

2025

Global Tax Technology Report

sni

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Terminology

Term	Definition
B2B	Business to business transactions
B2C	Business to consumer transactions
B2G	Business to government transactions
G2G	Government to government transaction
Digital Reporting	Methods for electronically transmitting tax related data to the tax authorities
e-Invoice	It is an invoice that has been issued, transmitted, and received in a structured data format which allows for its automatic and electronic processing between a supplier and a buyer.
e-Waybill	It is an electronically issued waybill that is issued for inter-state and intra-state transportation of goods and contains details of the goods, the consignor, the recipient, and the transporter.
XML	Extensible Markup Language. It is a language and a format that defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable.
SAF-T	Standard Audit File for Tax. Defined by the OECD, SAF-T is an XML based international standard for electronic exchange of accounting data from businesses to national tax authorities.
Peppol	Pan-European Public Procurement Online. Peppol is a set of technical specifications enabling cross-border eProcurement that is governed by a multi-lateral agreement structure that is owned and maintained by OpenPeppol.

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS: Towards Transaction Based Reporting

Real-time reporting, which means transaction-based reporting allows tax authorities to manage automated audits on invoices with the aim of increasing VAT revenue, reducing fraud and increasing compliance. Furthermore, when implemented correctly they can even help companies to automate many of their business processes. E-invoicing could be an excellent addition to real-time reporting, as it provides value to companies through the adjustment of their systems.



Post Audit

- Supplier creates tax
- Invoice and issue directly to the buyer
- Control: Periodic tax filing
- Invoice sample-audited later

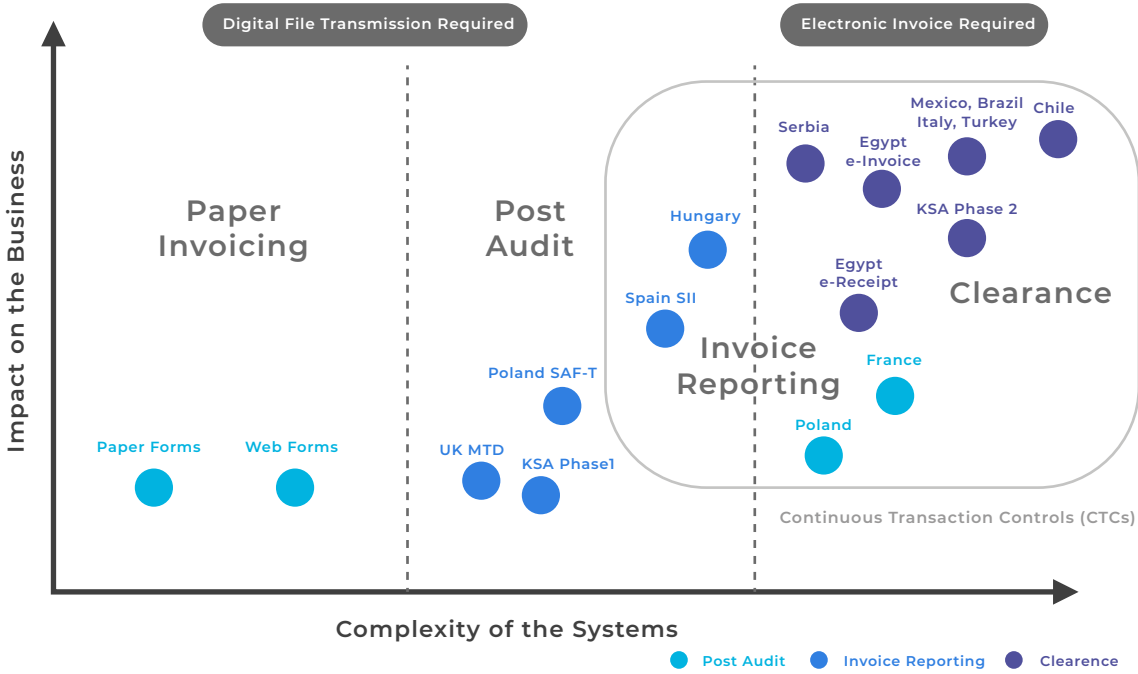
Invoice Reporting

- Required data file must be uploaded to the tax authority website
- Potentially on a daily basis
- Supplier sends tax invoice to buy

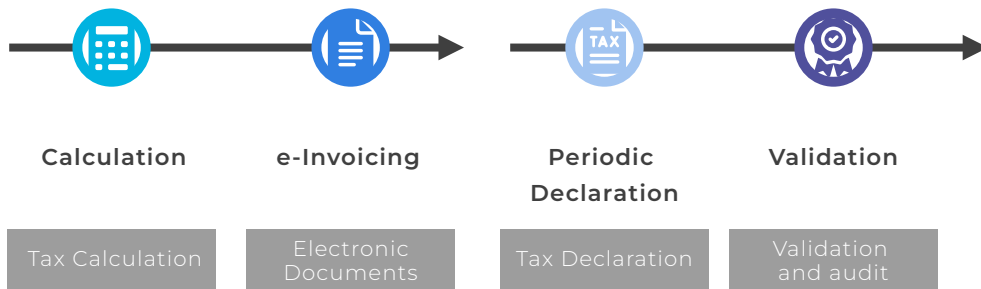
Clearance

- Invoice information must be sent to a government platform simultaneously
- structured info + code constitute the tax invoice
- Government validates tax and sends the invoice

International Tax Management

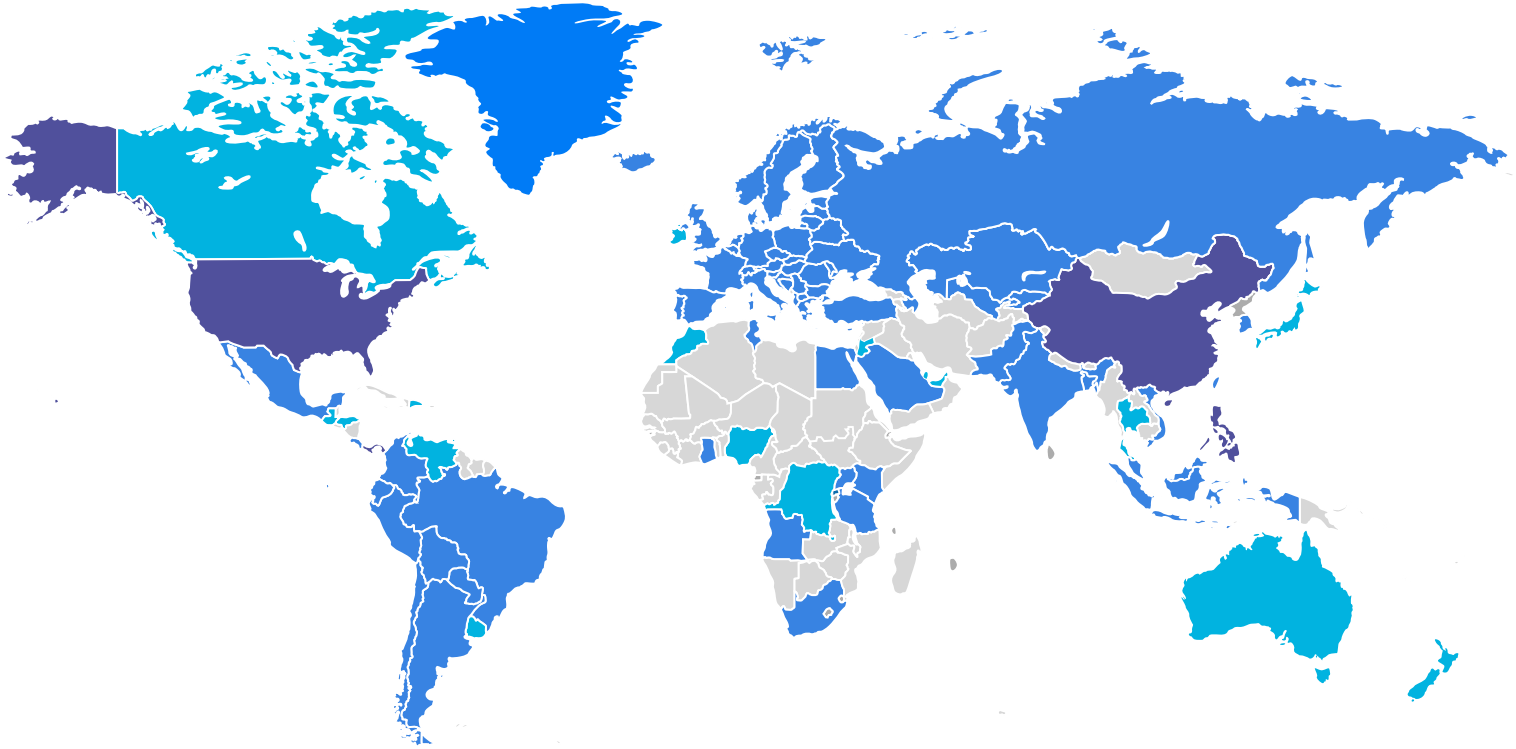


Continuous Transaction Controls (CTCs) are being approached everyday country by country in different types. CTCs can be divided into several types such as; invoice reporting or real-time e-Invoicing. Most of the tax authorities across the globe are aiming to use the clearance model in the big picture and have already started to work on it. Besides, as it could be seen above, a taxpayer can be obliged in several CTC approaches in one country, and one country can have several CTC approaches.



TRENDS & DEVELOPMENTS:

Worldwide Tax Summaries



Mandatory

- Albania
- Australia
- Austria
- Angola
- Argentina
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Bolivia
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Guatemala
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Japan(Oct)
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxemburg
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kyrgyzstan
- Malta
- Mexico
- Moldova
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Pakistan
- Paraguay
- Panama
- Peru
- Philippines
- Portugal
- Poland
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saudi Arabia
- Serbia
- Slovakia(April)
- Slovenia
- South Africa
- South Korea
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Tanzania
- Taiwan
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam

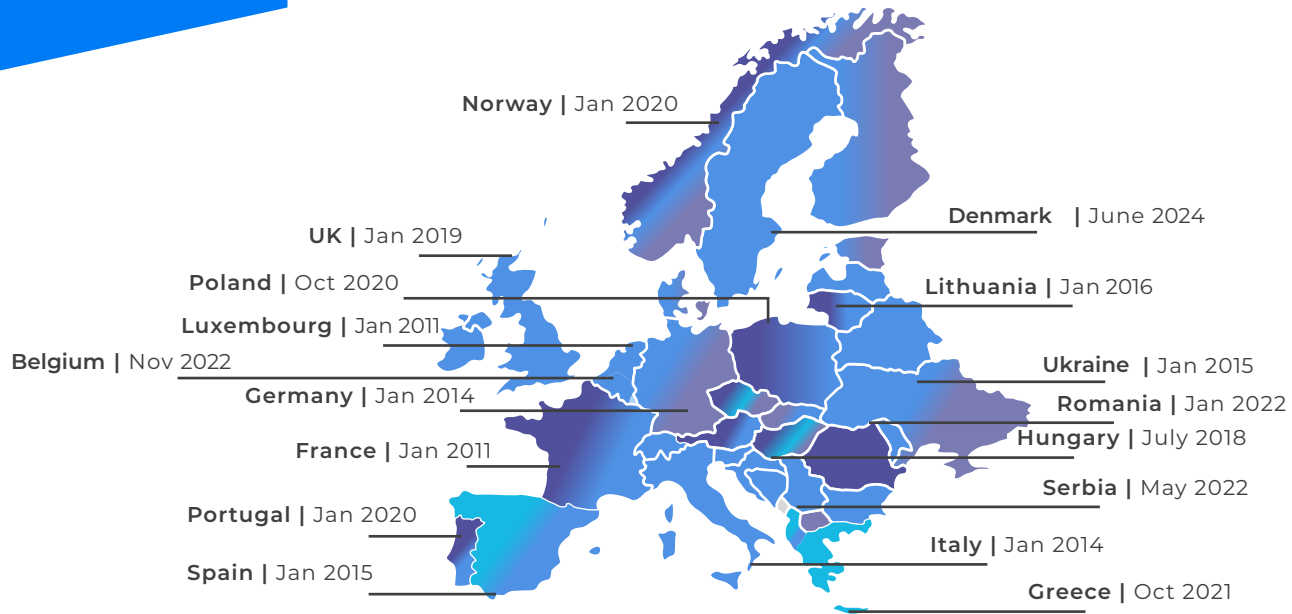
Voluntary

- Andorra
- Bahrain
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Dominican Republic
- Dr Congo
- Honduras
- Ireland
- Israel
- Jordan
- Liechtenstein
- Malaysia
- Morocco
- Montenegro
- Nigeria
- Qatar
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Trinidad and Tobago
- United Arab Emirates
- Venezuela

Pilot

- China
- United States

Europe



Country	SAF-T	e-Invoicing	Invoice Reporting	Others*
Albania		✓	✓	✓
Andorra		✓		✓
Austria	✓	✓		
Belarus		✓		✓
Belgium		✓		✓
Bosnia and Herzegovina		✓		✓
Bulgaria		✓		
Croatia		✓		✓
Cyprus		✓		✓
Czech Republic	✓	✓		✓
Denmark	✓	✓		✓
Estonia		✓		✓
Finland		✓		✓
France	✓	✓		✓
Germany		✓		✓
Greece		✓	✓	
Hungary	✓		✓	✓
Iceland		✓		✓

* Others include e-filing, VIES, and VAT checks. For more information check the country's factsheets.

Country	SAF-T	e-Invoicing	Invoice Reporting	Others*
Ireland		✓		✓
Italy		✓		✓
Latvia		✓		✓
Liechtenstein		✓		✓
Lithuania	✓	✓		✓
Luxemburg	✓	✓		✓
Malta		✓		✓
Moldova		✓		
Montenegro		✓		
Netherlands		✓		
Norway	✓	✓		✓
Poland	✓	✓		✓
Portugal	✓	✓		✓
Romania	✓	✓		✓
Serbia		✓		✓
Slovakia		✓		✓
Slovenia		✓		✓
Spain		✓	✓	✓
Sweden		✓		✓
Switzerland		✓		✓
Ukraine	✓			✓
United Kingdom		✓		✓

* Others include e-filing, VIES, and VAT checks. For more information check the country's factsheets.

Albania

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

Law No. 87/2019 "ON THE INVOICE AND CIRCULATION MONITORING SYSTEM"

Ligji Nr.87/2019 "PËR FATURËN DHE SISTEMIN E MONITORIMIT TË QARKULLIMIT"

**Tax Authority**

The Albanian General Directorate for Tax (Drejtoria e Përgjithshme e Tatimeve – DPT)

The National Agency for Information Society AKSHI (Agjencia Kombëtare e Shoqërisë së Informacionit).

Central Information System (CIS)

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B Procurement
Mandatory
- B2C Procurement
Mandatory
- e-Filing and Purchase-sales books
Mandatory

**Format**

XML

**QR code**

Mandatory in print format

**Archiving**

5 years

The Albanian government introduced a new tax reform called fiscalization (fizkalizim) in which all issued cash and non-cash invoices and accompanying invoices can be uploaded to the Tax Authority' database.

It includes online reporting of all issued invoices and receipts. Issuing invoices and receipts is mandatory from 2021 for all resident and non-resident taxpayers.

All taxpayers must file VAT returns and purchase-sale books electronically to tax authorities monthly.



Andorra

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

The Directive 2014/55/EU

**Tax Authority**

Andorran Financial Authority (AFA)

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Transactions
Voluntary
- B2B Transactions
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Format**

UBL 2.1, Peppol 3.0

**e-Signature**

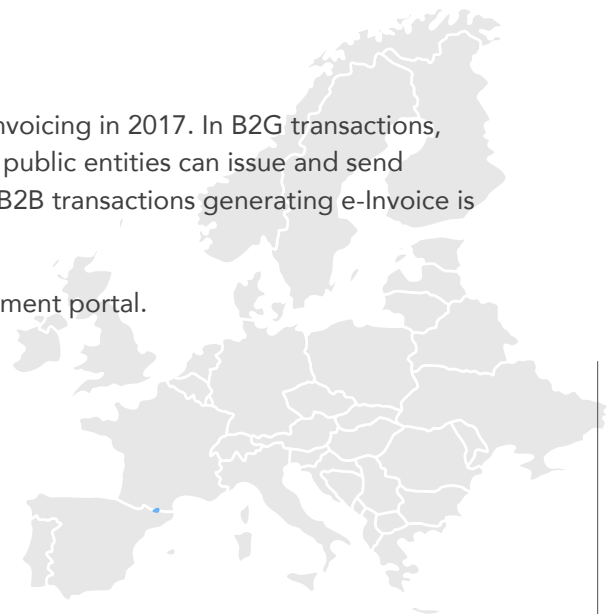
Not mandatory

**Archiving**

3 Years

The Andorran government introduced electronic invoicing in 2017. In B2G transactions, suppliers which are providing goods or services to public entities can issue and send electronic invoices, but there is no obligation. For B2B transactions generating e-Invoice is voluntary however receiver's consent is required.

VAT returns must be filed via the Andorran government portal.



Austria

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

**Legislation**

The decree of 20 March 2009, BMF -010102 / 0002-IV / 2/2009,

**Tax Authority**

The Austrian Ministry of Finance (Bundesministerium für Finanzen)

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Procurement
 - Mandatory
- SAF-T
 - On-demand

**Reporting Model**

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0
SAF-T Version 1.0.

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory

**Archiving**

7 years



Austria introduced its own Standard Audit File for Tax, or SAF-T, in 2009. Businesses are currently not obliged to transmit the report periodically (monthly or annually), but it is required on demand prior to a tax audit by the Austrian Ministry of Finance (Bundesministerium für Finanzen).

The tax authority lets businesses know when they need to prepare the electronic SAF-T document for inspection. Private entities generate e-Invoices and send them to public entities through web-form or a web-service connection.

Belarus

e-Invoicing

Others

**Tax Authority**

Tax and Duties Ministry of the Republic of Belarus

**Mandatory Status**

- e-VAT Invoice
Mandatory

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

The implementation of electronic invoices has been effective since 2016 besides non-resident taxpayers are obliged since 2018. All VAT-registered businesses are required to issue and process e-Invoices in electronic format by the authorities.

Tax authority established a portal to facilitate sending e-Invoices to the customers or sending them through web services. In order to encourage the usage of the portal, a VAT deduction is applied to companies that issue compliant electronic invoices and send them through the portal. VAT returns are submitted quarterly.



Belgium

e-Invoicing

Others



Tax Authority

Federal Public Service Policy and support (BOSA)



Mandatory Status

- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B Procurement
Voluntary
- e-filing
Mandatory



Reporting Model

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0



Format

XML



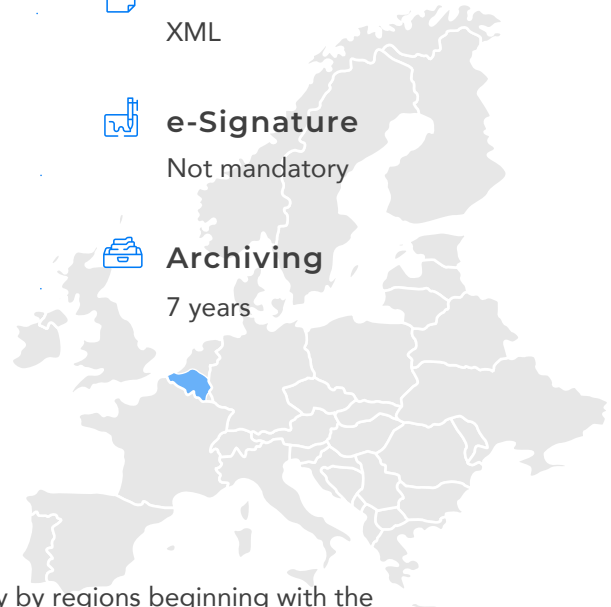
e-Signature

Not mandatory



Archiving

7 years



In Belgium, B2G e-Invoices gradually became mandatory by regions beginning with the regional government of Flanders for all regional entities in 2017. Continuing with the federal government; all federal contracting authorities accept only electronic invoices, except for autonomous public companies in 2020. Additionally, the Brussels-Capital Region government has announced that economic operators are required to send e-Invoices to regional entities from 2020.

Most recently the Walloon government stated that beginning from January 2022, all invoices issued in electronic format PDF or Word format would no longer be accepted. Thus, taxpayers have two options to send e-Invoices; one via the Mercurius platform and submit e-Invoices manually and the second through the Peppol network to the public entities.

Sending e-documents and messages or connecting networks with each other is safer and easier via Peppol.

Initially a phased roll-out for B2B e-Invoicing had been introduced, where taxpayers were distinguished according to their turnover and place of establishment. The Council of Ministers, however, later approved a preliminary draft law introducing mandatory electronic invoicing without the previously proposed phased approach to adopt. There would no longer be a phased entry into force from 1 July 2024; instead, a general entry into force would occur beginning 1 January 2026.

Mandatory electronic reporting would not be introduced together with electronic invoicing, but it is expected that this will take place at a later stage.

Peppol-BIS is introduced as the standard format for electronic invoicing, although another format (within the European EN 16931 standard) could be used upon mutual agreement. All taxpayers established in Belgium (subject to some specific exclusions) would be obliged to issue e-Invoices for local B2B transactions in Belgium.

This scheme would not apply to (B2G) or (B2C) transactions, as a separate EU framework for electronic invoicing already exists for B2G. Where the issuance of a structured electronic invoice is mandatory, the customer (including a VAT group) is obliged to accept a structured electronic invoice.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Others



Tax Authority

The Republika Srpska(The fiscal sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina)
The Federation of BiH



Mandatory Status

- e-Filing
Mandatory

The Bosnian and Herzegovinian government did not publish any regulation about electronic invoicing or standard audit files for tax. The government has established an online system for filing taxes and a digital system for storing documents. All employers and taxpayers must report and file taxes online only from 2017. This digital transformation leads to a significant amount of savings.



Bulgaria

e-Invoicing



Tax Authority

Ministry of Transport, Information Technology, and Communications
The Bulgarian Tax Authority, NRA (National Revenue Agency)



Mandatory Status

- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B Procurement
Voluntary



Format

XML



e-Signature

Mandatory

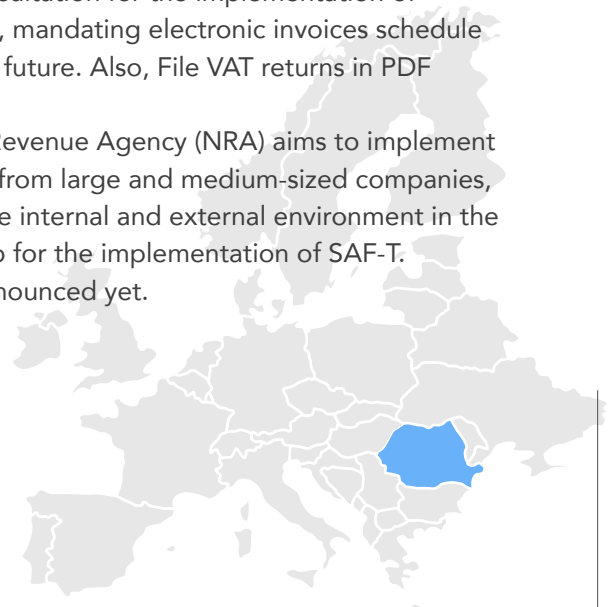


Archiving

6 years

The Bulgarian Tax Agency has started a public consultation for the implementation of e-Invoicing. After the announcement of the results, mandating electronic invoices schedule will be published and first step will be taken in the future. Also, File VAT returns in PDF format are mandatory.

In addition to e-Invoicing, the Bulgarian National Revenue Agency (NRA) aims to implement a national standard for collecting accounting data from large and medium-sized companies, SAF-T. Currently, there is an ongoing analysis of the internal and external environment in the NRA in order to develop a strategy and a roadmap for the implementation of SAF-T. However, implementation dates have not been announced yet.



Croatia

e-Invoicing

Others

**Tax Authority**

The Financial Agency (FINA)
Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B Procurement
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0

**Format**

OASIS UBL (Universal Business Language) 2.1

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory for e-Invoicing send via Peppol
Mandatory for e-Invoicing send via portal

**Archiving**

11 years



In Croatia, electronic invoicing is becoming mandatory and more streamlined. The government introduced the Servis eRačun za državu platform in 2019 for businesses and public entities. B2B transactions will soon be compulsory, and since 2013, VAT returns have been electronic. Legislation requires public procurement entities to process e-Invoices, and suppliers must issue them to public administrations.

The Fiscalization Project 2.0 aims to modernize the tax system, seeking European Commission approval for obligatory e-Invoicing nationwide. Mandatory B2B e-Invoicing is expected from January 1, 2026, for domestic transactions, with buyer consent needed. Currently, voluntary B2B e-Invoicing is facilitated through the national platform, eRačun, managed by FINA, which also acts as a Peppol access point.

Cyprus

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

The Directive 2014/55/EU

**Tax Authority**

Ministry of Finance

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Transaction
Mandatory
- B2B Transaction
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0

**Format**

XML or PDF

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory

**Archiving**

8 years

The Cypriot government introduced electronic invoicing with the Directive 2014/55/EU. Starting with business to government transactions(B2G), for public authorities and private suppliers processing and receiving e-Invoices are mandatory. Obligation has been started for Central governmental entities since 18 April 2019, the public agencies since 18 April 2020 and last for the private suppliers since 1 January 2022.Updates of the obligation of B2B transactions will be expected this year. e-Invoices can be exchanged via a government portal which is called ARIADNI and Peppol network.

e-Filing of VAT returns through the Taxisnet system is mandatory for all VAT registered entities.



Czech Republic

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

The Czech VAT Act and the Directive 2014/55/EU

**Tax Authority**

Ministry of Finance

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Transaction
Mandatory
- B2B Transaction
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory
- SAF-T
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

UBL 2.1

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory

**Archiving**

10 years



Issuing and processing electronic invoices is mandatory between public entities and businesses. For B2B transactions (business-to-business) the same thing does not apply, buyer's consent is required. B2B transactions are not mandatory yet. Národní elektronický nástroj (NEN) is a platform used for exchanging e-Invoices.

In Czechia, submitting an audit report has been mandatory since January 2016. All VAT-registered entities are responsible, besides reports can be uploaded monthly or quarterly depending on the taxpayer's VAT periods. The audit report which is called kontrolní hlášení is a separate report from VAT return. The audit file must be submitted in XML format that is published by the tax authority. All VAT-registered entities must file VAT returns to the tax authority electronically monthly or quarterly.

Denmark

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others



Tax Authority

The Danish Business Authority
Ministry of Industry, Business, and Financial Affairs



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B Procurement
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Reporting Model

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0
OIOUBL format



e-Signature

Not mandatory



Format

XML



Archiving

10 years



Denmark

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others

Implementation of electronic invoices has been obliged between businesses and public authorities (B2G) since 2005. e-Invoices are to be sent through the NemHandel platform. Denmark became Peppol authority in 2017 and integrated the Peppol network to the NemHandel platform which made safer, easier, and more effective processes between suppliers and public entities. For digital standard accounting systems, the Danish Business Authority has issued an executive order with requirements, coming into effect from 1 February 2023. In order to be a provider of a digital bookkeeping system, compliance for the requirements of standard digital bookkeeping systems is a must. Then a system must be registered with the Danish Business Authority. Whether the systems use developed systems or standard systems, companies do not need to report their used accounting system to the Danish Business Authority.

There are three basic system requirements :

- Supporting the automation of administrative processes
- Having suitable organizational and technical IT security measures
- Supporting a safe storage of attachments and registrations for five years and ongoing registration of the company's transactions

Over the coming years, the Bookkeeping requirements and rules will be implemented continuously for Digital Bookkeeping systems. The deadline for full compliance is set for 2027, with a gradual rollout to ease the transition with these dates:

- July 2024: Taxpayers with annual Erhvervsstyrelsen reporting obligations that use a registered bookkeeping system, must post digitally from the first date they start a new financial year.
- Jan 2025: Taxpayers with an obligation to submit an annual report that use a non-registered bookkeeping system, must post digitally from the first date they start a new financial year.
- From 2026: (unless otherwise announced by the tax authority) Personally owned companies with an annual net turnover of more than DKK 300,000.00 in two consecutive years (e.g. 2024 and 2025), must post digitally from 2026.



Estonia

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

Accounting Act Amendment Act 795 SE

**Tax Authority**

Estonian Ministry of Finance

The Estonian Center of Registers and Information Systems (RIK)

**Mandatory Status**

- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B Procurement
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory

**Archiving**

7 years



The Estonian ministry of finance introduced the amendment of the Accounting Act in 2017. Since then B2G transactions, issuing e-Invoices has been mandatory for all businesses to all public authorities. e-Document must be issued in XML-based format and can be sent via private service providers, Peppol network, e-Financials, or companies' own accounting ERP system.

Starting from 1 July 2025, all businesses registered as e-Invoice receivers in the business register (including all public sector entities) will be able to require suppliers to submit a machine-readable e-Invoice.

Finland

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

Directive 2014/55/EU Of The European Parliament And Of The Council of 16 April 2014 on electronic invoicing in public procurement

**Tax Authority**

Finnish Tax Administration

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B Procurement
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

National CIUS and Peppol BIS Billing 3.0

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory

**Archiving**

7 years



Most Scandinavian countries have introduced electronic invoicing systems. Finland is one of the countries where its public entities have been accepting e-Invoices from businesses since 2010 on a voluntary basis and began mandating from 2019. The private Finnish companies can issue and send e-Invoices however, it should comply with the European standards otherwise it is rejected.

Also, there is no obligation for B2B transactions. The Finnish government supports three platforms that are used to send e-Invoices which are called e-Billing service Handi, Post Network Service, and Basware Supplier Portal.

Besides, all VAT registered businesses must file VAT returns in MyTax electronically.

France

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

The standard audit file (FEC) is based on Decree of July 29, 2013.
Minutes of the Council of Ministers of September 15, 2021 for B2B transactions



Tax Authority

French Ministry of Finance
L'Agence pour l'Informatique Financière de l'Etat (AIFE)
Chorus Pro Portal



Mandatory Status

- SAF-T (FEC)
Mandatory
- e-Invoice
- B2G transaction
Mandatory
- B2B transaction
Voluntary



Reporting Model

OECD's SAF-T Version 2.0.



Format

UBL, CII or Factur-X



e-Signature

Not mandatory



Archiving

10 years



France

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others

FEC – “Fichier d’Ecritures Comptables”- is a summary of taxpayers’ accounting records. Since 1 January 2014; the FEC, with 18 fields to be filled in for each accounting entry, must be presented to the tax authorities on demand.

France announced business-to-government (B2G) e-Invoicing at the beginning of 2017. All suppliers to public entities have been required to issue and submit invoices electronically since 2020. Almost all suppliers have to send their invoices via Chorus Pro,

- via the Peppol eDelivery Network,
- via electronic data interchange (EDI),
- or via an application programming interface (API).

According to the announcement made on July 28, 2023 the Implementation of the system which was originally scheduled for July 1, 2024 has been postponed. The timeline can be seen as below;

- A pilot phase is set to begin in 2025,
- For large companies on September 1st, 2026,
- For mid-sized companies on September 1st, 2026
- For small and medium-sized enterprises and micro-enterprises on January 1st, 2027,
- All French businesses, regardless of their size, will need to be able to receive e-Invoices from their suppliers starting from September 1st, 2027.

The French government has chosen the “Y” model. According to this model, invoices can transit directly between certified private platforms without using the public platform. Certified private platforms called Partner Dematerialization Platforms (PDP) would extract the information for the authorities from invoices and forward it to the public platform (PPF).

On November 5, 2024, the French tax authority, DGFIP, announced updates to the e-Invoicing reform impacting Platform Dematerialisation Partners (PDPs). The public invoicing portal (PPF) will no longer serve as a free exchange platform for domestic B2B electronic invoices. Instead, the PPF will focus on providing recipient directory and data concentration services. The Y model of e-Invoicing remains unchanged, requiring companies to send electronic invoices and report transaction details to DGFIP via the PPF using a certified PDP. This change comes in response to delays in implementing the free e-Invoice exchange feature.

- E-invoicing will be rolled out in phases, starting with large companies by September 1, 2026,
- Expanding to all businesses by September 1, 2027
- All businesses must be able to receive e-Invoices by September 2026.



Germany

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

e-Invoice

(B2G) Regulation on electronic invoicing in public procurement of the Federal Government published in October 2017

(B2B) The Growth Opportunities Act

e-Bilanz

Income Tax Act (EStG): § 5b Electronic transmission of balance sheets and profit and loss accounts



Tax Authority

Federal Ministry of Finance

Federal Ministry of the Interior



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
- B2G transaction
Mandatory
- B2B transaction
Voluntary
- e-Bilanz
Mandatory



Reporting Model

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0



Format

- e-Invoice
- XML and PDF format
- e-Bilanz
- XBRL format



e-Signature

Not mandatory



Archiving

10 years



Germany

e-Invoicing

Others

The German Federal Government accepts electronic invoices for public procurement contracts from November 2020. B2G transactions (business-to-government transactions) are mandatory. Suppliers must be issued and processed e-Invoices to federal and Bremen authorities. For public procurement, the X-Rechnung Format can be used by German Federal or Bremen suppliers for public procurement. This e-Format is unique, machine-readable, standardized, and also used by all taxpayers across the whole country. The X-Rechnung Format can also be suitable for use in the Peppol network because it is based on the XML Format. Different from the X-Rechnung Format, there is another Format used in e-Invoicing, which is the ZUGFeRD Format.

ZUGFeRD (Zentraler User Guide des Forum Elektronische Rechnung Deutschland) is a hybrid Format which includes both electronic XML and visual PDF invoice. It can be sent only as an XML file to the German Federal Government and Bremen entities. It is also suitable for sending and processing in the Peppol network.

For the implementation of the B2B e-Invoicing mandate, positive feedback has been received from the European Commission. The Growth Opportunities Act regulating e-Invoicing in Germany, passed from the Federal Council and made B2B e-Invoicing mandatory as of January 1st, 2025.

According to the latest developments, planned implementation dates are as follows:

- January 1, 2025 : all businesses need to be able to receive EN compliant. e-Invoice, however, paper invoices, unstructured format invoices, and non-EN-compliant EDI invoices can still be issued
- January 1, 2026 : businesses that have turnover over EUR 800,000 cannot issue paper or unstructured electronic format invoices.
- January 1, 2027 : all remaining businesses cannot issue paper or unstructured electronic format invoices.
- January 1, 2028 : only EN16931-compliant e-Invoices are allowed.

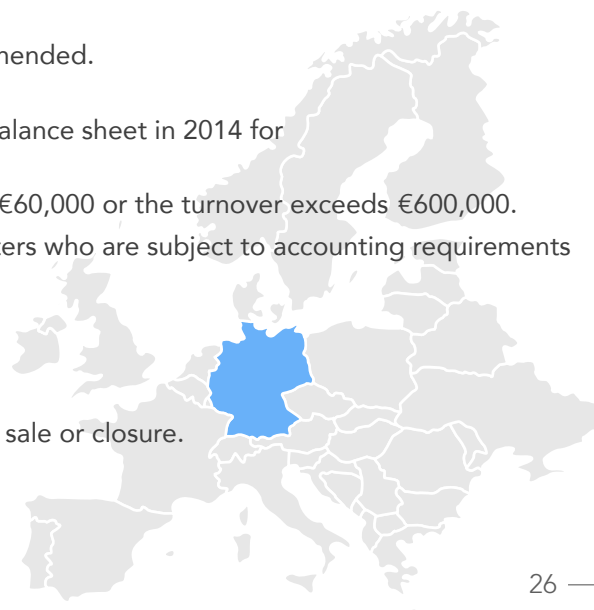
For the e-Invoice framework, Peppol Network is recommended.

The German government mandated e-Bilanz, or the e-balance sheet in 2014 for

- Traders in accordance with the commercial code.
- Non-traders, if the profit in the financial year exceeds €60,000 or the turnover exceeds €600,000.
- Self-employed individuals including farmers and foresters who are subject to accounting requirements or voluntary record keeping.

E-bilanz must be reported in this cases;

- Opening a balance when setting up a company.
- Discontinuation of business in the event of a company sale or closure.
- Change of profit calculation method.



Greece

e-Invoicing

Invoice reporting

**Legislation**

The Deputy Minister of Finance published Article 15A of Law 4174/2013.

**Tax Authority**

Ministry of Finance
Greek Independent Authority of Public Revenue (A.A.D.E.)
The Independent Public Revenue Authority

**Mandatory Status**

- Invoice reporting
Mandatory
- e-Invoice
- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory

**Archiving**

5 years



Greece

e-Invoicing

Invoice reporting

Greek Revenue Authority (AADE) has already published all the documentation needed for the MyDATA integration and compliance. All taxpayers are obliged to fulfill the e-books requirements regardless of their size, as long as they are keeping records based on the Greek Accounting Standards. The Greek Tax Authority released an announcement on MyDATA declaring that from January 2024 the transmission of the summary of transaction documents via business management programs would be done in real time.

New implementation of reporting accounting data started with businesses with double-entry accounting books and then businesses with single entry accounting books.

Timeline of the transmission;

- Businesses which have double-entry accounting books with a turnover of over € 50.000 obligation started from 1 October 2021.
- Businesses Which have single-entry accounting books with a turnover of over € 100.000 obligation started from 1 November 2021.
- Businesses out of scope of myDATA platform must report accounting income data from 31 March 2022. Full implementation was completed on 31 March 2022.

According to the latest publishment, the implementation timeline for B2G is as follows

- By the 12 September 2023, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Digital Transformation, Ministry of Migration and Asylum etc. were in the scope
- From 1 January 2024, other government agencies were in the scope.
- From 1 June 2024 remaining administrative entities were in the scope.
- From 1 January 2025, rest of general state administrative expenses are in the scope.

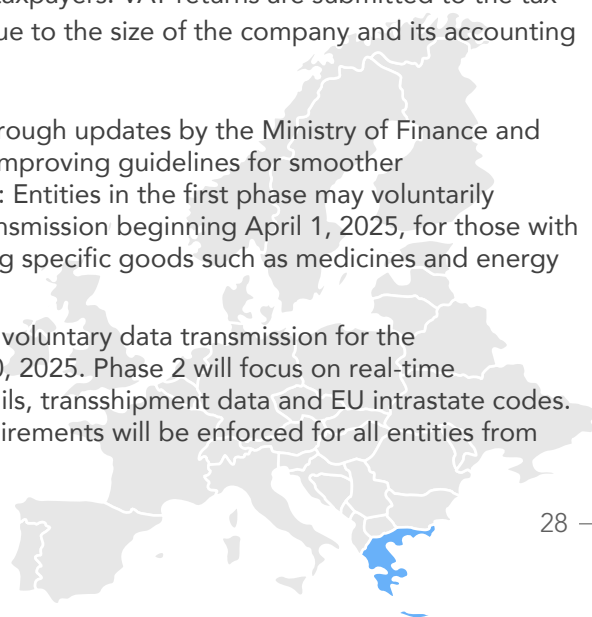
Suppliers may send and receive electronic invoices using the Peppol BIS Billing 3.0 and European standards globally through the Peppol network.

The e-Invoices are submitted through the platform "MyData" and processed by the Greek tax authorities.

Businesses may have alternatives for submission; including using external service providers or through their own ERP systems. e-Filing is mandatory for most taxpayers. VAT returns are submitted to the tax authorities' portal electronically monthly or quarterly due to the size of the company and its accounting book.

Greece has refined its electronic delivery framework through updates by the Ministry of Finance and the Independent Authority of Public Revenues (IAPR), improving guidelines for smoother implementation. E-delivery is introduced in two phases: Entities in the first phase may voluntarily transmit data until March 31, 2025, with mandatory transmission beginning April 1, 2025, for those with gross income exceeding €200,000 or involved in trading specific goods such as medicines and energy products.

Starting May 1, 2025, Phase 2 entities may also opt for voluntary data transmission for the next stage, a flexibility that extends until September 30, 2025. Phase 2 will focus on real-time monitoring of goods in transit, including transport details, transshipment data and EU intrastate codes. Full compliance with mandatory data transmission requirements will be enforced for all entities from October 1, 2025.



Hungary

Invoice reporting

Others

**Legislation**

The Hungarian government published Act CXXVII of 2007 on Value Added Tax. 23/2014. (VI. 30.) NGM decree the tax administration identification of the invoice and the receipt, and accounts kept in electronic form by the tax authorities.

**Tax Authority**

National Tax and Customs Administration (NTCA)
The NAV Hungarian Tax Authority

**Mandatory Status**

- Tax audit report
On-demand
- Real-time invoice reporting
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

NAV Online 3.0

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory (forbidden)

**Archiving**

8 years

The Ministry for National Economy introduced a tax audit report which is called Adóhatósági ellenőrzési adatszolgáltatás ("data export for tax authority review").

A Tax Audit report will be submitted to the State Tax and Customs Administration on request. Additionally, the government has stated that they will introduce new SAF-T regulations, but there is no official announcement in the near future.

The Hungarian government has been applying a requirement regarding real-time invoice reporting. Within the online invoice system, real-time data on the issued invoices are sent to the National Tax and Customs Administration (NAV) in XML. Obligation covers all resident and non-resident taxpayers. Starting January 2025, mandatory e-Invoicing was also enforced to the energy sector, specifically targeting electricity and natural gas suppliers

All VAT registered businesses must file VAT returns in the TM e-Filing system electronically.



Iceland

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

Declaration published by Icelandic Accounting Authority (FJS) on 1 January 2020.

**Tax Authority**

Icelandic Accounting Authority (FJS)
Iceland Revenue and Customs - Skatturinn

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B Procurement
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting model**

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0

**e-Signature**

Not Mandatory

**Archiving**

7 Years



The Icelandic government announced that issuing and processing electronic invoices between businesses and public entities is mandatory from 2020. For B2B transactions issuing e-Invoice voluntarily however receiver's consent is required. Iceland is one of the Peppol authorities.

Peppol network facilitates the exchanging of electronic account documents between the supplier and receiver.

The VAT returns must be filed online to the tax authority. A foreign tax identification number must be added to the tax form.

Ireland

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

The EU Directive 2014/55



Tax Authority

Revenue services and tax and customs
Office of Government Procurement (OGP)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
- G2B Procurement
Mandatory
- B2G Procurement
Voluntary
- B2B Procurement
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Reporting Model

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0



Format

XML



e-Signature

Not mandatory



Archiving

6 years



The Irish government introduced B2G (business-to-government) transactions with EU Directive 2014/55. All local public authorities must issue and receive electronic invoices however for suppliers it is not mandatory. Peppol network supports exchanging electronic documents.

Electronically file and pay VAT returns via the Revenue Online Service (ROS).

Italy

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Regole tecniche relative alla gestione delle fatture di cui all'art. 3, comma 1, d.lgs. 148/2018



Tax Authority

The Italian Revenue Agency (Agenzia delle Entrate)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
- B2G transactions
Mandatory
- B2B transaction
Mandatory
- B2C transaction
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Reporting Model

The standardized FatturaPA format



Format

XML



e-Signature

Mandatory for B2G
Not mandatory for B2B



Archiving

10 years



Italy

e-Invoicing

Others

The Italian government introduced electronic invoicing in business-to-government (B2G) transactions, mandated for suppliers to public administration and government offices. One of the examples of the clearance model which means validate by tax administration before sending it to the buyer. FatturaPA is the official name of the new system. Until July 2022 Esterometro can be used in e-Invoice transfer, then authorities only accept e-Invoices through the Sistema di Interscambio (SDI), which is the official exchange system. Foreign business customers must submit their foreign invoices to the SDI system.(i.e., not resident or do not have an Italian VAT number) after July 2022. All business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C) transactions have been mandatory from 2019 and also the same platform (SDI) used for exchanging e-Invoices. Issuing and receiving e-Invoices mandated for all resident and non-resident taxpayers

e-Filing of VAT return must be recorded quarterly, in Italy this process is called Comunicazione Liquidazioni Periodiche IVA.

All taxpayers file VAT Return which is called Redditi PF and form 730 in Italy. The VAT return form can be filed online via the software RedditiOnLine Pf (IT) or submitted in paper format.



Latvia

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

**Legislation**

Latvian government introduced B2G and B2B with Directive 2014/55/EU.

**Tax Authority**

State Revenue Service of the Republic of Latvia,
State Regional Development Agency of the Republic of Latvia

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Transactions
Mandatory
- B2B Transactions
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory

**Archiving**

5 years



Latvia's parliament has passed amendments to the Accounting Law that will require e-Invoicing. Starting January 1, 2025, public sector entities must adopt e-Invoicing, with the mandate extending to other taxable persons by January 1, 2026. Invoice data will need to be transmitted to the State Revenue Service as part of this requirement.

Invoices can be submitted through a national delivery solution, via PEPPOL service providers, or directly between taxpayers if mutually agreed. All VAT returns must be filed electronically by the Electronic Declaration System.

Liechtenstein

e-Invoicing

Others

**Tax Authority**

Ministry of General Government Affairs and Finance

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Format**

XML or PDF

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory

**Archiving**

10 years

Electronic invoicing is not fully implemented. Tax authority only accepts e-Invoices coming from public entities' public contracts which are above the threshold values due to law. There is no government portal available. Electronic invoices must be issued in XML or PDF format. Plus, file VAT return is mandatory quarterly (every 4 months) to the tax authority.



Lithuania

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

Lithuanian tax authorities announced Order No. VA-127 with updated technical specifications and the list of requirements.

**Tax Authority**

Ministry of Finance
Lithuanian Tax Authority

**Mandatory Status**

- SAF-T (i.MAS)
- i.SAF invoice data
Mandatory
- i.SAF-T
On demand
- e-Invoice
- B2G Transaction
Mandatory
- B2B Transaction
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0
SAF-T Version 2.0.

**Format**

XML

**Archiving**

10 years



Lithuania

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others

VAT reporting requirement i.MAS became mandatory for all companies in 2020. i.MAS consists of three main parts, i.SAF, i.VAZ and i.SAF-T.

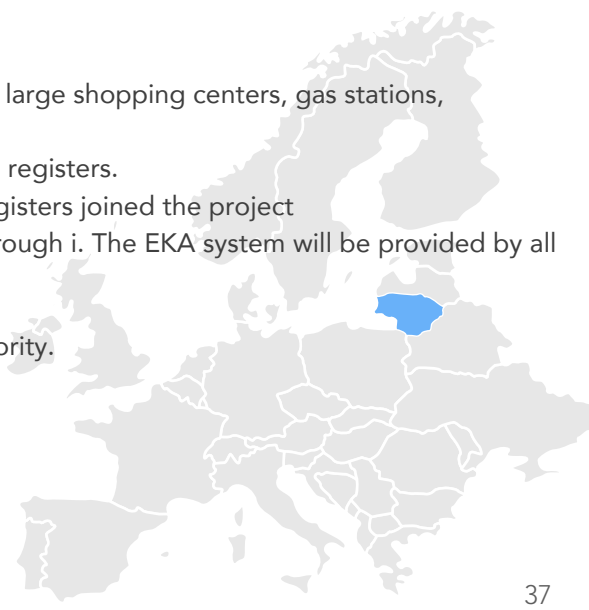
- SAF invoice data: This XML electronic register of sales and purchase invoices and all VAT registered and submitted monthly.
- VAZ transport/ consignment document: XML data supporting documents for domestic movements of goods by road.
- SAF-T: Accounting transaction reporting only for resident businesses. This is mandatory only on request.

Lithuanian Finance administration announced that transmission of e-Invoice between the suppliers and public entities (B2G transactions) became mandatory in 2018. However, the same requirement does not apply for B2B transactions (business-to-business). There is a central information intermediary platform called eSaskaita developed by the government, which was disconnected and the new platform, SABIS is fully operational as of 1 September 2024. There are several methods to submit e-Invoice, manually, directly from taxpayers' accounting system, and via Peppol certified access points. A digital signature is required.

In addition, a new fiscalization system is being introduced in Lithuania as part of the Smart Tax Management System Project. There is currently a hardware-based fiscal approach in the country. However, a mandatory change is planned with the upcoming new system. Accordingly, some changes will be required in fiscal devices. The aim of the project is to reduce the administrative burden on the enterprise, increase the efficiency of tax control and reduce the size of the informal economy by modernizing/optimizing cash registers with technical and software solutions. The project is called i.EKA (Smart Electronic Cash Register System), also known as virtual financialization for cash registers and other PoS. i.EKA project is based on security devices that communicate with tax authorities. Registration and signature processes take place within the system, and the obligation began as of January 2023. The timeline is as follows:

- From January 1 — Using computer cash registers (e.g. large shopping centers, gas stations, pharmacies, etc.);
- From November 1 — VAT payers using electronic cash registers.
- From 1 May 2024 — Entrepreneurs using old cash registers joined the project
- From 1 May 2025 — Data to the tax administrator through i. The EKA system will be provided by all business representatives.

The VAT return must file their VAT return to the tax authority.



Luxembourg

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

The standard audit file is based on the law of December 19, 2008

**Tax Authority**

Luxembourg Tax Administration

**Mandatory Status**

- SAF-T FAIA
Mandatory
- B2G Transaction
Voluntary
- B2B Transaction
Voluntary
- e-VAT Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

OECD's SAF-T Version 2.0.
Peppol BIS Billing 3.0

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory

**Archiving**

10 years



The Luxembourg government introduced FAIA (Fichier Audit Informatisé de l'Administration de l'Enregistrement et des Domaines) which is used for VAT audit purposes. It aims to digitize and standardize VAT reporting. Audit file mandatory for companies with VAT compliance obligations. The reporting threshold is revenue of €112,000 per year.

Luxembourg

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others

Government published a new law about e-Invoice on 18 December 2021 and exchanging electronic invoicing was implemented gradually. Expected timeline of the e-Invoice transmission;

- 18 May 2022 for large companies (5 months after the law's entry into force);
Balance sheet total: € 20 million
Net turnover: € 40 million
Number of personnel employed full-time and on average during the financial year: 250
 - 18 October 2022 for medium-size companies (10 months after the law's entry into force);
Balance sheet total: € 4,4 million
Net turnover: € 8,8 million
Number of personnel employed full-time and on average during the financial year: 50
 - 18 March 2023 for small and newly created businesses of all sizes (15 months after the law's entry into force)
- Each stage became mandatory for companies that met at least 2 of the conditions.

In addition, the Luxembourg Registration Duties, Estates and VAT Authority (Administration de l'enregistrement, des domaines et de la TVA - AED) announced that the electronic VAT filing and the VAT payment can be done monthly, quarterly, or annually due to companies/taxable person annual turnover. Electronic VAT filing has been mandated for all VAT-taxable persons and non-VAT taxable legal persons registered for VAT.



Malta

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

The European Directive 2014/55/EU



Tax Authority

Malta Ministry of Finance
Malta Information Technology Agency (MITA)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B Procurement
Voluntary(no regulation)
- e-Filing
Mandatory



e-Signature

Not mandatory



Archiving

6 Years



Electronic invoicing has been mandatory between businesses and public authorities since 2019, however there is still no regulation about Business-to-Business (B2B) or Business-to-Customer (B2C) transactions. Malta will adopt the Peppol BIS Billing 3.0 therefore, it will be possible to receive e-Invoices via the Peppol network. Also, tax return filing is mandatory for all taxpayers online.

Moldova

e-Invoicing

**Tax Authority**

State Tax Service of the Republic of Moldova
Serviciul Fiscal de Stat al Republicii Moldova

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B Procurement
Voluntary

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

The Moldovan government introduced an electronic invoicing system which is called e-Factura in 2014. In Both electronic and paper formats are accepted. For issuing e-Invoices there are several requirements, both suppliers and recipients must be registered to the e-Invoicing system, and also even if the recipient is registered, their consent is required. Issuing e-Invoice is mandatory only in public procurements. The e-Invoicing system is used for registering, issuing, signing, and printing.



Montenegro

e-Invoicing



Tax Authority

Ministry of Finance
Revenue and Customs Administration



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoicing
Voluntary



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

5 years

The Montenegro government is not mandated issuing and processing electronic invoices. Issuing e-Invoices is allowed, and it is required to add a digital signature. Generated e-Invoices must be stored at least 5 years from the issuing date.



Netherlands

e-Invoicing

**Tax Authority**

Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0

**Format**

UBL-OHNL (national UBL)
SI-UBL (Dutch CIUS)

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory

**Archiving**

7 years
For immovable properties 10 years



Electronic invoice implementation started between government entities and the suppliers that work with local public entities mandated to issue and process e-Invoices from 2017 however, government agencies' permission is required to switch e-Invoices. After 2018 all European public authorities can process e-Invoices coming from Dutch public authorities. There are several platform options to process e-Invoice such as Logius, digipoort, and Peppol network.

Dutch VAT Returns must be filed electronically to the tax authorities. For filing a VAT return, all taxpayers need a DigiD which is an electronic identification code and can request your DigiD online from the tax authority.

Norway

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Regulations on bookkeeping



Tax Authority

The Ministry of Finance
Norwegian Tax Authority (Skatteetaten)



Mandatory Status

- SAF-T
Mandatory
- VAT Return
Mandatory
- e-Invoice
- B2G Procurement
Mandatory



Reporting Model

- SAF-T
OECD's SAF-T Version 2.0.
- e-Invoice
PEPPOL BIS Billing v3.0



Format

XML



e-Signature

Not mandatory



Archiving

5 Years
For petroleum recovery and pipeline industry 15 years



Norway

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others

The Norwegian government introduced SAF-T regulation in 2017. SAF-T reporting is mandatory from January 2020 for companies with more than 5 Million NOK in turnover. Companies excluded from this condition must submit SAF-T when Skatteetaten requests it. The report contains account data of the issuer company and submitted it to the Altinn portal.

VAT return has been already mandatory but the government made some changes. New digital VAT Return was effective at the beginning of 2022. For all VAT registered businesses or individuals were under obligation. There is one major difference compared to old VAT returns. SAF-T codes are used in the new VAT return, due to that the mapping also changed. Tax authorities (Skatteetaten) expect new digital reports submitted directly through the taxpayer ERP system to save time and money. Skatteetaten is encouraging businesses or individuals to submit XML files directly from their accounting systems with new validation and submission APIs. VAT returns can be submitted both online and manually.

Both SAFT and new VAT returns are reported bi-monthly and the tax authority gives a 40-day preparation to submit.

All central authorities have been required to receive and process invoices electronically since 2011, and since 2012 it became mandatory for suppliers of central government entities to send invoices electronically.

The European standard on e-Invoicing is fully implemented, with the use of the Peppol eDelivery Network and Peppol BIS Billing 3.0.



Poland

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

Act of March 11, 2004, on tax on goods and services

**Tax Authority**

The Polish Ministry of Finance

**Mandatory Status**

- SAF-T (JPK_VAT)
Mandatory
- e-Invoicing
- B2B Transactions
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

SAF-T Version 2.0.

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

**Archiving**

10 Years



Poland

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others

The Polish government has announced requirements for a new SAF-T document for VAT Returns. Taxpayers must submit one file, JPK_VAT with the declaration, which contains data of both VAT declaration and transactional VAT records from October 2020. The new JPK_VAT file is also divided into two variants; JPK_V7M and JPK_V7K. JPK_V7 M is applicable for taxpayers who pay VAT monthly and JPK_V7 K for quarterly VAT paying taxpayers. There are six other JPK files and each of them contains various information and must be submitted on request. You can see all the mentioned files below:

- JPK_KR (Accounting books)
- JPK_WB (Bank statements)
- JPK_MAG (Warehouse/Storage)
- JPK_FA (VAT invoices)
- JPK_FA_RR (Flat-rate farmers VAT invoices)
- JPK_PKPIR (Revenue and expense tax books)
- JPK_EWP (Revenues registry)
- JPK_GV(VAT Groups Internal Record)
- JPK_ST (reporting fixed assets and intangible or legal values)
- JPK_KR_PD (accounting books reported under the PIT and CIT income tax acts)

The two new report (JPK_ST and JPK_KR_PD) schemas introduced will be submitted annually. The Ministry of Finance has concluded an external audit of the National e-Invoice System (KSeF), exposing critical flaws in its implementation. As a result, the mandatory launch of KSeF will be phased, with entrepreneurs exceeding PLN 200 million in sales value mandated to adopt it from February 1, 2026, and others from April 1, 2026. The Polish new e-Invoicing system is an example of a clearance model. This means there is a central e-Invoicing system that is provided by the tax authority. Additionally, in this system e-Invoices are issued, received, and archived. While a signature will not be required for e-Invoices, taxpayers will need to authenticate in the KSEF via means such as a token, electronic signature, and the like for issuing invoices. Poland's domestic e-Invoicing system, known as the Krajowy System e-Faktur (KSeF), requires VAT returns to be submitted to the tax authority in both paper and electronic formats. Taxpayers issuing low-value invoices—up to PLN 450 per invoice or PLN 10,000 per month—are permitted to continue using their existing invoicing methods until September 30, 2026.



Portugal

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

The Portuguese government published Decree-Law no. 48/2020. The Directive 2014/55/ EU



Tax Authority

Tax and Customs Authority(AT)
Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda (INCM)
Entidade de Serviços Partilhados da Administração Pública I.P. (eSPap)



Mandatory Status

- SAF-T Invoicing
Mandatory
- SAF-T Accounting
On-demand
- e-Invoicing
- B2G Transaction
Mandatory
- B2B Transaction
Voluntary



Reporting Model

SAF-T version 1.0



Format

XML



e-Signature

Mandatory in SAFT
Mandatory in PDF Invoice



QR code

Mandatory in e-Invoice



Archiving

10 years



Portugal

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

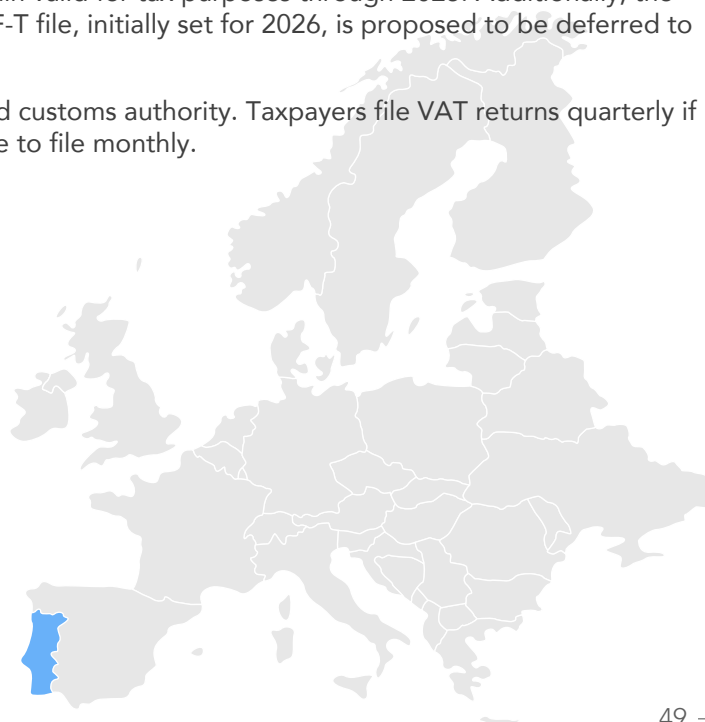
Others

SAF-T PT consists of two files SAF-T invoicing and SAF-T accounting. SAF-T invoicing must be submitted to the tax authorities monthly from January 2020. Covers both resident and non-resident entities, even foreign businesses however all entities must be VAT registered. SAF-T accounting contains the company's all accounting data for a specific financial year. The tax authority announced that the submission of the accounting SAF-T file will only be required in 2026 pertaining to the 2025 tax year. Account data includes suppliers, customers, partners, and other debtors' and creditors' information detailed. All taxpayers who pay corporate income tax (IRC) or who pay personal income tax (IRS) with organized accounting, and those who are required to submit any of the component annexes of the IES mandatory to submit SAF-T.

The Portuguese government announced that issuing and processing electronic invoices between businesses and public entities (B2G transaction) is mandatory for public entities and large enterprises. For medium-sized companies, micro, small and public entities as co-contracting entities receiving and processing electronic invoices became mandatory in January 2023. For B2B (business-to-business) transactions issuing an e-Invoice is voluntary, however, the receiver's consent is required. FE-AP is the e-Invoicing portal developed by the tax authority. All responsible public and private entities must use the FE-AP solution to receive e-Invoices. The government announced a new requirement to include ATCUD (a unique document code) together with a QR code in all invoices and relevant tax documents. QR code must be added from January 2022 and ATCUD code from 2023. ATCUD is a unique code identifying an invoice. Assigned by the Portuguese tax authorities based on invoice series (a numbering system). Portuguese QR codes (the content of the invoice) are two-dimensional bar codes that need to be included on invoices and other tax documents issued by billing software and certified by tax authorities. QR code is not necessary; namely, invoicing by EDI (pure XML file). The ATCUD code is always mandatory, even in the case of EDI. PDF invoice accepted by tax authority until 31 December 2025.

The Portuguese 2025 Budget Proposal, published on October 10, 2024, includes a provision to postpone the requirement for a qualified e-Signature (QES) on PDF invoices until January 1, 2026, allowing PDF invoices without a QES to remain valid for tax purposes through 2025. Additionally, the mandatory submission of the accounting SAF-T file, initially set for 2026, is proposed to be deferred to 2027 for the 2026 financial year.

The VAT return must be filed with the tax and customs authority. Taxpayers file VAT returns quarterly if their annual turnover is below €650,000, have to file monthly.



Romania

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

The National Agency for Fiscal Administration issued the advanced tax rules by Law no. 207/2015 on the Fiscal Procedural Code.

**Tax Authority**

National Fiscal Administration Agency(NAFA)

**Mandatory Status**

- SAF-T
Mandatory
- e-Invoice
- B2G transaction
Mandatory
- B2B transactions
Voluntary

**Reporting Model**

OECD's SAF-T Version 2.0.

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

**Archiving**

Not mandatory



Romania

SAF-T

e-Invoicing

Others

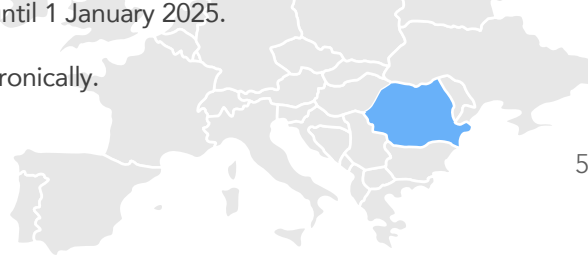
Romania introduced its own SAF-T (fişierul standard de audit de taxe), named Informative Declaration D406. The D406 statement must be submitted to the Romanian Tax Authority each month or each quarter, depending on the bookkeeping method (single/double entry). Taxpayers who are not registered for VAT purposes will submit SAF-T files quarterly. D406 form mandatory for large taxpayers who are in the large companies list published in 2017 however ANAF published a new list at the end of 2021 with 400 additional companies which are obliged after July 2022. ANAF announced a 6-month grace period for both large taxpayers. The obligation starts for medium taxpayers in 2023 and for small taxpayers and non-established businesses operating in Romania in 2025. List of the medium taxpayers was updated by ANAF at the end of the 2022, and has more than 15,000 companies.

SAF-T reporting does not cover information about stock and assets. These sections need to be reported separately. Annual reporting contains asset information. The first annual report submission was in 2023 and included asset information from 2022. A stock information report was created on request and reported for the time and period set by ANAF, at least 30 days after the official request. Romanian legal entities, companies that kept accounting records, and non-resident VAT-registered companies were under obligation.

Apart from SAF-T reporting, Romania is to implement a gradual implementation of e-Invoicing through its national platform RO e-Factura. e-Invoice implementation started with B2G and B2B e-Invoices. ANAF published its first announcement on this issue in 2021. The new electronic invoicing covers all B2G transactions however for B2B transaction obligation starts to create an e-invoice for only high fiscal risk products. ANAF has published a list of products that include vegetables, fruits, roots, and edible tubers, other edible plants, alcoholic beverages, new constructions, mineral products (mineral water natural, sand, and gravel), and clothing and footwear. e-Invoicing has become mandatory for all entities based in Romania for the B2B transactions regarding the goods and services delivered in the country as of January 1, 2024. Starting from July 1st, 2024, all Romanian companies must use e-Invoicing for all their operations and invoices must be issued through the public platform RO-eFactura. Starting January 2025, Romania's draft legislation requires reporting all B2C invoices, including simplified invoices with values of € 100 or less, under the mandatory e-invoicing scope. There are two different submission methods which are through service providers or directly from the taxpayer's ERP system using a shared API published by ANAF. In both ways registration to SPV (virtual private space) is required.

The Romanian Ministry of Finance and tax authority announced a different system from RO e-Invoice. The new system called "RO e-Transport System" and similar to way-bill in India and Turkey. The new system is designed for reducing the fiscal gap and preventing fraud in the trades besides, monitoring the transport of goods with high tax risk. List of the high fiscal risk products is published by ANAF which includes vegetables, fruits, beverages, construction materials, clothing, footwear, iron, and steel products in the territory of Romania. Obligated taxpayers need to provide particular information about goods such as names, characteristics, quantities, values, loading and unloading places, the details of the transport vehicle used (plate, carrier name, etc.). A unique code generated by the government named "UIT Code" is used to control by the customs authorities and identify information. Importers and exporters are directly affected by RO e-Transport system which has started to take effect from October 2022. Previously, the grace period for compliance with the RO e-Transport system, in which no penalties were to be levied, was to end on 1 July 2024. The grace period has now been extended until 1 January 2025.

The VAT return must be filed to the tax authority electronically.



Serbia

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

Act no 44/2021

**Tax Authority**

Ministry of Finance of The Republic of Serbia

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
 - G2G Transactions
Mandatory
 - B2G Transactions
Mandatory
 - G2B Transactions
Mandatory
 - B2B Transactions
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory

**Archiving**

10 Years



Serbia

e-Invoicing

Others

The Serbian government introduced issuance, delivery, receipt, processing, and storage of electronic invoices in 2021 with act no 44/2021. Transmission and preliminary validation of electronic invoices are performed through the tax authorities because the Serbian e-Invoicing system is one of the examples of a clearance model. Electronic invoicing was implemented gradually; the timeline is as follows:

- G2G Transactions
Mandatory from May 2022
- B2G Transactions
Mandatory from May 2022.
- G2B Transactions
Mandatory from July 2022.
- B2B Transactions
Mandatory from January 2023.

The national e-Invoicing system is simply called the Sistem e-Faktura. In addition, an ancillary system called "SUF" facilitates taxpayers' generating process and storage of invoices. There are two main ways of creating, submitting, and receiving Serbian electronic invoices:

- Manually through the e-Invoicing portal
- Directly from the taxpayer ERP system, such as through SAP using a dedicated API (application programming interface) provided by the Serbian tax authorities

Taxpayers must file VAT returns via e-Tax periodically.



Slovakia

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

Preliminary information on the new law on sending data to the Financial Administration from invoices of tax subjects

**Tax Authority**

Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G, G2G, and G2B transactions
Voluntary
- B2B, B2C, and G2C
Voluntary

Slovakian Ministry of Finance revealed a draft law in 2021 about the implementation of exchanging electronic invoices between all public and private entities gradually. This implementation process is divided into several phases. The Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic launched a new electronic invoicing system on 5 May 2022. Implementation of electronic invoice in B2G transactions was planned gradually as follows;

- Q3 2023 – Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic and Datacentrum and it's suppliers
- Q4 2023 – Budget organizations of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, including the Financial Administration of the Slovak Republic
- Q1 2024 – Other government and public administration entities
- Engaging entrepreneurs for transactions with government and public administration institutions

B2B(businesses to businesses) and B2C(business to customer) transactions are expected to be involved in e-Invoice implementation in the upcoming years.

The Ministry of Finance announced that from 1 January 2022 taxpayers will be able to reach a list of bank accounts (domestic and foreign accounts) of VAT-payers for business purposes. Furthermore, each VAT-payer has to inform the government in case of making any changes(creating or removing) in their bank accounts, due to that the list is updated daily.

Only the VAT number is needed to find bank accounts, the same as the situation with Polish Whitelist. To verify companies' bank accounts, there are several methods as follows;

- List of the VAT payers with bank accounts published on the tax authority website
- A list called "Flat File" in XML format with bank account numbers of VAT payers and used for mass verification of the alignment with the account number
- An Open Data Portal is a web service that the system can use to access a number of

Slovenia

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

o razglasitvi Zakona o spremembah in dopolnitvah Zakona o opravljanju plačilnih storitev za proračunske uporabnike (ZOPSPU-1A)

**Tax Authority**

Ministry of Public Administration
Public Payments Administration of the Republic of Slovenia

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- B2G and G2G Procurements
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0

**Format**

eSlog XML

**e-Signature**

Not mandatory

**Archiving**

10 Years
For immovable property 20 years



The Slovenian government-mandated issuing and processing electronic invoicing B2G (businesses to the government) and G2G transactions. The official name is eRačun. Since 2014, private entities that provide goods and services in Slovenia besides VAT registered companies that also have a tax number must generate e-Invoices.

VAT returns must be filed electronically to the tax authority online monthly or quarterly. If the company's turnover is less than € 210.000, it must file quarterly.

Spain

e-Invoicing

Invoice
reporting

Others

**Legislation**

The Spanish Government Announced The Main Tax News With Decree 596/2016, On December 2.

**Tax Authority**

The National Tax and Customs Administration (NTCA)
The Spanish Tax Agency

**Mandatory Status**

- Invoice reporting(B2G)
Mandatory
- B2B transactions
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

OECD's SAF-T Version 2.0.

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

**Archiving**

6 Years



Spain

e-Invoicing

Invoice reporting

Others

The Spanish government has introduced a VAT data reporting system called the Immediate Supply of Information (SII). It changed the previous VAT management system, introducing a new bookkeeping system for VAT. It is based on reporting all billing records digitally and in real-time to the tax authority's (Agencia tributaria or AEAT) system.

The taxpayer must send billing data from VAT books electronically to the tax authority within four calendar days after the issuance of invoices, either by using web services (based on exchanging XML messages) or if applicable by filling out an online form. The government launched a platform called FACe to submit and track documents. For public entities, it is mandatory and for private entities, there are several criteria as follows;

- Large Businesses (turnover of over 6 million euros)
- VAT Groups
- Taxpayers registered with REDEME (Monthly VAT Return Registry)

With the Spanish government's approval of the draft Law for the Creation and Growth of Companies, the obligation of B2B e-Invoicing has become legally recognized. There is an implementation timeline according to the annual turnover of the companies;

- Taxpayers with annual turnover of more than 8 million Euros will have one year after regulatory framework approval.
- For the rest of the entrepreneurs and professionals, mandatory e-Invoicing will be effective two years after the regulatory development is approved.

B2B e-Invoicing is expected to come into force for large taxpayers in 2027 for large taxpayers (with a turnover exceeding €8 million), and 2028 for all other taxpayers.

Apart from both invoice reporting and e-Invoice, the Spanish government released a new plan named BATUZ Strategy which consists of three different reports, Ticketbai, LROE (Registry of book) and VAT return. Deadline of the obligation of the reports may vary with the continent of Spain. Taxpayers don't need to report SII if they reported both Ticketbai and LROE. All VAT registered companies must file VAT returns to the tax authority depending on the trading level.

In October 2024 Spain has released a Order HAC/1177/2024, which requires taxpayers to use specific invoicing systems certified by AEAT. Alternatively, any commercial invoicing software must comply with the new regulations, including the requirement to submit invoices to AEAT. These systems will be classified as "verifiable invoicing systems," or Veri*Factu systems. It outlines technical, functional, and content standards for invoicing systems, defining required formats for invoicing records.



Sweden

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Ordinance (2003: 770) on the electronic exchange of information by state authorities
the national VAT Law (Mervärdesskattelag)



Tax Authority

The DIGG (Myndigheten för digital förvaltning)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
- B2G Transactions
Mandatory
- B2B Transactions
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Reporting Model

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0



Format

EDIFACT



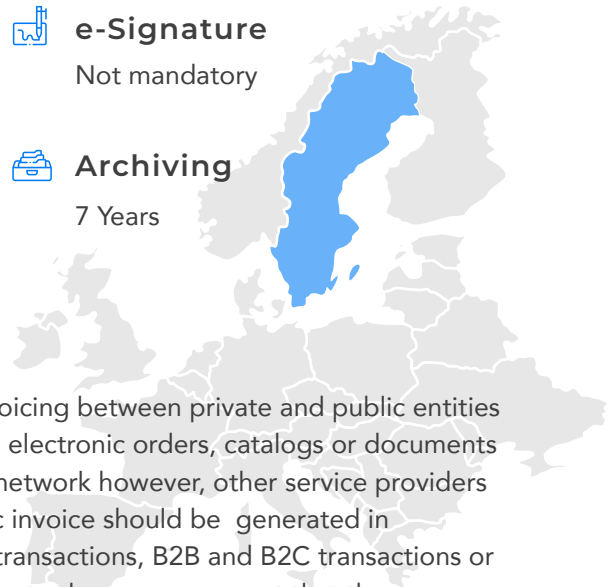
e-Signature

Not mandatory



Archiving

7 Years



The Swedish government-mandated electronic invoicing between private and public entities from 2019. Peppol network is used for exchanging electronic orders, catalogs or documents however, recipients must be registered to Peppol network however, other service providers such as Visma and CGI are also used. An electronic invoice should be generated in accordance with European standards. Unlike B2G transactions, B2B and B2C transactions or other types of tax reporting are not mandatory. Due to the announcement that the government made, Skatterverket started consultation for three types of various tax reports. These 3 different reports are as follows;

- Standard Tax Audit File (SAF-T),
- e-Invoice similar to the system in Italy or Poland, or
- New real time invoice reports such as Spain SII or Hungary RTIR.

In Sweden VAT registered entities have several options to file VAT returns. You can file online or file in paper format and send it to the tax authority before the deadline. Submission deadlines can change due to the company's annual turnover, VAT returns are submitted/sent monthly, quarterly, or annually.

Switzerland

e-Invoicing

Others

**Tax Authority**

Swiss Federal Tax Administration ("SFTA")

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Transactions
Mandatory
- B2B Transactions
Voluntary
- B2C Transactions
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Format**

XML or PDF

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

**Archiving**

10 years



The Swiss government has started electronic invoicing implementation differently than other European countries by B2G transactions (businesses-to-customer) in 2016. B2B and B2C transactions are still voluntary. B2G transactions, e-Invoicing has been mandatory in 2016, suppliers which have more than CHF 5000 contract value must submit invoices to the tax authority electronically. Additionally, small companies can send their invoice in PDF format.

e-Filing of VAT returns is mandatory from 2020. The Swiss tax authority (ESTV) has an e-Filing platform called ESTV SuisseTax. This platform allows taxpayers to submit and track the VAT returns and also you can request deadline extensions.

Ukraine

SAF-T

Others

**Legislation**

Law of Ukraine On Audit of Financial Statements and Auditing

**Tax Authority**

The Ministry of Finance of Ukraine

**Mandatory Status**

- SAF-T
 - Voluntary
- e-Filing
 - Mandatory

**Format**

XML

**Archiving**

7 Years



The Ministry of Finance of Ukraine announced the beginning of SAF-T UA implementation in 2023. After Romania, Portugal, and Poland Ukraine is included among the countries using Standard Audit File for Tax(SAF-T).

Timeline of the new SAF-T implementation as follow;

- From 01 January 2023: Large Taxpayers (on request controlling under the time of the event checks)
- From 01 January 2025: Large Taxpayers (required file submission)
- From 01 January 2027: All Taxpayers (required file submission)

The VAT returns should be filed online quarterly.

The United Kingdom

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

The Public Procurement (Electronic Invoices etc.) Regulations 2019

**Tax Authority**

Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)
Crown Commercial Service

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B Procurement
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

- UN/EDIFACT, EANCOM and ODETTE
- comma-delimited ASCII, PDF
- UBL and UN/CEFACT

**Format**

EDI, XML OR PDF

**e-Signature**

Not required

**Archiving**

6 Years



The United Kingdom

e-Invoicing

Others

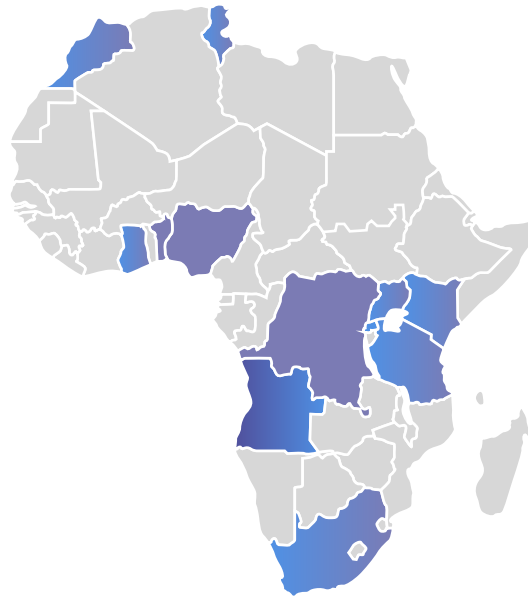
The government announced that issuing and processing electronic invoices between businesses and public entities is mandatory from 2020. Also, all invoices submitted to the National Health System must be in electronic format. For B2B transactions, issuing e-Invoices are voluntary however buyer's consent is required. On 30 October 2024, the UK government confirmed to publish a consultation in early 2025 to establish standards for adopting e-Invoicing within the UK.

The Peppol network is used only in England to exchange electronic documents. Sending e-Documents and messages, or connecting networks with each other is safer and easier via Peppol. In Scotland, e-Invoices are sent via PECOS P2P which is a national e-Invoicing solution.

Apart from e-Invoicing, VAT return reporting which is named Making Tax Digital (MTD) has been mandatory. HMRC's MTD is about the digitalization of taxes and keeping VAT records which came into force in 2019. Since April 1, 2022, all thresholds have been removed and all VAT registered companies must submit VAT return automatically to HMRC from their software via API. All processes consist of 3 main steps: VAT record extracted from ERP system which is convenient to work with HMRC database, extracted data prepared for submission, and final part VAT return submitted to the tax authority. If taxpayers use multiple software to collect data, connect them via a digital link.

The VAT returns must be filed online to the government gateway.





Country	SAF-T	e-Invoicing	Invoice Reporting	Others*
Angola	✓	✓		✓
Benin				✓
Dr Congo				✓
Ghana		✓		✓
Kenya		✓		✓
Morocco		✓		✓
Nigeria		✓		✓
Rwanda		✓		✓
South Africa		✓		✓
Tanzania		✓		✓
Tunisia		✓		✓
Uganda		✓		✓

* Others include e-filing, VIES, and VAT checks. For more information check the country's factsheets.

Angola

SAF-T

e-Invoicing



Tax Authority

The regime of Electronic Submission of Taxpayer's Accounting Elements (RSE)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- SAF-T AO
Mandatory



Format

XML



e-Signature

Mandatory

Angola is the one and the only country that has regulations both for standard audit files (SAF-T AO) and electronic invoicing in Africa. The RSE approves the tax audit file structure – the “Standard Audit File for Tax” (SAF-T AO). For large taxpayers (with an annual turnover higher than AOA 50 million) who registered at the Large Taxpayers Office (“RFGC”), under obligation.

e-Invoicing has been mandatory for taxpayers who have an annual turnover higher than 50,000,000 AKZ (USD 250,000), the new electronic invoice became mandatory since 2020 and SAF-T AO since 2019 for large taxpayers. e-Invoices must be stored locally.



Benin

Others



Tax Authority

Benin Revenue Authority (BRA)



Mandatory Status

- e-Filing
Mandatory

Benin Revenue Authority (BRA) has no current or future regulations about electronic invoicing systems.

BRA introduced a tax e-Filing system in 2019. Large enterprises and medium-sized enterprises under obligation must send the electronic file to the tax authority by April 30, 2019.



Democratic Republic of Congo

Others



Tax Authority

Department of Revenue and Custom



Mandatory Status

Mandatory



e-Signature

Not mandatory



Archiving

10 years

All VAT registered companies are responsible to work under the actual tax regime which is required to submit their tax returns electronically. Three types of tax returns have different submission deadlines.

Personal Income Tax (PIT) is reported monthly.

Business Income Tax (BIT) and Corporate Income Tax (CIT) are reported quarterly. If submission fails, a penalty will occur.



Ghana

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

The VAT Act



Tax Authority

Fiscal Electronic Devices (FED)
Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

The Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) obliged issuing e-Invoices on 1 October 2022 for 600 largest companies. In 2023 medium-sized taxpayers joined the obligation. By 2024 all businesses need to integrate their systems to the Government Portal and generate certified “e-VAT invoices”.

Electronically file and pay VAT returns via online service of the tax authority.

The Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) has initiated the second phase of its e-VAT Invoicing System, incorporating an additional 2,000 VAT-registered businesses, who will now be required to issue electronic VAT invoices.



Kenya

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

The Kenya government published The Value Added Tax Act, 2020 with amendments of electronic tax invoices.



Tax Authority

The Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA)
Tax Invoice Management System (TIMS)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

JSON



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

5 years



The Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) has announced that the Electronic Tax Invoice starts from 31 July 2022. All VAT registered taxpayers must send electronic invoices to KRA. e-Filing is called PAYE (pay as you earn), VAT return reports are fulfilled via iTax online. Enterprises and Partnerships without PAYE to remit should file a NIL return via iTax.

Morocco

e-Invoicing

Others



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

In Morocco, new invoice requirements have been implemented for larger businesses since January 2018 however not widely used. Businesses which are meet the technical requirements can generate and archive in electronic form. The aim is to reduce and intend counterfeit invoices. In addition, it is planned to implement the cash register and accredited invoicing systems for the private sector gradually.

Filing a tax return is mandatory and submitted to the Moroccan tax authorities' e-Filing system "Téléservices SIMPL"1.



Nigeria

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

Finance Act, 2020 was approved by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and became effective from 1 January 2021.

**Tax Authority**

Federal Inland Revenue Services (FIRS)
Nigeria Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoicing
Mandatory
- VAT Automation
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

Not specified, electronic format.

**Format**

Not specified, electronic format.

FIRS organized a complex VAT collection system called VAT automation which is mandatory for every taxpayer. Automated within 30 days after getting the letter for your sector. FIRS announced the electronic filing of tax returns and online payment of taxes and the taxpayer can only file a tax return for registered taxes.

The Central Bank of Nigeria introduced the **cross-border electronic** invoicing system. Starting from February 1, 2022, all import and export invoices in Nigeria are required to be submitted electronically through the Automated Tax Administration System.

Rwanda

e-Invoicing

Others



Tax Authority

The Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoicing
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



e-Signature

Mandatory

The Commissioner-General (CG) of the Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) announced that electronic invoicing would be effective by 1 January 2021. Generated invoices via Electronic Billing Machine (EBM) or 5 available invoicing systems for various types of taxpayers.

e-Invoicing software, electronic invoicing mobile system, online e-Invoicing solution, the online sales data controller, and virtual sales data controller.
File and pay VAT returns to the Rwanda Revenue.



South Africa

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

The Minister of Finance published the Value-Added Tax Act 89 of 1991 (the VAT Act1) and an updated version was released on 18 March 2019.



Tax Authority

South African Revenue Service



Mandatory Status

- Tax invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



e-Signature

Not mandatory



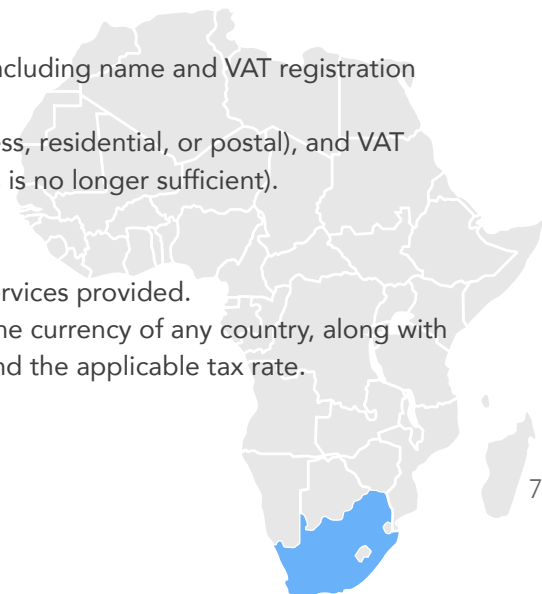
Archiving

5 years

SARS has established various rules and regulations governing the use of electronic invoices. Towards the end of 2021, the South African government introduced a law outlining the prerequisites for invoices issued by digital service providers registered for value-added tax purposes, effective from December 10, 2021.

This new regulation expands on the requirements compared to the previous Binding General Ruling 28 (BGR28). Some key elements introduced in the regulation include:

- Identification details of the e-services provider, including name and VAT registration number.
- Recipient's details such as name, address (business, residential, or postal), and VAT registration number if applicable (an email address is no longer sufficient).
- Individual serial number for tracking purposes.
- Date of issue.
- A comprehensive description of the electronic services provided.
- The monetary consideration for the services, in the currency of any country, along with clarification on whether the amount includes tax and the applicable tax rate.



Tanzania

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

Tax invoice regulations and amendments made under The VAT Act 2014 (section 86).

**Tax Authority**

The Tanzania Revenue Authority(TRA)

**Mandatory Status**

- Tax invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

Tax invoice regulation has been effective since 2014 for a registered person or a person who is required to be registered for Value-Added Tax Act.

Every invoice must contain a unique number which is created and implemented by the electronic fiscal devices (EFD). Tax invoices are also generated by electronic fiscal devices for the supply. Customers can claim an input tax credit if the output tax value exceeds TZS 100,000 on invoices with complete information like taxpayer identification number (TIN) and VAT registration number (VRN).

E-VAT returns must be submitted to TRA monthly.



Tunisia

e-Invoicing

Others



Tax Authority

The Tunisia TradeNet (TTN)
TTN operates the 'el fatoora' platform.



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoicing
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

XML



e-Signature

Mandatory

Finance law was effective since 2016, covering issuing electronic invoices. The Tunisian e-Invoicing regulation requires that e-Invoices must be registered by a public authority and therefore it is an example of the CTC framework. Only large companies are mandated to issue e-Invoice excluding large companies generating e-Invoice voluntarily. Filing VAT returns is mandatory for resident entities.



Uganda

e-Invoicing

Others



Tax Authority

The Ugandan Tax Authority (URA)
The Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System (EFRIS)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

JSON

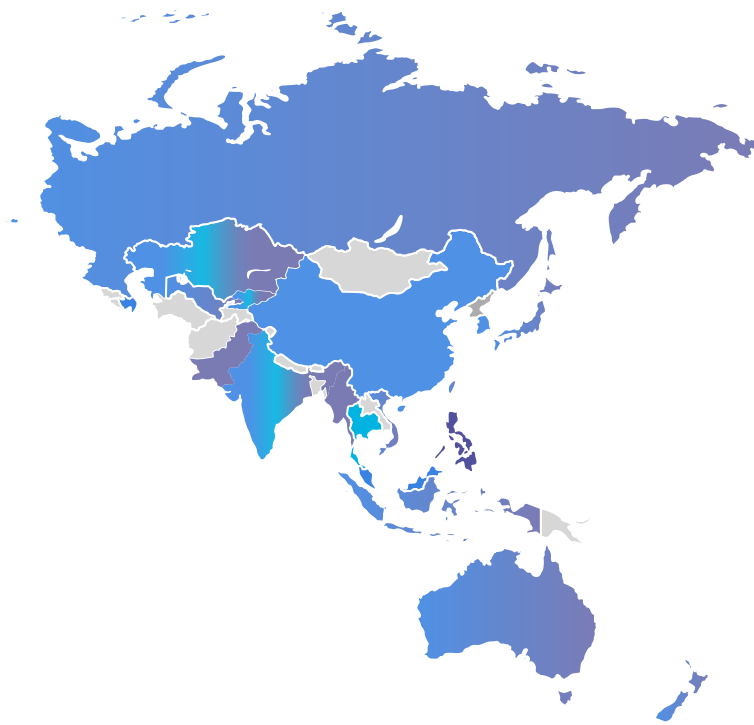


QR code

Mandatory

The Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System(EFRIS) has been effective since January 2021 for VAT declaration. Taxpayers generate electronic invoices and sale receipts in EFRIS and report to URA. VAT-return reports are also submitted to URA by using EFRIS customized reports.





Country	SAF-T	e-Invoicing	Invoice Reporting	Others*
Australia		✓		✓
Azerbaijan		✓		✓
Bangladesh		✓		
China		✓		
India		✓	✓	✓
Indonesia		✓		✓
Japan		✓		✓
Kazakhstan		✓	✓	✓
Kyrgyzstan		✓	✓	✓
Malaysia		✓		✓
Myanmar				✓
New Zealand		✓		✓

* Others include e-filing, VIES, and VAT checks. For more information check the country's factsheets.

Country	SAF-T	e-Invoicing	Invoice Reporting	Others*
Pakistan		✓		✓
Papua New Guinea				✓
Philippines		✓		✓
Russia		✓		✓
Singapore		✓		✓
South Korea		✓		
Taiwan		✓		✓
Thailand		✓		✓
Uzbekistan		✓		✓
Vietnam		✓		✓

* Others include e-filing, VIES, and VAT checks. For more information check the country's factsheets.

Australia

e-Invoicing

Others



Tax Authority

Australian Taxation Office (ATO)



Format

XML



Mandatory Status

- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B procurement
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory



e-Signature

Not Mandatory



Archiving

5 years



Reporting Model

PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0

The Australian government designed an economic recovery plan and implementing electronic invoices have a significant role. The government allocated AUD 3.6 million for a new electronic invoicing system.

Australia initiated its electronic invoicing endeavor with New Zealand in 2018 via the "Australia and New Zealand Government Electronic Invoicing Arrangement." Since then, the Australian government has pursued various measures in its digitalization agenda to encourage both private enterprises and public entities to embrace electronic invoicing. There is a strong possibility that the Australian tax authority will unveil a comprehensive adoption plan for all taxpayers. Presently, it has mandated that all government agencies must transition to electronic invoicing by July 2022. The PINT (Peppol INTERNATIONAL) invoice format, an extension of Peppol BIS 3.0 designed for local specifics, will become the default for B2G e-Invoicing transactions starting November 15, 2025.

Australia became a Peppol Authority and the Peppol framework supports exchanging electronic invoices. Since 2019 public and private entities have been able to send or receive e-Invoice via PEPPOL. The standard network enables buyers and suppliers to send and receive invoices, purchase orders, dispatch advice, purchase documents, credit, and debit notes. Also, the VAT returns must be filed online to the tax authority

B2B e-Invoicing was promoted by the Australian government through the Business eInvoicing Right (BER). BER means that businesses are legally obliged to adopt and send e-Invoices if one is requested by an e-Invoicing-enabled trading partner.

Upcoming years e-Invoicing will be gradually mandated in Australia for B2B transactions.



Azerbaijan

e-Invoicing

Others

**Tax Authority**

The Automated Tax Information System

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

Electronic tax invoices have been mandatory for all taxpayers since 2010. The Internet Tax administration portal EVHF issued the document both online and offline. In the online system taxpayers do not need preparation, send an invoice to the tax authority's portal directly.

In the offline system, taxpayers need an additional ERP system to prepare tax invoices offline and send them to the tax authority's portal or taxpayer. Filing a simplified electronic tax return to the tax authority is mandatory.



Bangladesh

e-Invoicing

Others

**Tax Authority**

Bangladesh's National Board of Revenue (NBR)

**Mandatory Status**

- E-Payment
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Voluntary

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

Bangladesh's National Board of Revenue (NBR) is working on making electronic payment (e-payment) mandatory for VAT payment from January 2022. In the first phase, VAT on e-payment is becoming mandatory for VAT invoices above Tk1 crore. Later, e-payment will be extended gradually.

Taxpayers can file their income tax returns via a new platform NBR announced, called DigiTax.



China

e-Invoicing

**Legislation**

The State Administration of Taxation published a pilot program named “Implementation of Electronic VAT Invoices Between Recently Established Taxpayers” fully implemented gradually.

**Tax Authority**

The State Administration of Taxation (STA)
The Golden Tax System

**Mandatory Status**

- B2G, B2B, and B2C transactions
- Voluntary

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

The Chinese government launched a pilot system of e-Invoicing in 2020 with 3 regions and gradually expanded regions. Lastly 3 regions which are Guangdong, Inner Mongolia, and Shanghai participated in the pilot system from December 2021. In over all around 40 regions working on integrating fully digitized invoice systems.

It is not fully implemented and the invoice in a paper format is still valid. The Chinese invoicing system is called Fapiao System or the Golden Tax System and is mandatory to submit invoices (e-Fapiao) through the government’s central platform. Besides the Chinese e-Invoice system example of clearance model. Invoices issued by taxpayers are verified through authorized companies. The government approved only two companies that validated each e-Fapiao. The full implementation of the electronic invoice is expected to be completed in 2025.



India

e-Invoicing

Invoice
reporting

Others

**Tax Authority**

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)
The GST Invoice Registration Portal (IRP)

**Mandatory Status**

- B2B procurement
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Format**

JSON or PDF

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

**QR code**

Mandatory

**Archiving**

8 years



The Indian government introduced tax evasion. e-Invoices or electronic invoices are the digital, machine-readable versions of India's Goods and Services Tax (GST) invoices. A GST invoice is a bill of products or services provided to a customer by a supplier or service provider.

Every taxpayer can update their ERP accounting software to issue e-Invoices.

- October 2020 – businesses > Rs. 500 Crore (ca € 57,605,057.50)
- January 2021 – businesses > Rs. 100 Crore (ca EUR 11,520,615.74)
- April 2021 – businesses > Rs. 50 Crore (ca € 5,760,307.87)
- April 2022 – businesses > Rs. 20 Crore (ca EUR 2,304,123.15)
- October 2022 – businesses > Rs. 10 Crore (ca € 1,152,061.57)
- August 2023 - businesses > Rs. 5 Crore (ca € 576,030.25)

Apart from the GST Invoice e-Waybill also mandatory and facilitates monitoring movement of goods.

A file tax return is mandatory.

Indonesia

e-Invoicing

Others

**Tax Authority**

The Director-General Certification of Taxation (DGT)
The Indonesian Tax Administration

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
Mandatory

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

e-Invoicing has been effective since 2016 and is known as e-faktur which is similar to the one in India but also has its unique characteristics. In general, electronic invoicing does not change the main VAT rules, the changes are focused on the issuance of a tax invoice from a technical perspective.

The taxpayer sends the e-Invoices to the Indonesian Tax Authority, which validates and approves the invoice data. An individual taxpayer can file an annual tax return through the e-Filing system which was created by The Indonesian Tax Office (ITO).



Japan

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

The Japanese Consumption Tax Law (JCT), effective from 1 October 2021.

**Tax Authority**

The National Tax Agency (国税庁, Kokuzei-chō, NTA)
The Japanese Digital Agency
e-Invoice Promotion Association (EIPA)

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

PEPPOL BIS 3.0

**e-Signature**

Not Mandatory.

**Archiving**

7 Years



The Japanese government introduced a new invoicing system called the “tax-qualified invoice method”. This method will be required for Japanese Consumption Tax (JCT) payers to preserve tax-qualified invoices issued by registered suppliers for tax credits. The Japanese Digital Agency became the Peppol Authority in 2021. The “Peppol” network is an architecture called “the four-corner model”. Further, Japan has adopted Peppol International Invoicing Model (PINT) which is the international version of PEPPOL using BIS Billing 3.0. Internationally Accredited Peppol Certified Service Provider that wants to provide Peppol Service in Japan must complete the Acknowledgement Process provided by Japan Peppol Authority. The accreditation process of service providers started in July and it was necessary to submit the application form by September 2023 to Japan’s National Tax Agency.

An e-Invoice is sent from the supplier to the receiver via the access point. e-invoice Promotion Association (EIPA) aims to enable operators to use software that supports electronic invoices in fall 2022 and “Eligible Invoice Storage System” (e-Invoice system) became available in October 2023.

VAT returns must be filed to the local tax office (Zeimusho), by online (e-Tax) or mail and file as an individual basis in Japan otherwise are not permitted.

Kazakhstan

e-Invoicing

Others

**Tax Authority**

The Kazakhstan National Certification Authority
The State Revenue Committee

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Waybill
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

The Kazakhstan Tax Code was updated on 1 January 2019, for pre-determined entities selling goods and providing services must issue electronic invoices via the e-Invoicing System (IS ESF) which is used for invoice transfer between customers, suppliers, and the state. Resident legal entities, non-resident legal entities operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan via a branch, and individual entrepreneurs are under obligation.

Kazakhstan taxpayers issuing real-time reports which are involved in sales of certain types of goods should register these goods within the Virtual Warehouse (VW) module of IS ESF e-Invoicing system. If those goods are not recorded in the VW module, their sale is not possible.

Taxpayers transporting import and export goods are required to issue a waybill which facilitates the monitoring movement of goods. Obligation deadline of Implementing e-Waybill can be changed according to type of the goods and type of the movement of the goods. For instance it has been mandatory to issue e-Waybill of goods which are exported from Kazakhstan to EU member countries since July 1, 2021.

Filing a tax return is mandatory and it must be submitted in both electronic and hard copy format on a quarterly basis.



Kyrgyzstan

e-Invoicing

Others

**Tax Authority**

The Kyrgyzstan State Tax Service (STS)

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Tax reporting
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Format**

XML

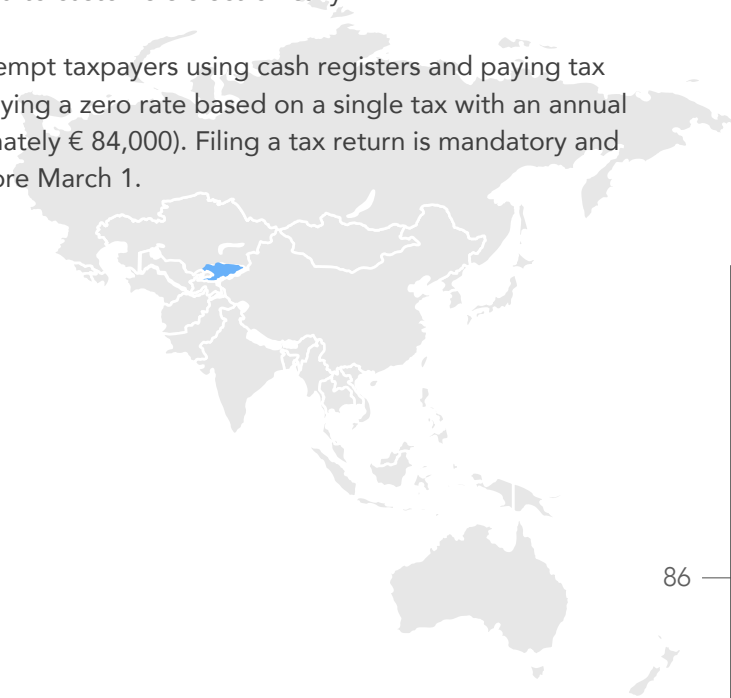
**e-Signature**

Mandatory

The Kyrgyzstan Government introduced a decree about exchanging electronic documents in June 2020. Since July 2020 sending e-Invoices became mandatory for all taxpayers, importers, and exporters of goods. Kazakhstan's and Uzbekistan's e-Invoicing systems are both examples of clearance models.

On April 6, 2023, the Kyrgyz Republic implemented fresh regulations concerning the usage of invoices. It is now mandatory for sales invoices to be registered with the Electronic Invoice Note system (ETTN) when issued to customers electronically.

Furthermore, these new regulations exempt taxpayers using cash registers and paying tax under a patent condition, or those applying a zero rate based on a single tax with an annual revenue below KGS 8 million (approximately € 84,000). Filing a tax return is mandatory and it must be submitted electronically before March 1.



Malaysia

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

The Sales Tax act 2018 and the Service Tax Act 2018



Tax Authority

Inland Revenue Board Of Malaysia



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

XML or JSON



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

7 Years



The Malaysian government reintroduced the Sales and Services Tax (GST) in 2018. Exchanging electronic invoices which submit via TH Supplier Portal online and effective from April 2021. TH supplier is a self-service portal that suppliers can register, submit and track their invoices.

2024 Budget has been approved by The Malaysian Government and new implementation timeline is as below:

- August 1, 2024 Taxpayers with annual income or sales exceeding RM100 million
- January 1, 2025 Taxpayers with annual income or sales exceeding RM25 million and up to RM100 million
- July 1, 2025 All taxpayers

Main goal of the new e-Invoice system is to improve the service quality and reduce compliance costs to taxpayers, besides increasing the efficiency of business transactions. The process is managed and monitored by the Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRB).

Filing VAT return electronically is mandatory and must file Income Tax Return Form (ITRF)

Myanmar

Others



Tax Authority

The Internal Revenue Department (IRD)



Mandatory Status

- e-Filing
Pilot system
- E-payment
Voluntary



Format

XML



e-Signature

Mandatory

Myanmar's Internal Revenue Department (IRD) introduced an electronic filing (e-Filing) system and electronic payment (e-payment) platforms to facilitate taxpayers' pay taxes and file returns.

e-Filing submissions include several types of taxes such as Specific Goods Tax (SGT), Commercial Tax (CIT), and Capital Gains Tax (PIT) return. With the development of e-Payment system channels, m-Banking started to cover e-Banking and mobile payment systems as well.



New Zealand

e-Invoicing

Others

**Tax Authority**

The Inland Revenue Department
The Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment (MBIE)

**Mandatory Status**

- B2G procurement
Mandatory
- B2B procurement
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Not Mandatory

**Archiving**

7 years



The e-Invoicing journey started with the joint announcements of Australian and New Zealand government stakeholders of the adoption of the Peppol standard for the Trans-Tasman e-Invoicing framework in February 2019. New Zealand became a Peppol Authority and the Peppol network facilitates the exchange of digital accounting documents including e-Ordering, e-Catalogue, and e-Dispatch. Filing a tax return is mandatory and it must be submitted electronically before July 7 too.

In New Zealand, businesses of all sizes can begin using e-Invoices. While small businesses are exempt from the requirement, large businesses and government organizations must begin receiving e-Invoices by March 31, 2022.

Small businesses may use e-Invoices voluntarily if they have a Peppol-enabled accounting software and if their supplier agrees to receive the invoice in electronic format.

All types of e-Invoices must contain the New Zealand Business Number (NZBN) which is a globally unique identifier. All companies can have NZBN even if you're self-employed.

New Zealand has adopted the Peppol PINT standard for e-Invoicing alongside Australia, with more government agencies required to send and receive structured e-Invoices by 2026. Broader public entity coverage promotes uniform invoicing, and consultations on e-Invoicing procurement are ongoing.

Pakistan

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

The Third Amendment Ordinance To the Tax Laws

**Tax Authority**

Pakistan's Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)

**Mandatory Status**

- e-Invoicing
Mandatory

**e-Signature**

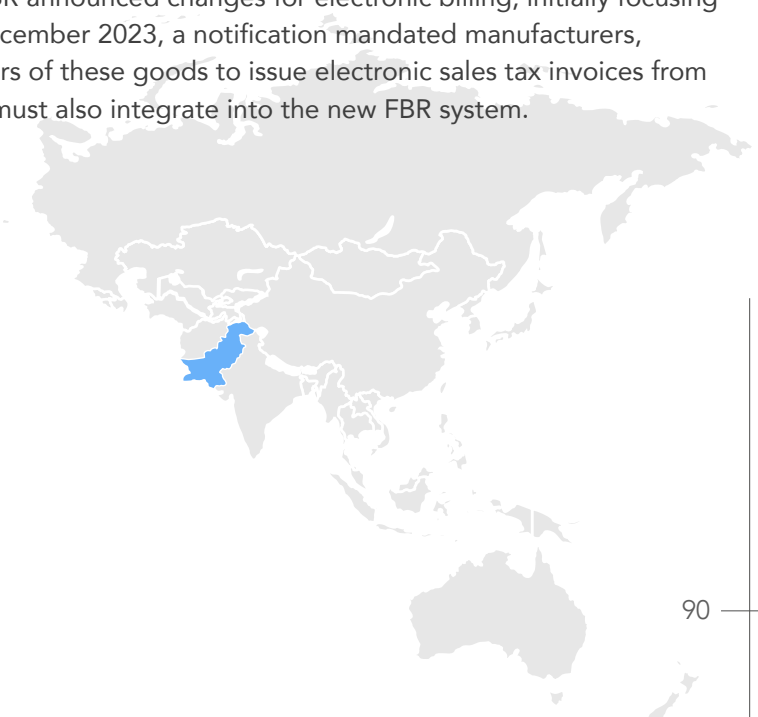
Mandatory, Approved certification Council (ECAC).

**QR code**

Mandatory

Pakistan's Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) has introduced the Third Amendment Ordinance to the tax laws. Electronic invoices implementation started as voluntary in 2018 and became mandatory integration from December 2019. e-Invoices must be generated electronically in the required format and stored on-premise at the company's office or the taxpayer's registered office. Also, electronic filing VAT returns and payments are mandatory.

On November 10, 2023, Pakistan's FBR announced changes for electronic billing, initially focusing on immediate consumer goods. In December 2023, a notification mandated manufacturers, importers, wholesalers, and distributors of these goods to issue electronic sales tax invoices from February 1, 2024. Registered buyers must also integrate into the new FBR system.



Papua New Guinea

Others



Tax Authority

Internal Revenue Commission (IRC)



Mandatory Status

- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

Paper Format

The Papua New Guinea government has not any current or future regulations about electronic invoicing systems. Resident companies are mandatory to report tax returns annually and also non-resident companies who state that they provide their income from Papua New Guinea sources are under obligation. File tax returns at least 28 th February of the next taxation year. Tax returns can be reported in paper format or by email. Tax returns and all required documents should be created in English.



Philippines

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

The Philippines has launched the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN)



Tax Authority

The Philippine Department of Finance (DOF)
The Department for the Promotion of E-Governance (DICT)
Bureau of Internal Revenue(BIR)



Mandatory Status

- B2B and B2C Procurement
Pilot system
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

JSON format



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

10 Years

The Philippine Department of Finance announced that a pilot system started in July 2022 for 100 large companies. Obligated taxpayers which are part of Large Taxpayer Service(LTS), taxpayers which work in e-Commerce and exporters are under obligation first however they will expand gradually. New regulation both covers the B2B and B2C transactions.

The e-Government system supports digital transformation and is ready to use in 2022. VAT return must be filed for citizens located in the Philippines and called BIR Form 1701. There are several options to submit, Electronic Filing and Payment System (eFPS), Electronic BIR Forms (eBIRForms), and manual filing.

According to the announcement made by the Internal Revenue (BIR), starting in 2024, there are intentions to broaden the mandatory electronic invoicing requirement to encompass all significant taxpayers in the Philippines. This initiative marks another progression in the deployment of the e-Invoicing system (EIS), as it serves as the foundation for obligatory electronic invoicing among the top 100 taxpayers. Previously, mandatory e-Invoicing for government invoices (B2G) was introduced for this group starting from July 2022. VAT return must be filed for citizens located in the Philippines and called BIR Form 1701. There are several options to submit, Electronic Filing and Payment System (eFPS), Electronic BIR Forms (eBIRForms), and manual filing.

Russia

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

The Russian Government introduced new amendments of certain goods traceability systems in Federal Law No. 371-FZ amends the Russian Tax Code to introduce the new procedure for the traceability system.

Regulation in e-Filing is approved by the Decree of the Ministry of Taxes and effective since 02.04.2002 № БГ-3-32/169.



Tax Authority

Electronic Document Exchange Operators (EDEO)

The Russian Tax Authority (TA)



Mandatory Status

- B2G Transactions
Mandatory
- B2B Transactions
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

XML



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

At least 4 years



Russia introduces a new e-Invoicing system for traceability of certain goods on 1 July 2021. Tax returns and accounting documents can be filed electronically and reported directly to the tax authority. Export/re-export sales and B2C sales are exempt.

In addition to the e-Invoicing obligations, submitting e-file mandates for large companies report to the Federal Tax Service using a form called Tax Declaration (Налоговая Декларация) before April 30.

Singapore

e-Invoicing

Others

**Tax Authority**

Infocomm Media Development Authority (IMDA)
The Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS)

**Mandatory Status**

- B2G procurement
Mandatory
- B2B procurement
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Reporting Model**

Peppol BIS Billing 3.0 UBL

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Not Mandatory

**Archiving**

5 years

Electronic invoicing became mandatory in 2019 with the approval of the Infocomm Media Development Authority (IMDA). Business to government (B2G) transactions are under obligation however business to business procurements (B2B) are still voluntary.

Furthermore sending or receiving electronic documents are available worldwide via the Peppol network and vendors@gov. Singapore was the first country to become a Peppol authority outside of Europe. In addition to that e-Invoicing system named InvoiceNow and also VAT returns must be filed to IRAS both manually and electronically. GST-registered businesses must begin voluntary adoption by May 1, 2025, with mandatory implementation required for new GST registrants by April 1, 2026.

Singapore has declared its adoption of the Peppol Continuous Transaction Control (CTC) framework for implementing real-time digital tax compliance.



South Korea

e-Invoicing



Tax Authority

The National Tax Services (NTS)



Mandatory Status

- e-Tax Invoice
Mandatory



Format

XML



e-Signature

Mandatory



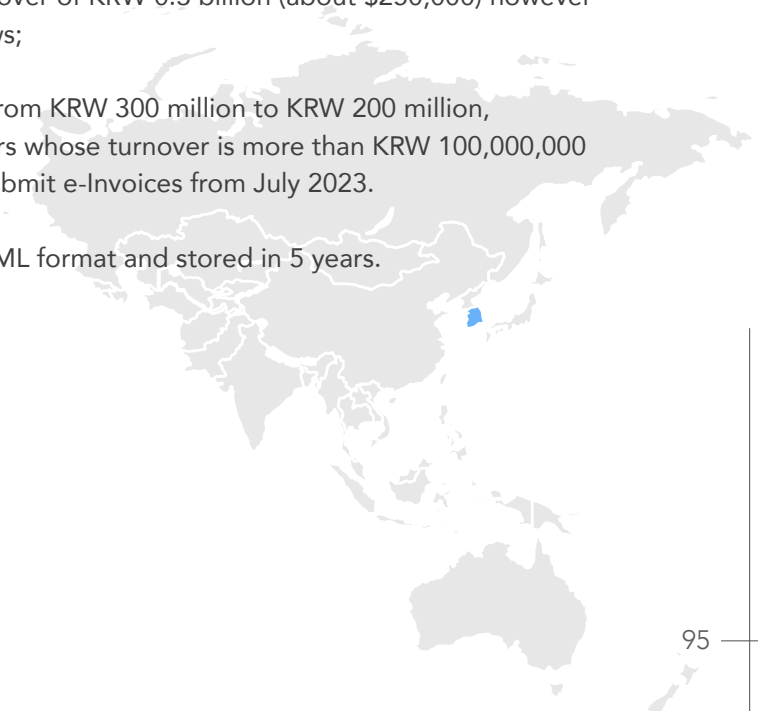
Archiving

5 years

The South Korean government mandated real time electronic tax invoice which is called e-Tax in 2014. Since 2014 VAT registered businesses whose turnover exceeds 300 million KRW (264.5 K US Dollars) are under obligation to send their invoices to the tax authority via the National Tax Service (NTS). All responsible businesses must obtain a digital certificate before issuing a tax invoice. The e-Invoicing requirement currently applies to both legal businesses and individuals with a turnover of KRW 0.3 billion (about \$250,000) however threshold gradually reducing as follows;

- From July 2022 threshold reduced from KRW 300 million to KRW 200 million,
- With the upcoming change taxpayers whose turnover is more than KRW 100,000,000 (about USD 83,000) must issue and submit e-Invoices from July 2023.

e-Tax invoice must be generated in XML format and stored in 5 years.



Taiwan

e-Invoicing

Others



Tax Authority

The Ministry of Finance (MOF)



Mandatory Status

- B2G Transactions.
Mandatory
- B2B and B2C Transactions
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Reporting Model

MIG-3.2.1



Format

XML or PDF



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

5 years



The Taiwanese government implemented electronic invoices gradually, starting in 2019 for all taxpayers under obligation. National or foreign companies included obligations from 2021.

The electronic invoice is called the “Electronic Government Uniform Invoice”, known as the GUI or eGUI. Filing electronic VAT returns is mandatory periodically.

Taiwan’s Congress has revised the “Value-Added and Non-Value-Added Business Tax Act” (BTA) to update procedures for electronic invoices. The amendments mandate that taxpayers transmit e-GUIs and related information to the Ministry of Finance’s Integrated Service Platform within 7 days for B2B invoices and within 2 days for B2C invoices.

Thailand

e-Invoicing

Others



Tax Authority

Thai Revenue Department (TRA)



Mandatory Status

- e-Tax Invoice
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

XML



e-Signature

Mandatory

At present, electronic invoicing is not obligatory in Thailand; nevertheless, the Thai government is actively progressing towards digitizing the tax system with the aim of establishing a comprehensive digital tax ecosystem expected to be operational by 2028.

In 2016, the Thai government unveiled the "Thailand 4.0" policy, which outlines two primary long-term objectives: transforming Thailand into a digital economy and positioning it as an advanced economic nation by 2032. To realize these goals, the Thai government, alongside The Electronic Transactions Development Agency (ETDA), the principal agency responsible for setting standards and fostering the development, promotion, and support of electronic transactions in the country, is actively promoting e-Invoicing and encouraging businesses to transition to this system.

The e-Tax system in Thailand aims to replace paper-based tax invoices across numerous routine business transactions. Currently, VAT parties have the option to voluntarily send

e-Invoices and receipts using the e-Tax Invoice and Receipt system, specifically designed for e-Invoicing. Moreover, the Thai Tax Authority has initiated efforts to enhance its infrastructure for electronic invoice exchange and reporting of accounting and tax information, collaborating with specialized service providers for this purpose. Filing electronic VAT returns are mandatory and filed via the Revenue Department's e-Filing system.

Uzbekistan

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

The President of The Republic of Uzbekistan Resolution on Measures to Radically Improve the Activities of the Tax Service

**Tax Authority**

The Ministry for Development of Information Technologies and Communications
The State Tax Committee of Uzbekistan

**Mandatory Status**

- B2G Procurement
Mandatory
- B2B procurement
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

The Uzbekistan government is mandated to use electronic invoices from January 2020. For all businesses located in the city of Tashkent region, Chirchik, Navoi, and Syrdarya regions obliged to use electronic invoices and also online cash register monitoring and modernized information and communication technologies are used. Regulation covers legal entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign legal entities, and international organizations. Uzbekistan's e-Invoicing system is one example of a clearance model. Also, filing monthly VAT returns and VAT payments are mandatory.



Vietnam

e-Invoicing

Others

**Legislation**

Decree Provisions on Invoices and Documents

**Tax Authority**Vietnam Tax Authority
General Department of Taxation (GDT)**Mandatory Status**

- B2B Procurement
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory

**Format**

XML

**e-Signature**

Mandatory

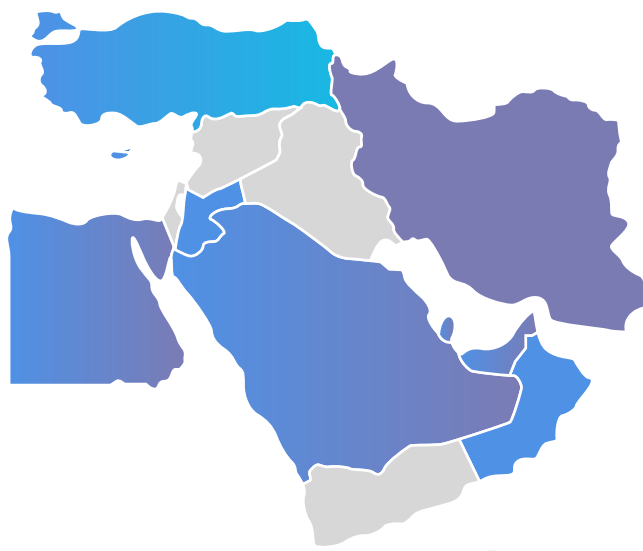
**Archiving**

10 Years



The Vietnamese government introduced electronic invoices in Vietnam in 2020 and the new system is an example of the clearance model. The government plans the implementation of e-Invoicing in two phases. In Phase 1 starting from November 2021 to March 2022, e-Invoicing implementations include 6 provinces and cities: Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, Phu Tho, and Binh Dinh.

Starting from April 2022 until the end of July 2022 (Phase 2), 57 provinces and cities are included in addition to phase 1. Implementation was complete on 1st July 2022 in the public and private sector which includes enterprises, economic organizations, business households, and individuals. Vietnam's Ministry of Finance (MoF) announced that tax registration, tax declaration, and payment of overseas suppliers was done by the General Department of Taxation Portal online from 1st January 2022. Electronic invoice can be submitted through service provider or directly taxpayer's ERP system to tax authority. Filing VAT return is mandatory for all taxpayers.



Country	SAF-T	e-Invoicing	Invoice Reporting	Others*
Bahrain		✓		✓
Cyprus		✓		
Egypt		✓		✓
Iran				✓
Israel		✓		
Jordan		✓		
Oman		✓		
Qatar		✓		
Saudi Arabia		✓		✓
Turkey		✓	✓	
United Arab Emirates		✓		✓

* Others include e-filing, VIES, and VAT checks. For more information check the country's factsheets.

Bahrain

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

VAT law



Tax Authority

National Bureau for Revenue (NBR)



Mandatory Status

Not Mandatory

On 1st January 2019, The Kingdom of Bahrain started applying the VAT regime. VAT Invoice in Bahrain refers to a written or electronic document which the taxable person must issue in accordance with the provisions of law.

Registered VAT payers need to file and submit their VAT returns through NBR online portal. National Bureau for Revenue eService Portal or through; VAT Bill Payment Service.



Egypt

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Decree No. 188 of the year 2020



Tax Authority

ETA, Egyptian Tax Authority



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Receipt
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

XML or JSON



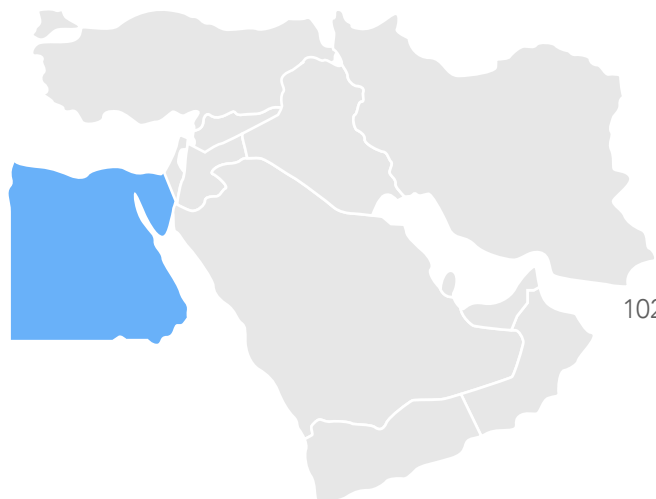
e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

7 years



Egypt

e-Invoicing

Others

The introduction of mandatory e-Invoicing is a part of Egyptian long-term strategy “Egypt vision 2030”. The B2B e-Invoicing became mandatory however it began implemented in stages, as per the ETA's progressive inclusion calendar which you can find below;

- March 2020: Announcement of mandatory using of electronic invoices
- November 2020: Phase 1 with 134 companies
- February 2021: Phase 2, 350 companies in the second list
- May 2021: Phase 3, the rest of the companies have to enroll in Large Taxpayers Center
- July 2021: Phase 4, mandatory use of e-Invoices for all public sector entities
- January 2022: VAT no longer deductible from paper invoices
- February 2022: Phase 6 started
- June 2022: Phase 7, begin for certain taxpayers
- April 2023: All taxpayers have to enroll for e-Invoicing

Companies are not able to submit paper invoices, and even if they do, they are not considered valid.

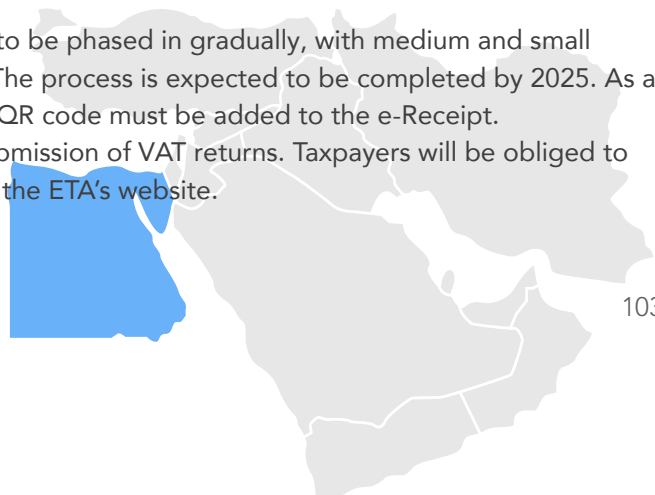
Taxpayers must initially register with the tax authority which provides the login credentials, API access, and an e-Real certificate. On a daily basis, the taxpayer must report sales invoices and certify their legitimacy. Confirmation can be done through a government webpage or a free smartphone app.

Apart from e-Invoice obligation ETA announced e-Receipt obligation which covers B2C Transactions. The trial period started on 15th of April and the timeline released below;

- The first step of obligation came into force on 1 July 2022 for 153 companies on the list.
- Second step of the e-Receipt System began in 1 October 2022, for additional 400 taxpayers,
- Third step started on 15th of January 2023 and includes 2,000 more companies which were announced by ETA that have to issue electronic tax receipts for services performed or goods sold to the final customers.
- As of April 15, 2023, the fourth stage of the e-Receipt scope has been complying with the regulation as stated by the Egyptian Tax Authority. The Egyptian Tax Authority (ETA) has introduced a mandate which compels specific taxpayers in villages and tourist areas along the northern coast to produce e-receipts for services provided or products sold directly to consumers.

On June 20, 2023, the ETA announced in an announcement the 2nd Sub. group of e-receipts in Phase 4 and shared the list of companies.

The rollout of the e-Receipt system is planned to be phased in gradually, with medium and small enterprises also being covered in due course. The process is expected to be completed by 2025. As an e-Invoice digital signature is required and also QR code must be added to the e-Receipt. ETA introduced an “e-Filing” system for the submission of VAT returns. Taxpayers will be obliged to submit their VAT returns electronically through the ETA's website.



Iran

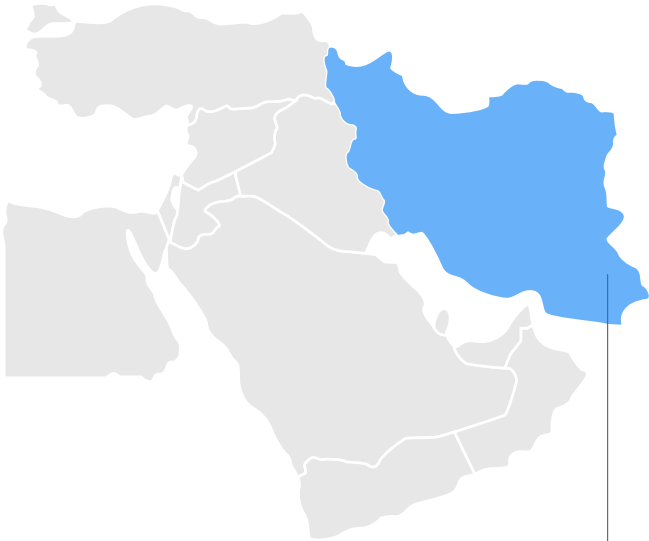
Others



Tax Authority

Iranian National Tax Administration (INTA)

In Iran there are no current or future regulations about electronic invoicing systems.



Israel

e-Invoicing



Tax Authority

The Israel Tax Authority (ITA)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

7 years

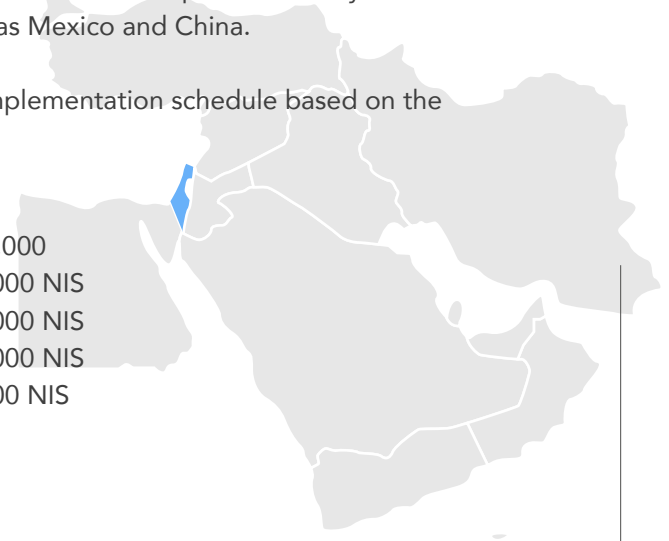
The Israeli Tax Authority (ITA) has opted to delay the introduction of e-Invoicing in Israel for invoices exceeding 25,000 Shekels (approximately €6,100) from January until May 5th, 2024.

During this interim period, invoices surpassing 25,000 Shekels were still eligible for VAT tax claims without necessitating an allocation number. However, companies retain the option to voluntarily apply for an allocation number from January onwards. Those entities that have completed the requisite development and chose to obtain an allocation number starting in January could benefit from an expedited processing of VAT refunds by the ITA.

Israel has proposed a model for transmitting invoices in electronic format and in real-time to the tax authority, referred to as CTC. Before forwarding to the final recipient, the tax authority will authenticate the received invoices. This validation process closely mirrors similar models adopted by other countries such as Mexico and China.

The Ministry of Finance has outlined a phased implementation schedule based on the invoice value:

- January 1st, 2024: Voluntary phase
- May 5th, 2024: All invoices valued over NIS 25,000
- January 1st, 2025: All invoices valued over 20,000 NIS
- January 1st, 2026: All invoices valued over 15,000 NIS
- January 1st, 2027: All invoices valued over 10,000 NIS
- January 1st, 2028: All invoices valued over 5,000 NIS



Jordan

e-Invoicing



Legislation

Draft on e-Invoicing proposal



Tax Authority

The Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship (MDEE)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
 - B2B transactions
- Mandatory



Reporting Model

Electronic format



Format

Electronic format



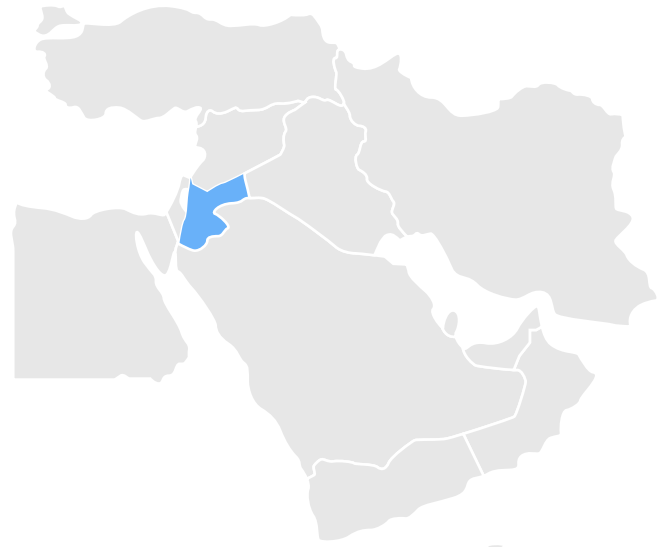
e-Signature

Not Mandatory



Archiving

4 years



The Jordan government launched the adoption of electronic invoices in 2021. The Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship (MDEE) has published a plan which gives details about the needs of the e-Invoicing system through its Request for Proposal (RFP) document. Also, the JoFotara system was introduced by the Income and Sales Tax Department (ISTD) and the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship. JoFotara enables electronic invoice submissions, with the ISTD issuing QR codes for invoice verification. While e-Invoicing is not mandatory, the government strongly encourages its adoption to ensure compliance and prevent malpractice. Companies must register with JoFotara by May 2024 to avoid penalties.

Oman

e-Invoicing



Legislation

Decision No. 53/2021



Tax Authority

Sultanate of Oman Tax Authority (OTA)



Mandatory Status

Not Mandatory



e-Signature

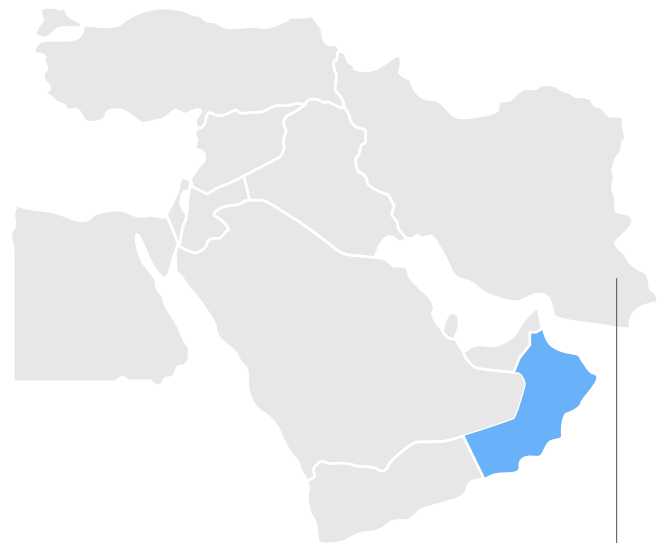
Mandatory



Archiving

7 years

Oman plans to introduce mandatory B2B e-Invoicing in 2025. It remains uncertain whether Oman will adopt a pre-clearance CTC e-Invoicing model. Currently, electronic invoicing is allowed by respecting commercial invoicing requirements but it is not mandatory.



Qatar

e-Invoicing



Tax Authority

General Tax Authority (GTA)



Mandatory Status

Voluntary



e-Signature

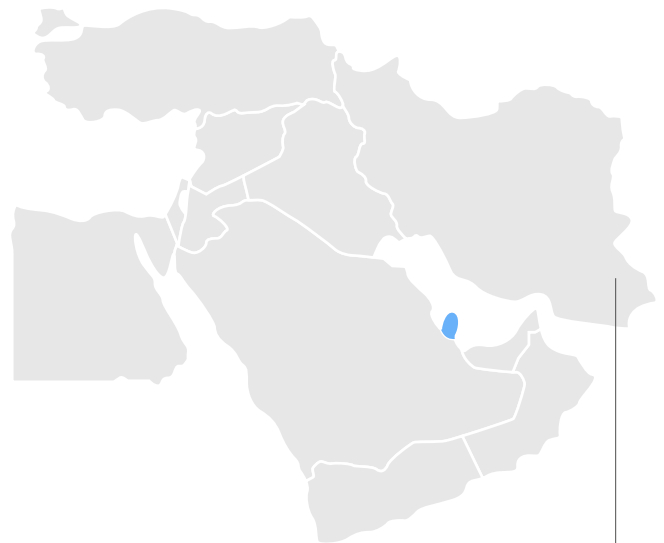
Required to ensure the authenticity and integrity of e-Documents, but not required for the purchaser to validate them.



Archiving

10 years

Even though Qatar is open to ways of electronic invoicing, VAT must be introduced in the country to make electronic invoices mandatory as the first step. VAT is currently under legislation in Qatar and businesses registered in Qatar may voluntarily create electronic invoices.



Saudi Arabia

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

The final electronic invoicing regulations on 4 December 2020
In Arabic



Tax Authority

The Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (ZATCA)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
- B2B Procurement
Mandatory
- B2C Procurement
Mandatory



Format

XML invoice or PDF invoice with XML embedded



e-Signature

Mandatory -Cryptographic stamp-



QR code

First Phase: Mandatory for B2C
Second Phase: Mandatory for B2B



Archiving

6 years, located in KSA



Saudi Arabia

e-Invoicing

Others

On December 4th 2020, Saudi Arabia's tax authority GAZT declared that e-Invoicing would be introduced beginning December 4th, 2021. All taxpayers who are resident in the country will be obliged to issue e-Invoices, direct debits and credits for all transactions and taxable deliveries.

The requirement for e-Invoicing has been split into two phases; The first phase is enforceable from 4th December 2021 with a simplified scope which is intended to serve as an entry point for implementation. Electronic invoicing issuance in any format and local offline archiving. Buyer receives the invoice copy and QR code mandatory for B2C.

The second phase is a more complex integration that began on 1st January 2023. Implementation phase is enforced in waves, meaning that not all taxpayers will be obliged with the requirements at the same time. First wave covers the taxpayers that have revenue subject to VAT for the year 2021 exceeding 3 billion SAR. For the second wave this threshold is reduced to 500 million SAR and has been in effect since July 2023. The threshold for the third wave of taxpayers in Phase 2 is decreased to 250 million SAR has been in effect since October 2023. Additionally, ZATCA published "Fatoora Portal User Manual Version 3" with Integration Phase on January 2023. In this version, the FATOORA Stimulation Portal has been introduced by the Authority, which is a tool for end-to-end functional testing for all resident taxpayers. This test system allows residents to issue e-Invoices voluntarily.

Digital signature as a cryptographic stamp is mandatory and also, QR code is mandatory for B2B and B2C transactions. In addition to those, ZATCA will inform the selected taxable persons in six months and VAT returns are submitted online by taxpayers in accordance with a form prepared by the tax authority.

Starting from January 1, 2023, the initial group of companies mandated to link with ZATCA comprises those whose VAT-eligible revenue for 2021 surpassed 3 billion SAR. From July 1, 2023, taxpayers required to connect with ZATCA include those with VAT-eligible revenues exceeding 0.5 billion SAR. From October 1, 2023, onward, taxpayers with taxable income surpassing 250 million SAR are obligated to integrate their e-Invoicing systems with the FATOORAH platform. This threshold decreases successively. The phased implementation of the Integration Phase is gradual, with ZATCA committing to inform subsequent waves at least six months prior to their integration dates.



Turkey

e-Invoicing

Invoice reporting



Legislation

e-Fatura- 397 Sıra No'lu Vergi Usul Kanunu Genel Tebliği
e-İrsaliye- 487 Sıra No'lu VUK Genel Tebliği
e-Arşiv



Tax Authority

The Turkish Revenue Administration (GİB), Gelir İdaresi Başkanlığı



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Ledger
Mandatory
- e-Waybill
Mandatory



Reporting Model

UBL-TR 1.2



Format

XML



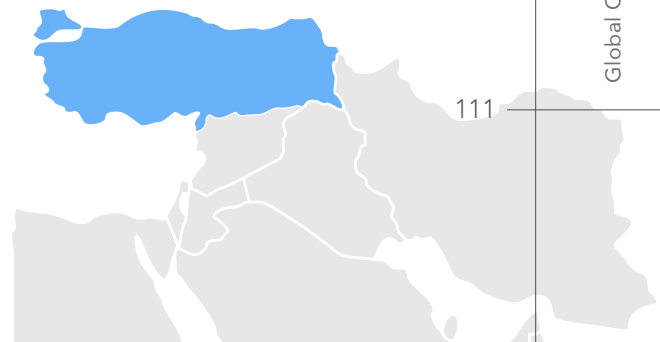
e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

10 years



Turkey

e-Invoicing

Invoice reporting

In Turkey, the e-Invoice process is carried out by the Revenue Administration, GİB. On September 1, 2013, taxpayers with a turnover above the limit determined by the GİB were obliged to be included in the e-Invoice system. The format used for the e-Invoice document is UBL2.1, whose standards have been determined by the GİB. The format used in UBL is XML.

- The electronic invoicing used for B2B transactions between companies registered in the GİB is known as e-Fatura. The e-Fatura must be issued and declared to the GİB by all enterprises with a yearly invoice amount of 4 million TL or more as of 2021. As of 2022, the e-Fatura implementation will continue to be popularized by reducing it to taxpayers with a turnover level of 3 million TL.
- GİB has obliged the transition to e-Arşiv Fatura in some cases. For invoices issued by e-Fatura taxpayers, e-Arşiv Fatura must be created if the buyer is not a taxpayer. Individuals and entities that are not e-Arşiv Fatura users have to issue an e-Arşiv Fatura if the total amount of the invoice, including taxes, to be issued to taxpayers exceeds 5,000 TL. As of 2022, the e-Arşiv fatura must be issued for invoices exceeding 5,000,00 TL to be issued to non-taxpayer end consumers by taxpayers and 2,000,00 TL must be issued to those who are taxpayers.
- At the same time those who are not e-Arşiv Fatura users are obliged to issue an e-Arşiv Fatura if the total amount of the invoice including taxes exceeds 30,000 TL. As of 2022, these limits have been reduced from 5000 TL to 4400 TL for e-Arşiv invoices issued to e-Fatura taxpayers, and from 30,000 TL to 5,000 TL for those who are not e-Arşiv Fatura users.
- Test environment is not mandatory in the application process to the GİB in order to become an E-Arşiv Fatura taxpayer. E-Arşiv Fatura taxpayer application is made through an integrator company. For individuals and entities that are not obliged to issue e-Arşiv Fatura, GİB offers the opportunity to use the e-Arşiv Fatura portal. In this portal structure, transactions are carried out manually.
- It is obligatory for e-Fatura taxpayers and taxpayers with a turnover of more than 10 million TL for the next fiscal year 2021 to switch to the e-İrsaliye (e-Waybill) implementation. e-İrsaliye documents issued by e-İrsaliye taxpayers to companies that are not e-İrsaliye taxpayers which must be sent to the virtual user of the Revenue Administration, GİB.
- As of January 2015, taxpayers who are obliged to switch to the e-Fatura implementation are also obliged to switch to the e-Defter (e-Ledger). e-Defter received its biggest update in 2019 with the e-Defter Report operation coming into effect.

An article was published by the Turkish Tax Agency about which taxpayers should be registered for e-Invoice and e-Archive applications by the end of 03.07.2023.

- Taxpayers who sell goods or services on their own or intermediary service providers' websites.
- Taxpayers who carry out real estate and / or motor vehicle, construction, manufacturing, purchase, sale or leasing transactions.



United Arab Emirates

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

The Federal Law No.1 of 2006 on Electronic Commerce and Transactions



Tax Authority

The UAE Federal Tax Authority



Mandatory Status

Voluntary



Format

Electronic format



e-Signature

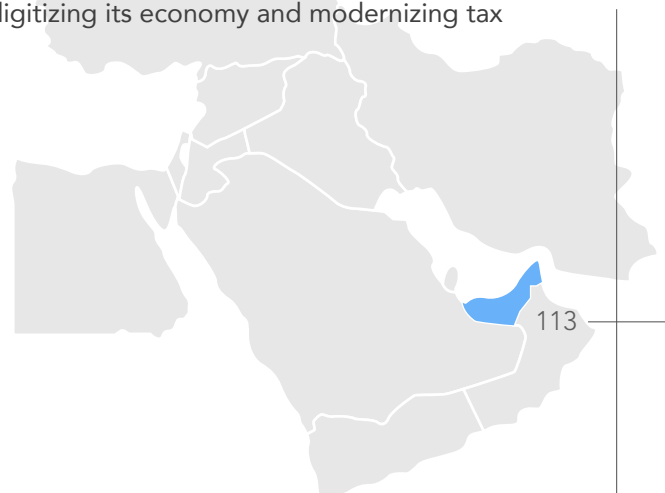
Mandatory



Archiving

10 years

UAE has chosen to adopt the DCTCE or 5-corner model, utilizing Peppol specifications. With this decision, UAE joins the increasing number of nations embracing the most advanced CTC model, including Singapore and Belgium. UAE aims to establish its Peppol Authority and utilize Peppol PINT as a format, similar to other non-EU Peppol markets. The government has launched an e-Invoicing initiative, with the Ministry of Finance portal providing resources and updates ahead of the mandatory rollout starting Q2 2026. Covering all B2B and B2G transactions regardless of VAT status, the system requires businesses to integrate with the Peppol network through Accredited Service Providers (ASPs) that validate, transform, and report invoices to the Federal Tax Authority (FTA) and Ministry of Finance. Key milestones include ASP accreditation in Q4 2024, legislative updates by Q2 2025, and system go-live in Q2 2026, supported by a testing phase to ensure readiness. This initiative reflects the UAE's commitment to digitizing its economy and modernizing tax administration.





Country	SAF-T	e-Invoicing	Invoice Reporting	Others*
Canada		✓		✓
Costa Rica		✓		✓
Dominican Republic		✓		✓
Guatemala		✓		✓
Honduras		✓		✓
Mexico		✓		✓
Panama		✓		✓
Trinidad and Tobago		✓		✓
United States		✓		

* Others include e-filing, VIES, and VAT checks. For more information check the country's factsheets.

Canada

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Electronic Invoicing Guide (IC05-1RA)



Tax Authority

Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Reporting Model

Peppol BIS 3.0



e-Signature

Not Required



Archiving

6 years



On February 17, 2017, Canada officially adopted UBL as a national standard, paving the way for electronic invoicing. Canada is a member of the PEPPOL network. Electronic invoicing is allowed but not mandatory in the country.

Taxpayers can file their taxes online or by paper, or find other options such as certified tax software providers.

Filing tax return system called EFILE and must be send to the Canada Revenue Agency electronically.

Costa Rica

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Resolution DGT-33-2019 Technical provisions of electronic vouchers

Resolution DGT-12-2018 General obligation for the use of electronic receipts, published in Digital Scope No. 60 to La Gaceta No. 52 of March 20, 2018

Resolution DGT-R-039-2018 Modification of article 4 of Resolution DGT-R-012-2018 and extension of the mandatory use of electronic vouchers for the agricultural and fishing sectors. Published in La Gaceta N ° 153 of August 23, 2018



Tax Authority

Dirección General de Tributación (Directorate-General for Taxation, DGT)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

XML



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

5 years



Electronic invoicing is handled by the Ministry of Finance in Costa Rica, which receives, validates, and issues invoice receipts to ultimate receivers. To issue electronic receipts, taxpayers must first register with the DGT and have a security mechanism in place to sign the electronic vouchers and ensure their integrity and authenticity.

e-Invoicing, purchase e-Invoice, export e-Invoice, e-Credit Note, e-Debit Note, and e-Ticket are examples of e-Documents that are all defined in XML format.

Tax return must be filed to tax administration.

Dominican Republic

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Decree no. 254-06
General Standard 01-2020



Tax Authority

DGII - Dirección General de
Impuestos Internos.



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

The format required is XML, specifically the UBL



e-Signature

Mandatory



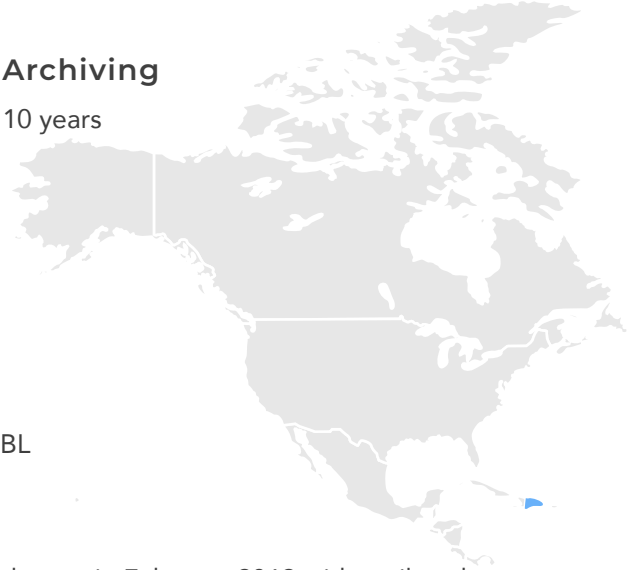
QR code

All printed representations must include the QR code.



Archiving

10 years



The Dominican Republic's e-Invoicing process began in February 2019 with a pilot phase comprising ten significant enterprises. The e-Invoicing system is now in a voluntary phase, following the completion of the pilot project. Since January 2020, taxpayers who meet the standards outlined in the directorate-regulation general's have been able to issue Electronic Tax Receipts (e-CFs).

There are new plans to phase out e-Invoicing in the Dominican Republic. The most striking thing in the newly published draft law by the state is the mandatory e-Invoice implementation timeline. Dominican Republic has approved electronic invoicing Law on 16 May 2023.

The Dominican Republic has a plan regarding e-Invoicing implementation timeline which is expected to be between 2024 and 2026. Nowadays, responsible authorities have been releasing obliged taxpayers.

The DGII must have already authorized taxpayers. The electronic document must be formatted in XML and sent to the tax authorities (DGII) for approval. The DGII authorizes all taxpayers to issue e-CFs.

Tax returns must be filed as an electronic form that is provided by the internal tax department.

Guatemala

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Board Agreement Number SAT-13-2018



Tax Authority

SAT - Superintendency of Tax Administration



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

File structured in XML format, DTE



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

5 years



Online Electronic Invoice Scheme (FEL) is a new way for taxpayers to issue invoices and other electronic tax documents (DTE) safely and with authorization online. The new e-Invoice modality involves issuers, certifiers, recipients, and SAT.

What is the online e-Invoicing process?

- The taxpayer issues the document using an electronic signature, and it is automatically forwarded to the certifier.
- Each document is automatically forwarded to the issuer and the SAT after the certifier receives, validates, and authorizes it.
- The SAT verifies each DTEs and makes it available for consultation and verification to the issuer and receiver.

Taxpayers have two options for issuing and certifying an electronic invoice once it has been enabled:

- The SAT serves as a certifier through the Virtual Agency.
- Through the use of certifiers (Option for taxpayers with large billing)

Both individuals and businesses must be filed tax returns electronically since 2011.

Honduras

e-Invoicing

Others



Tax Authority

The Servicio de Administración de Rentas (SAR)

In Honduras, e-Invoicing is based on a clearance model. Taxable persons who choose to issue e-Invoices must obtain permission from the tax authority (SAR) for each invoice. This permission is granted by issuing an Electronic Issuance Authorization Code (CAEE). Taxpayers must file tax returns periodically.



Mexico

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Miscellaneous Tax Resolution
Annexes of the Miscellaneous Tax Resolution for 2021



Tax Authority

SAT - Servicio de Administración Tributaria (Tax Administration Service)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

The CFDI, a structured XML file



e-Signature

Mandatory



QR code

Mandatory in printed format



Archiving

5 years



e-Invoicing in Mexico is based on a clearance model which is named CFDI (Comprobante Fiscal Digital por Internet - Internet-based Digital Tax Invoice). Since 1st, 2018, the only valid version for CFDIs is version 3.3 however with the latest updates CFDI version 4.0 is effective since July 2023.

Firstly, taxpayers must obtain a Federal Taxpayer Registration from SAT. SAT should also provide taxpayers a unique electronic signature key (FIEL) and a digital stamp called a Certificado de Sello Digital (CSD). To validate and stamp invoices as they are issued, appoint a government-approved e-Invoicing firm (PAC).

VAT returns which include information about sales and purchases, must be reported monthly.

Panama

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Decree No. 367.



Tax Authority

Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas – Dirección General de Ingresos (DGI)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

5 years



Format

Local XML



The Panama Electronic Invoicing System or SFEP was established in 2016 beginning the adoption of e-Invoicing in Panama. In October 2018, a voluntary pilot plan was established. Panama has begun the massification phase in which all enterprises in the country can use electronic invoicing following the success of the pilot project.

An e-Invoice will be cleared by an Accredited Service Provider (ASP) rather than the Tax Authority under the CTC model. A free SFEP invoicing tool will be provided to companies that manage around 200 invoices per month. Another option is a Qualified Authorisation Provider or PAC, which will be able to help companies integrate with the system.

For countrywide implementation of the electronic invoicing system, SFEP, the timelines below are available for certain taxpayer groups:

- 1 January 2022: All newly registered taxpayers with RUC (tax ID) must issue electronic invoices under the SFEP.
- 30 July 2022: Mandatory B2G e-Invoicing.
- 2 January 2023: Taxpayers who took part in the Pilot program must begin issuing electronic invoices for all domestic transactions.

Income tax returns must be filed to the tax authority electronically.

According to resolution N°201-0806, taxpayers who provide services of "stock exchange, brokerage houses, investment managers, advisors of investments and price providers" must use the Electronic Billing System of Panama – SFEP.

The system installation timetable for the services indicated above is 31 August 2023.

Trinidad and Tobago

e-Invoicing

Others



Tax Authority

Ministry of Finance

e-Invoicing is not explicitly allowed nor widely used as the primary invoice format in the country. In practice, electronic copies of paper invoices are used, but original paper invoices are kept for record keeping and are treated as legal documents.

Tax returns must be submitted to an online portal which is called e-Tax provided by the Inland Revenue Division (IRD).



United States

e-Invoicing



Legislation

e-Invoice Exchange Framework: Approach to Managing a Federated Registry Services Model in a Four-Corner Network
e-Invoicing Exchange Framework: Requirements for Oversight



Tax Authority

The Federal Reserve
BPC - Business Payment Coalition



Mandatory Status

Pilot System



e-Signature

Not Required

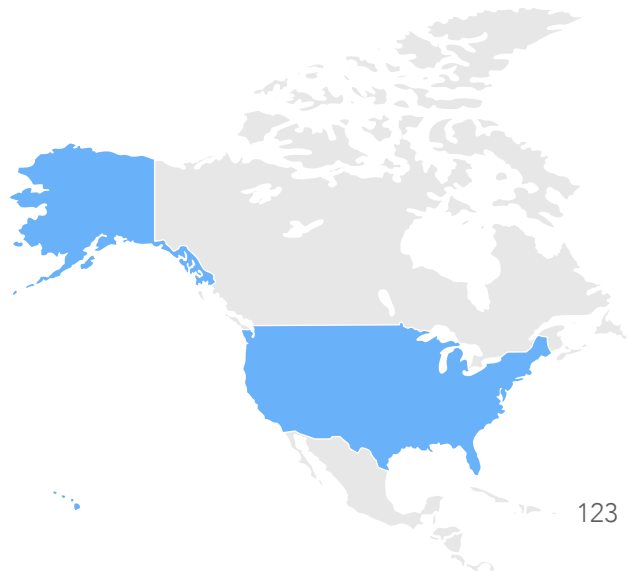


Archiving

7 years

The Business Payments Coalition (BPC), led by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis is taking moves toward an e-Invoicing system in the United States. The BPC and the Federal Reserve have announced "e-Invoicing Exchange Market Pilot", the rollout of a pilot project which aims to establish a standardized B2B e-Invoicing system.,

Implementations of e-Invoicing pilot projects are continuing, and upcoming years it will be gradually developed.





Country	SAF-T	e-Invoicing	Invoice Reporting	Others*
Argentina		✓		✓
Bolivia		✓		
Brazil		✓		
Chile		✓		✓
Colombia		✓		
Ecuador		✓		
Paraguay		✓		✓
Peru		✓		✓
Uruguay		✓		✓
Venezuela		✓		✓

* Others include e-filing, VIES, and VAT checks. For more information check the country's factsheets.

Argentina

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

General Regulation (RG) 3749



Tax Authority

AFIP (Federal Administration of Public Revenues) Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos.



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

XML



e-Signature

Not mandatory although the user must be authenticated in WebServices through a digital certificate.



QR code

Mandatory



Archiving

10 years



The origins of e-Invoicing in Argentina trace back to 2009, however it was not until July 2015 that the e-Invoice was rolled out entirely.

To issue a valid tax invoice, all taxpayers must follow these steps:

- Register with AFIP for a CAE (Electronic Authorization Code) certificate. Only this login code can be used to generate invoices.
- Invoices can be generated using the AFIP's portal or customized accounting or invoice software.
- XML-formatted invoices are sent to AFIP. Afterwards, invoices are given a CAE unique number that has an expiration date.
- Invoices can be printed with a barcode (QR Code from March 2021) for the customer. The CAE must be included on the invoice for the customer to validate it.

Individuals and resident companies must file income tax returns periodically.

Bolivia

e-Invoicing



Legislation

Directory RND No. 102100000011
Board Resolution N°. 101800000026.



Tax Authority

Servicio de Impuestos Nacionales (SIN)



Mandatory Status

Mandatory



Format

XML, version 1.0 UTF-8



e-Signature

Only mandatory for taxpayers using the electronic invoicing online modality.

The e-Invoice system in Bolivia is called the Virtual Invoicing System and it is composed of three invoicing modalities:

- **Electronic Invoicing Online:** When electronic invoices are issued and digitally signed through a SIN authorized invoicing software.
- **Computerized Invoicing Online:** The computerized electronic invoice online modality facilitates the issuance of invoices without a digital signature through an electronic invoicing software authorized by the SIN.
- **Web Portal Invoicing Online:** The webportal invoice online mode is designed for small businesses with low invoicing volumes. The process involves manually declaring invoices through the SIN's webportal.

Taxpayers are divided into groups and the deadline of the e-Invoice obligation is changed. List of the groups released by the tax authority.

Timeline

- The first group: 1 December 2021
- The second group: 1 August 2022
- The third group: 1 February 2023
- The fourth group: 1 February 2024
- The fifth group: 1 March 2024
- The sixth group: 1 April 2024
- The sixth group: 1 July 2024



Brazil

e-Invoicing



Tax Authority

SEFAZ - Secretaria da Fazenda.
PREFEITURA - The equivalent in each city council



Mandatory Status

Mandatory



Format

XMLDsig



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

5 years

In Brazil, there are two main e-Invoicing models: One is for service invoices and the other is for goods invoices. Each of them must be reported to separate tax collection authorities.

To sign invoices, a certificate from a certification authority authorized by Brazilian Public Key Infrastructure (ICP-Brasil) is required, as well as a preliminary test with the SEFAZ.

There are different e-Invoice formats, all in XML, but have different structures depending on the nature of the good to be invoiced:

- NF-e: for goods
- NFS-e: for services
- CT-e: Waybill for the transportation of goods.



Chile

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Law n° 20.727.



Tax Authority

SII - Servicio de Impuestos Internos - (Internal Revenue Service)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

DTE, standardized XML file



e-Signature

Mandatory, with a proprietary certificate, format XMLDsig.



Archiving

6 years



Chile began implementing mandatory VAT e-Invoice reporting in 2014. Locally, e-Invoices are known as Electronic Tax Documents (DTE). To send DTE invoices, businesses must first register with the Chilean tax authorities, SII.

If successful, they will be given a CAF (Folio Authorization Code) digital signature for stamping DTE invoices with. SII requires taxpayers to submit electronic invoices in XML format for pre-approval before sending them to customers. This must be done through a reputable e-Invoicing provider. Income tax returns must be filed electronically or paper format to SII.

Colombia

e-Invoicing



Legislation

Resolution 000012 of 2021



Tax Authority

DIAN - Dirección de Impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales (National Tax and Customs Department)



Mandatory Status

Mandatory



Format

XML, UBL V2.1



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

10 years



Since January 2019, e-Invoicing has been mandatory for all taxable persons in Colombia. The tax authority, DIAN, has to validate or clear legal invoices in real time by the year 2020. The introduction will take place in stages.

Before being cleared by the tax authority, e-Invoices must be issued in the XML UBL 2.1 format and digitally signed and must include an e-Invoice unique code ('CUFE'), and a QR code, according to the new framework. The supplier may submit the approved invoice to their customer in XML and PDF format after receiving approval from DIAN.

Ecuador

e-Invoicing



Legislation

Resolution NAC-DGERCGC13 – 00236



Tax Authority

SRI - Servicio de Rentas Internas (SRI) - Internal Revenue Service



Mandatory Status

Mandatory



Format

XMLDsig



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

7 years



The Internal Revenue Service (SRI) began a phased implementation of the electronic invoicing in 2014, requiring certain businesses and entities to participate. As of January 2022, e-Invoicing became mandatory for taxpayers with income over 200.000.01 and under 300.000.00 USD during the last fiscal year.

e-Invoice issuers must obtain an electronic certificate and apply to join the e-Invoicing system to register for the test and production environments. e-Invoicing will be mandatory for all taxpayers upcoming years.

The Internal Revenue Service (SRI) is making e-Invoice issuance mandatory for some taxpayers by 30 November 2022. Taxpayers subject to income tax are obliged to issue invoices, but not yet electronic format. In addition, individuals and companies that are not subject to income tax but are obliged to issue invoices are under the scope.

Paraguay

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

General Resolution No. 95
General resolution N°105



Tax Authority

The SET (Subsecretaría de Estado de Tributación - State Undersecretariat of Taxation).



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

XML



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

5 years



The tax authority, SET, has implemented the use of electronic invoices. In Paraguay, the current electronic invoicing project began in 2017 and is divided into three phases: pilot, voluntary, and mandatory.

EKUATIA is the name of the pilot plan to test the functioning of the new system for issuing electronic tax documents, and Ekuatia is the tool used to carry it out. For the country's taxpayers to gradually join the Integrated Electronic Invoicing System (SIFEN), the SET built the Ekuatia'i tool. Depending on when they were validated, an XML document is called an Electronic Document (DE) or an Electronic Tax Document (DTE).

- DE: e-Documents generated by an authorized electronic document issuer.
- DTE: Is a DE or e-Documents which has passed the validations to make it an official tax document and therefore is archived in the SIFEN.

Following the pilot programme, companies that were permitted to use e-invoicing on a voluntary basis are now required to join the SIFEN regime and begin issuing e-invoices on a regular basis. The pilot scheme commenced on 1 July 2022, and the tax authority has also published the list of obliged taxpayers. The electronic invoice became mandatory in stages over the next few years, and their scope expand if the pilot scheme goes as planned.

Electronic filing of tax returns is mandatory.

Peru

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Resolution No. 000128-2021/SUNAT



Tax Authority

SUNAT - Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y de Administración Tributaria (National Tax and Customs Administration)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

XML, UBL Version 2.1.



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

5 years



The Comprobante de Pago Electrónico (Electronic Payment Receipt, CPE) is Peru's electronic invoicing, which is governed by the Electronic Emission System (SEE). CPE reacts to Peru's e-Billing paradigm, which has been in use since 2010.

Peru's requirements for becoming an electronic invoice issuer listed below:

- To be assigned an RUC number
- The SEE must register you as an electronic issuer
- To be in possession of a digital certificate
- It is necessary to have both a PSE and an OSE-SEE

Additionally, there are updates on e-Transport in Peru. In addition to e-Invoicing, there is an e-Transport document called GRE in the country. SUNAT published a draft on June 2, 2022 that brought important changes regarding e-Transport. With this new draft, it is aimed to control the goods under transport and to eliminate the use of paper.

In Peru, VAT returns are filed online or in person at an authorized bank.

Uruguay

e-Invoicing

Others



Legislation

Resolution 1174/2021



Tax Authority

DGI - Uruguayan General Directorate of Taxation (Dirección General Impositiva)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Mandatory
- e-Filing
Mandatory



Format

XML



e-Signature

Mandatory



Archiving

5 years



Electronic invoicing in Uruguay are referred to as CFEs, or Electronic Tax Receipts. The General Tax Directorate (DGI) is the tax body in charge of the transmission, receipt, and preservation of these documents.

The DGI established a timeline to determine when and which businesses and taxpayers should begin sending e-Invoices. Tax returns must be filed periodically, timeline change due to size of the company.

Venezuela

e-Invoicing

Others



Tax Authority

National Integrated Customs and Tax Administration Service (SENIAT)



Mandatory Status

- e-Invoice
Voluntary
- e-Filing
Mandatory

In Venezuela, e-Invoicing is only permitted for taxable persons who operate in particular industry sectors and meet specific criteria. Availability of e-Invoices must be guaranteed during the storage period, notwithstanding the fact that the fiscal legislation does not require the adoption of any specific technology to achieve these requirements. The issuance of e-Invoices can be outsourced.

VAT registered businesses in Venezuela must submit their online returns on a monthly basis.



Roadmap

Q1-Q2 2025

-  Ukraine SAF-T, Mandatory
-  Malaysia e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  Latvia B2G e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  Germany B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory (Receiving)
-  January Israel B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  China B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  Romania B2C e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  Portugal SAF-T Accounting, Mandatory
-  Denmark SAFT, Mandatory

Q3-Q4 2025

-  Greece e-delivery, Mandatory
-  Oman B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  Slovakia B2G e-Invoice, Mandatory

2026

-  France B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  Denmark B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  Belgium B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  Poland B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  Latvia B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  UAE e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  Bulgaria SAF-T, Mandatory

2027

-  Estonia B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  Slovenia B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory (TBC)
-  Germany B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory
-  Spain B2B e-Invoice, Mandatory

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www.snitechnology.net

 snitechnology

 SniTech

 +90 212 909 1664

 contact@snitechnology.net

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