



Country Solution Turkey/Türkiye

IFSCLOUD25R2



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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
- Post-Dated Check Handling
- Cancel Invoice
- Distribute Production Overhead Costs
- DIIB number used in procurement flow can be handled with the Delivery Control Code



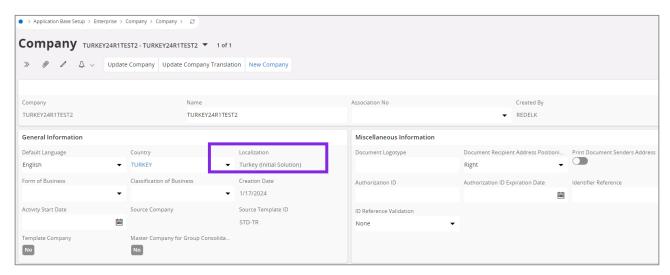
1 Company Set-up

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

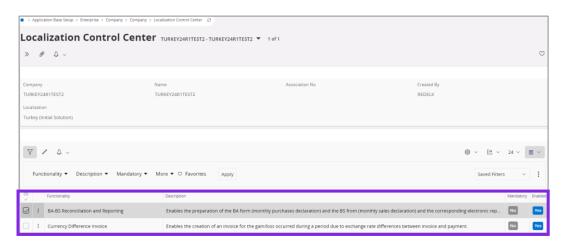


1.3 **Select Localization functionality.**

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 - Abolished

Note: Turkey abolished the requirement to submit Form BA and Form BS notifications starting from the September 2024 reporting period. This change was formalized through the Tax Procedure Law General Communiqué No. 565, published in the Official Gazette on 25 September 2024, and came into effect on 1 October 2024.

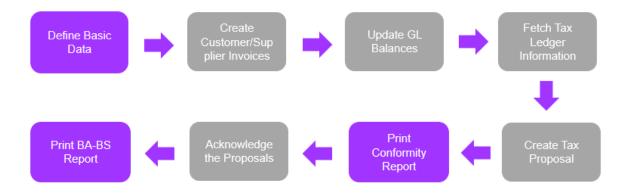
In next Upgrade (25R2) this report will be removed.

2.1 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.

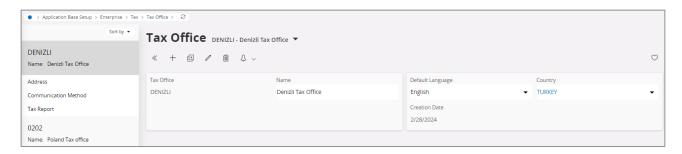


2.5 **Setup Basic Data**

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.

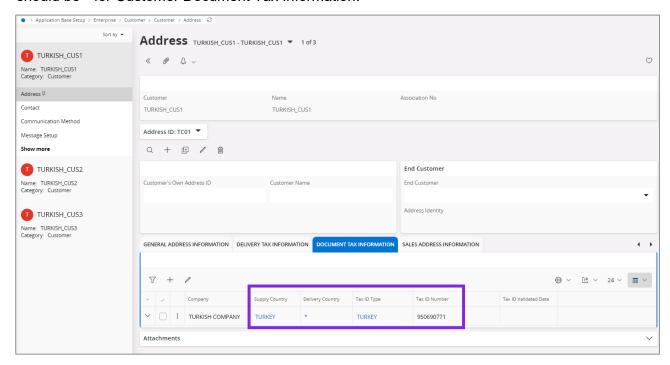
Define the Tax Offices in Application Base Setup/Enterprise/Tax/Tax Office with relevant information as follows.



2.5.2 DEFINE TAX ID TO CUSTOMER/SUPPLIER

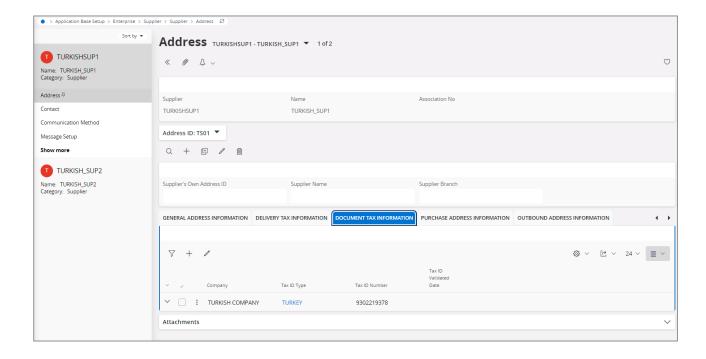
Connect the Tax ID to each Customer/Supplier in the Document Tax Information tab in Application Base Setup/Enterprise/Customer/Address and Supplier/Address.

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.

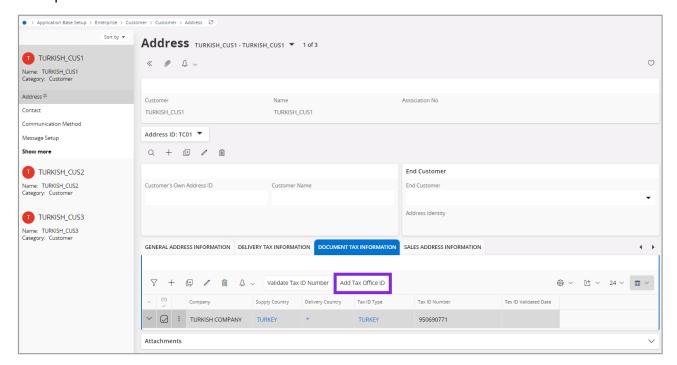




2.5.3 CONNECT TAX OFFICE ID TO CUSTOMER/SUPPLIER

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.



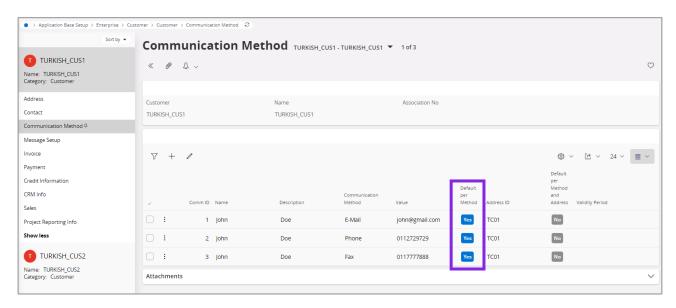
Once click on the command button below dialogue box will show up where the Tax Office ID should be connected.

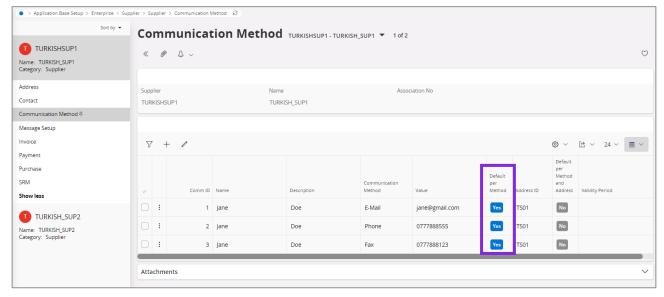




2.5.4 DEFINE THE COMMUNICATION METHOD OF CUSTOMER/SUPPLIER Define the communication methods for each Customer/Supplier in *Application Base Setup/Enterprise/Customer/Communication Method* and *Supplier/Communication Method* to fetch into the BA-BS Report.

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

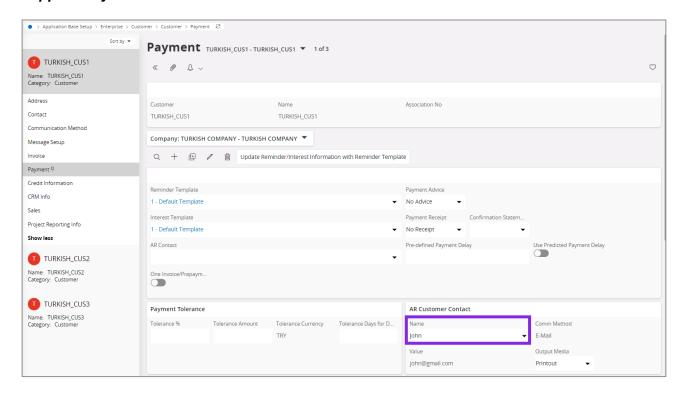


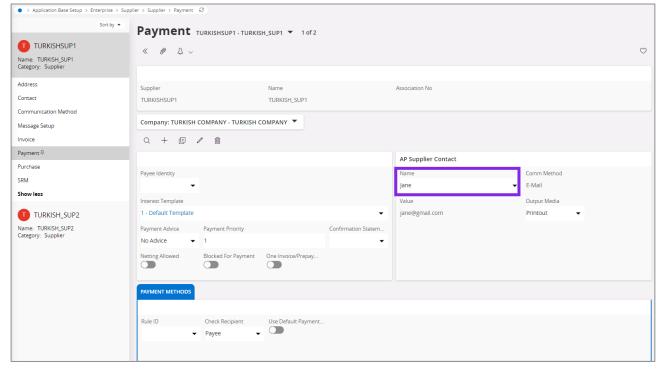




2.5.5 CONNECT CONTACT PERSON OF CUSTOMER/SUPPLIER

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

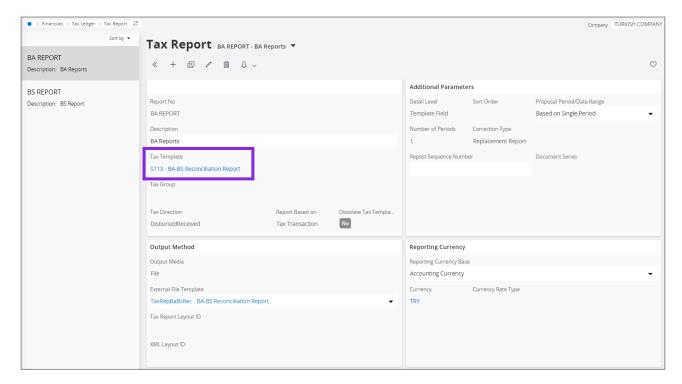




2.5.6 DEFINE TWO TAX REPORTS



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.



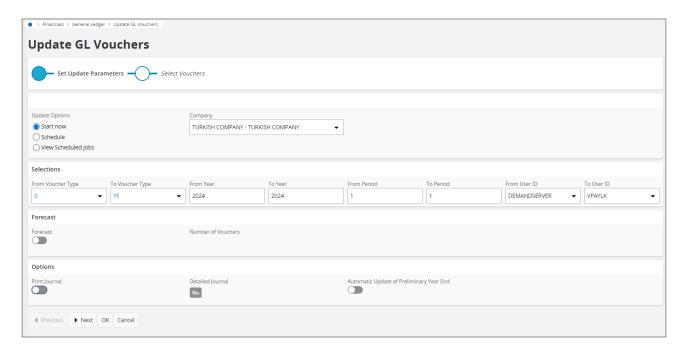
2.6 Fetch Invoices

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.



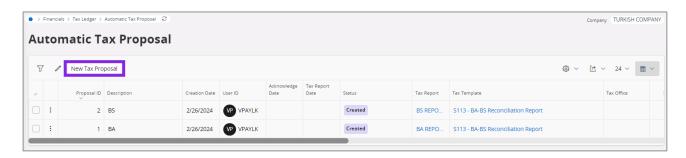
2.7 Create Tax Proposal

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.**





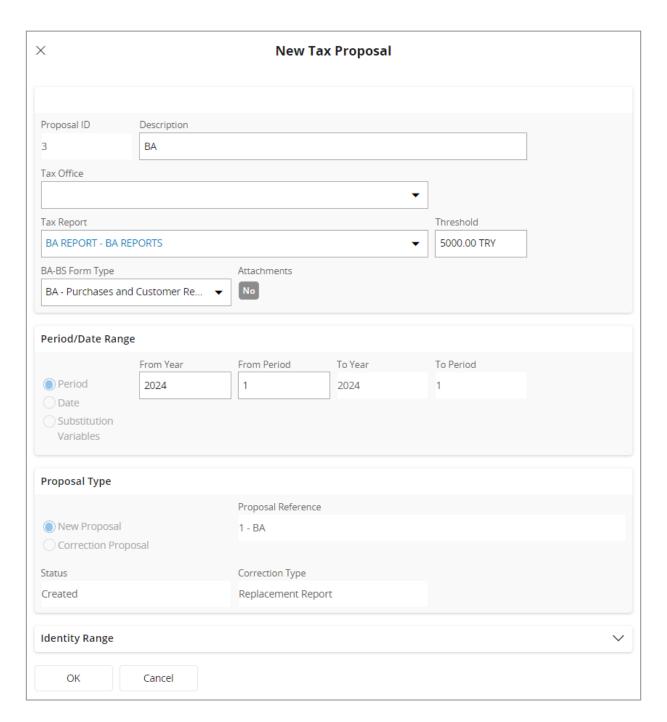
In the New Tax Proposal window, after providing a Description for the proposal, select the Tax Report that has already been created. Refer to the **Define Tax Reports** section.

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.

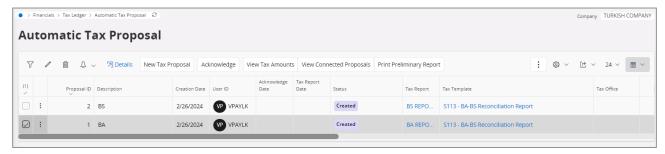


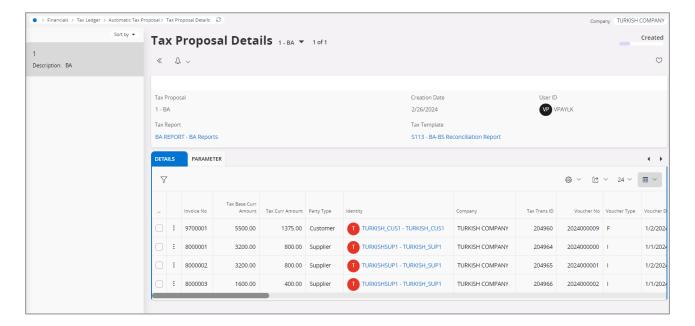




2.8 Validate Invoices

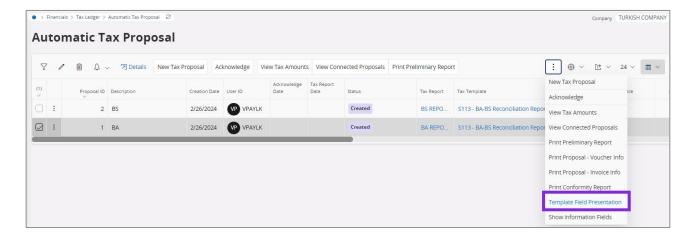
Once the Tax Proposal is created, using the Details command button, the total invoices to be reported for the correspondence period can be viewed with all the relevant information.



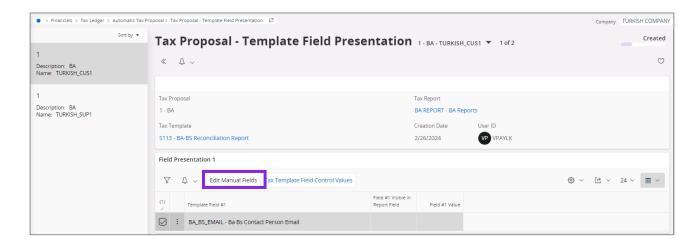


2.9 View/Edit the Customer/Supplier Email Address

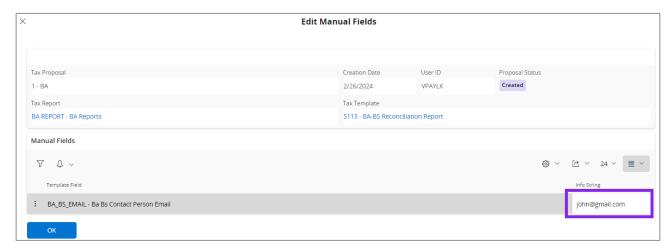
Using the Template Field Presentation option, the email address of each Customer and Supplier can be viewed.





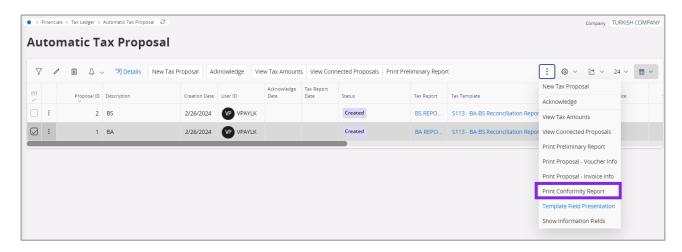


Edit value will be allowed to alter the email address via Edit Manual Fields command button in a case where the email address of a **Customer/Supplier** need to be changed.



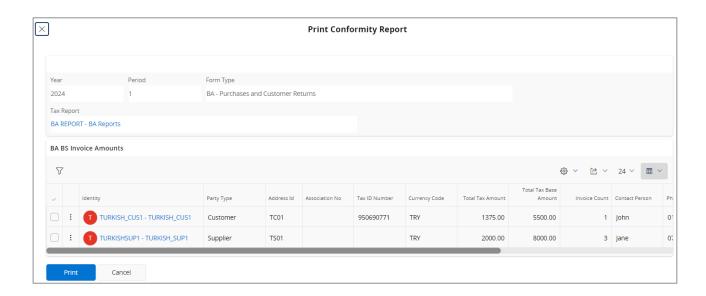
2.10 Print Conformity Report

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.

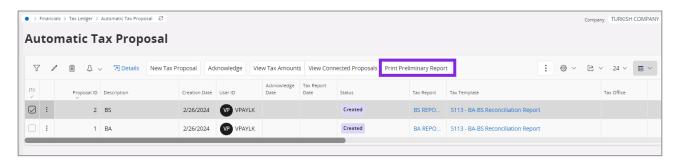




2.11 Print BA-BS Report

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.



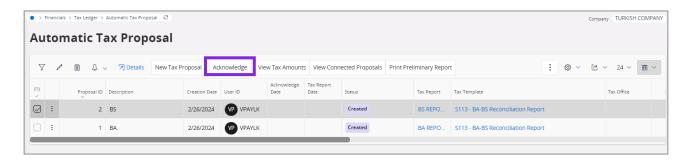
The default report type will be in text format and as shown in the below example, by entering "csv" suffix to the report name, a CSV fill can be generated.



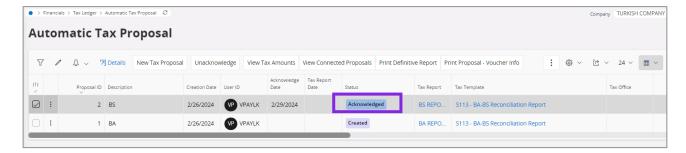
2.11.2 ACKNOWLEDGE TAX PROPOSAL

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



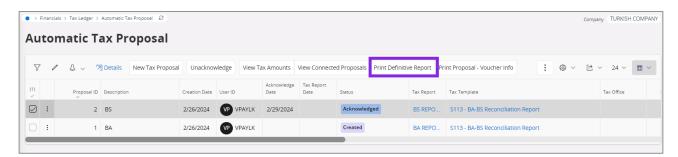


This will change the status of the report to **Acknowledged** as shown in the below example.



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**

No known.

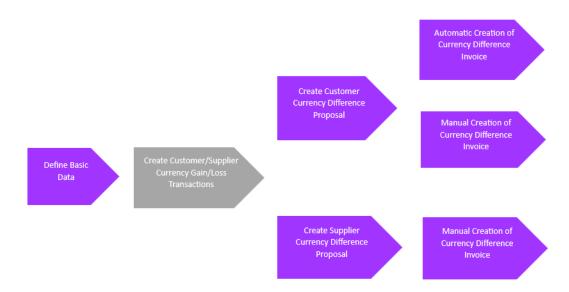


Currency Difference Invoice

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 fields
- 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

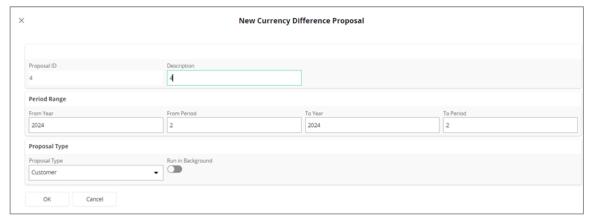
- The company must be set up to use Turkish localization using the Standard Template for Turkey and the "Currency Difference Invoice" localization parameter must be enabled.
- PP85 currency loss, PP86 currency gain Posting types should be enabled in Posting Control page.

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.

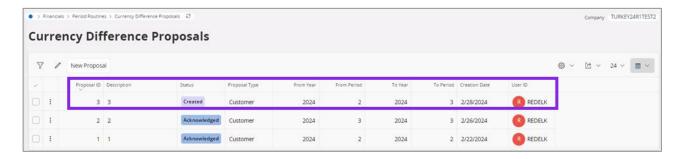






When the created proposal is selected, user can change the status of the proposal by clicking **Acknowledge/ Unacknowledged or Close** commands.

- 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**.



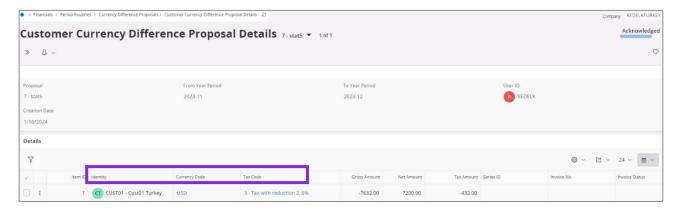
3.5.1 VIEW CURRENCY DIFFERENCE PROPOSAL

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:

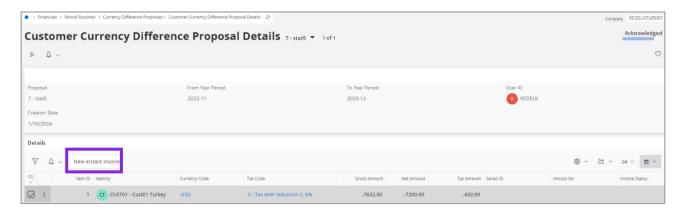
- 1. Amounts in negative indicates a currency gain.
- 2. Amounts in positive indicates a currency loss.

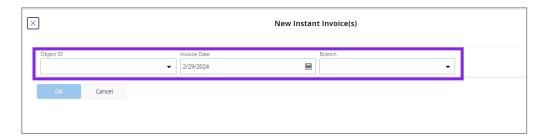
3.1 Create Currency Difference Invoice

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.

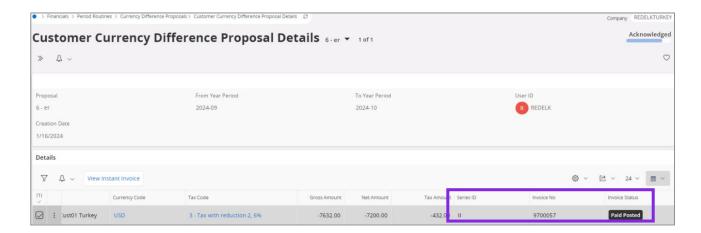
Once the command is clicked there will be an assistant introduced to update the Object ID, Branch, and Invoice Date. These are mandatory fields to create the Currency Difference Invoice.





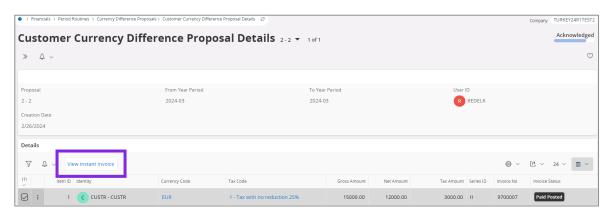
When the Currency Difference Invoice is created Series ID, Invoice No and Invoice Status of the invoice will be filled in the proposal details table.



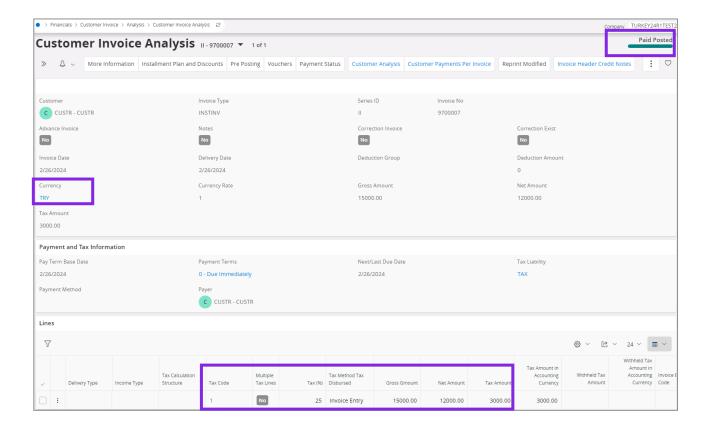


3.1 View Currency Difference Invoice

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.





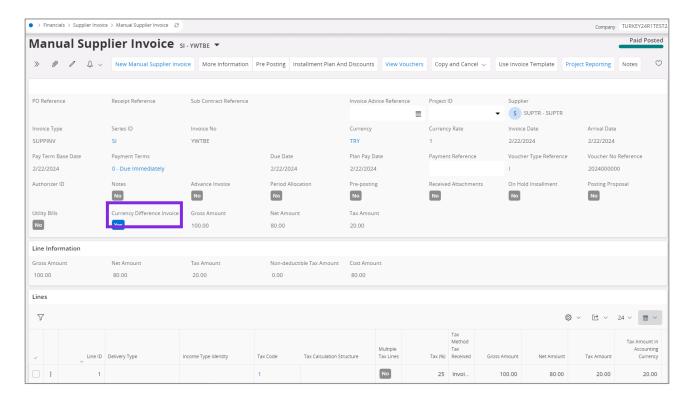


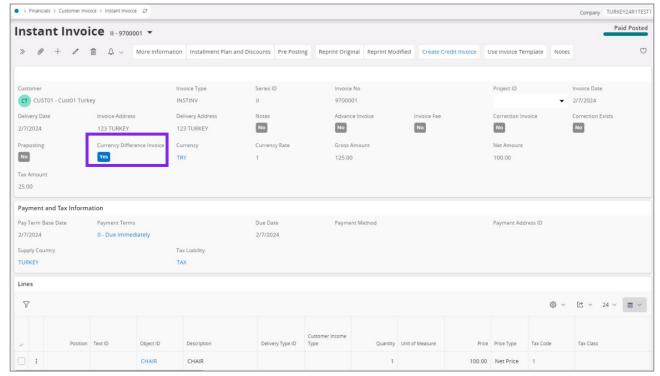
3.2 Manual Creation of Currency Difference Invoice

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**.

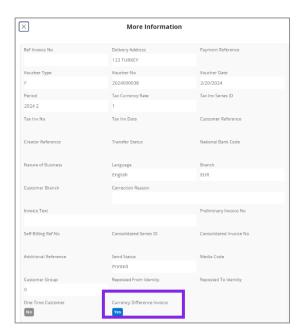






Users can identify Currency Difference Invoices separately for analysis purposes by referring to the badge Currency Difference Invoice in the More Information section in the Customer Invoice Analysis Page and Supplier Invoice Analysis Page





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.

Additional delimitations may apply; all relevant flows should be tested to ensure completeness.



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

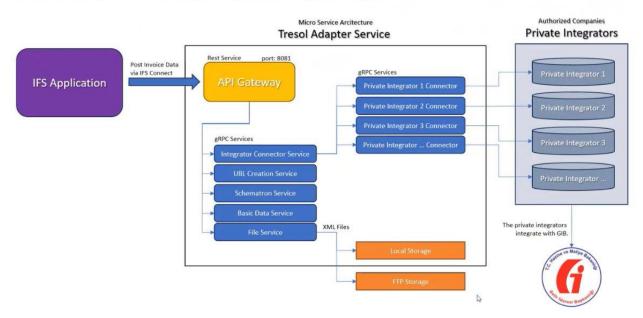
4.1 Overview Legal Requirement

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

4.2 Solution Overview

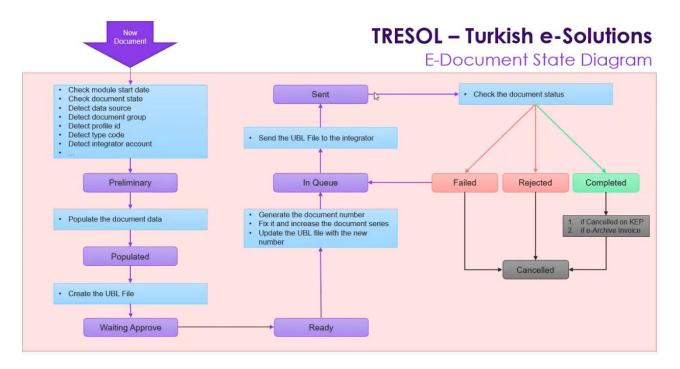
Overview of the solution from Service Provider IFS Turkey, on supporting e-Invoice and e-Dispatch.

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

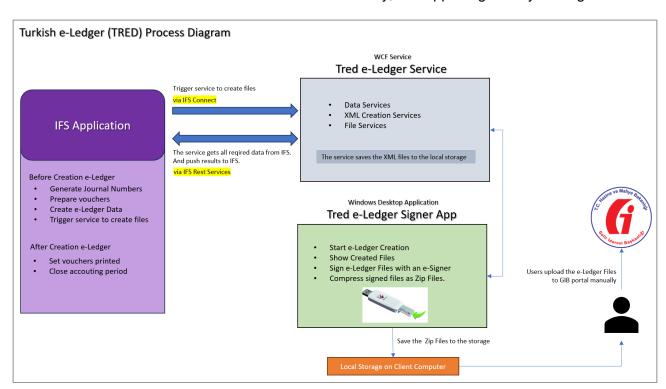


State diagram for e-invoice and e-receipt provided from IFS Turkey:





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.

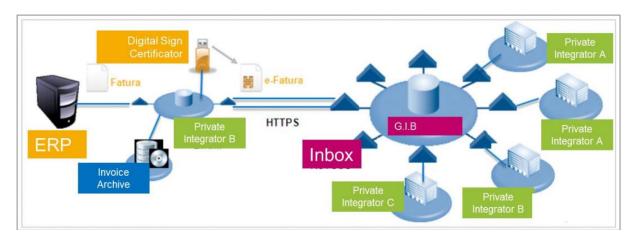
Contact IFS partner IFS Turkey for more information.



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.

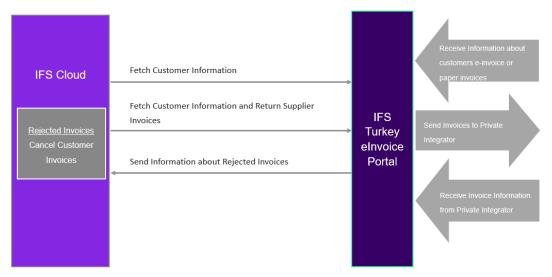
Summary of requirements:

- 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 IFS partner IFS Turkey to receive more details about Turkey e-Invoice solution.

5.5 **DELIMITATIONS**

No known,



6 Turkish e-Dispatch Note

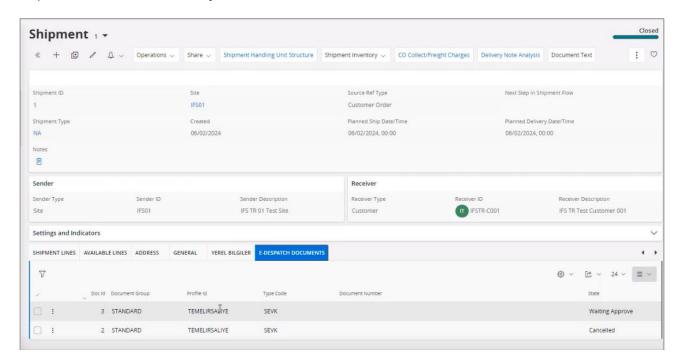
6.1 Overview Legal Requirement

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 IFS partner IFS Turkey to receive more details about Turkey E-Dispatch solution.

6.4 **Delimitations**

No known.



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 IFS partner IFS Turkey to receive more details about Turkey e-Ledger solution.

7.5 **Delimitations**

No known.



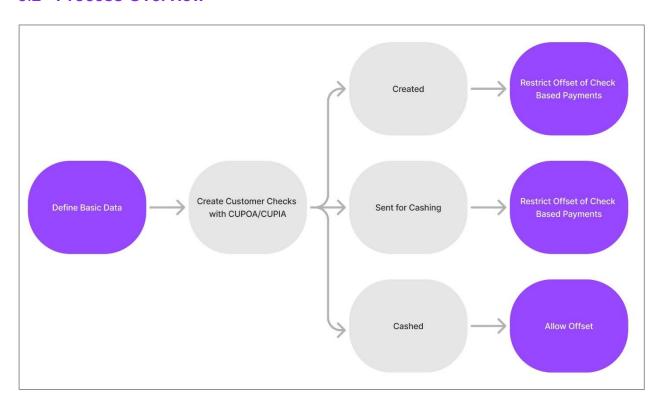
8 Restrict Customer Check-Based Payments Offset

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	
Restrict the use of Customer Check-	Prevents further processing/offset of	
Based Prepayments until the check is	Customer Payment on Accounts and	
cashed.	Customer Payment in Advances created	



ſ	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**

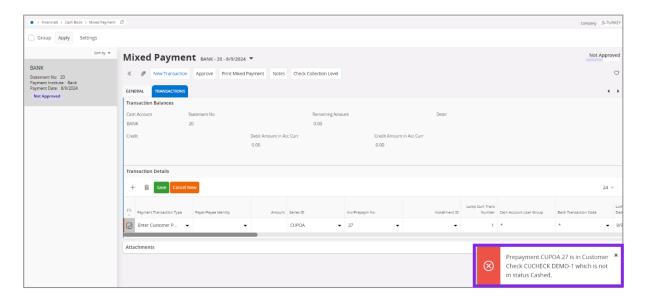
 The company needs to be set with the Turkey localization and the "Restrict the use of Customer Check based Prepayment until the check is cashed" localization parameter needs to be enabled.

8.5 Offset Customer Check-Based Payments – Mixed Payment

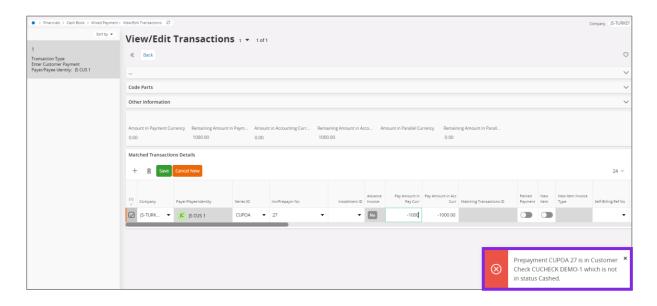
When the above parameter is enabled, the system restricts using *Mixed Payment* to offset an open ledger item (Customer Payment On Account or Customer Payment In Advance) related to a non-cashed *Customer Check*. This restriction applies across all instances of entering transactions in *Mixed Payment*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



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

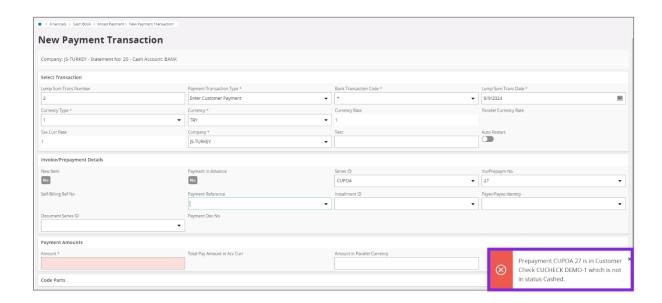


8.5.2 OFFSET CUSTOMER CHECK-BASED PAYMENTS - MIXED PAYMENT (MATCHING LEVEL)



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



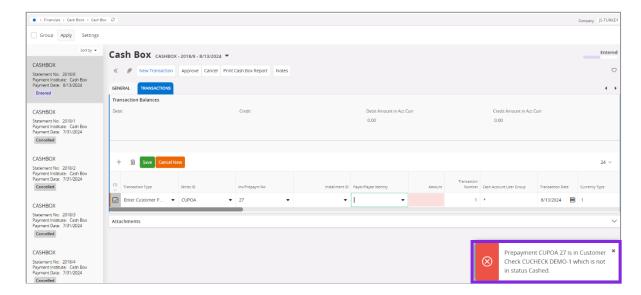


8.6 Offset Customer Check-Based Payments - Cash Box

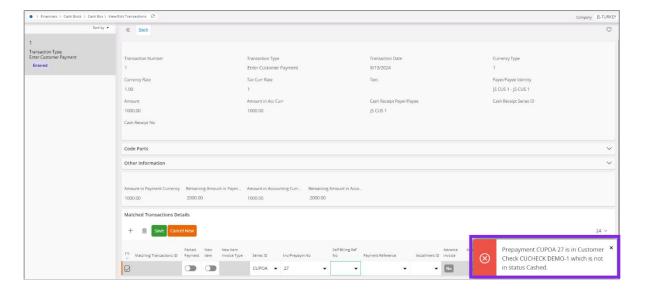
When the above parameter is enabled, the system restricts using Cash Box to offset an open ledger item (Customer Payment On Account or Customer Payment In Advance) related to a non-cashed Customer Check. This restriction applies across all instances of entering transactions in Cash Box as mentioned below.



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

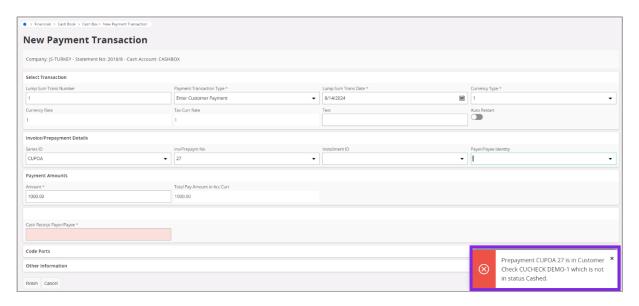


8.6.2 OFFSET CUSTOMER CHECK-BASED PAYMENTS - CASH BOX (MATCHING LEVEL)





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



8.7 Offset Customer Check-Based Payments - Customer Offset Proposal

8.7.1 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.

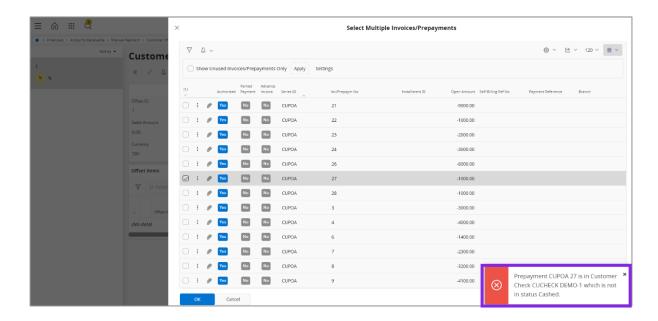
- Match All Open Items
- Match a Single Debit Item with a Single Credit Item
- Match Open Items with One or More Credit Items
- Match Open Items with Common Invoice Reference
- Write-off Single Items

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.

Additional delimitations may apply; all relevant flows should be tested to ensure completeness.



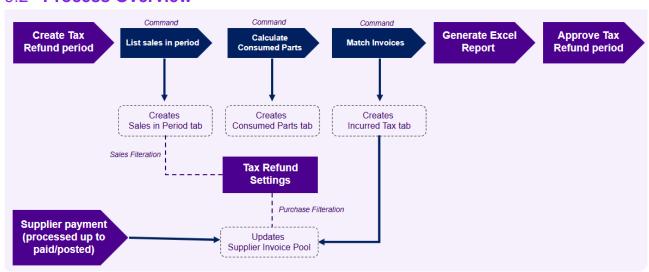
9 Tax Refund on Export Sales

9.1 Overview Legal Requirements

Under Turkish tax law, exported goods and services are generally subject to a zero-rated Value Added Tax (VAT). This means that while no VAT is charged on the sales of exported goods or services, businesses are still entitled to reclaim the VAT paid on associated inputs, such as raw materials, logistics, and services. Export sales represent one of the most common situations in which a VAT refund can be claimed, allowing for the recovery of input taxes incurred during production and distribution.

To comply with this business practice, a new feature called "Tax Refund on Export Sales" has been introduced. This feature enables the efficient management and processing of VAT refunds related to export activities.

9.2 Process Overview



9.3 Solution Overview

Conceptually, the solution is designed to match exports done during a specific period with related purchases, to calculate the amount of paid taxes that can be refundable.

The **Tax Refund on Export Sales** feature is introduced under a new Turkey localization parameter called "Tax Refund on Export Sales". The functionality is accessible in the following navigator folder **Sales/Invoicing/Tax Refund on Export Sales**. Within this folder, user can access the following pages:

- 1. Tax Refund on Export Sales
- 2. Supplier Invoice Pool
- 3. Tax Refund Settings

Before starting the tax refund calculation, user must configure the **Tax Refund Settings**. This page allows users to set up filters for both sales and purchases, depending on the requirements.

The Supplier Invoice Pool holds historical paid supplier invoices that are eligible for matching in the tax refund process.



The tax refund calculation process begins by selecting the time period for which the user wants to generate a report to the tax authority, typically on a monthly basis, although the user has the flexibility to choose the desired period. After creating a period in Tax Refund for Export Sales page, user can identify the sales transactions made within the selected period using List Sales in Period command.

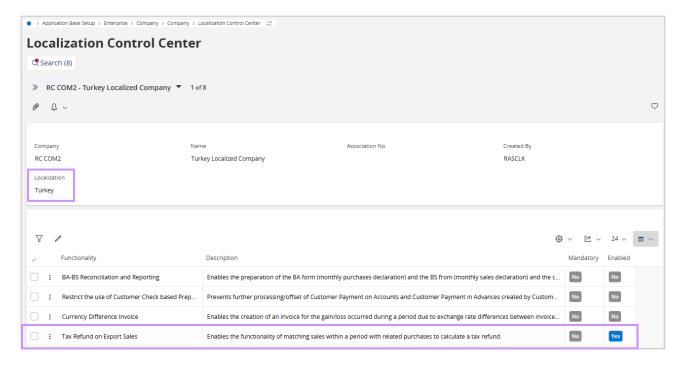
The next step involves identifying the consumed materials used to manufacture the sold finished goods. After calculating the consumed parts, the system matches these materials with the supplier invoice pool using the FIFO method.

Once the matching is complete, the tax amounts paid in the supplier invoices are calculated for the refund claim. The calculated tax refund amount is listed under the **Incurred Tax** tab.

Users can verify the calculations before approving them. After approval, the list can be extracted and shared with the tax authority for the official claiming process.

9.4 Prerequisites

The company must be set up to use Turkey localization and the "Tax Refund on Export Sales" localization parameter must be enabled.



9.5 Configure Tax Refund Settings

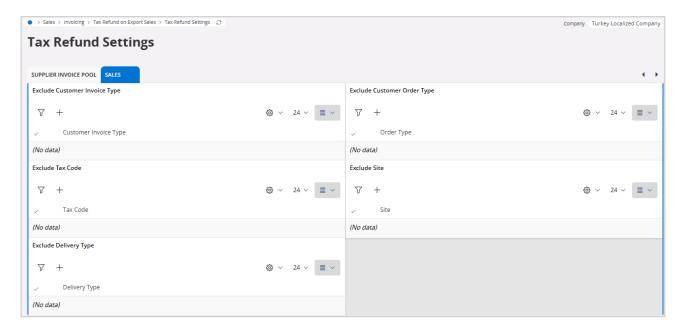
Before starting the tax refund process, ensure that the Sales and Supplier Invoice Pool settings are configured correctly in the *Tax Refund Settings* page. This page is editable only for Turkey localized companies.

9.5.1 SALES TAB

Settings done under the Sales tab in Tax Refund Settings page are controlling the logic for which Customer Invoice lines will be listed using the "List Sales in Period" command.



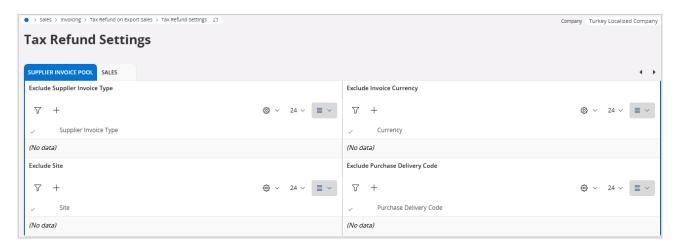
Note: It is recommended to exclude all correction, credit and advance invoice types from this logic.



9.5.2 SUPPLIER INVOICE POOL TAB

Settings done under the **Supplier Invoice Pool** tab in **Tax Refund Settings** page are controlling the logic for which Supplier Invoice lines that will be added to the Supplier Invoice Pool page.

Note: It is recommended to exclude all Outgoing Supplier invoices and Difference item invoice types from this logic.



9.6 Supplier Invoice Pool

In the **Supplier Invoice Pool** page all supplier invoice lines that are eligible for matching with related sales will be listed. The following logic is pre-configured for the Supplier Invoice Pool and cannot be modified:

- The invoice must be created under a Turkey localization company.
- The referenced Purchase Order Site must be located in Turkey (Site Country: Turkey).
- The invoice header must have a status of **Paid Posted**.
- The invoice line must contain a Part No/Charge Type linked to an Inventory Part.



Additional supplier invoice lines can be excluded from the list, using **Tax Refund Settings** page.

Users are also provided the flexibility to remove selected supplier invoice lines using standard Delete operation from the Supplier Invoice Pool as long as matching has not started for that line.

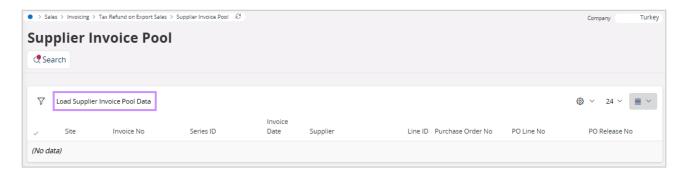
In addition to supplier invoice line details, the pool also contains inventory information related to the purchased part and the inventory quantity. This is necessary because the purchase quantity may differ from the inventory quantity if different units of measure (UoM) are used for storing goods in inventory. The tax refund matching logic relies fully on the **inventory quantity** with the **inventory UoM**. Therefore, visibility of the inventory quantity within the Supplier Invoice Pool is essential.

There are two ways of inserting supplier invoices into the Supplier Invoice Pool:

9.6.1 LOAD SUPPLIER INVOICE POOL DATA

After upgrading to or installing IFS Cloud, there might be need to update the Supplier Invoice Pool with historical data. For this purpose, a command added to the Supplier Invoice Pool called "Load Supplier Invoice Pool Data". This is a **one-time execution** command which loads historical supplier invoice lines into the Supplier Invoice Pool using the pre-configured logic + user defined settings done in *Tax Refund Settings* page.

The Load Supplier Invoice Pool Data command is only available for companies with Turkey localization and is visible on the *Supplier Invoice Pool* page. The command is enabled only if supplier invoice lines have **not yet been matched**. If any invoice line already has a matched quantity, it indicates that the tax refund process has been started using FIFO method, and therefore the Load Supplier Invoice Pool Data command will no longer appear.



9.6.2 AUTOMATIC RECORD INSERTION INTO THE SUPPLIER INVOICE POOL Automatic insertion of supplier invoice lines is triggered under the following conditions:

When a supplier invoice changes status from Posted Authorized or Partly Posted
Authorized to Paid Posted, the supplier invoice lines are automatically inserted into the
Supplier Invoice Pool using the pre-configured logic + user defined settings done in Tax
Refund Settings page.

At the time of insertion of supplier invoice lines into the Supplier Invoice Pool, either using Load Supplier Invoice Pool Data command, or automatic insertion:

- Matched Quantity is set to 0.
- Remaining Quantity is set to the Inventory Quantity of the supplier invoice line.



9.6.3 AUTOMATIC RECORD DELETION FROM THE SUPPLIER INVOICE POOL

If a payment related to an already inserted supplier invoice is cancelled, the corresponding invoice lines are deleted from the Supplier Invoice Pool, as the invoice no longer holds a **Paid Posted** status. However, if the invoice lines have already been matched to a tax refund process, they are not deleted. Instead, those lines are retained as **read-only** records and excluded from future tax refund calculations as long as they are not in **Paid Posted** status.

9.6.4 MAINTAIN SUPPLIER INVOICE POOL

In general, the information in the Supplier Invoice Pool is not editable, however there are two attributes that can be maintained:

• Reference Supplier Invoice:

If a separate invoice is used for customs clearance tax handling, that invoice can be manually connected to the relevant purchase order supplier invoice line. The customs clearance invoice number can be manually entered into the supplier invoice line. No validation is applied to this attribute.

Manual Tax Amount:

This is a manually entry field used to capture the customs clearance invoice tax amount, corresponding to the reference supplier invoice line, covering the tax portion paid for the relevant supplier invoice line.

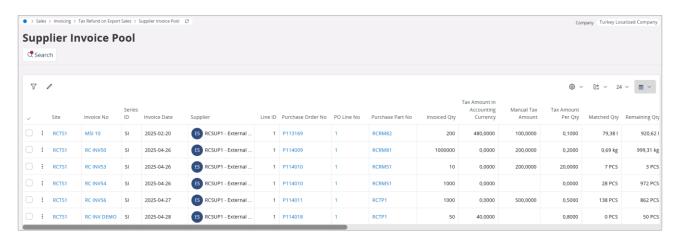
Whenever these manual fields are updated, the **Updated By** and **Updated Date** fields are automatically populated based on the logged-in user's information.

Tax Amount per Quantity:

This attribute is critical for the tax calculation process.

Each supplier invoice line includes two tax fields:

- o Tax Amount in Accounting Currency
- Manual Tax Amount
- If the Manual Tax Amount is not provided, it is assumed that no separate customs invoice was used for tax payment during import. In this case, the supplier invoice's existing tax amount (Tax Amount in Accounting Currency) is used.
- The Tax Amount per Quantity is calculated by dividing either the Manual Tax Amount (if entered) or the Tax Amount from the supplier invoice by the inventory quantity. This value represents the tax paid per imported inventory part.





9.7 Create Tax Refund Period

A new page called *Tax Refund on Export Sales* has been introduced to manage the entire tax refund calculation process. This page is available only for Turkey localization companies and where the Tax Refund on Export Sales localization parameter has been enabled.

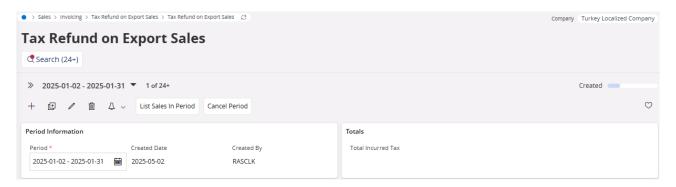
Before initiating the tax refund calculations, it is important to complete any necessary configurations in then *Tax Refund Settings* page.

The first step in the refund process is to create a tax refund period. This period defines the date range for which the incurred tax will be calculated. The system enforces the following validations when creating a new period:

- The "From Date" and "To Date" must fall within the same calendar year. This is to avoid large data sets that could affect system performance.
- The "To Date" must be in the past, specifically no later than yesterday (system date 1).
- Only one tax refund period can exist for a specific time range per company.

Upon creation of a new tax refund period:

- Created Date: Automatically set to the current system date.
- Created By: Automatically assigned to the logged in user.
- Total Incurred Tax: Initially set to null.
- Header Status: Set to "Created".
- A tax refund period can be edited or deleted while in "Created" status.
- No records should exist in the Sales in Period tab to perform edit or delete actions.



9.8 List Sales in Period

Once the tax refund period is entered, the next step is to list all relevant customer invoice lines within the specified period. This is initiated by executing the "List Sales in Period" command, which is available only when the period status is Created.

Only eligible customer invoice lines are considered for List Sales in Period command using the following pre-configured logic which cannot be modified:

- Customer Invoice site country must be Turkey.
- Only Customer Invoices with status Paid/Posted or Posted/Auth will be included.
- Customer Invoice lines with Non-Inventory Parts will be excluded
- Customer Invoice Rental and Charge lines will be excluded



Additional customer invoice lines can be excluded from the logic, using Tax Refund Settings page.

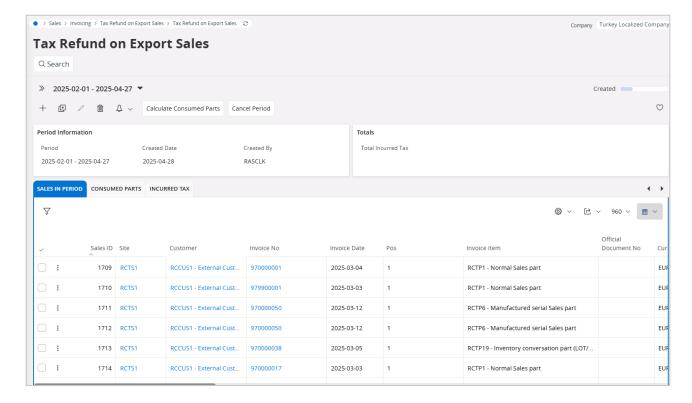
When the command is executed, the selected customer invoice lines are populated in the Sales in Period tab. If a sold part includes tracking attributes such as lot/batch number or serial number, each unique combination is split into separate lines. The tracking information is identified using inventory transaction history records related to OESHIP, PODIRSH, and INTPODIRSH transaction codes.

Each entry includes:

- Invoice header and line level details
- Inventory part numbers and corresponding inventory quantities (in inventory UoM)

Additionally:

- Users provided the flexibility to remove selected customer invoice lines using standard Delete operation from the Sales in Period tab, as long as calculation of consumed part has not been started.
- The List Sales in Period command can be re-executed after clearing the tab to refresh the
- If the invoiced item is a package part, the system retrieves and displays the corresponding package component part details, since package parts are virtual items and not directly handled in inventory.





9.9 Calculate Consumed Parts

After listing sales records in the **Sales in Period** tab, the next step is to calculate the consumed parts corresponding to each sales line. Consumed part are typically material that are consumed to produce the sold part in a manufacturing process or if the sold part is purely purchased (not manufactured) the consumed part equals the purchased part.

The "Calculate Consumed Parts" command is enabled when:

- The Sales in Period tab contains sales lines, and
- The header status is Created

Once executed, the process runs in the background as a Background Job. The calculated results are displayed in the **Consumed Parts** tab, and the header status is updated to **Calculated**. A new unique **Consumed ID** is generated for each entry, especially important when a sales line splits into multiple consumed parts.

Most of the attributes in Consumed Parts tab are directly inherited from the **Sales in Period** tab. However, the following fields are populated based on specific logic:

1. Shop Order Supply Logic

If the connected Customer Order has a supply code of **Shop Order**, and the shop order site is part of the Turkish reporting company:

- o Split each sales line for every raw material with status Closed or Issued
- o Fetch Component Part No from the material lines
- Calculate Actual Qty per Assembly = Issued Qty / Received Qty from the Shop Order header
- Qty Consumed = Inventory Qty × Actual Qty per Assembly
 - If UoM type is *Discrete*, round up the result to the next whole number

2. Tracked Parts via Inventory Transactions

If the Customer Order is not supplied from a Shop Order, and if the item is tracked by **lot/batch or serial**, and matching shop order receipts exist in inventory transaction history (transaction code **OOREC**):

- o Fetch Component Part No from the material lines in the relevant shop order
- Apply the same calculations as in the Shop Order logic above

3. No Shop Order Found (Purchased Part)

If no shop order is found using above logic:

- o Treat the inventory part as the consumed part
- Use the Inventory Qty as Qty Consumed
- No splitting of lines is performed

4. Manufactured or Recipe Part Without Tracking

If the inventory part is of type **Manufactured** or **Manufactured Recipe**, and not lot/batch or serial tracked:

- Identify a valid product or recipe structure using:
 - Part number (from the sales line)
 - CO line site
 - Part revision
 - Structure type: Manufacturing
 - Alternate structure: Default (*)
- o If found, fetch component parts with status A from the structure
- Qty Consumed = Inventory Qty × Qty per Assembly (from the structure)
- o If no valid structure is found, leave component fields as null

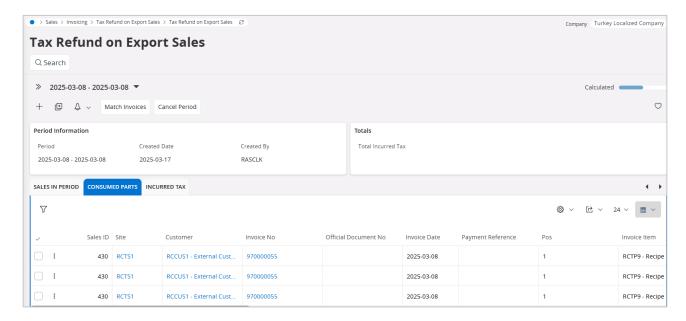


5. Other Purchased Parts

- o If the part is not manufactured, treat as purchased
- Treat the inventory part as the consumed part
- Use the Inventory Qty as Qty Consumed
- No splitting of lines is performed

Additional Notes

- **Consumed Part** records can be removed manually by the user if needed.
- After clearing all lines in the Consumed Parts tab, the Calculate Consumed Parts process can be re-executed to refresh the data.



9.10 Match Supplier Invoices

After consumed parts are calculated, the next step is to determine the tax incurred by matching the consumed components with corresponding purchases (supplier invoices).

Process Overview:

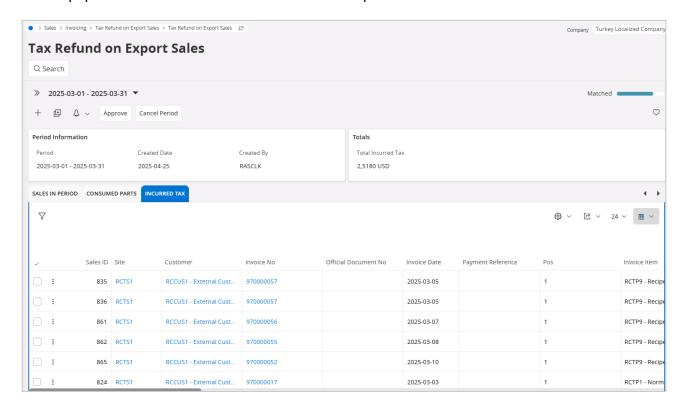
- The Match Invoices command is available only when the header status is Calculated.
- When executed, the incurred tax is calculated for each consumed part line in the Consumed Parts tab.
- The process runs as a background job, and results are displayed in the **Incurred Tax** tab.
- Once completed, the header status is updated to **Matched**.

Matching Logic:

- The system uses a FIFO (First In, First Out) approach to match consumed parts with historical supplier invoice lines from the **Supplier Invoice Pool**.
- Only invoice lines with remaining quantities are considered.
- For each match:
 - Incurred tax is calculated based on either a manual tax amount or the accounting currency tax amount, divided by the invoice quantity, in the supplier invoice pool.



- The system selects the oldest applicable supplier invoice first, considering the invoice date.
- If the consumed quantity exceeds the available invoice quantity, the line is split, and the system continues matching the remaining quantity with the next invoice(s).
- In cases where units of measure differs between the consumed part and the supplier invoice inventory part, the system performs an automatic conversion to ensure accurate matching.
- If no matching supplier invoice is found, no incurred tax record is created for that consumed part line.
- After processing all consumed part lines, the system calculates the total incurred tax and populates the **Total Incurred Tax** field in the period header.



9.11 Approve Period

Once the invoice matching is completed and the incurred taxes are calculated, the Approve command will be enabled. Once this command is executed, not further actions are allowed.

Typically, the report to be sent to government for tax refund reporting can be generated via the Export to Excel standard functionality from the Incurred Tax tab.

9.12 Cancel Period

The Cancel Period command allows users to cancel a tax refund reporting period at any stage except when the period is Approved.

- The command is accessible from the page header and is active for periods in Created, Calculated, or Matched status.
- On execution:
 - If the status is **Created** or **Calculated**, a confirmation message is displayed: "This will cancel the tax refund reporting period."



- If the status is Matched, the message is:
 "This will revert the supplier invoice matching and cancel the tax refund reporting period."
- Once confirmed, the system:
 - Updates the period status to Cancelled
 - Reverts all supplier invoice matching if applicable, including:
 - Resetting matched and remaining quantities in the Supplier Invoice Pool.
 - Clearing incurred tax entries linked to the period.
- Cancelled periods can be **overlapped by new periods**, allowing users to reuse the timeframe without restriction.



9.13 DIIB handling

Any imports or exports done using a DIIB certificate should not be included in the Tax Refund calculations as those transactions are already exempted from tax payments. DIIB numbers can be entered on purchase orders using Delivery Control Code attribute, and on customer invoices using Delivery Type attribute. Those can be excluded from the tax refund process using Tax Refund Settings page.

9.14 **Delimitations**

- The feature processes only fully delivered quantities. If sales are partially invoiced, calculations may be inaccurate unless users manually remove those lines before processing.
- W/D/R attributes are not used to split tracked parts in sales lines.
- Undo deliveries are not considered, which may lead to quantity mismatches if items were reversed.
- For non-trackable parts, consumed quantities are calculated using the default structure of the *Manufactured* or *Manufactured Recipe* part at the sales site.
- Multi-level structures are not supported in consumed part calculations—only first-level components are included.

Additional delimitations may apply; all relevant flows should be tested to ensure completeness.