

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

July 2024



What's in this issue: “Electronic Invoicing”

Auren International Comparison is a quarterly publication that provides you an overview of trends and international tax developments by comparing tax issues in different legislations around the world, that may affect those doing business in multiple locations.

Constant legislative, regulatory, and judicial changes, along with globalization, economic shifts, and operational adjustments, are challenging issues. Now more than ever, in an increasingly globalized world, companies must have a total perspective and awareness of tax issues, and this publication aims to cover key tax topics which should be of interest to businesses operating internationally.

This edition includes numerous country focus pieces, in which it is analyzed the Electronic Invoicing across various countries. Find out more about this digital system that optimizes the issuance and receipt of invoices, improving efficiency, reducing costs, and facilitating tax compliance.

We hope that you find this publication helpful.

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AUSTRIA

Definition	An electronic invoice (e-invoice) is an invoice that is issued, sent, received and processed in a structured electronic format.
Applicable regulation	Council Directive 2010/45/EU of 13 July 2010 amending Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax as regards the rules on invoicing
Applicable regulation	Austrian ICT Consolidation Act (IKTKonG) e-Invoice decree Section 11 para. 1 of the 1994 VAT Act
When compulsory?	Only contractual partners of the federal government in the trade of goods and services have been obliged to submit invoices exclusively in electronically structured form.
Compulsory for all clients?	E-invoices are not mandatory in the B2B and B2C sectors. If e-invoices are used in this areas, they do not have a specific form; rather the recipient of the e-invoice must agree to this type of invoicing.
How to implement it?	The contracting partners of the federal government need to register once at the Business Service Portal (USP). Billers who submit their invoice through the Peppol transport infrastructure do not need to register at the USP.
Additional info about e-invoice	The federal government departments only accept structured e-invoices. PDF-invoices are not considered as structured. E-invoices in B2B and B2C sectors do not have specific form. For example they can be issued as a PDF or text file. However, the e-invoice must at least present the invoice attributes specified in Section 11 para. 1 of the 1994 VAT Act.
Invoicing program	The contracting partners of the federal government shall use the Business Service Portal (USP) or the Peppol transport infrastructure.
Objectives	Cost reduction for the companies Promote the digitalization of companies. Only mandatory for contractual partners of the federal government
Certified billing software	E-invoices can be electronically transmitted via the Business Service Portal (USP) or via the Peppol eDelivery Network.
QR code	E-invoices must not have a QR code.
Conclusions	Only contractual partners of the federal government in the trade of goods and services have been obliged to submit e-invoices. The contracting partners of the federal government shall use the Business Service Portal (USP) or the Peppol transport infrastructure. E-invoices are not mandatory in the B2B or B2C sector. However, when using e-invoices, the e-invoice recipient must agree to this invoice issuance and the e-invoice must present the invoice attributes of Section 11 para. 1 of the 1994 VAT Act. Companies incur lower costs for paper, printing and postage when sending the e-invoices. It also eliminates the time and effort required to send paper invoices, increasing administrative efficiency. The e-invoice reaches the recipient immediately and is processed more quickly.

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BOSNIA

Definition	Tax document generated by computer in electronic format that replaces the physical paper document, but retains the same legal value with security conditions not observed in the paper invoice that ensure its authenticity and integrity.
Applicable regulation	17 June 2024 for first group pf Tax payers.
Applicable regulation	17 June 2024 for first group pf Tax payers.
When compulsory?	The first group of taxpayers includes those who were previously required to register each transaction through existing fiscal cash registers. It also includes businesses that have registered their activities requiring transaction recording through fiscal cash registers up to the date of the announcement.
Compulsory for all clients?	taxpayers are divided into three groups - large, medium and small taxpayers. Large bonds are subject to the first fiscalization.
How to implement it?	Taxpayers must submit applications for business premises registration, issuance of a security element, and request for cost subsidization within 60 days, by June 17,2024. All applications are to be submitted electronically via the Tax Administration of the Republic of Srpska's website under e-Services- Submission of Applications. The initial fiscalization process, including traffic registration through electronic fiscal devices, must be completed within six months from the application deadline, by December 17,2024.
Additional info about e-invoice	Benefits-increased transparaency-ensures all transactions are recorded accurately, improved compliance-helps in reducing tax evasion, efficiency-streamlines the process of tax collection and reporting.
Invoicing program	Benefits-increased transparaency-ensures all transactions are recorded accurately. Ensuring also the integrity, conservation, accessibility, legibility, traceability and unalterability of the records.
Objectives	Protecting consumers and businesses against late payment. Pomote the digitalization.
When IT programs adapted?	Compulsory to have IT systems adapted by December 17, 2024 .
Certified billing software	On the web site of Tax administration it can be find register of operators of fiscal systems
QR code	Invoices must include a QR code with current and previous invoice information to allow traceability and verification of the invoice to the tax authorities by the recipient.

Conclusions	The electronic invoice is required for first group of Tax payers.
	It is necessary to align the obligations in electronic invoicing with the obligations of the invoicing software program regulations.
	To choose one of authorized partners for e fiskalization.
	The regulatory developments indicate that everything will lead to the obligation to have a computerized system to support invoicing in order to comply with the technical requirements and the authenticity, integrity and traceability of the invoice, which will allow the Tax Administration to have greater control over the operations carried out by businessmen and professionals.
	As an advantage, it can be understood that all this will help companies to improve their management efficiency, digitalization; as well as the cost reduction that electronic invoicing should imply.



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COLOMBIA

Definition	It is the evolution of the traditional invoice. For legal purposes, it has the same legitimacy as paper; however, it is generated, validated, issued, received, rejected, and stored electronically, which offers greater advantages. For tax purposes, it serves as documentation for transactions involving the sale of goods and/or services.
Applicable regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution 000020 of March 26th, 2019: which defines those required to issue electronic invoices and classifies them according to the main economic activity registered in the RUT (Unique Tax Registry). • Resolution 042 of 2020: which develops the billing systems, electronic providers and the registration of the electronic invoice as a security title. • Resolution 167 of 2021: which implements and develops the functionality of the supporting document in acquisitions made in the electronic billing system.
Applicable regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution 165 of November 1st, 2023: which develops the billing systems, technological providers, adopts version 1.9 of the technical annex for electronic sales invoices, issues the technical annex 1.0 for the electronic equivalent document and establishes other provisions. • Resolution 008 of January 31st, 2024: which amends Article 23 and partially the paragraph of Article 62 of Resolution 0165 of 2023.
When compulsory?	<p>Who are required to issue electronic invoices?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those responsible for Value Added Tax (VAT). • Those responsible for the consumption tax. • Individuals or entities that qualify as merchants, practice liberal professions, provide services related to these professions, or sell goods resulting from agricultural or livestock activities. • Merchants, importers, or service providers; also those who participate in selling to final consumers. • Typographers and lithographers who are not responsible for VAT, but provide their services in accordance with Article 618-2 of the Tax Statute. • Taxpayers registered in the unified tax, through the Simple Taxation Regime.
Compulsory for all clients?	<p>Colombian laws have defined some exceptions in which the issuance of electronic invoices is not mandatory. Article 1.6.1.4.3 of Decree 1625 on Tax Matters (modified by Decree 358 of 2020) establishes that the following are not required to issue electronic invoices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banks, financing companies and financial corporations. • Savings and credit cooperatives. • Employee funds. • Natural persons who qualify as non-VAT taxpayers, as described in Article 437 of the Tax Statute. • Natural persons who are not liable for the national consumption tax, as stipulated in Article 512-13 of the Tax Statute. • Public transportation companies. • Natural persons who are employed under an employment relationship. • Retirees. • Natural persons who only sell goods excluded from VAT or provide services not subject to VAT, and whose total gross income in the previous year or the current year is less than 3,500 UVT (Tax Value Unit). • Those who provide electronic or digital services from abroad.

How to implement it?	In addition to complying with the established dates for issuing electronic invoices, it is necessary to register as an electronic invoicer in the DIAN's system (Colombian Tax Authority). You can choose which mechanism or software to use for electronic invoicing and comply with the requirements established by law.
Additional info about e-invoice	Invoices must be issued exclusively in Colombian Pesos (COP) in XML format, while in graphical representation they can be displayed in other currencies. For export invoices, an extension is introduced to report values in currencies other than COP.
Invoicing program	<p>Technology providers are companies authorized by the DIAN that have the necessary tools to issue electronic invoices in the country, following the requirements and demands of the entity. These requirements became even more stringent starting October 31st, 2020, with Resolution 0042 in Article 51.</p> <p>To select an electronic invoicing software for Colombia, it's essential to think ahead. The DIAN has already introduced changes to electronic invoicing regulations, and there is a high probability of further modifications. The ideal provider to choose, ensuring compliance with regulations, is one that combines technology with knowledge, flexibility, and foresight—a provider that evolves as the regulations evolve.</p>
Objectives	<p>The objective of implementing electronic invoicing in Colombia is not for fiscal control or evasion purposes, but rather to allow real-time tracking of consumer behavior among Colombians.</p> <p>Other objectives from the DIAN for the implementation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting sales transactions of goods or provision of services. • Access to new services such as suggested declarations and automatic refunds. • Real-time information on commercial transactions. • Cost savings on paper, messaging and operational costs. • Efficiency: automates many of the manual processes associated with traditional invoicing. • Error reduction: reduces the possibility of human errors. • Environmental sustainability: electronic invoicing is a more environmentally friendly option than traditional invoicing. • Easy access and retrieval of documents: electronic invoices can be stored and retrieved easily, facilitating tracking and management. • Improved customer service: with electronic invoicing, customers can receive and pay their bills more quickly and conveniently, which can improve customer satisfaction.

<p>When IT programs adapted?</p>	<p>1995: Colombia grants electronic invoices the same status as paper invoices. April 18th, 2016: launch of a pilot project with 58 companies. January 2019: electronic invoicing becomes mandatory for large companies registered for VAT. November 2020: electronic invoicing becomes mandatory for all large companies registered for VAT. February 2023: large taxpayers must issue electronic sales invoices for cash register tickets exceeding 5 UVT. March 2023: Decree 442 introduces changes in electronic invoicing regulations. March 2023: taxpayers who declare income taxes must issue electronic sales invoices for cash register tickets exceeding 5 UVT. April 2023: taxpayers who do not declare income taxes must issue electronic sales invoices for cash register tickets exceeding 5 UVT. June 2023: all large taxpayers must issue electronic sales invoices for cash register tickets exceeding 5 UVT. November 2023: Resolution 165/2023 introduces further changes in electronic invoicing regulations. November 2023: the implementation schedule for Electronic Equivalent Documents is postponed until May 1st. February 1st, 2024: all taxpayers within the scope must have applied the latest regulations on electronic sales invoicing. The DIAN announced that the measure will be implemented with a deadline of November 1st, 2024.</p>
<p>Certified billing software</p>	<p>Among the options stipulated in Resolution 000042 of 2020, you can choose one or more of the following 3 options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The free DIAN billing service. • Services from a technology provider authorized by the DIAN. • You can develop your own software.
<p>QR code</p>	<p>QR standard is a new way of issuing electronic invoices in Colombia, enabling taxpayers and tax authorities to securely and efficiently exchange information.</p> <p>CUFE Code: the Unique Code for Electronic Invoicing (CUFE) ensures the recognition and uniqueness of electronic invoices unequivocally in Colombia.</p> <p>Components of the CUFE Code: Considering the regulatory framework which defines the technical control system and the CUFE Code as outlined in Article 6 of Resolution 0019 of February 24th, 2016, the requirements and components of this code are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It must be included as an additional field within the invoice. • It must be displayed as a graphical representation and in a QR code. <p>CUDE Code is a requirement established for credit notes, debit notes and any other electronic document derived from the electronic sales invoice. It is established of an alphanumeric value that makes it possible to unequivocally identify these documents.</p> <p>CUDE identification code is mandatory from the moment you start generating electronic invoices, credit notes and debit notes. If you have not yet started invoicing electronically, you should consider Resolution 000042 of May 5th, 2020, which establishes new implementation dates for Electronic Invoicing in Colombia.</p>

Conclusions	<p>To implement Electronic Invoicing, it is necessary to establish an enablement process required by the DIAN. This process involves entrepreneurs, based on their main economic activity, to verify through technological tests, the suitability of the software used to execute the electronic invoicing process.</p>
	<p>To issue electronic invoices you must have with a software that allows you to comply with the technical and technological requirements stipulated by the DIAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QR Code; • XML Format; • CUFE (Unique Code for Electronic Invoicing); • Previous validation.
	<p>The free Electronic Invoicing solution is also available, allowing taxpayers to generate up to 25 electronic invoices per month.</p>
	<p>All those required to issue electronic invoices can generate POS tickets as long as the sale does not exceed 5 UVT excluding taxes. (UVT value for 2024: \$47,065)</p>
	<p>To issue the electronic sales invoice, you should not ask the buyer for additional information beyond what is established by the regulations, which must include: full name or company name; identification number (ID or Tax ID -NIT-); and email address. Article 11 of Resolution 00165 of 2023 outlines the requirements for the electronic sales invoice, and item 3 specifies the information about the buyer that must be included as applicable. However, the buyer should not present the Tax Identification Number (RUT) at the time of purchase of the goods or services, and it is not necessary requirements beyond those defined.</p>



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ECUADOR

Definition	Electronic Invoice: Set of logical records filed in supports susceptible to be read by electronic data processing equipment that document the transfer of goods and services, complying with the requirements demanded by the Tax and Commercial Laws and other rules and regulations in force.
Applicable regulation	LEY DE COMERCIO ELECTRÓNICO, FIRMAS Y MENSAJES DE DATOS
Applicable regulation	NAC-DGERCGC22-00000024
When compulsory?	Since 2013, the obligation to issue electronic receipts to different types of taxpayers has been progressively added.
Compulsory for all clients?	From 30/11/2022 it is mandatory for all issuers, except "RIMPE- popular businesses".
How to implement it?	The issuance of vouchers is Off-line, that is, the taxpayer generates the vouchers with the authorization number according to the technical specifications of the documents below, and immediately delivers and transmits the generated vouchers.
Additional info about e-invoice	The Electronic Voucher System allows taxpayers to request authorization for the issuance of vouchers, perform queries and manage other related processes, both in test and production environments.
Invoicing program	The tax administration provides taxpayers with a "Free electronic voucher generation invoicing program". This program allows taxpayers to generate and manage their electronic receipts in an automated and offline manner. In addition, in Ecuador there are other services on the Internet for the authorization of electronic receipts, as well as the processes of generation, electronic signature and request for online authorization of such receipts.
Objectives	Reduction in the time it takes to send receipts. Savings in the expense of physical stationery and its archiving. Contribute to the environment, due to the saving of paper and printing inks. Greater security in the safekeeping of documents. Lower probability of forgery. Faster and more efficient administrative processes.
When IT programs adapted?	Compulsory to have IT systems adapted by July 1, 2025
Certified billing software	Facturador SRI Contifico Mi Negocio Azur Factura En linea Entre otros

QR code	Invoices do not include a QR code. Verification is done by means of an authorization code issued by the tax authority and a bar code.
Conclusions	All electronic invoices require an electronic signature.
	In Ecuador the following tax documents are issued electronically: invoices, credit notes, debit notes, withholding receipts, remittance slips. It is no longer necessary to request authorization from the SRI to issue electronic vouchers, now the SRI authorizes ex officio all taxpayers who have this obligation.



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GERMANY

Definition	An electronic invoice is an invoice that is issued, transmitted and received in a structured electronic format and enables electronic processing.
Applicable regulation	§ 14 UStG (value added tax law)
When compulsory?	For transactions carried out in 2025 and 2026, invoicing may continue to be carried out on paper or (subject to the recipient's consent) in a different electronic format. In 2027, this only applies if the total turnover of the trader issuing the invoice did not exceed EUR 800,000 in the previous year. In addition, deviating regulations apply in 2026 and 2027 if the invoices are transmitted in an electronic format that corresponds to electric data interchange (EDI).
Compulsory for all clients?	The new regulations apply in the b2b sector unless the turnover is tax-free according to § 4 Nr. 8 to 29 UStG and the recipient must be located in Germany.
How to implement it?	It is required to have a structured format that is transmitted and received electronically and enables automatic and electronic processing without media breaks. There are currently the leading formats "ZUGFeRD" and "Xrechnung", which output the correspondingly required, structured format.
Additional info about e-invoice	Further regulations are planned so that in the long term the summary reports can also be fully automated and processed promptly.
Invoicing program	An invoice program is required that ensures the unchangeable storage (according to the usual regulations) of the e-invoices; a paper printout should prevent the right to deduct input tax.
Objectives	simplified invoicing, shortened throughput times for faster processing and thus punctual payment, increasing processing quality through automatic creation and validation of invoices, flexible working through location-independent invoicing and processing, reducing costs and protecting the environment as well as combating tax evasion
When IT programs adapted?	The above-mentioned conditions apply to outgoing invoices, but incoming invoices in the appropriate format must be able to be processed from January 1, 2025.
Certified billing software	Many software programs offer interfaces to "ZUGFeRD" oder "Xrechnung", which currently meet the required criteria.
QR code	There is currently no required QR code.
Conclusions	The electronic invoice is required for all b2b transactions in Germany.
	Even if transition periods apply, it must be possible to process an e-invoice from January 2025 onwards.
	An e-invoice must also be stored electronically.



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GREECE

Definition	Tax document generated by computer in electronic format that replaces the physical paper document, but retains the same legal value with security conditions not observed in the paper invoice that ensure its authenticity and integrity.
Applicable regulation	Law 4601/2019, (Gov. Gazette, Series I, Issue 44/09-03-2019, Articles 148-154) completed the transposition into Greek legislation of Directive 2014/55/EU of the European Parliament and of 16 April 2014 (L 133) on electronic invoicing in public procurement. On 12/4/2023 Joint Ministerial Decision No. 52445 EX 2023 was issued describing the conditions and dates on which the “Obligation to submit electronic invoices by economic operators (EO)” is introduced
When compulsory?	Receiving and processing: National, regional and local contracting authorities It is mandatory for business-to-business and business-to-government transactions in Greece. In Greece, electronic invoicing is mandatory for all government agencies.
Compulsory for all clients?	According to JMD No. 52445 EX 2023 from 1/6/2024 Economic Operators (EO) are obliged to send electronic invoices according to EN 16931 to all Contracting authorities and contracting entities in the context of public procurement. Additionally, from 1/1/2025 invoicing will be mandatory for every expenditure over 2.500€ in General Government.
How to implement it?	<p>The eInvoicing implementation in Greece consists of the following solutions that have been developed and supported:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the General Secretariat of Information Systems for Public Administration of the Ministry of Digital Governance in cooperation with the General Secretariat of Fiscal Policy of the Ministry of Finance, the General Secretariat of commerce and Consumer Protection Secretariat of the Ministry of Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An informative website for eInvoice in Public Procurement: This website https://www.gsis.gr/e-invoice. • Contracting Authorities Registry for eInvoicing. • A Web application (EDHT) for distributing the eInvoice to the competent contracting authorities. • National Interoperability Centre (KE.D): The Interoperability Centre is responsible for receiving all the eInvoices by the suppliers/contractor through the certified eInvoice Service • Providers and the Peppol network, routing them to the competent contracting authority and various horizontal IT systems. • General Accounting Office: IT system for the clearance and payment of the Central Government expenditures. 2. By Public Investments Program of Ministry of Finance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • e-PDE IT system for the clearance and payment of projects funded by Public Investment Program. 3. By Public Investments Program of Ministry of Finance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MyDATA is the platform in charge of receiving all the summaries of eInvoices for B2B and B2G transactions. On this platform, the Greek authorities can process all the data and then create financial reports for each taxpayer in Greece.
Additional info about e-invoice	Greece fully implemented the electronic books (myDATA) reporting requirements for VAT (and income tax) from 1 January 2024. Alongside this, a new system of VAT declarations will be initiated. Effective from January 2024, Greek VAT declarations are now pre-filled with data from the myDATA digital platform. This platform is controlled by the Independent Authority for Public Revenue.

Invoicing program	To ensure that all business economic transactions are declared and stored in a homogeneous and unalterable system that allows their traceability and the sending of records to MyDATA. Ensuring also the integrity, conservation, accessibility, legibility, traceability and unalterability of the records.
Objectives	The e-invoicing context/structure is based on the European standards for issuing electronic invoices and aims to facilitate the public procurement process, reduce administrative burdens, create transparent relations between the taxpayers and the public sector and eliminate the physical element of paper invoices.
When IT programs adapted?	For electronic invoicing, businesses should choose a provider of their choice and 16 have already been certified by AADE. The Independent Authority for Public Revenue will also become a provider when the procedures are completed and it is compulsorily applied to the entire market. This means that the application will be extended so that even small businesses can join e-invoicing for very small revenues.
Certified billing software	The companies that choose to use the services of E- Invoicing Providers may automatically transmit the income documents they issue to the platform myDATA. The transmission of e-invoices is performed at the responsibility of the provider, in real time, and automatically after the issuance of invoices. The e-invoices to be issued undergo basic controls by myDATA platform and bear the "Unique Entry Number", which must be indicated on every invoice issued by licensed software. The electronic invoicing by a provider ensures credibility of transactions, since anybody can verify the authenticity of an invoice on the provider's website using the QR code that must be indicated on the e-invoices. Companies which choose to exclusively use the services of electronic data issue providers for the issuance of revenue invoices can enjoy tax incentives provided by the law.
QR code	As from 1 January 2024, a QR code is required to be included in the body of sales tax records that are issued either via ERP programs or through the IAPR's "timologio" platform. This also applies to all issued documents listed in article 2(3)(d) of Decision A.1138/2020 (ordering forms for online sales, receipts of payments via point-of-sale (POS) systems, etc.).
Conclusions	The electronic invoice is required for all business and professional transactions. It is necessary to align the obligations in electronic invoicing with the obligations of the invoicing software program regulations. The regulatory developments indicate that everything will lead to the obligation to have a computerized system to support invoicing in order to comply with the technical requirements and the authenticity, integrity and traceability of the invoice, which will allow the Tax Administration to have greater control over the operations carried out by businessmen and professionals. As an advantage, it can be understood that all this will help companies to improve their management efficiency, digitalization; as well as the cost reduction that electronic invoicing should imply.

INDIA

Definition	E-invoicing is a digital document between a supplier and buyer which is validated by the government portal. E-invoice is a process in which all the invoices created by accounting software will be authenticated electronically by GSTN.																						
Applicable regulation	On July 1, 2017, GST laws were implemented, replacing a complex web of Central and State taxes.																						
When compulsory?	Mandatory for B2B transactions for companies with revenues:- <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Phase</th> <th>Applicable to taxpayers having an aggregate turnover of more than</th> <th>Applicable date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>Rs 500 crore</td> <td>01.10.2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II</td> <td>Rs 100 crore</td> <td>01.01.2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III</td> <td>Rs 50 crore</td> <td>01.04.2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV</td> <td>Rs 20 crore</td> <td>01.04.2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V</td> <td>Rs 10 crore</td> <td>01.10.2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VI</td> <td>Rs 5 crore</td> <td>01.08.20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Phase	Applicable to taxpayers having an aggregate turnover of more than	Applicable date	I	Rs 500 crore	01.10.2020	II	Rs 100 crore	01.01.2021	III	Rs 50 crore	01.04.2021	IV	Rs 20 crore	01.04.2022	V	Rs 10 crore	01.10.2022	VI	Rs 5 crore	01.08.20
Phase	Applicable to taxpayers having an aggregate turnover of more than	Applicable date																					
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V	Rs 10 crore	01.10.2022																					
VI	Rs 5 crore	01.08.20																					
Compulsory for all clients?	<p>The following registered entities are exempt from e-invoicing provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banking and Insurance Sector: Any supplier providing a taxable service, including insurers, banking companies, financial institutions, or non-banking financial companies, is exempt from the requirement of e-invoicing. Goods Transport Agency When the supplier is a goods transport agency providing services for the transportation of goods by road using goods carriage. Passenger Transport Service Supplier When the supplier is supplying passenger transportation service, it is exempt from e-invoicing applicability. Admission to an exhibition of cinematograph films in Multiplex A registered individual engaged in providing services through admission to the exhibition of cinematograph films on multiplex screens is exempt from the applicability of e-invoicing provisions. SEZ Unit SEZ units are exempt from e-invoicing. However, SEZ developers are not exempt from e-invoicing. 																						
How to implement it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERP Configuration: Configure ERP systems to meet PEPPOL standards and integrate e-invoicing schema as per CBIC requirements. Invoice Reference Number (IRN) Generation. Invoice Creation: Create invoices with all necessary details (supplier info, transaction specifics, GST details) using ERP or billing software. Upload to Invoice Registration Portal (IRP): Upload invoice data to IRP via JSON file, ASP/GSP, or direct API for validation and IRN generation. IRP Validation and IRN Generation: IRP validates invoice details, checks for duplicates, and generates IRN based on GSTIN, invoice number, FY, and document type. It digitally signs the invoice and creates a QR code. Notification and Integration: Receive e-invoice generation confirmation (via email), and IRP sends authenticated data to GST portal for tax returns. GSTR-1 is auto-populated, ensuring accurate tax reporting. 																						

Additional info about e-invoice	An e-invoice cannot be partially cancelled but can be cancelled in its entirety. Upon cancellation, it is mandatory to report the cancellation to the IRN within 24 hours. Any subsequent cancellation requests cannot be processed through the IRN and must be manually cancelled via the GST portal before filing returns.
Invoicing Program	Time limit to generate e-invoice: From 01.05.2023: Taxpayers whose Annual Aggregate Turnover (AATO) equals or exceeds INR 100 crore are required to generate e-invoices for tax invoices and credit-debit notes within 7 days from the date of invoice. Failure to comply will lead to these invoices and credit-debit notes being considered non-compliant. Furthermore, there is no prescribed timeline for generating e-invoices for taxpayers whose Annual Aggregate Turnover (AATO) is below 100 crores.
Objectives	The primary objective of e-invoicing is to ensure seamless interoperability throughout the GST ecosystem, allowing an invoice generated by one software to be universally readable by any other software within the system. Another objective is to address the challenge of fraudulent claiming of Input Tax Credit (ITC) through fabricated invoices, which poses a significant issue for tax authorities. The implementation of the e-invoice system aims to mitigate this problem by providing real-time access to data, thereby strengthening oversight and reducing occurrences of tax fraud committed by dishonest taxpayers.
Certified billing software	Invoice Reference Number (IRN) Generation:- Choose between direct API integration (IP whitelisting on e-invoice portal) or integration via a GST Suvidha Provider (GSP) for IRN generation. Alternatively, download the bulk generation tool to bulk upload invoices. It will generate a JSON file that can be uploaded to the e invoice portal to generate IRNs in bulk
QR code	The QR code usually contains important invoice details such as the GSTIN of the supplier and buyer, invoice number, date of invoice generation, invoice value, HSN code, unique invoice reference number and the digital signature of IRP
Conclusions	E-invoices are issued for business-to-business (B2B) transactions.
	E-invoicing was mandated for businesses with turnover exceeding Rs. 5 crores.
	The integration of e-invoices with the GSTN ensures that the details entered in the invoice are automatically populated into GST returns.
	Businesses create invoices in a designated format (currently JSON) and submit them to the Invoice Registration Portal (IRP) of the GSTN. The IRP validates the invoice and assigns a unique Invoice Reference Number (IRN) along with a QR code.
	E-invoicing enhances data accuracy, reduces errors, accelerates invoice processing, enables real-time invoice tracking, and streamlines reconciliation processes

ISRAEL

Definition	"Approved electronic signature" - a secure electronic signature which a certifying party has issued an approved electronic certificate, regarding the means of verifying the signature that identifies it;
Applicable regulation	The relevant law is "Electronic Signature Law, 2001". In 2018 it was updated at 2018 in view of the significant changes that are constantly occurring in the digital space, also regarding the invoices produced using dedicated software.
When compulsory?	Starting in May 2024, the law will be amended to require an invoice number obtained from the income tax, for every invoice over NIS 25,000
Compulsory for all clients?	Applies to whoever issues an invoice above 25,000 ILS
How to implement it?	The person enters the Tax Authority's website, registers and receives an invoice number
Objectives	Reduce fictitious invoices Save paper and switch to digital between people and the tax authorities Save digital information on servers for an extended period
When IT programs adapted?	Since the change in the law
QR code	Invoices must include a digital number to allow traceability and verification of the invoice to the tax authorities by the recipient.



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ITALY

Definition	Tax document generated by computer in electronic format that replaces the physical paper document, but retains the same legal value with security conditions not observed in the paper invoice that ensure its authenticity and integrity.
Applicable regulation	General regulation: Article 21 paragraph 1 of the Presidential Decree n.633/1972
Applicable regulation	It should, however, be noted that, with respect to the requirements of the general rules (art.21 p.1 P.D. n.633/1972), the invoice valid for transactions carried out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • towards the Public Administration (follow the rules of Ministerial Decree n.5d of 3.4.2013) and • in B2B (business to business) and B2C (business to consumer) follow the Article 1 par. 3 of Legislative Decree 127/2015 (see Tax Office measure. 433608/2022),
When compulsory?	Mandatory for transactions with Public Administration, and for supplies of goods and services between B2B and B2C resident, established and identified in Italy. Currently are excluded from e-invoicing all entities for which is required the submission of the data to the so called "Sistema Tessera Sanitaria" (so doctors, physiotherapists, hygienists and other healthcare providers who offer healthcare services to private persons).
Compulsory for all clients?	yes, there are no exceptions.
How to implement it?	All the e-invoices must be transmitted to SDI (a public portal of the Tax Office). The client decides to use a private portal (according with a software house) to receive invoices or to use a public portal (SDI). The private portal must be able to accept all standardized formats for electronic invoices. A copy of the electronic invoice must always be sent to the public portal (SDI).
Additional info about e-invoice	Electronic invoices to the Public Administration and also in the business transactions B2B and B2C, in application of the obligation under Art. 1 par. 3 of Law Decree. 127/2015 , require the XML format.
Invoicing program	To ensure that all business economic transactions are declared and stored in a homogeneous and unalterable system that allows their traceability and the sending of records to the SDI. Ensuring also the integrity, conservation, accessibility, legibility, traceability and unalterability of the records.
Objectives	Electronic invoicing allows commercial transactions to be tracked, it is also an excellent tool for fighting tax evasion. Promote the digitalization of companies.
When IT programs adapted?	Compulsory to have IT systems adapted by 6th June 2014 for the transactions with Public Administration and January 2019 between B2C and B2B transactions.
Certified billing software	In general, software houses can offer a certified electronic invoicing software, otherwise it is possible to use the telematic services of the Tax Office free of charge
QR code	All the data necessary for the issuing of the e-invoice could be reported in the apposito QR code generated by the Tax Office

Conclusions	The electronic invoice is required for all business and professional transactions.
	It is necessary to align the obligations in electronic invoicing with the invoicing software program
	Currently, it is mandatory to have specialized software to generate electronic invoices.
	The regulatory developments indicate that everything lead to the obligation to have a computerized system to support invoicing in order to comply with the technical requirements and the authenticity, integrity and traceability of the invoice, which will allow the Tax Administration to have greater control over the operations carried out by businessmen and professionals.
	As an advantage, it can be understood that all this will help companies to improve their management efficiency, digitalization; as well as the cost reduction that electronic invoicing should imply.



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KENYA

Definition	eTIMS is a digital system that generates, transmits, and validates tax invoices in real-time. It replaces traditional paper-based invoices, ensuring that all transactions are recorded electronically with enhanced security measures to maintain authenticity and integrity.
Applicable regulation	Income Tax Act (Cap 470) and VAT Act (Cap 476) as amended in 2021, introducing mandatory electronic tax invoice management systems (ETIMS) for all VAT-registered businesses.
Applicable regulation	Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) extended the deadline of 31st March 2024 for Taxpayers to onboard on Etims. The KRA has issued specific guidelines and technical specifications for the implementation of eTIMS. These guidelines detail the standards for software solutions, data transmission protocols, and compliance requirements for businesses.
When compulsory?	The Electronic invoice Management system was due 30th of september 2023.
Compulsory for all clients?	Yes this is compulsory for all VAT registered and Non-Registered taxpayers
How to implement it?	Businesses can choose to use a private portal to receive invoices or to use a public portal (KRA). The private portal must be capable of accepting all standardized formats for electronic invoices. A copy of the electronic invoice must always be sent to the public portal.
Additional info about e-invoice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unique Identifier: Each invoice generated under eTIMS is assigned a unique identifier or invoice number. This helps in tracking and identifying individual transactions. 2. Timestamp: The invoice includes a timestamp indicating the date and time when the invoice was generated or issued. This information is crucial for compliance monitoring and audit purposes. 3. Transaction Details: Detailed information about the transaction is included, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of goods or services provided. • Quantity of items or units. • Unit price and total amount. • Any applicable taxes (e.g., VAT, sales tax) with corresponding tax rates and amounts. 4. Seller Information: Details about the seller (supplier) are provided, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of the business or entity. • Address. • KRA (PIN) 5. Buyer Information: Information about the buyer (recipient) is also included, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name or business name. • Address (if applicable). • Buyer's KRA PIN number

Objectives	<p>Enhanced Transparency: eTIMS aims to improve transparency in business transactions by monitoring electronic tax invoices in real-time. This helps reduce opportunities for tax evasion and enhances overall tax compliance. Efficiency in Tax Administration: By automating the monitoring of tax invoices, eTIMS reduces administrative burdens on both taxpayers and tax authorities. It streamlines tax reporting processes and enhances the accuracy of data collection for revenue forecasting and policy-making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combatting Tax Evasion: Real-time monitoring allows the KRA to promptly detect discrepancies or irregularities in tax reporting, thereby reducing instances of tax evasion and increasing revenue collection. • Business Environment: For businesses, eTIMS promotes a fairer and more predictable tax environment. It encourages compliance through clearer regulations and automated systems that simplify tax reporting obligations.
Invoicing program	<p>Direct Integration: Businesses integrate their existing accounting or ERP systems directly with the eTIMS portal provided by the tax authority. This involves developing or configuring software to generate electronic invoices in the required format and transmit them securely to the tax authority's system. Certified Software Providers: Tax authorities may certify specific software providers that offer eTIMS-compliant invoicing solutions. Businesses can choose a certified software provider and implement their software to generate and transmit electronic invoices.</p>
Objectives	<p>To ensure that all business economic transactions are declared and stored in a consistent and unalterable system that allows traceability and the sending of records to the KRA. Ensuring integrity, conservation, accessibility, legibility, traceability, and unalterability of the records.</p>
Timelines	<p>The deadline for compliance with eTIMS was originally extended to March 31st, 2024. Despite this deadline, the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) continues to accept and process applications from taxpayers seeking approval to onboard onto eTIMS, including new entities. This flexibility allows new businesses and existing taxpayers additional time to align with eTIMS requirements and integrate their invoicing systems effectively.</p>
Certified billing software	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. eTIMS Lite (Web) - Web based solution accessible through eCitizen. This solution is for businesses with minimal transactions. 2. eTIMS Lite (USSD) - Accessed through the short code *222#. This solution is for individuals and sole proprietors. 3. Online Portal- Tailored for taxpayers in the service sector exclusively, where no goods are supplied. 4. eTIMS Client – A downloadable software designed for taxpayers dealing in goods or both goods and services. The software supports multiple branches and pay points/cashier tills. 5. Virtual Sales Control Unit (VSCU) – This solution enables seamless system-to-system integration between the taxpayer's invoicing/ERP system and eTIMS, catering to taxpayers with extensive transactions or bulk invoicing. 6. Online Sales Control Unit (OSCU) – This solution also facilitates system-to-system integration between the taxpayer's invoicing/ERP system and eTIMS. It is ideal for taxpayers using an online invoicing system.
QR code	<p>Invoices must include a QR code with current and previous invoice information to allow traceability and verification of the invoice to the tax authorities by the recipient.</p>

Conclusions	It is necessary to align the obligations in electronic invoicing with the obligations of the invoicing software program regulations.
	Currently, it is not mandatory to have specialized software to generate electronic invoices, but recently the regulation developing the fight against tax fraud has been approved, specifying the technical requirements of the mandatory electronic invoicing programs by July 1, 2025.
	Regulatory developments indicate that everything will lead to the obligation to have a computerized system to support invoicing to comply with technical requirements and ensure the authenticity, integrity, and traceability of the invoice. This will allow the Tax Administration to have greater control over operations carried out by businesses and professionals.





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MEXICO

Definition	Tax document generated by computer in electronic format that replaces the physical paper document. Named "Comprobante Fiscal Digital por Internet" (CFDI) It has all the legal and taxable requirements established by the Mexican Authority. The main aim is to reduce the tax evasion, make control easier and the management of the taxes and contributions.
Applicable regulation	Codigo Fiscal de la Federacion Article 29 and 29A
When compulsory?	Mandatory for all the tax payers - Persons and companies since January 1st, 2014
Compulsory for all clients?	All the clients have to receive the CFDI to file the deduction for Income Tax and Credit the VAT paid when the supplier is a Mexican Resident
How to implement it?	The issuers must have an electronic signature and a certificate to stamp the electronic invoice. When the issuer has this information it will be able to submit electronic invoices to their clients. All the e-invoices issued will be in the Portal Mexican IRS.
Additional info about e-invoice	The e-invoice is always submitted in two kinds of file, PDF and XML, the validated file is the XML, the PDF is only used to view the file.
Invoicing program	As an issuer you have two options about the programs where the e-invoices are issued, the first is the Web Portal Mexican IRS, it is slow and not friendly, the second option is to hire some authorized supplier (PAC) to be the provider of the software to issue e-invoices, it is the best option because the software is faster and friendly
Objectives	Protecting consumers and businesses transactions between the clients and suppliers Promote the digitalization of companies. Better control for the Authorities respect the income of the persons or companies. To reduce the tax evasion
When IT programs adapted?	In Mexico the e-invoice is mandatory since January 1st, 2014, does not matter the income or the activity
Certified billing software	Two alternative systems: PAC. A company authorized by the IRS Mexican to be the supplier software to issue e-invoices, the most common in Mexico. It has a cost IRS Portal web. Software provided by the authority - No cost -- In both cases the e-invoice is recognized by the IRS immediately.
QR code	Invoices must include a QR code with current and previous invoice information to allow traceability and verification of the invoice for the tax authorities and the receptors.
Conclusions	The electronic invoice is required for all business and professional transactions. It is mandatory Make easier the management of the transactions between clients and suppliers Make easier the control of the expenses, deductions, sales for the Companies and the authorities In the future not too long it will be used by the Artificial Intelligence to book all the transactions in the companies directly in the bookkeeping.

PARAGUAY

<p>Definition</p>	<p>Tax document generated by computer in electronic format that replaces the physical paper document, but retains the same legal value with security conditions not observed in the paper invoice that ensure its authenticity and integrity.</p>	<p>An electronic invoice will be understood as the electronic proof of payment that the Suppliers of Goods and Services must issue electronically at a distance to those who carry out commercial transactions with them. The electronic invoice issued by the Suppliers of Goods and Services will have the same accounting and tax validity as the conventional invoice, as long as they comply with the tax rules and their regulatory provisions. It is an electronic document that has legal validity for all purposes (tax-commercial and financial). It is digitally signed by the issuer, which guarantees authorship and integrity and is validated and authorized by the DNIT. The Electronic Invoice is sent to the National Integrated Electronic Invoicing System and, if the recipient wishes, to the email address they choose.</p>
<p>Applicable regulation</p>	<p>Ley 18/2022, de 28 de septiembre, de creación y crecimiento de empresas. (Ley Crea y Crece)</p>	<p>Electronic Invoice (Law No. 4868 of 2013 on Electronic Commerce), the Decree No. 7,795/17 "By which the Integrated National Electronic Billing System is created (SIFEN). Law No. 6822/2021, "On trust services for electronic transactions, electronic documents and electronic transferable documents." Decree No. 872/2023 "By which regulates the electronic issuance of sales receipts and other tax documents, through the integrated national electronic billing system (sifen)."</p>
<p>Applicable regulation</p>	<p>Royal Decree xxxx/2024, dated xx of xxxxxx, approving the Electronic Invoicing Regulation (Pending imminent approval)</p>	<p>Through General Resolution No. 95/2021, it was established that taxpayers who were part of the Pilot Plan and the Voluntary Adhesion phase of the SIFEN must only issue their tax documents electronically as of January 1, 2022 and of April 1, 2022, respectively, and with General Resolution 105/21 the early designation of new groups of taxpayers with the obligation to electronically issue all their Sales Receipts and Supplementary Documents, Withholding Vouchers and Notes of Remission, in the years 2023 and 2024.</p>
<p>When compulsory?</p>	<p>Mandatory for B2B transactions for companies with revenues exceeding €8M, expected during the year 2025, one year after the publication of the Regulation. Mandatory for all B2B transactions two years after the publication of the Regulation.</p>	<p>Through General Resolution No. 95/2021, it was established that taxpayers who were part of the Pilot Plan and the Voluntary Adhesion phase of the SIFEN must only issue their tax documents electronically as of January 1, 2022 and of April 1, 2022, respectively, and with General Resolution 105/21 the early designation of new groups of taxpayers with the obligation to electronically issue all their Sales Receipts and Supplementary Documents, Withholding Vouchers and Notes of Remission, in the years 2023 and 2024.</p>
<p>Compulsory for all clients?</p>	<p>Until the Regulation of Law 18/2022 is approved, the e-invoice or the paper invoice can be applied indistinctly. Once it enters into force, it will be mandatory to operate with electronic invoices, except when the individual wishes to operate with paper invoices.</p>	<p>As of January 1, 2025, legal entities registered as new taxpayers in the RUC will only be able to issue all their tax documents electronically. In the case of natural persons, the DNIT will later designate obligatory taxpayers; in the same way, both legal and natural persons may join voluntarily.</p>

How to implement it?	The client decides to use a private portal to receive invoices or to use a public portal (AEAT). The private portal must be able to accept all standardized formats for electronic invoices. A copy of the electronic invoice must always be sent to the public portal.	The DNIT has implemented two options for the issuance of electronic receipts: 1) E-kuatia'í System: To use this system it is necessary to have a single establishment and one issuing point, focused on small taxpayers, 2) E-kuatia : Electronic Invoicing through the development of software necessary for the issuance of Electronic Invoices to the National Integrated Electronic Invoicing System (for all taxpayers who do not meet the conditions to opt for the Ekuatia'í System).
Additional info about e-invoice	In the next 3 or 4 years, depending on the volume of operations (6 M €), a payment work process should be implemented for incoming invoices, to inform the supplier and the authorities about the payment days and the status of each invoice.	The DNIT will be informing through formal means (regulations/web portal) the different stages according to established schedules with the respective requirements, documentation for entry.
Invoicing program	To ensure that all business economic transactions are declared and stored in a homogeneous and unalterable system that allows their traceability and the sending of records to the AEAT. Ensuring also the integrity, conservation, accessibility, legibility, traceability and unalterability of the records.	The National Integrated Electronic Billing System defines the electronic file based on the XML language as the electronic representation of an invoice or the documents established in the Technical Manual. Likewise, the electronic file in the context of Law 4,017/2010 has the nature of a data message and as such, if it contains a valid digital signature it has admissibility and probative force. For the purposes of the recipient of a DE digitally signed by an electronic biller can ensure that it is valid, SIFEN's operating model has defined that this document must be subject to verifications on the electronic format of each of the ED transmitted, whose approval of use will have tax effects on the taxpayers involved. In the commercial operation when establishing whether or not to enter SIFEN. Obtaining the satisfactory result of the validations and obtaining the nature of DTE do not imply that the DNIT as the Tax Administration can establish the veracity of the commercial operation documented in the DTE, consequently, it does not limit or exclude the inspection powers of this .
Objectives	Protecting consumers and businesses against late payment. Pomote the digitalization of companies. Does not apply to companies that are obliged to the Immediate Supply of Information (SII).	The main objectives, promoted by the DNIT, are: the reduction of tax evasion in addition to the increase in collection, the formalization of the registry of operations, facilitation of tax controls, in summary, Paraguay seeks to modernize and simplify the tax system.
When IT programs adapted?	Compulsory to have IT systems adapted by July 1, 2025	Since 2017, the country's DNIT has been developing this system to modernize and improve tax collection. We are talking about the SIFEN, National Integrated Electronic Invoicing System, which in 2019 began with its "Voluntary Adhesion" phase but which since January 2023 became progressively mandatory for entrepreneurs, merchants and companies in the country.

<p>Certified billing software</p>	<p>Two alternative systems: PARTICULAR, which involves complex technical solutions to ensure database integrity, among other requirements. VERI *FACTU, which means uploading invoices issued in real time to the tax authorities.</p>	<p>There are two ways to issue Electronic Invoices. Developing a System/Software for the referral of electronic receipts to the National Electronic Invoicing System or through the e-Kuatia'i System created for small billers. E-kuatia'i System: To use this system it is necessary to have a single establishment with a single point of issue and an electronic signature (Qualified Electronic Signature Certificate), which is granted free of charge by the DNIT. e-Kuatia: Electronic Invoicing for medium and large companies carried out through their development of software in accordance with the technical specifications defined by the DNIT, for the submission of Electronic Tax Documents to the National Integrated Electronic Invoicing System .</p>
<p>QR code</p>	<p>Invoices must include a QR code with current and previous invoice information to allow traceability and verification of the invoice to the tax authorities by the recipient.</p>	<p>Two-dimensional code generated by the computer system of the electronic billers, which must be printed in the KuDE, for the purposes of carrying out, through a QR scanning mobile application or program, the automatic consultation of the DE or DTE data in the SIFEN, in accordance with the definitions established in the Technical Manual.</p>



Conclusions	The electronic invoice is required for all business and professional transactions.	Benefits for the sender and receiver: Issuance: Savings vary between 30% and 75% average per invoice issued. Reception: Savings vary between 40% and 80% average per invoice received. Distribution: Savings vary between an average of 90% to 100% in Courier expenses. Maintenance and Storage of receipts: Savings vary between 30% to 50% in reduced expenses.
	It is necessary to align the obligations in electronic invoicing with the obligations of the invoicing software program regulations.	The Qualified Electronic Signature Certificate (electronic signature certified by an authorized provider) is acquired through a "Qualified Trust Services Provider", which is an entity that provides digital signature certification services accredited by the General Directorate of Signatures. Digital and Electronic Commerce of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce - MIC. Another fundamental requirement is; the respective authorization and stamping through the Marangatu network, an authorization and stamping for the EDs, also through the Marangatu system, the Security Code is required, which is assigned by the SET, through the E-kuatia portal.
	Currently, it is not mandatory to have specialized software to generate electronic invoices, but recently the Regulation that develops Law 11/2021, on the fight against tax fraud, has been approved, which specifies the technical requirements of the mandatory electronic invoicing programs by July 1, 2025.	The electronic biller must keep in its billing system, for the tax limitation period established in the Tax Law, all those DE and DTE that it has issued, received, transmitted, and must guarantee the integrity, confidentiality, accessibility or subsequent consultation of the themselves, without prejudice to the taxpayer being able to keep said documents for a longer period than the established one. Likewise, you must maintain electronic files of DTE events issued or received and DE number disablement events. The taxpayer who is not an electronic biller must keep in physical or digital form, for the same period, the KuDEs of the DEs received.
	The regulatory developments indicate that everything will lead to the obligation to have a computerized system to support invoicing in order to comply with the technical requirements and the authenticity, integrity and traceability of the invoice, which will allow the Tax Administration to have greater control over the operations carried out by businessmen and professionals.	With electronic invoicing, the National Directorate of Tax Revenue has an increase in the feeling of control and facilitation of voluntary compliance, reduces or mitigates falsification or alteration of documents, in addition to ease of controls in the tax declaration and payment processes. taxes, as well as tax credit refunds.
	As an advantage, it can be understood that all this will help companies to improve their management efficiency, digitalization; as well as the cost reduction that electronic invoicing should imply.	It has become one of the most important tools for companies that want to optimize their management and reduce the costs associated with issuing paper invoices, with an impact positive on the environment.

PERU

Definition	Electronic tax invoice produced by the sellers invoicing application instead of a printed invoice.
Applicable regulation	Resolution No. 182-2008 issued by the Peruvian tax administration (SUNAT) gave the individuals providing services the option to issue electronic service invoices (Recibos de Honorarios or RH) through the SUNAT portal. Resolution No. 043-2017/SUNAT made mandatory the issuance of electronic service invoices.
Applicable regulation	The issuance of electronic invoices by companies through the SUNAT portal is regulated by Resolution No. 188-2010/SUNAT. Resolution 117-2017/SUNAT regulates electronic invoicing through service providers.
When compulsory?	Resolution No. 000128-2021/SUNAT mandated that all companies would be required to issue electronic invoices starting April 1, 2022.
How to implement it?	Companies can choose to use either a service provider or through a website provided by SUNAT.
Additional info about e-invoice	In the case of a service provider, the format established by SUNAT must be used, and the document must be submitted within three calendar days from the day following the issuance date.
Invoicing program	There are many invoicing applications (through ERPs) available. They must be approved and certified by SUNAT. This enables online validation of business transactions and timely transmission of information to SUNAT.
Objectives	a) Promote the digitization of businesses, b) reduce paper usage, and c) enable SUNAT to have real-time information on companies' sales transaction
Certified billing software	When using a service provider, the company must have the certificate issued by SUNAT. In the case of using the public portal, certification is not required.
QR code	In the Electronic Issuance System, it is mandatory to include the QR code on the electronic invoices issued in SEE-Taxpayer.
Conclusions	Electronic invoices are accessible online from anywhere and anytime through the Internet.
	There is no need to distribute copies of the invoice. Wear, deterioration, or loss of original documents is prevented.
	Enhances user access to all information, facilitating control actividades.
	Electronic invoicing eliminates the need for printing and paper consumption, reducing both the physical space required for storage and the associated direct and indirect costs.
	Elimination of legal risks and increased security against the possibility of document tampering or duplication. This is complemented by the reduction of risks related to accidents or disasters such as fires and earthquakes

POLAND

Definition	E-invoice (structured invoice) is an XML electronic invoice issued through the National System of e-Invoices. An ID number assigned by the National System of e-Invoice is mandatory to consider an invoice as an e-invoice.
Applicable regulation	The Value Added Tax Act.
Applicable regulation	
When compulsory?	The Polish e-invoicing system was postponed and according to the announcements of the Ministry of Fiance should come into force: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on February 1, 2026 - for the largest entities (revenue incl. VAT exceeding PLN 200M), • on April 1, 2026 - for other entities.
Compulsory for all clients?	Mandatory for entities with its registered seat in Poland and for foreign entities with fixed establishment in Poland. The e-invoicing obligation applies to B2B transactions.
Invoicing program	ICT system of the Ministry of Finance - the National System of e-Invoices (KSeF)
How to implement it?	Key steps required to use the e-invoicing system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certified authentication in the National System of e-Invoices (KSeF), • notification of individuals authorized to use the KSeF-system, • implementation of technical solutions (for example a programming interface), • adjustment of the internal operating processes, e.g. mapping of the data. <p>Currently, the KSeF system can be used voluntarily to test the entire e-invoicing process.</p>
Additional info about e-invoice	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure to fight against VAT fraud, • Standardization of invoices and invoicing process, • Facilitation and digitalization of invoicing process.
When IT programs adapted?	As implementation of e-invoicing may be complex and time-consuming it is advisable to start the preparation as soon as possible.
Certified billing software	None

QR code	The invoice must include an ID number assigned by the National System of e-Invoices. This ID needs to be provided in particular when paying for the invoice.
Conclusions	The introduction of mandatory e-invoicing is undoubtedly a challenge for entities that requires appropriate preparation. Still, it may also result in financial savings e.g. by minimalizing the costs of invoice delivery.
	Due to ongoing KSeF upgrade the technical aspects may still change.
	The e-invoices are made available to the tax authorities in real-time that may limit the irregularities in the VAT settlements.



PORTUGAL

Definition	An electronic invoice is a document processed and transmitted electronically by a supplier to its customers via a computer system or secure data transmission platform and uses specific formats. The entire electronic invoicing process is carried out digitally, without the need to use paper, including digital archiving for a legal period of 10 years.
Applicable regulation	The obligations to issue, register and file invoices by electronic means issued by VAT taxable persons derive from Decree-Law no. 28/2019 of 15 February.
Applicable regulation	The obligation for public sector entities to issue invoices electronically is regulated in Decree-Law 123/2018 of 28 December.
When compulsory?	All state suppliers are obliged to use electronic invoicing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1 January 2021, for large companies; and • From 1 January 2024, for micro-enterprises, SMEs and public entities as co-contracting entities in the context of public procurement procedures. <p>Until 31 December 2024, invoices in PDF format will continue to be considered electronic invoices for the purposes of the legislation in force."</p>
Compulsory for all clients?	Issuing invoices electronically to private sector purchasers (final consumers) is not compulsory and is merely an option to be adopted by taxable persons, as long as the aforementioned legal requirements are met.
How to implement it?	The electronic invoicing system in addition to being certified, it must must fulfil the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affixing an advanced electronic signature in accordance with the law; • Use of a qualified electronic seal in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014; or • Use of an electronic data interchange system, provided that the respective issuers and recipients sign an agreement that follows the legal conditions of the 'European EDI-type agreement'.
Additional info about e-invoice	Until 31 December 2024, invoices in PDF format will continue to be considered electronic invoices. From 1 January 2024, invoices in PDF format will have to meet the authenticity requirements, namely the Qualified Digital Signature, in order to be considered valid documents.
Invoicing program	To ensure that all business economic transactions are declared and stored in a homogeneous and unalterable system that allows their traceability and the sending of records to the TA. Ensuring also the integrity, conservation, accessibility, legibility, traceability and unalterability of the records.
Objectives	Protecting consumers and businesses against late payment. Minimising operating and transaction costs. Greater reliability and transparency in invoicing processes Guarantees the automation of document processing, making it possible to reduce the loss of invoices or the occurrence of errors and mistakes.
When IT programs adapted?	Compulsory to have IT systems adapted by January 1, 2025

Certified billing software	Only invoicing programmes certified by the Tax and Customs Authority may be used. Entities using invoicing programmes produced in-house must submit them for certification by the AT and, if necessary, make the necessary changes to comply with the technical requirements laid down by law. In this regard, it should be noted that the AT has 30 days from the date of receipt of the request to issue the corresponding certificate.
QR code	Invoices must include a QR code with current and previous invoice information to allow traceability and verification of the invoice to the tax authorities by the recipient.
Conclusions	The electronic invoice is required for all business and professional transactions.
	It is necessary to align the obligations in electronic invoicing with the obligations of the invoicing software program regulations.
	The regulatory developments indicate that everything will lead to the obligation to have a computerized system to support invoicing in order to comply with the technical requirements and the authenticity, integrity and traceability of the invoice, which will allow the Tax Administration to have greater control over the operations carried out by businessmen and professionals.
	As an advantage, it can be understood that all this will help companies to improve their management efficiency, digitalization; as well as the cost reduction that electronic invoicing should imply.



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ROMANIA

Definition	Tax document generated by computer in electronic format that replaces the physical paper document, but retains the same legal value with security conditions not observed in the paper invoice that ensure its authenticity and integrity.
Applicable regulation	1 April 2024 for first group pf Tax payers.
Applicable regulation	1 April 2024 for first group pf Tax payers.
When compulsory?	All taxpayers started 1 of July
Compulsory for all clients?	All business to business on Romania territory
How to implement it?	Taxpayers must submit applications for business premises registration, issuance of a electronically signature. All the applications are to be submitted electronically via the Tax Administration of the Fiscal Romanian Authorities website under e-Invoicing-Submission of Applications.
Additional info about e-invoice	Benefits-increased transparency-ensures all transactions are recorded accurately, improved compliance-helps in reducing tax evasion, efficiency-streamlines the process of tax collection and reporting.
Invoicing program	Benefits-increased transparency-ensures all transactions are recorded accurately. Ensuring also the integrity, conservation, accessibility, legibility, traceability and unalterability of the records.
Objectives	Protecting consumers and businesses against late payment and combating tax evasion.
When IT programs adapted?	Compulsory to have IT systems adapted by July 1, 2024.
Certified billing software	On the web site of Tax administration it can be find register of operators of fiscal systems
QR code	n/a
Conclusions	The electronic invoice is required for all business to business on Romania territory
	It is necessary to align the obligations in electronic invoicing with the obligations of the invoicing software program regulations.
	To choose one of authorized partners for e fiskalization.
	The regulatory developments indicate that everything will lead to the obligation to have a computerized system to support invoicing in order to comply with the technical requirements and the authenticity, integrity and traceability of the invoice, which will allow the Tax Administration to have greater control over the operations carried out by businessmen and professionals. As an advantage, it can be understood that all this will help companies to improve their management efficiency, digitalization; as well as the cost reduction that electronic invoicing should imply.

SERBIA

Definition	Electronic invoice is a request for payment based on transactions with a fee, any other document that affects the payment, i.e. the amount of the payment, an invoice issued for transactions without a fee, as well as received advances, which were issued, sent and received in a structured format which enables fully automated electronic processing of data through the system of electronic invoices
Applicable regulation	E-invoicing Law - Official Gazette of RS no. 44/2021, 129/2021, 138/2022 and 92/2023
Applicable regulation	VAT Law, E-invoicing Law
When compulsory?	The initial phase, which began on May 1, 2022, mandates that all suppliers in the public sector must use e-invoices for billing the government, and the government must be able to receive and store these invoices. The second phase, starting on July 1, 2022, requires all public entities to send e-invoices to companies capable of receiving and storing them. As of January 1, 2023, e-invoicing became mandatory for the entire B2B sector.
Compulsory for all clients?	Yes
How to implement it?	Easy registration on the e-invoicing environment. Everything that a business needs is Company's certificate issued by TA.
Additional info about e-invoice	30 days to either accept/decline the invoice on the e-invoicing environment. For any adjustments (i.e credit notes) mandatory to submit along with the e-invoice.
Invoicing program	System of e-invoicing (SEF) available to all taxpayers free of charge.
Objectives	Decrease of grey economy and higher collection of VAT.
When IT programs adapted?	01-may-22
Certified billing software	On the web site of Tax administration it can be find register of operators of fiscal systems
QR code	Applicable only for B2C where paper invoices must have a QR code.
Conclusions	Already in use as of 1 January 2023
	All B2B, B2G, G2G and others are obliged to issue invoices through e-environment.
	To choose one of authorized partners for e fiskalization.
	Easy access and easy to use.
	One of the biggest projects implemented in Serbia lately. The transition from previous invoicing went pretty smoothly.



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SPAIN

Definition	Tax document generated by computer in electronic format that replaces the physical paper document, but retains the same legal value with security conditions not observed in the paper invoice that ensure its authenticity and integrity.
Applicable regulation	Ley 18/2022, de 28 de septiembre, de creación y crecimiento de empresas. (Ley Crea y Crece)
Applicable regulation	Royal Decree xxxx/2024, dated xx of xxxxxx, approving the Electronic Invoicing Regulation (Pending imminent approval)
When compulsory?	Mandatory for B2B transactions for companies with revenues exceeding €8M, expected during the year 2025, one year after the publication of the Regulation. Mandatory for all B2B transactions two years after the publication of the Regulation.
Compulsory for all clients?	Until the Regulation of Law 18/2022 is approved, the e-invoice or the paper invoice can be applied indistinctly. Once it enters into force, it will be mandatory to operate with electronic invoices, except when the individual wishes to operate with paper invoices.
How to implement it?	The client decides to use a private portal to receive invoices or to use a public portal (AEAT). The private portal must be able to accept all standardized formats for electronic invoices. A copy of the electronic invoice must always be sent to the public portal.
Additional info about e-invoice	In the next 3 or 4 years, depending on the volume of operations (6 M €), a payment work process should be implemented for incoming invoices, to inform the supplier and the authorities about the payment days and the status of each invoice.
Invoicing program	To ensure that all business economic transactions are declared and stored in a homogeneous and unalterable system that allows their traceability and the sending of records to the AEAT. Ensuring also the integrity, conservation, accessibility, legibility, traceability and unalterability of the records.
Objectives	Protecting consumers and businesses against late payment. Promote the digitalization of companies. Does not apply to companies that are obliged to the Immediate Supply of Information (SII).
When IT programs adapted?	Compulsory to have IT systems adapted by July 1, 2025
Certified billing software	Two alternative systems: PARTICULAR , which involves complex technical solutions to ensure database integrity, among other requirements. VERI * FACTU , which means uploading invoices issued in real time to the tax authorities.
QR code	Invoices must include a QR code with current and previous invoice information to allow traceability and verification of the invoice to the tax authorities by the recipient.

Conclusions	The electronic invoice is required for all business and professional transactions.
	It is necessary to align the obligations in electronic invoicing with the obligations of the invoicing software program regulations.
	Currently, it is not mandatory to have specialized software to generate electronic invoices, but recently the Regulation that develops Law 11/2021, on the fight against tax fraud, has been approved, which specifies the technical requirements of the mandatory electronic invoicing programs by July 1, 2025.
	The regulatory developments indicate that everything will lead to the obligation to have a computerized system to support invoicing in order to comply with the technical requirements and the authenticity, integrity and traceability of the invoice, which will allow the Tax Administration to have greater control over the operations carried out by businessmen and professionals.
	As an advantage, it can be understood that all this will help companies to improve their management efficiency, digitalization; as well as the cost reduction that electronic invoicing should imply.



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THAILAND

Definition	A tax document generated as electronic information which can be accessed and reused in an unchanged manner and is electronically signed by using an Electronic Certificate
Applicable regulation	The key applicable laws are as follows: 1. The Revenue Code of Thailand 2. Electronic Transaction Act B.E.2544
When compulsory?	It is an alternative for the business operators
Compulsory for all clients?	No. However, business operators may participate in ad-hoc campaigns issued by the government in issuing E-tax invoice and receipt for tax exemption of its clients/customers
How to implement it?	To implement, business operators can choose one of these options; (1) E-Tax Invoice & Receipt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be a VAT-registered business operator • The business operator must have an Electronic Certificate obtained from the Certification Authority • Must have a trustworthy method to generate, send, and store electronic documents • The Revenue Department must approve prior to the implementation • To file an E-tax invoice to the Revenue Department, it can be sent via 3 methods; (1) Host to Host, (2) Service Provider, (3) Web upload (2) E-Tax Invoice by Time Stamp (By Email) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be a VAT-registered business operator • The business operator with a revenue of less than 30 million Baht is recommended. • Only E-tax Invoices can be conducted (E-Receipt is not included) • The Revenue Department must approve prior to the implementation • Clients/customers will receive E-tax invoices via email only. • E-tax invoices will be automatically sent to the Revenue Department without further filing
Additional info about e-invoice	Unlike E-Tax Invoice & Receipt, E-Tax Invoice by Time Stamp does not require an Electronic Certificate as a draft E-Tax Invoice will be sent directly to the authority and it will consider and certify the same before sending back an official one directly to the clients/customers
Invoicing program	There is no official invoicing program for the business operators
Objectives	To facilitate the business operators in making tax invoices/receipts, to reduce the process of sending reports to the Revenue Department and to reduce documents to be stored by the Revenue Department

When IT programs adapted?	There is no official IT program, only the e-filing website of the Revenue Department is available for tax filing
Certified billing software	There is no certified billing software
QR code	QR Code is not compulsory
Conclusions	E-Tax Invoice & Receipt and E-tax Invoice by Email are an alternative for business operators to adopt in making tax invoice/receipt
	Qualifications specified by the relevant laws are required to be met
	There is no official invoicing program, IT program or certified billing software in Thailand at the moment
	The implementation of E-Tax Invoice & Receipt intends to minimise the process of generating, sending, and storing paper records, for both business operators and tax authorities
	The main responsible authority is the Revenue Department



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TÜRKİYE

Definition	e-Invoice is a tool that enables the secure transfer of messages between the Parties in accordance with the standards determined by the Presidency, and covers the creation, transmission, electronic storage, submission and reporting of the invoice in an electronic environment.
Applicable regulation	General Communiqué No: 509 Tax Procedure Law dated, 19.10.2019 (Communiqué).
Applicable regulation	Tax Procedure Law, numbered 213 and dated January 4, 1961.
When compulsory?	Those who are obliged to migrate to the e-Invoice system are taxpayers whose 2023 gross revenue exceeds TRY 3m, those who manufacture and import products covered by Special Consumption Tax, and taxpayers who obtain a license from the Energy Market Regulatory Authority to operate in relation to products covered by Special Consumption Tax.
Compulsory for all clients?	As per Article IV.1.4. of the Communiqué, there are multiple client profiles that makes the usage of e-Invoice mandatory. Still, other than those who are listed under the Article, it is not mandatroy for all clients to switch or to use e-Invoice system.
How to implement it?	The client decides to use a private portal to receive invoices or to use a public portal which is called Revenue Administration Portal (RAP) . RAP is developed by the Turkish Revenue Administration (TRA) to enable general use of the basic functions of applications such as e-Invoice etc. over the internet.
Additional info about e-invoice	All taxpayers with a 2023 accounting period gross sales revenue TRY 3m and above were expected to migrate to the e-Invoice system prior to July 1, 2024.
Invoicing program	Enhance the digitalization of taxpayers, preventing taxpayers to pay late fees. Providing for the records' authenticity, protectability, availability, accessibility, readability, visibility, retraceability and integrity.
Objectives	Significantly reduce the time it takes to issue, deliver, verify, register and archive the invoice in the accounting system. Achieve transparency with TRA's special request system, and obtain information about the issues that are in doubt regarding tax applications.
When IT programs adapted?	It was compulsory to have IT systems adapted by January 1, 2024 for the taxpayers whose migration was compulsory prior to the 2023 accounting period.
Certified billing software	There are 2 alternative ways of utilizing the e-Invoice system: 1. Integration with the TRA: Taxpayers who can benefit from the e-invoice application by using the information processing systems of taxpayers who have obtained special integration permission from the TRA, 2. Private Integrator: Integration organizations that have the technical competence to provide services to taxpayers in the creation, signing and transmission of electronic documents specified in the Communiqué and can obtain permission from the Presidency at the end of the test and evaluation processes.
QR code	Invoices must include a QR code or barcode whose information content is determined by the TRA in order to enable electronic inquiry, verification and visualization from the systems of the TRA.
Conclusions	A taxpayer which is not subject to the necessity of migrate to e-Invoice can request to use e-Invoice if they wish to do so.

Gökçe

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UGANDA

Definition	Uganda employs the Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing Solution (EFRIS) as an initiative under the Domestic Revenue Mobilization Program whose aim is to streamline its tax collection and compliance processes and generally address tax administration challenges. EFRIS integrates Electronic Fiscal Devices (EFDs) and e-Invoicing mechanisms, or directly interfaces with business transaction systems, to facilitate the generation and management of electronic receipts and invoices as mandated by the Tax Procedures Code Act 2014. Upon initiation of a transaction within the EFRIS framework, the transaction details are promptly transmitted to the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), triggering the immediate creation of electronic receipts and invoices. This real-time data exchange allows URA to monitor the business activities of registered taxpayers in a timely and efficient manner, enhancing transparency and compliance through a seamless computer-to-computer interface.
Applicable regulation	PURSUANT to Section 73A of the Tax Procedures Code Act (TPCA) 2014 as amended and Regulations 9, of TPC (E-Invoicing and E-Receipting) Regulations 2020, Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), the government revenue collection agency, implemented the use of Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing Solution (EFRIS) effective 01st January 2021.
Applicable regulation	Section 73A of the Tax Procedures Code 2014, provides the legal framework for implementing EFRIS. The provision allows the commissioner to identify, through a notice in the Gazette, the taxpayers in Uganda who are required to use the Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System (EFRIS) under different business models such as Business to Business (B2B), Business to Government (B2G), and Business to Consumer (B2C) for issuing electronic receipts or invoices.
When compulsory?	The law requires businesses registered for Value Added Tax (VAT) or individuals whose supplies are subject to VAT and whose annual turnover exceeds UGX 150 million to register with the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) and implement the EFRIS system. However, other business operators are also required to enroll onto the system across various business models, including Business to Business (B2B), Business to Government (B2G), and Business to Consumer (B2C) transactions, for issuing electronic receipts and invoices in a bid to take up the benefits that come with the system including a more accurate business record system.
Compulsory for all clients?	With the enactment of regulations under the Tax Procedures Code (TPC) Act, the use of the Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System (EFRIS) is now mandatory for Value Added Tax (VAT) registered taxpayers. However, there is a strong encouragement for all businesses to adopt electronic receipting systems to enhance accuracy in financial reporting and enable real-time reporting to the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) for tax purposes. Non-compliance with EFRIS regulations can lead to significant penalties. For instance, VAT registered taxpayers who fail to issue an electronic invoice are subject to a fine of UGX 6 million per invoice, regardless of the invoice amount.
How to implement it?	Taxpayers with a Tax Identification Number (TIN) can sign up for EFRIS on the URA website. Upon registration, EFRIS integrates with the taxpayer's account, enabling them to generate an e-invoice or e-receipt. For example, When a sale is completed, the transactional details are captured in the seller's invoicing system (ERP) or point of sale. These details are then encrypted and transmitted to the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) in real time to generate electronic receipts and invoices. Upon receiving the transactional details, the Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System (EFRIS) decrypts the data and formats it into an e-receipt or e-invoice. Key features such as the document number (receipt or invoice number), a code, and a quick response (QR) code are attached. EFRIS then re-encrypts the data and transmits it back to the seller's system. At this point, the e-receipt or e-invoice can be printed. The entire process is designed to be quick and should not delay the printing of the e-receipt or e-invoice for customers.

Additional info about e-invoice	It is imperative to note the difference between an e-invoice and an e-receipt. Notably, an e-invoice is an electronic document that confirms a sale has occurred through EFRIS and is issued exclusively by taxpayers registered for Value Added Tax (VAT). Conversely, an e-receipt is an electronic document that confirms a sale has occurred through EFRIS and is issued by taxpayers who are not registered for VAT.
Invoicing program	In simple terms, the Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System (EFRIS) involves using electronic devices such as Electronic Fiscal Devices (EFDs), e-Invoicing systems, or directly interfacing with business transaction systems to manage the creation of electronic receipts and invoices as mandated by the Tax Procedures Code Act of 2014. When a transaction is initiated using any of these components, the details are immediately sent to the tax authority (Uganda Revenue Authority - URA) to generate electronic receipts and invoices without delay.
Objectives	With the system highly regarded as a new smart business solution used to record business transactions and share the information with URA in real time (concurrently), The Electronic Fiscal Receipts and Invoicing System (EFRIS) aims to address tax administration challenges related to business transactions. It seeks to improve revenue mobilization by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing Tax Compliance: EFRIS ensures accurate and timely recording of transactions, making it harder for businesses to evade taxes. • Reducing Tax Evasion: By tracking all transactions, EFRIS helps combat tax fraud and underreporting. • Improving Transparency: The system provides a clear audit trail, increasing transparency in business transactions and enhancing accountability. • Modernizing Tax Administration: EFRIS enables efficient and effective tax administration, simplifying processes and reducing delays.
When IT programs adapted?	EFRIS, requires the use of Electronic Fiscal Devices (EFDs), e-Invoicing, or direct communication with business transaction systems. This means you'll need a computer or device to generate and manage electronic invoices and receipts once you log in to the URA Web portal or even a possibility of integrating through a system to system channel that allows for integration of EFRIS wiith the Taxpayer's existing accounting software especially for businesses with high transaction volumes.
Certified billing software	EFRIS allows businesses to manage the issuance of invoices and receipts for tax purposes. EFRIS uses ERP systems and EFDs to authorize the generation of e-invoices and e-receipts. When a sale is made, transactional details are captured in the seller's invoicing system (ERP) or point of sale, encrypted, and transmitted to the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) in real time. This real-time interface between taxpayers and the URA allows for seamless monitoring of transactions. Furthermore, Companies can integrate their existing accounting system to EFRIS, or they can manually process invoices and receipts through the URA Web portal. Accounting systems that can be integrated with EFRIS include: Quickbooks, Tally, Zoho, SAP ERP, Pastel SAGE, Pastel Evolution, and Microsoft Dynamics.
QR code	EFRIS invoices have a QR code, which is a URA-issued code that identifies the invoice. It is generated and displayed on the invoice. And also, EFRIS (Electronic Fiscal Receipts Issuing System) invoices issued by taxpayers not registered for VAT may include a QR code for quick response.

Conclusions	<p>Businesses are required to use Electronic Fiscal Devices (EFDs) or e-invoicing software to issue electronic receipts (e-receipts) and invoices (e-invoices) for all their transactions. This eliminates the use of traditional paper receipts and invoices and whereas it automatically requires all VAT registered businesses to register, all other businesses are advised to embrace the same for enhanced real time reporting as well as accurate financial records and also keep up with accurate tax obligations.</p>
	<p>Registration: EFRIS (Electronic Fiscal Receipts and Invoicing System) uses Electronic Fiscal Devices (EFDs), e-Invoicing, or direct communication with business transaction systems to manage the issuance of e-receipts and e-invoices. Businesses register on the URA website, get verified through a one-time password, and then connect their systems to the EFRIS platform. When a transaction occurs, EFRIS encrypts the financial data and transmits it back to the seller's system, allowing for the printing of e-receipts or e-invoices. When a sale is made, transactional details are captured in the seller's invoicing system (ERP) or point of sale, encrypted and transmitted to URA in real time to generate e-receipts and e-invoices.</p>
	<p>EFRIS (Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing Solution) in Uganda requires the use of Electronic Fiscal Devices (EFDs) and ERP systems. EFDs are specialized devices that generate electronic receipts and invoices, while ERP systems manage business processes and integrate with EFDs. This eliminates the use of traditional paper receipts and invoices.</p>
	<p>Benefits: As an advantage, it can be understood that all this will help businesses to; -Streamline invoicing and receipting processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce administrative costs associated with paper-based systems. • Improve record-keeping and data management. And for the government to; Increase tax collection efficiency. • Reduce tax evasion and fraud through paper-based manipulation. • Improve data accuracy and accessibility for tax administration.
	<p>Despite the benefits, Until recently in 2024, the Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System (EFRIS) faced criticism from traders, particularly in the bustling business center of "Kikuubo." Many traders argued that the system should be suspended for at least a year to allow them time to reorganize their records before the mandatory registration. They also requested that accumulated penalties due to inaccurate records be waived. However, these concerns were not fully addressed, and traders were expected to comply with the regulations as outlined. The Commissioner General of the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), defended the implementation of EFRIS, highlighting its importance in addressing the country's significant losses in uncollected Value Added Tax (VAT). The commissioner also noted that Uganda was losing approximately 4 trillion Ugandan Shillings annually due to inadequate monitoring of business transactions. In response to the concerns, URA ceased issuing penalties and shifted its focus to engagement and sensitization. The authority even halted enforcement operations and waived penalties for those who were still unfamiliar with EFRIS, demonstrating a commitment to helping traders adjust to the new system as a win-win for both the government and traders.</p>



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URUGUAY

Definition	Tax document generated by computer in electronic format that replaces the physical paper document, but retains the same legal value with security conditions not observed in the paper invoice that ensure its authenticity and integrity.
Applicable regulation	Decree 36/012, February 8th 2012. Electronic Invoice Regime.
	DGI Resolutions 2548/2023 and 1256/2024. Globalization of Electronic Invoice.
When compulsory?	It is mandatory for the majority of companies to be affiliated to the electronic invoicing program by the end of 2024.
Compulsory for all clients?	According to the latest regulations, all companies are ment to join the electronic invoicing program by the end of 2024. There are some exceptions wich are: the monotribute companies of all kinds, and the agricultural companies that bill less than 573.000 U\$S Aprox.
How to implement it?	The client has to search for an electronic invoicing provider (authorized by DGI) who maintains the system operative , usable, and updated.
Additional info about e-invoice	The client has to pay for an annual certificate whichs allows to sign every document, validating its authenticity.
Invoicing program	To ensure that all business economic transactions are declared and stored in a homogeneous and unalterable system that allows their traceability and the sending of records to DGI. Ensuring also the integrity, conservation, accessibility, legibility, traceability and unalterability of the records. Daily reports are ment to be sent to DGI.
Objectives	Protecting consumers and businesses against late payment. Promoting the digitalization of companies. Achieving more fiscal transparency, and tax administration control over organizations.
When IT programs adapted?	Compulsory to have IT systems working by January 1st, 2025.
Certified billing software	The software providers have to be authorized by DGI.
QR code	Invoices must include a QR code which indicates that the emitted document and the software provider are both authorized by DGI.
Conclusions	The electronic invoice will be required for all business and professional transactions by the end of 2024.
	As an advantage, it can be understood that all this will help major companies to improve their management efficiency, digitalization; as well as the cost reduction that electronic invoices could have.
	As a downside, it could have a bad impact on smaller organizations, which will have to deal with greater costs related to the annual certificate and the maintenance of the billing softwares.



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