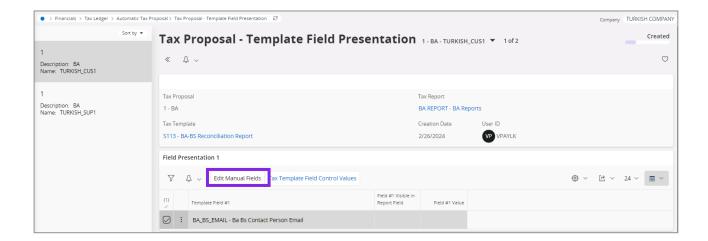


2.9 View/Edit the Customer/Supplier Email Address

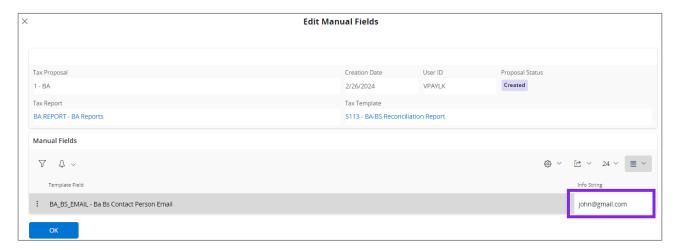
Using the Template Field Presentation option, the email address of each Customer and Supplier can be viewed.





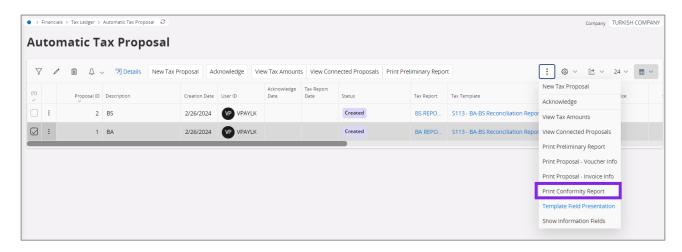


Edit value will be allowed to alter the email address via **Edit Manual Fields** command button in a case where the email address of a **Customer/Supplier** need to be changed.



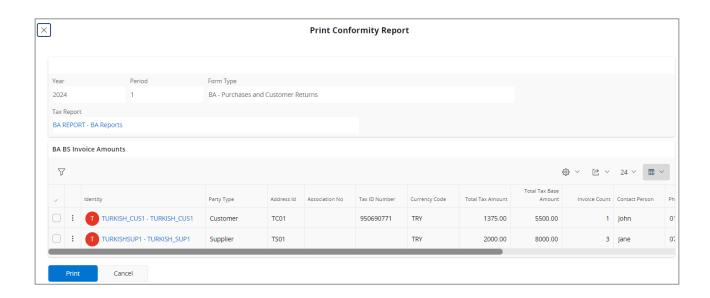
2.10 Print Conformity Report

After reviewing the invoices in the *Details* page, the **Conformity Report** can be printed using the **Print Conformity Report** command button.



Once click on **Print Conformity Report** button, a new assistant called **Print Conformity Report** is opened and by selecting single identities or multiple identities the **Conformity Report** pdf can be generated.

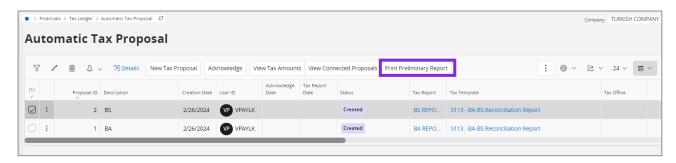




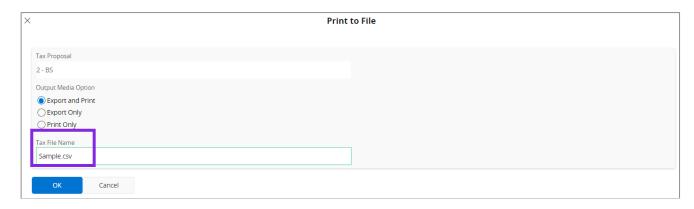
2.11 Print BA-BS Report

2.11.1 PRINT PRELIMINARY REPORT

Using the **Print Preliminary Report** command button, a Preliminary BA-BS Report can be generated using the below assistant.



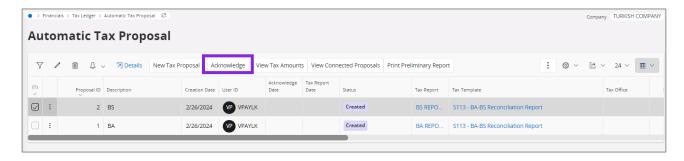
The default report type will be in text format and as shown in the below example, by entering "csv" suffix to the report name, a CSV fill can be generated.



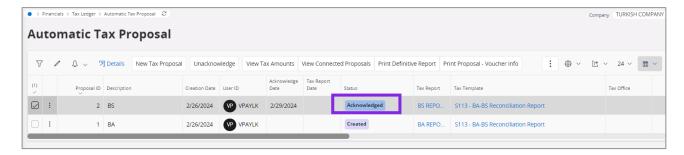
2.11.2 ACKNOWLEDGE TAX PROPOSAL

Once the BA-BS Report is generated using the **Print Preliminary Report** option, **Acknowledge** the Tax Proposal to confirm the report.



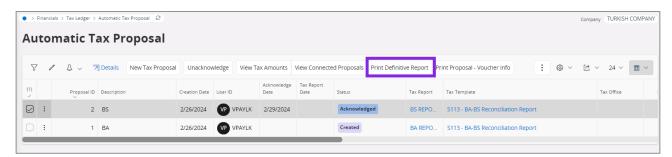


This will change the status of the report to **Acknowledged** as shown in the below example.



2.11.3 PRINT DEFINITIVE REPORT

After acknowledging the tax proposal, Print Definitive Report command button can be used to print the final BA-BS Report to be submitted to the Turkish Tax Authority.



The default report type will be in Text format and as shown in the 2.11.1example, by entering "csv" suffix to the report name, a CSV fill can be generated.

2.12 **Delimitations**

None.

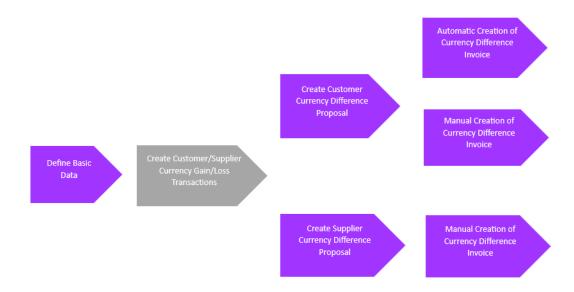


3 Currency Difference Invoice

3.1 Overview Legal Requirement

Under Turkey's VAT regulations, VAT Note #14 and VAT General Notification #105, in cases where there is a currency rate difference between the payment and the invoice (e.g., invoice rate 3, payment rate 4), the variance amount must be invoiced to customers and suppliers in each period using a currency difference invoice.

3.2 Process Overview



3.3 Solution Overview

Invoices for customers and suppliers with currencies other than the company's accounting currency are generated using standard IFS Applications core processes.

Similarly, payments for these invoices are processed through normal IFS Applications core procedures.

When a payment is made at a currency rate different from the invoice rate, a currency gain or loss occurs. These gains or losses are recorded in the **Currency Difference Proposal** for each period.

This solution automates the process of creating currency difference invoices for customer currency gains and losses indicated in the *Customer Currency Difference Proposal* while providing users with the option to manually create currency difference invoices for both customer and supplier currency gains/losses.

The following has been added to support the requirement.

- New Page Currency Difference Proposal is added to Financials/ Period Routine/ Currency Difference Proposal.
- New assistant, New Currency Difference Proposal is added to Currency Difference Proposal page in Financials/Period Routine/ Currency Difference Proposal.
- New toggle Currency Difference Invoice is added to Instant Invoice and Manual Supplier Invoice pages.



- New Command, New Instant Invoice is added to Currency Difference Proposal Details level in Financials/Period Routine/ Currency Difference Proposals/Customer Currency Difference Proposals Details.
- New assistant, New Instant Invoice(s) to update Object ID, Invoice Date and Branch
- New Command, View Invoice is added to Currency Difference Proposal Details level in Financials/Period Routine/ Currency Difference Proposals/Customer Currency Difference Proposals Details.
- PP85 currency loss and PP86 currency gain Posting types are introduced on the Posting Control page.

3.4 Prerequisites

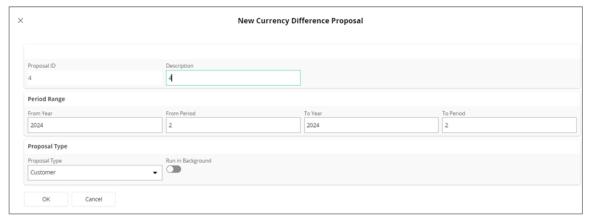
- The company must be set up to use Turkish localization using the Standard Template for Turkey and the "Currency Difference Invoice" localization parameter must be enabled.
- PP85 currency loss, PP86 currency gain Posting types should be enabled in Posting Control page.

Note: These must be defined in the same way as PP12 Currency loss and PP13 Currency profit.

3.5 Create Currency Difference Proposal

Create a currency adjustment proposal at the end of each period. Navigate to the Currency Difference Proposals page via Financials/Period Routine/ Currency Difference Proposals and click on the **New Proposal** command.

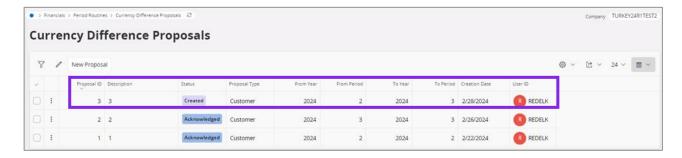






When the created proposal is selected, user can change the status of the proposal by clicking **Acknowledge/ Unacknowledged or Close** commands.

- When the proposal is in the **Created** or **Acknowledged** state user cannot create proposals for the same period
- When the proposal is in a Closed state user can create proposals for the same period.
- User is not able to delete lines in the proposal detail or create currency difference invoices automatically for closed proposals.
- User is not able to delete records of the proposal detail when the status is **Acknowledged**.
- User can delete records of the proposal detail when the status is **Created**.
- User can create currency difference invoice when the proposal status is **Acknowledged**.



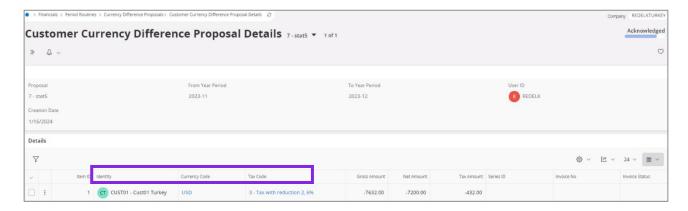
3.5.1 VIEW CURRENCY DIFFERENCE PROPOSAL

Select the proposal and click on the **Details** command in the **Currency Difference Proposals** page via **Financials/Period Routine/Period Currency Adjustment**.

Total currency gain/loss for the selected period is displayed in the accounting currency of the company and calculated and grouped.

- Customer/Supplier
- Currency
- Tax Code

In the customer proposal, detail-level columns for **Series ID**, **Invoice No and Invoice Status** are added to support the automatic creation of currency difference invoices. These columns are not visible for the **Supplier Currency Difference Proposal**.





For proposal type customer:

- 1. Amounts in negative indicate a currency loss.
- 2. Amounts in positive indicates a currency gain.

For proposal type supplier:

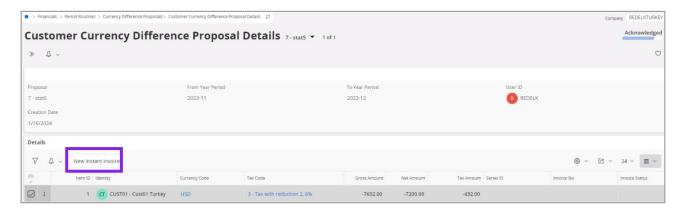
- 1. Amounts in negative indicates a currency gain.
- 2. Amounts in positive indicates a currency loss.

3.1 Create Currency Difference Invoice

When the expected data is fetched to the proposal detail, the User must acknowledge the proposal. In this solution Currency difference invoice creation is supported through the Instant Invoice flow hence **New Instant Invoice** command is introduced to create currency difference invoices automatically.

This command will be visible to the user if the proposal is in **Acknowledged** state only. users can select a line or multiple lines and create currency difference invoice(s) by clicking on the **New Instant Invoice** command.

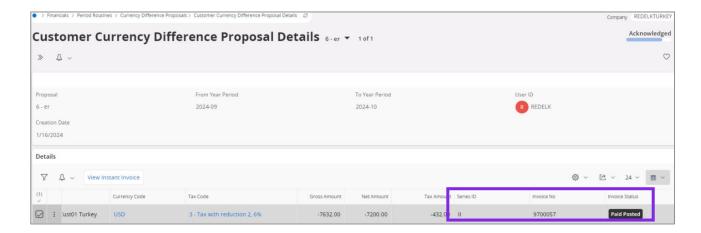
Once the command is clicked there will be an assistant introduced to update the **Object ID**, **Branch**, **and Invoice Date**. These are mandatory fields to create the Currency Difference Invoice.





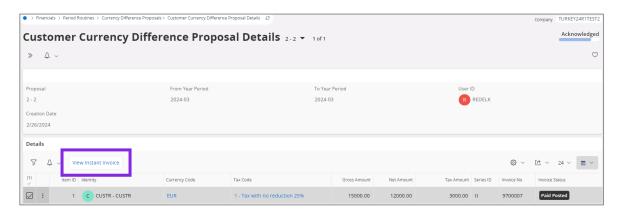
When the Currency Difference Invoice is created **Series ID**, **Invoice No and Invoice Status** of the invoice will be filled in the proposal details table.



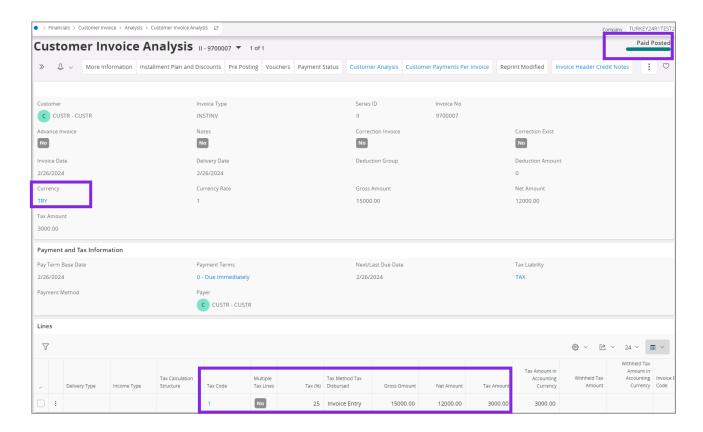


3.1 View Currency Difference Invoice

Currency Difference Invoice will fetch necessary data from the proposal and be created in the Paid Posted state in the company's accounting currency (TRY). To Support this requirement a new command, View Instant Invoice is created in the Customer Currency Difference Proposal **Details** page. This command will direct the user to the **Customer Invoice Analysis** page.





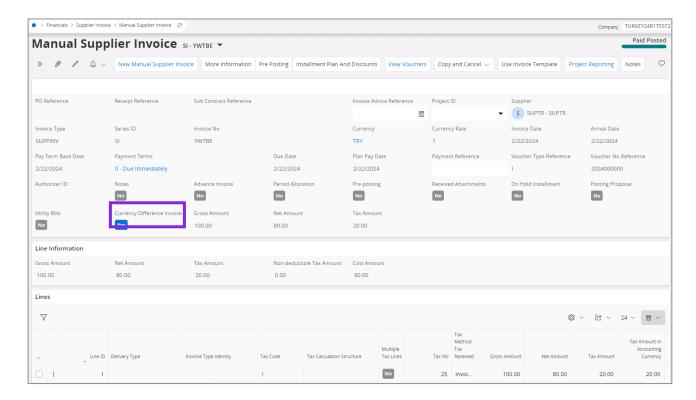


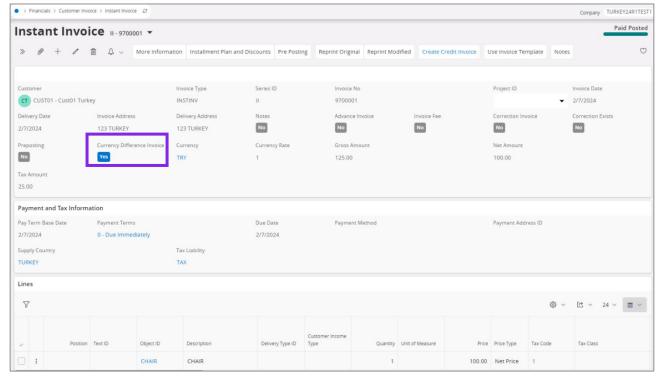
3.2 Manual Creation of Currency Difference Invoice

Using information in the proposal user can create currency difference invoices manually through Instant Invoice page and Manual Supplier Invoice page.

- Use the accounting currency of the company as invoice currency.
- Select the check box Currency Adjustment Invoice to indicate the invoice as a currency adjustment invoice.
- Go to the Invoice Line tab, enter one invoice line per each line created for the selected currency with different tax shown in the proposal details for the selected customers/suppliers.
- Once the invoices are saved/printed/posted the status will change to **Paid Posted**.

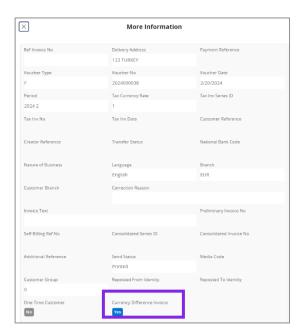






Users can identify Currency Difference Invoices separately for analysis purposes by referring to the badge Currency Difference Invoice in the More Information section in the Customer Invoice Analysis Page and Supplier Invoice Analysis Page





Actual exchange gains/losses occur when the original invoices are paid, and currency difference invoices are created to record the gain/loss generated particularly for customers/suppliers Therefore, there is no actual payment happening for these types of invoices.

3.3 **Delimitations**

Automatic creation of Currency Difference Invoice is not supported for Supplier Currency Differences.



4 Turkish e-Solutions (e-Invoice, e-Dispatch, e-Ledger)

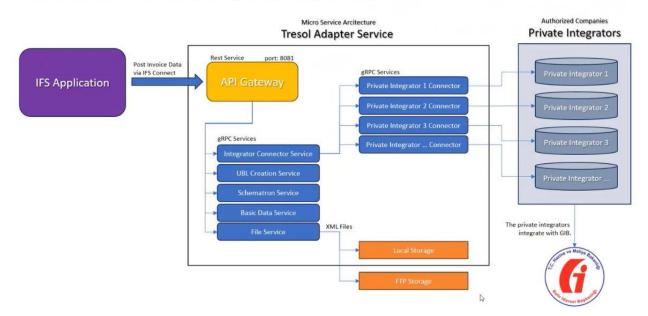
4.1 Overview Legal Requirement

The E-ledger solutions, e-Invoice, e-Dispatch and e-Ledger is provided together with Service Provider IFS Turkey(Türkiye). This chapter describes an overview of the integration for all esolutions.

4.2 Solution Overview

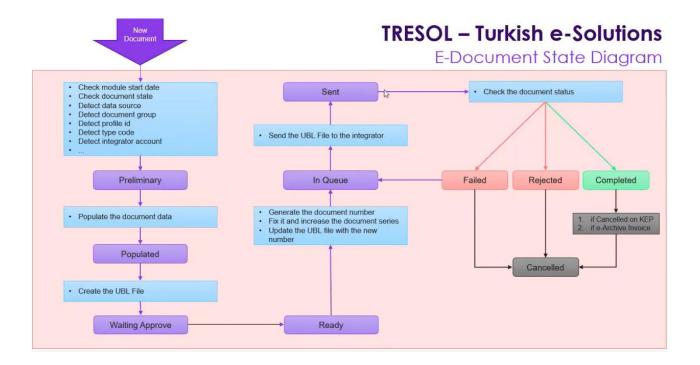
Overview of the solution from Service Provider IFS Turkey, on supporting e-Invoice and e-Dispatch.

Turkish e-Solutions «einvoice&edespatch» (TRESOL) - Integration Diagram

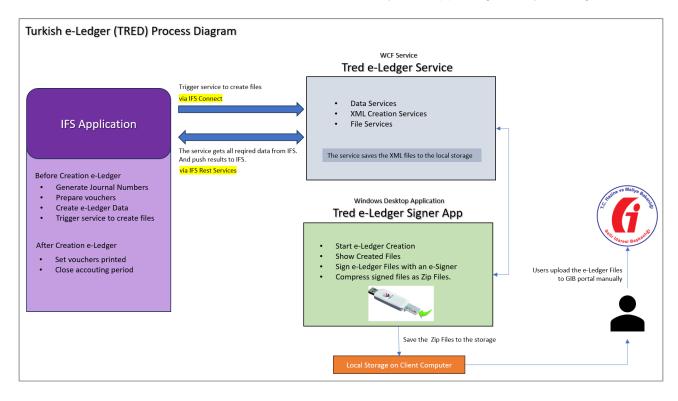




State diagram for e-invoice and e-receipt provided from IFS Turkey:



Overview of the solution from Service Provider IFS Turkey, on supporting Turkey e-Ledger





4.3 **Prerequisite**

Turkey e-Solution adapter for e-Invoice and e-Dispatch (TRESOL) must be installed. For e-Ledger For e-Ledger Tred e-Ledger Signer App and e-Ledger Client application should be installed.

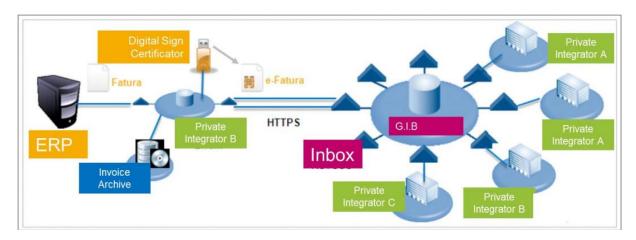
Contact Service Provider IFS Turkey for more information.



5 Turkish e-Invoice

5.1 Overview Legal Requirement

The GIB (Turkish Revenue Administration) has defined an electronic billing model which includes sending and receiving invoices.



In addition, taxpayers who fall within the scope of the needs of electronic invoicing are required to deliver their legal books in electronic format (e-Ledger) by September 1, 2014.

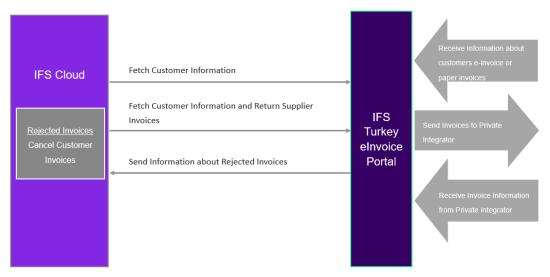
Summary of requirements:

- Electronic invoice issuers must register as such with the GIB (Turkish Revenue Administration) or Turkish tax authority.
- Every electronic invoice issuer automatically becomes a receiver and must accept electronic invoices sent by any other registered user.
- Sending does not take place integrally from the issuer to the final recipient. In Turkey, the GIB (Turkish Revenue Administration) acts as the system hub, running a platform to which issuers send their invoices, where upon the tax authority become responsible for forwarding them to the receiver via web services.
- In terms of invoice format, an XML format has been designed with Turkish extensions (UBL-TR), intended as a single common format for all Turkish stakeholders.
- To ensure document authenticity and integrity, the use of an electronic signature is required, based on the Financial Seal or electronic certificate issued by "The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey". Signing may be performed with the issuer certificate, or else by delegated signature through a service provider.

5.2 Solution Overview

Service Provider IFS Turkey provides an e-Invoice Private Integrator adaptor and IFS Cloud integrates with this adaptor. The below picture is an overview of the integration between the IFS Turkey elnvoice portal and IFS Cloud.





Everything is handled via the Service Provider IFS Turkey elnvoice portal. The portal handles all communication outside of IFS Cloud. Communication between the IFS Cloud and elnvoice portal is handled via IFS Connect.

5.3 Prerequisite

The company must be set up to use Turkish localization. Service Provider IFS Turkey e-Invoice adapter (TRESOL) must be installed (see Chapter 4).

5.4 Service Provider IFS Turkey e-Invoice Solution

Service Provider IFS Turkey elnvoice Portal solution handles the following,

- Receive information about customers elnvoice or paper invoice from GIB. Receive
 information about customers who are elnvoice receivers. This is handled by the IFS
 Turkey elnvoice Portal and it's integrated with the relevant web service to get the list
 and update the database.
- IFS Turkey elnvoice portal fetches customer information from IFS Cloud.
- IFS Turkey elnvoice portal fetches the invoice information from IFS Cloud.
- IFS Turkey elnvoice portal sends those fetched invoices to the Private integrator.
- IFS Turkey elnvoice portal receives invoice information from Private Integrator.

Note! Please contact Service Provider IFS Turkey to receive more details about Turkey e-Invoice solution.

5.5 **DELIMITATIONS**

None



6 Turkish e-Dispatch Note

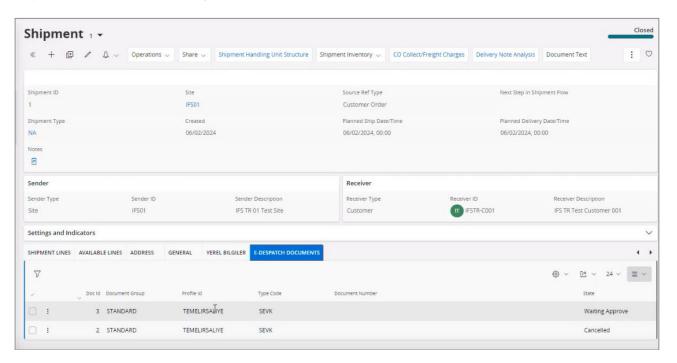
6.1 Overview Legal Requirement

According to the regulation published on 20.08.2017, e-Dispatch Note is the digital version of a hard-copy / paper delivery note where it should be delivered to the recipient and archived in electronic format. It will be mandatory for the taxpayer to use the e-Dispatch Note starting from 01.07.2020.

6.2 Solution Overview

Service Provider IFS Turkey provides an e-Dispatch Note solution using Turkish E-Solution.

A New Tab "E-Dispatch Document" has been introduced by Turkish E-Solution to communicate dispatch notes to the Authority.



Prerequisites

The company must be set-up to use Turkish localization. Service Provider IFS Turkey e-Dispatch adapter (TRESOL) must be installed (<u>see Chapter 4</u>).

6.3 Service Provider IFS Turkey E-Dispatch Solution

IFS Turkey e-dispatch solution handles the following,

- Additional data related to delivery is stored in a new tab/page on the shipment page.
- Send E-Dispatch document to Integrator where they communicate with Turkish authority.
- Receive the status and response of the e-Dispatch document.

Note! Please contact Service Provider IFS Turkey to receive more details about Turkey E-Dispatch solution.



6.4 **DELIMITATION**

None



7 Turkey e-Ledger

7.1 Overview Legal Requirement

The e-Ledger system is part of the broader digital transformation in the tax administration of Turkey. The objectives are aimed at enhancing transparency, reducing tax evasion, and streamlining financial reporting processes. The legal requirements related to Turkey's e-Ledger are governed by the Turkish Revenue Administration (GİB). The e-Ledger is a total package of required legal and technical regulations which include creating, sending, and keeping (without printing) ledgers in the form of an electronic document that complies with the format and standards of the Revenue Administration.

The e-Ledger files must be digitally signed using an electronic signature and periodically submitted to the Turkish Revenue Administration (GİB) in an XML format that complies with the government's standards.

7.2 Solution Overview

The service provider, IFS Turkey, offers an e-Ledger solution as part of their Turkish e-Solution. Data from IFS Cloud will be prepared using e-Ledger mappings, and the communication with the e-Ledger desktop application will be managed through IFS Connect services. Digital signing will be performed using the e-Ledger signer app, and the finalized e-Ledger files can then be uploaded to the Turkish Tax Administration (GIB) portal. (see Chapter 4).

7.3 **Prerequisites**

The company must be set-up to use Turkish localization. Service Provider IFS Turkey E Solution must be installed.

7.4 Service Provider IFS Turkey E-Ledger Solution

IFS Turkey e-Ledger solution handles the following,

- Web service is used to communicate with IFS Cloud and the Desktop e-Ledger Application
- When the period is closed, an e-Ledger will be created using the desktop application.
- The signing operation will be done using an adopter.

Note! Please contact Service Provider IFS Turkey to receive more details about Turkey e-Ledger solution.

7.5 **DELIMITATION**

None



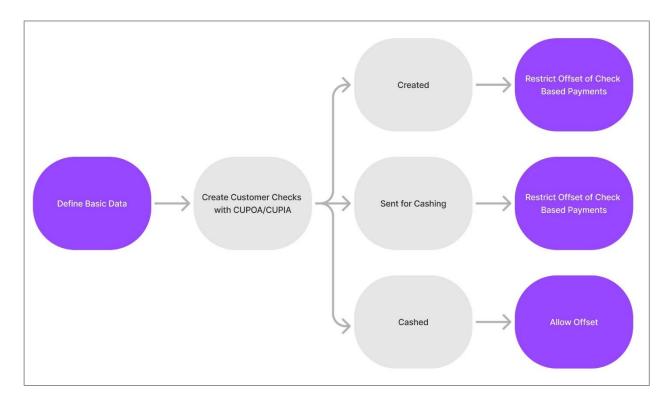
8 Restrict Customer Check-Based Payments Offset

8.1 Overview Requirement

In the Turkish business ecosystem, businesses primarily use Post-dated Customer Checks as a payment instrument for customer transactions. Companies record these checks in the system without matching them to a final invoice, resulting in either a Customer Payment On Account (CUPOA) or a Customer Payment In Advance (CUPIA) upon registration.

To meet the requirement, CUPOA and CUPIA created from post-dated checks must not generate an offset until the customer check is successfully cashed. Since Turkish companies frequently handle post-dated checks, with funds being realized at a future date, this measure ensures the Accounts Receivable balance remains unaffected until the funds are received.

8.2 Process Overview



8.3 Solution Overview

This implementation considers *Customer Checks* created with Customer Payment On Account (CUPOA) or Customer Payment In Advance (CUPIA).

The following has been done to support the requirement.

 Non-mandatory LCC parameter was introduced in the Localization Control Center for Turkey Localization.



Functionality	Description
	Prevents further processing/offset of Customer Payment on Accounts and Customer Payment in Advances created by Customer Checks, until the Check is cashed.

- Validation restricts offsetting Customer Payment On Accounts (CUPOA) and Customer Payment in Advances (CUPIA) of *Customer Checks* not yet cashed from the *Mixed Payment* and *Cash Box* pages.
- Validation restricts offsetting Customer Payment On Accounts (CUPOA) and Customer Payment in Advances (CUPIA) of *Customer Checks* not yet cashed from the *Customer Offset Proposal* page.
- The introduced validation is as follows.

"Prepayment CUPOA X is in Customer Check CUCHECK Y which is not in status Cashed"

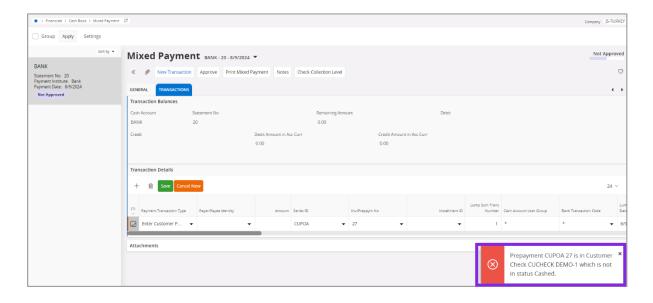
8.4 **Prerequisites**

 The company needs to be set with the Turkey localization and the "Restrict the use of Customer Check based Prepayment until the check is cashed" localization parameter needs to be enabled.

8.5 Offset Customer Check-Based Payments – Mixed Payment

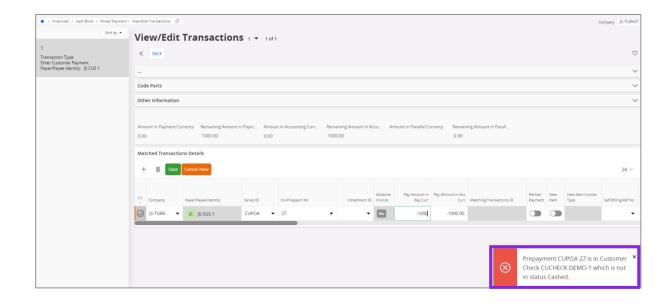
When the above parameter is enabled, the system restricts using *Mixed Payment* to offset an open ledger item (Customer Payment On Account or Customer Payment In Advance) related to a non-cashed *Customer Check*. This restriction applies across all instances of entering transactions in *Mixed Payment* as mentioned below.

8.5.1 OFFSET CUSTOMER CHECK-BASED PAYMENTS – MIXED PAYMENT (LUMP SUM LEVEL)

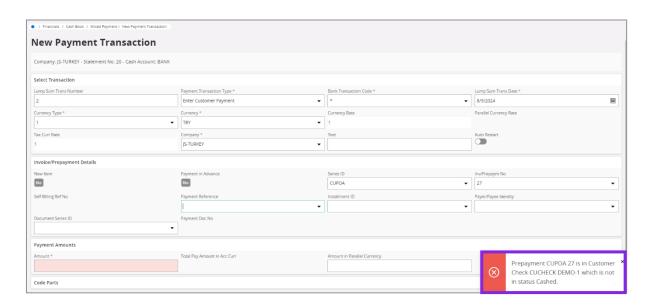




8.5.2 OFFSET CUSTOMER CHECK-BASED PAYMENTS - MIXED PAYMENT (MATCHING LEVEL)



8.5.3 OFFSET CUSTOMER CHECK-BASED PAYMENTS - MIXED PAYMENT (NEW TRANSACTION ASSISTANT)



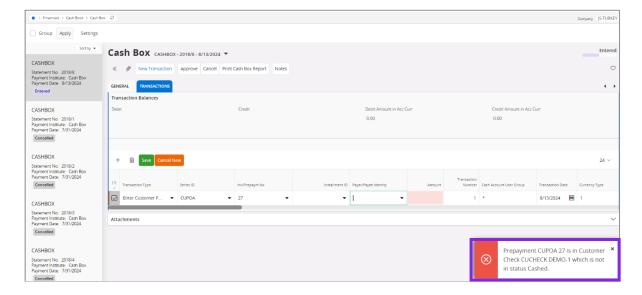


8.6 Offset Customer Check-Based Payments - Cash Box

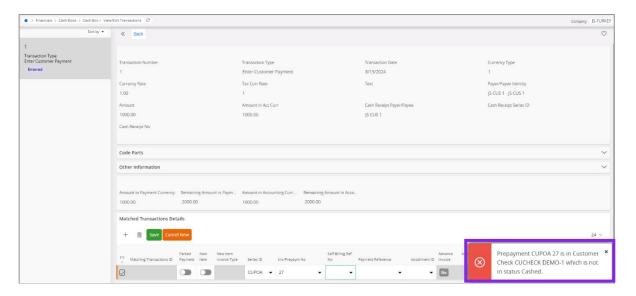
When the above parameter is enabled, the system restricts using Cash Box to offset an open ledger item (Customer Payment On Account or Customer Payment In Advance) related to a noncashed Customer Check. This restriction applies across all instances of entering transactions in Cash Box as mentioned below.



8.6.1 OFFSET CUSTOMER CHECK-BASED PAYMENTS – CASH BOX (LUMP SUM LEVEL)

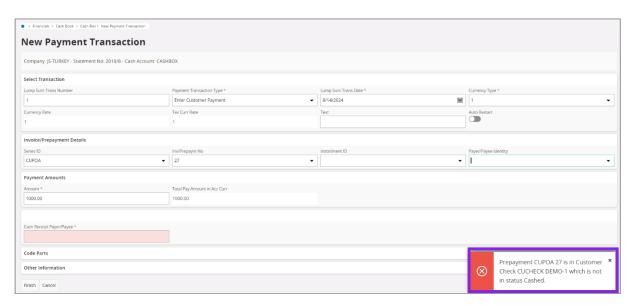


8.6.2 OFFSET CUSTOMER CHECK-BASED PAYMENTS – CASH BOX (MATCHING LEVEL)





OFFSET CUSTOMER CHECK-BASED PAYMENTS - CASH BOX (NEW TRANSACTION ASSISTANT)



8.7 Offset Customer Check-Based Payments – Customer Offset Proposal

OFFSET CUSTOMER CHECK-BASED PAYMENTS - CUSTOMER OFFSET PROPOSAL (AUTOMATIC)

There are five possible automatic methods for matching open items against each other to create an offset.

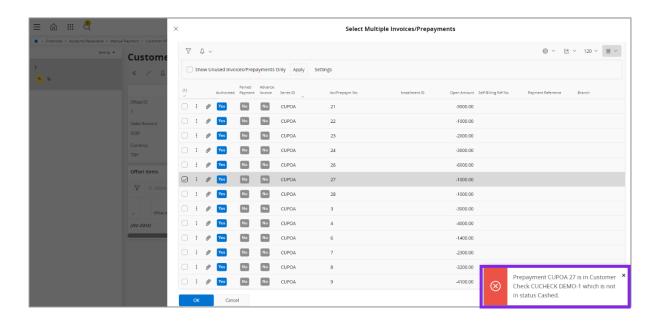
- **Match All Open Items**
- Match a Single Debit Item with a Single Credit Item
- Match Open Items with One or More Credit Items
- Match Open Items with Common Invoice Reference
- Write-off Single Items

In all five methods, the system does not fetch open items related to non-cashed **Customer** Checks in the Customer Offset Items when the localization parameter mentioned in the prerequisites section is enabled.

8.7.2 OFFSET CUSTOMER CHECK-BASED PAYMENTS - CUSTOMER OFFSET PROPOSAL (MANUAL)

When using the Manual option, which allows the manual fetching of records to Customer Offset Items, the system restricts open ledger items related to non-cashed Customer Checks into the **Customer Offset Items**, if the parameter above is enabled.





8.8 **Delimitations**

As per the requirement, we consider Mixed Payment, Cash Box, and Customer Offset Proposal solutions for this implementation.