

Oracle® Retail MICROS Stores2
Poland – Fiscal Requirements 2019
Release 1.39.7

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Note: The rebranding for the latest version of this documentation set is in development as part of post MICROS acquisition activities. References to former MICROS product names may exist throughout this existing documentation set.

Introduction

Overview

From January 1, 2020, new rules issuing invoices for fiscal receipts will be adopted.

The retailer can issue an invoice for a fiscal receipt only if the tax identification number (NIP) of the customer was printed on the fiscal receipt.

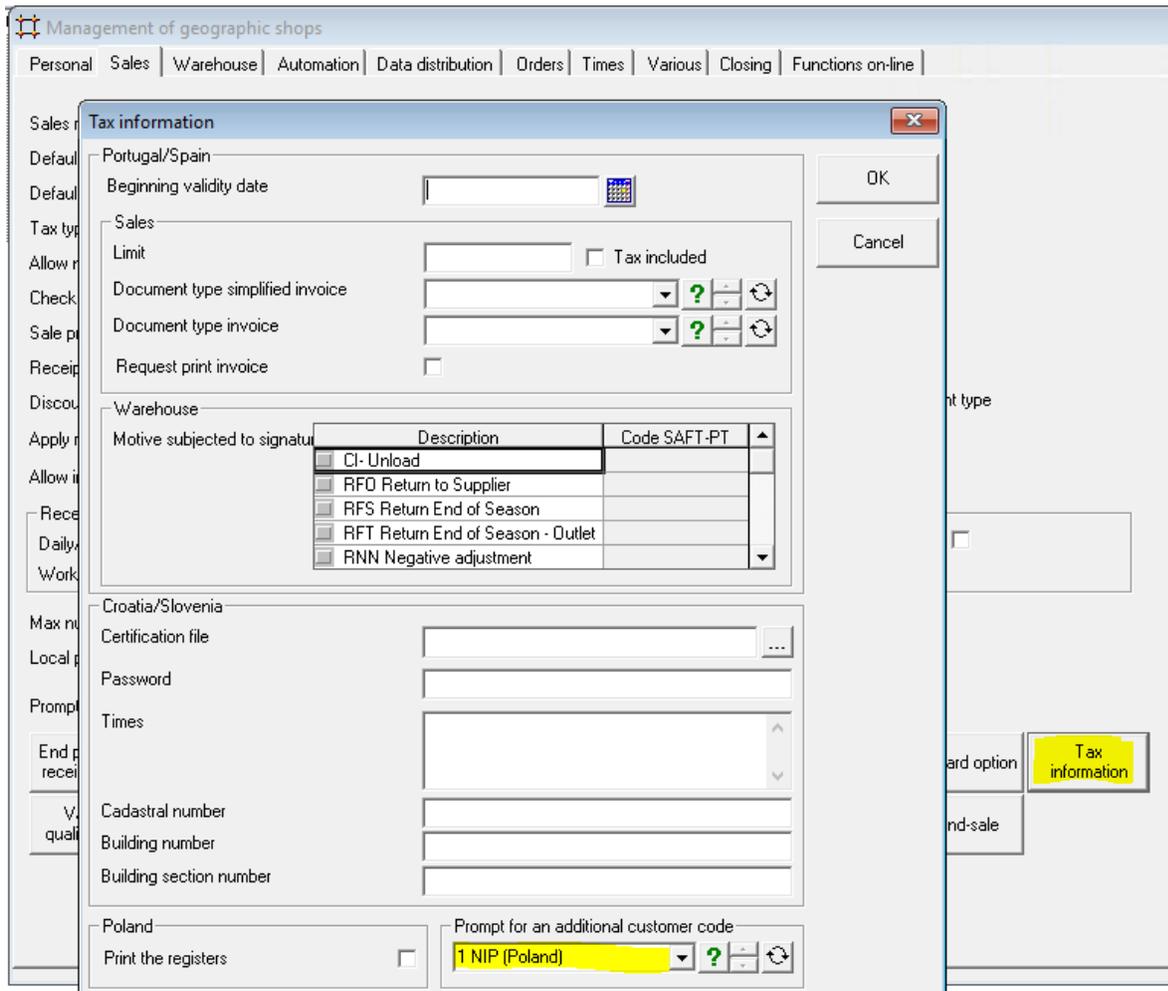
In simple words, the NIP printed on the receipt shall be the same printed on the invoice issued for that receipt.

Implementation

Configuration

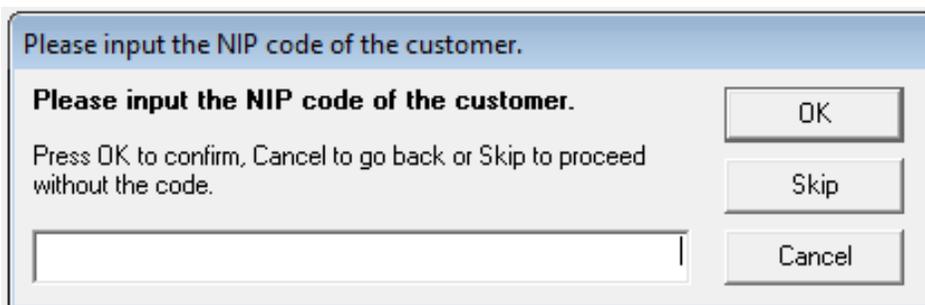
A new configuration can be selected in the store options.

This new configuration will enable a prompt at the end of the receipt creation that will ask the NIP to the user.



Sale

If the new option is enabled in the store settings, after the selection of the payment method, the request of the NIP code is prompt to the user:



If the user press “Cancel”, the application go back at tendering step.

If the user press “Skip”, the transaction will be closed and the receipt printed without the NIP code.

If the user press OK:

- The NIP validation is executed:
 - The code must be 10 numeric digits
 - The last digit is a check-digit and must match with the recalculated one.
 - If the sale is associated with a customer with a NIP, the NIP of the customer is proposed as default value and will be the only accepted NIP.
- If the NIP is valid, it is associated to the sale transaction; if not the user cannot proceed.

Fiscal printer

The fiscal printer driver of Stores2 for the FP-T88FVA will be updated in order to print the new information.

Invoice

It is possible to issue an invoice for a receipt if the NIP printed on the receipt is the same used for issuing the invoice.

In Stores2, an invoice can be printed:

- Immediately after the receipt, as part of the last step of the creation of the transaction;
- In a second moment.

In both cases, the NIP must be the same on both the receipt and the invoice issued for that receipt (so not evaluated or with the same value).

The application will set the information on the customer invoice form and cannot accept different values for that field.

NIP Check-Digit

The rules applied to recalculate the check-digit are listed below:

1. Multiply the values of each position by the corresponding weight:
 - C1: 6
 - C2: 5
 - C3: 7
 - C4: 2
 - C5: 3
 - C6: 4
 - C7: 5
 - C8: 6
 - C9: 7
2. Add up the results of the above multiplications;
3. Get modulo 11 of the result of the previous addition;
4. Check digit = remainder (if remainder = 10, the TIN is not valid).

For example, the check-digit calculation for the NIP “2234567895”:

1. $2 * 6 = 12$; $2 * 5 = 10$; $3 * 7 = 21$; $4 * 2 = 8$; $5 * 3 = 15$; $6 * 4 = 24$; $7 * 5 = 35$; $8 * 6 = 48$; $9 * 7 = 63$;
2. $12 + 10 + 21 + 8 + 15 + 24 + 35 + 48 + 63 = 236$;
3. $236 \text{ MOD } 11 = 5$;
4. Check digit = 5.

So the NIP 2234567895 is formally valid.

Database

New fields have been added to the database:

- `MovimentiDatiAggiuntivi.IdFiscalCliente`: the information inserted from the user.
- `NodiParametriAggiuntiviSeconda.RichiediCodiceAggiuntivo`: the store setting.