



E-invoicing and Digital reporting global updates

Developments summary

Updated: May 27, 2022

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Notices

The following information is not intended to be “written advice concerning one or more Federal tax matters” subject to the requirements of section 10.37(a)(2) of Treasury Department Circular 230.

The information contained herein is of a general nature and based on authorities that are subject to change. Applicability of the information to specific situations should be determined through consultation with your tax adviser.



Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	E-invoicing & Digital Reporting Key Dates	5
3	Terminology	6
4	E-invoicing & Digital Reporting Global Updates	7
5	Americas	8
6	Europe	23
7	Asia – Pacific	43
8	Middle East & Africa	50
9	Citations	59



In a global digital economy, tax administrations are constantly striving for visibility of the end to end supply process through the use of technology tools that automate the tax reporting process, from e-invoicing to digital reporting and e-accounting, the world of taxation and compliance is being digitalized.

The evolution of tax technologies used by the tax administrations is disruptive, and promotes radical changes in the way that taxpayers interact among themselves, with their customers, related parties and with the government.

Governments will continue to move forward on their technological evolution path that translates into the continuous issuance of new regulations and requirements imposed on taxpayers, having a proactive approach to these changes with a defined tax technology strategy that includes an e-invoicing and digital reporting policy will provide organizations with cost savings and efficiencies.

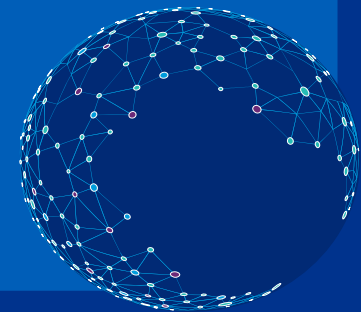
To assist business in keeping track of tax administration developments in e-invoicing and digital reporting, we have created this global tracker. We hope it assists you.



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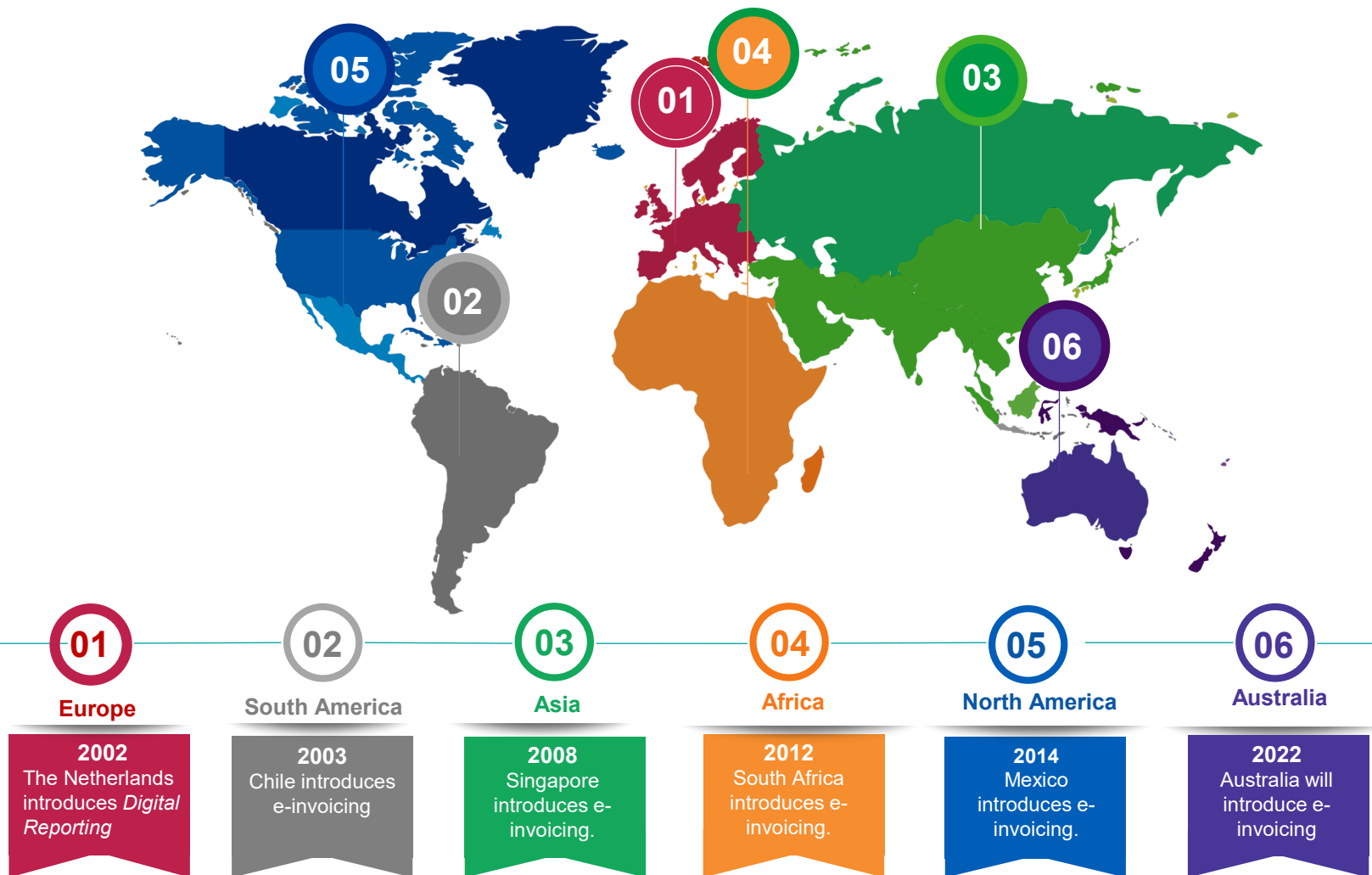


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➡ If you would like to receive e-invoicing & digital reporting updates, please [subscribe to the KPMG "Indirect Tax" TaxNewsFlash](#).

E-invoicing and digital reporting key dates



Terminology

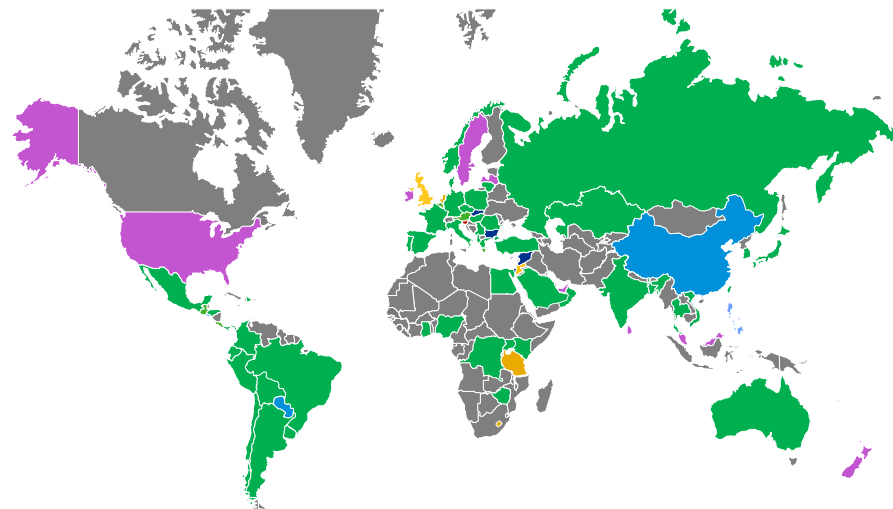
For the purposes of this document, the terms and acronyms outlined below are defined as follows:



Term	Definition
B2B	Business to business transaction
B2C	Business to consumer transaction
B2G	Business to government transaction
Digital Reporting	Means of reporting tax information to tax authorities by digital means
E-invoice	Electronic invoice that is processed, transmitted, and received in a specified electronic format
G2G	Government to government transaction
PEPPOL	Pan-European Public Procurement Online. A common framework standardizing cross-border exchange of electronic documents (e.g., electronic invoices)
SAF-T	Standard Audit File for Tax. XML based international reporting standard for the electronic exchange of tax data.
XML	Extensible Markup Language. Text based format which is designed to store and transport data in a structured manner.

E-invoicing and Digital reporting global updates

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Albania* | 42. Georgia | 81. Rwanda* |
| 2. Andorra | 43. Ghana | 82. Saudi Arabia* |
| 3. Antigua | 44. Greece* | 83. Serbia* |
| 4. Armenia | 45. Guatemala* | 84. Sierra Leone |
| 5. Argentina* | 46. Honduras* | 85. Singapore |
| 6. Australia* | 47. Hungary* | 86. Slovakia* |
| 7. Austria* | 48. Iceland | 87. Slovenia* |
| 8. Barbados | 49. Ireland* | 88. South Africa |
| 9. Bahamas | 50. India* | 89. South Korea* |
| 10. Bahrain | 51. Indonesia | 90. Spain* |
| 11. Bangladesh | 52. Israel | 91. Sri Lanka* |
| 12. Barbados | 53. Italy* | 92. Sweden |
| 13. Belarus | 54. Japan | 93. Switzerland |
| 14. Belgium* | 55. Jordan* | 94. Syria* |
| 15. Bhutan | 56. Kazakhstan* | 95. Taiwan* |
| 16. Bolivia* | 57. Kenya* | 96. Tajikistan |
| 17. Brazil* | 58. Latvia* | 97. Tanzania |
| 18. Bulgaria* | 59. Lesotho | 98. Thailand* |
| 19. Cabo Verde | 60. Lithuania | 99. Turkey* |
| 20. Cameroon | 61. Luxembourg | 100. Uganda* |
| 21. Canada | 62. Malaysia | 101. Ukraine |
| 22. Chile* | 63. Malta | 102. UAE* |
| 23. China* | 64. Mauritius | 103. United Kingdom |
| 24. Colombia* | 65. Mexico* | 104. United States* |
| 25. Costa Rica* | 66. Moldova | 105. Uruguay* |
| 26. Croatia | 67. Netherlands* | 106. Uzbekistan |
| 27. Cyprus* | 68. New Caledonia | 107. Vietnam* |
| 28. Czech R. | 69. New Zealand* | 108. Zimbabwe |
| 29. Denmark* | 70. Nigeria* | |
| 30. Dominican R.* | 71. Norway* | |
| 31. Democratic R. of Congo | 72. Oman* | |
| 32. Ecuador* | 73. Panama* | |
| 33. El Salvador* | 74. Paraguay* | |
| 34. Egypt* | 75. Peru* | |
| 35. European Union | 76. Philippines* | |
| 36. Estonia | 77. Poland* | |
| 37. Fiji | 78. Portugal* | |
| 38. Finland | 79. Romania* | |
| 39. France* | 80. Russia* | |
| 40. French Polynesia | | |
| 41. Germany* | | |



"The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of KPMG LLP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or any area or of its authorities or concerning the delineation of its frontiers or borders."

* Jurisdiction has several laws/proposals/public announcements in place. Refer to the detail slides for more information. If further details are required, please contact KPMG.

→ This document provides insight into recent developments, for a comprehensive historical roadmap of countries that have implemented e-invoicing & digital reporting, please contact KPMG.



Enacted Legislation



Proposed Legislation



Pilot Program



Projected Updates



Announcement





Revoked Legislation

	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Argentina	✓	March 1, 2021	The Argentine tax authority ("AFIP") requires the following taxpayers to include a rapid response QR code in electronic invoices (and electronic debit and credit notes): 1
			June 1, 2021	a) Effective March 1, 2021, for taxpayers with total transactions above ARS 10,000,000; b) Effective April 1, 2021, for taxpayers with total transactions above ARS 2,000,000 and below or equal to ARS 10,000,000; c) Effective May 1, 2021, for taxpayers with total transactions above ARS 500,000 and below or equal to ARS 2,000,000; and d) Effective June 1, 2021, for the remaining VAT registered and small taxpayers.
			May 1, 2021	The AFIP established deadlines for the mandatory replacement of e-invoicing equipment (<i>controladores fiscales</i>) with new ones based on the quantity of old e-invoicing equipment currently in use: 2
			February 1, 2022	a) Until June 30, 2021 for 50 or more units of old equipment; b) Until August 31, 2021 for between 11 and 49 units of old equipment; c) Until October 31, 2021 for between 5 and 10 units of old equipment; d) Until January 1, 2022 for between 3 and 4 units of old equipment; e) Until April 30, 2022 for between 1 and 2 units of old equipment.
			April 12, 2021	The Secretariat of Small and Medium Enterprises updated the minimum amount that will trigger the requirement to issue a credit e-invoice, which is a special e-invoice that small and medium enterprises must issue. The Secretariat further updated the minimum amount following which companies must issue an electronic credit invoice to ARS 195,698 per transaction. The new amount will take effect for all vouchers issued as of April 12, 2021. The purpose of the Electronic Credit Invoice Scheme is to promote a mechanism that improves the financing conditions of micro, small and medium-sized companies and allows them to increase their productivity, through the early collection of credits and receivables issued to their customers. clients and/or debtors. 3
			April 1, 2021	Effective April 1, 2021, Argentina launched a tax authority web-portal through which taxpayer are required to issue of debit and credit notes will be enabled. 4 → Updates for Argentina continue on next page

* This country has multiple updates in addition to the ones provided in this section, if you require further information please contact KPMG.

5 Americas (continued)





	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Argentina (continued)	✓	December 21, 2021	The AFIP issued General Resolution 5022/21, which established a new deadline for VAT registered taxpayers to update their invoicing systems to issue invoices type "A" to small taxpayers (<i>"Monotributistas"</i>). The deadline was postponed from July 1, 2021 to December 1, 2021. Prior to December 1, 2021, taxpayers without an updated system were required to identify invoices to small taxpayers by including the following statement: <i>"Receptor del comprobante - Responsable Monotributo."</i> 5
			November 1, 2021	The AFIP recently issued General Resolution No 2758 and General Resolution No 4458, which establish changes for the electronic invoice for export transactions by upgrading the technical specifications to version 2. The changes are effective as of November 1, 2021. In addition, the AFIP recently issued General Resolution 5017/2021, which requires taxpayers to issue e-shipping notes when shipping goods effective November 1, 2021. 6
			May 1, 2022	The AFIP recently introduced modifications to the Digital Salary Ledger (Libro de Sueldos Digital) that are intended to simplify the process of preparation, generation and remittance use of the Wage and Salary Ledger and the monthly form F.931. This Digital Salary Ledger provided by the AFIP to small businesses and small taxpayers has new enhancements allowing them to load the required data through an interactive spreadsheet that would then be exported to the AFIP system. Data from the Social Security Resources Directorate of the AFIP show that more than 93,000 firms and more than 4 million workers employed in the private sector use this tool. 7
	Bolivia	✓	TBD	The Bolivian Tax Administration (<i>Servicio de Impuestos Nacionales, SIN</i>) is currently in the process of coordinating the mandatory implementation of a new e-invoicing system. In this respect, the tax authority issued a new e-invoicing resolution (Resolution No N°102000000017), which implements three different modalities for the adoption of voluntary e-invoicing: electronic invoicing online, computerized e-invoicing and web portal e-invoicing. 8
			December 1, 2021	The SIN recently issued Resolution No 102210000011, which establishes the mandatory issuance of e-invoicing effective December 1, 2021. The mandatory rollout will be phased-in based on selected taxpayers listed in targeted resolutions published by the SIR. In this respect, the SIT issued Resolution No 10210000012 on August 11, 2021 establishing the first list of large taxpayers that should comply with the e-invoicing mandate effective December 1, 2021. 9 → Updates for Bolivia continue on next page

* This country has multiple updates in addition to the ones provided in this section, if you require further information please contact KPMG.

5 Americas (continued)






	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Bolivia (continued)	✓	February 9, 2022	The SIN recently issued a Resolution RND No. 102200000003 allowing taxpayers trading some controlled products, to issue credit or debit notes of electronic invoices within the next 60 months (extended from 18 months) after the issuance of the invoice. However, for other invoices, those notes will not be valid if issued after 18 months counted from the date of issuance of the original invoice. The same resolution has also increased the number of pre-printed paper invoices allowed to large taxpayers when selling under contingency situations. For their first request, large taxpayers (GRACOS) will be provided with 500 of those pre-printed invoices, while those categorized as very large taxpayers (PRICOS) will receive up to 1500. Those quantities of invoices will be provided per economic activity and locations. The limit of 300 of the mentioned invoices will be kept for all other taxpayers. 10
			March 1, 2022	The SIN reminded taxpayers indicated in Resolutions 102100000012 y N° 102100000013 of 2021, that effective March 1, 2022 they are required to issue electronic invoices following the invoicing modality indicated in those resolutions. Those who do not comply will be prohibited from issuing authorized invoices and will also be subject to sanctions from the SIN. Some large taxpayers were required to comply with this obligation on December 1, 2021. 11
		●	March 1, 2022	The SIN recently clarified that only taxpayers under the general regime are required to issue electronic invoices and equivalent documents. Taxpayers subject to the Simplified Tax Regime (RTS) are exempted from this obligation. 12
		✓	April 1, 2022	The SIN issued Resolution 102100000019 where it indicated the second group of taxpayers mandated to start issuing electronic invoices effective April 1, 2022. 13
	*Brazil	✓	May 25, 2021	On March 26, 2021, the Brazilian tax administration ("SEFAZ") published Technical Note 2021.002 – v1.0, which includes changes on the creation and validation rules of the NF-e as well as updates in some NF-e fields. The test environment became available April 26, 2021 and the changes are required to be implemented in the production environment effective May 25, 2021. 14
			June 22, 2021	Effective June 22, 2021, Brazil implemented a digital infrastructure for the proof of delivery (i.e., goods receipt), which supports the capture of images and records of e-tax documents used by companies issuing electronic invoices (i.e., NF-e). 15 → Updates for Brazil continue on next page

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5 Americas (continued)




	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Brazil (continued)	✓	August 8, 2022	The ENCAT (Entity that in Brazil is in charge of designing and implementing the technical specifications of the e-invoices of the country) recently issued a new version 1.30 of Technical Note 2021.004. This new version modifies some of the fields of the e-invoices and receipts intended to identify the codes to be used for pharmaceutical products. This new version further modifies the homologation and production deadlines by which the whole technical note will become effective. The new effective date for production will be August 8, 2022, while the date to start testing was kept as March 14, 2022. The implementation of this technical note has been subject to several postponements. 16
		●	N/A	Brazil's House of Representative's started to consider a draft law, which, if approved, would unify the three the main types of electronic invoices mandated Brazil: The NF-e (for B2B), the NFC-e (B2C) and the NFS-e (Municipal/Services). The new invoice would be known as NFB-e and would be established as a standard to be used at all levels in Brazil and as substitution of the previously mentioned invoices. The draft law also proposes to implement a new National registry of taxpayers (NCU) and a national standard of tax return (DFD) to be used to declare and electronically submit the tax returns. A specially established committee, known as National Committee of Simplification of Additional Tax Obligations (CNSOA), would be in charge of designing the regulations and the implementation of the mentioned changes. 17
	Chile	✓	January 1, 2021	Effective January 1, 2021, Chile requires all taxpayers currently issuing e-invoices to issue e-tickets (<i>Boleta de Venta</i>) for all debit and credit card transactions.
			March 1, 2021	Effective March 1, 2021, all taxpayers not issuing e-invoices are required to issue e-tickets. 18
	*Colombia	✓	April 28, 2021	On January 28, 2021, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection published Resolution No. 084, which outlines additional health sector data that must be included in XML format for e-invoices. 19
			July 31, 2021	Subsequently, on June 22, 2021, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection published Resolution No. 506, which outlines further additional health sector data fields which must be included in e-invoices. 20
			March 31, 2022	Further, on September 29, 2021, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection published Resolution No 1526, which extends the effective date for the implementation of the technical specifications of health sector e-invoices from October 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022. 21 → Updates for Colombia continue on next page

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5 Americas (continued)





	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Colombia (continued)	✓	August 1, 2021	<p>The tax administration of Colombia ("DIAN") recently published Resolution No. 000012, which establishes the second version of the technical annex for e-invoices. Annex 1.8 modifies some of the mandatory fields of the e-invoice template. These changes have been postponed from May 9, 2021 to August 1, 2021.</p> <p>Resolution No. 000012 further establishes new rules requiring VAT registered taxpayers to issue specific documentation ("<i>Documento Soporte</i>") when purchasing goods or services from a vendor who is not required to issue e-invoices. These changes have been postponed from July 1, 2021 to August 1, 2021. 22</p>
			September 1, 2021	<p>The DIAN recently published Resolution No. 000013 which establishes new e-payroll requirements. The implementation will be based on the following timeline included in the resolution: 23</p>
			December 1, 2021	<p>a) Companies with 251 or more employees (Group 1) effective September 1, 2021; b) Companies with 101 – 250 employees (Group 2) effective October, 1 2021; c) Companies with 11 – 100 employees (Group 3) effective November 1, 2021; and d) Companies with 1 – 10 employees (Group 4) effective December 1, 2021</p>
			September 14, 2021	<p>On September 14, 2021, the DIAN published the "Social Investment Act," which, among other things, establishes the following: 24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The use of information collected from e-invoicing transactions for the issuance by DIAN to pre-fill income tax returns. Taxpayers are allowed, within two months after the notification of the income tax calculations, to make the corresponding payment or to report their own calculation of income taxes based on the e-invoicing data for the given month. — Deny VAT credits supported by receipts issued by point of sales systems. Taxpayers eligible for VAT credits must be in possession of a valid e-invoice to support the claim. <p>→ Updates for Colombia continue on next page</p>

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5 Americas (continued)








	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Colombia (continued)	✓	May 2, 2022	On July 30, 2021, the DIAN published Resolution 000063, which provides additional guidelines for the "equivalent document," "support document," and the "e-payroll document" (<i>Documento Equivalente</i> , <i>Documento Soporte</i> and <i>Nomina Electronica</i>). In addition, Resolution 00063 postpones the implementation date for the mandatory issuance of the "support document" from August 1, 2021 to January 31, 2022. Subsequently, Resolution 00167 published December 30, 2022 further postpones the implementation date from January 31, 2022 to May 2, 2022. 25
			July 9, 2022	The DIAN issued Resolution 000085/2022 establishing the regulatory framework and technical documentation required for the implementation of the RADIANT platform, which is managed by the DIAN as a registry for electronic sales invoices to be used as securities. This new resolution will become effective three months after its publication (July 9, 2022) and it substitutes Resolution 00015/2021. Among the most important changes introduced by Resolution 000085/2022 is the requirement for the purchaser to electronically acknowledge the receipt of the invoice on credit and the goods and services supplied for that invoice to become a tradeable security. 26
			August 1, 2022	The DIAN recently published Resolution 00488/2022, which extends until August 1, 2022 the deadline to implement the Support Document of Acquisitions. This mandate will apply to taxpayers purchasing goods and services from suppliers that are not required to issue electronic invoices or the equivalent documents. As the purchaser will become responsible for issuing the corresponding purchase invoice, the DIAN requires them to develop or implement the corresponding solution supporting the above mentioned document by the deadline specified before. 27
	Costa Rica	✓	May 13, 2021	Effective May 13, 2021, Costa Rica allows the use of e-invoicing as the basis for a judgment for judicial collection. The affected party must present the e-invoice with the digital signature of the debtor (or an authorized third party) and proof of payment of the digital stamps before the judicial court. 28
			October 19, 2021	Costa Rica recently published Law 10039, which establishes that e-invoices constitute negotiable instruments that can be transmitted by endorsement. 29

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5 Americas (continued)



	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Dominican Republic		January 1, 2020	Following the successful rollout of an e-invoicing pilot project, on January 9, 2020, the tax authority of the Dominican Republic (<i>Dirección General de Impuestos Internos</i> – “DGII”) published General Regulation 01-2020, establishing the implementation of e-invoicing in the country. The e-invoicing system currently applies on a voluntary basis. Taxpayers that meet the requirements established in the regulation issued by the DGII have been allowed to issue Electronic Tax Receipts (e-CFs). 30
			June 14, 2021	The DGII continues to provide functional specifications during the current e-invoicing pilot phase, among the most relevant is the modification of Section 4 of the technical e-invoicing documentation v1.0, which includes a new specification related to the reception, communication and consultation of the e-invoicing via web services. 31
			May 6, 2022	On June 14, 2021, the DGII issued General Rule No. 06-2021, which provides guidance on the issuance of authorized sequential invoices for new taxpayers by modifying General Rule 06-18. The timeframe to obtain authorized sequence invoices was reduced from 10 to 5 days. 32
	Ecuador		June 1, 2021	The DGII recently updated the technical documentation required for the implementation of electronic invoices (e-CF) in the Dominican Republic. This document still keeps the same version number but now integrates small changes affecting some tags intended to describe the unit of measurement used by the taxpayers in the XML schema of the invoices. 33
			June 1, 2021	Effective June 1, 2021, all B2G transactions over USD 1,000 require the issuance of an e-invoice. 34
			April 15, 2021	On March 18, 2021, the government of Ecuador issued Resolution NAC-DGERCGC21-00000015. The resolution established transitional measures for buyers to explicitly accept or reject e-invoices effective April 15, 2021. 35
			January 1, 2022	Effective January 1, 2022, taxpayers with a revenue between USD 200,000.01 and USD 300,000.00 are required to issue e-invoices. This requirement does not apply to taxpayers operating under the simplified tax regime or residing in the Galapagos islands. 36
			January 1, 2023	Effective January 1, 2023, taxpayers with a revenue between USD 100,000.01 and USD 200,000.00 are required to issue e-invoices. This requirement does not apply to taxpayers operating under the simplified tax regime or residing in the Galapagos islands. 37

5 Americas (continued)




	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	El Salvador		June 1, 2020	The government of El Salvador launched a “Digital Agenda Plan” (Agenda Digital), which includes the implementation of an e-invoicing pilot program that initially includes a group of selected taxpayers. 38
	*Guatemala		March 2, 2021	The tax authority of Guatemala (“SAT”) launched a new app, <i>APP FEL</i> , which has the functionalities, design and engineering features to enable taxpayers to issue invoices from their smartphone or tablet easily, quickly and securely. 39
			April 1, 2021	Effective April 1, 2021, all B2G transactions over GTQ 2,500 require the issuance of an e-invoice. 40
			July 1, 2021	The SAT recently announced that all taxpayers who register as VAT withholding agents after June 30, 2021 are required to issue e-invoices through the SAT’s tax portal. 41
			November 24, 2021	Effective November 24, 2021, taxpayers can correct the tax base applicable to transfers of goods between Guatemala and Honduras through the FYDUCA declaration. FYDUCA is a digital reporting declaration that records imports and exports of goods between Guatemala and Honduras. 42
			January 19, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Taxpayers operating in the health and the social security sectors (January 19, 2022) — Taxpayers that provide accounting, financial, tax and auditing services (February 24, 2022) — Taxpayers registered under the VAT General Regime (July 1, 2022)
			February 24, 2022	
			July 1, 2022	
	Honduras		February 17, 2021	The tax authority of Honduras (<i>Servicio de Administracion de Rentas de Honduras</i>) recently published guidelines to assist taxpayers currently pre-printing fiscal documents through the DET Live portal (Electronic Tax Reporting Portal) with their activation or cancellation requests to print fiscal documents through the SAR-924 format. 44

* This country has multiple updates in addition to the ones provided in this section, if you require further information please contact KPMG.

5 Americas (continued)




	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Mexico	✓	January 1, 2021	Effective January 1, 2021, taxpayers are required to display certain items on electronic payment receipts. In addition, Mexico mandates the use of the official catalogue on the 20th annex of the <i>Resolución Miscelánea Fiscal</i> for each item's description in order to allow a deduction of the expense for VAT purposes. Through this measure, the government aims to increase control on deductible and non-deductible expenses, services and activities displayed on electronic payment receipts. 45
			July 27, 2021	On July 27, 2021, the SAT published updates to the e-invoice ("CFDI") catalogues by adding new custom patents codes. 46
			September 30, 2021	<p>On May 3, 2021, the Mexican government published a modification to the Miscellaneous Resolution for the fiscal year 2021, which establishes new requirements for the electronic issuance of shipping notes ("CFDI Carta Porte"). Legal entities shipping merchandise or providing shipping services are required to issue a shipping note that must accompany the corresponding CFDI.</p> <p>The legislation is effective June 1, 2021 and the issuance of the shipping note is mandatory 120 days after. 47</p> <p>The Mexican tax authority ("SAT") recently published several guidelines to assist taxpayers with the new requirements for the issuance of the CFDI Carta Porte. The guidelines contain details on the codes and descriptions that should be used, instructions on how to fill the e-shipping notes, and frequently asked questions. 48</p>
			January 1, 2022	<p>The SAT recently introduced the "<i>Complemento de Carta Porte</i>," a new bill of lading supplement, which is mandatory for taxpayers moving goods within the country.</p> <p>A version 2.0 of the Carta Porte was introduced to include additional details regarding the mode of transportation. The implementation of Carta Porte was delayed from December 1, 2021 to January 1, 2022 due to technical difficulties faced by taxpayers and hauling companies. 49</p> <p>→ Updates for Mexico continue on next page.</p>

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5 Americas (continued)





	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Mexico (continued)	✓	February 28, 2022	<p>The miscellaneous tax resolution for fiscal year 2022 (<i>Resolución Miscelánea Fiscal del ejercicio fiscal 2022</i>) published in the official gazette in late December 2021 includes certain revisions with regard to the online digital tax receipt (CFDI) system regarding payroll tax.</p> <p>The deadline for correcting a CFDI containing errors or omissions has been revised. Taxpayers that issued an incorrect receipt during fiscal year 2021 will be able to correct it (once only) provided that the replacement CFDI is submitted no later than February 28, 2022. 50</p> <p>*For further details click here.</p>
			May 1, 2022	<p>The Mexican Congress approved the "Tax Reform for 2022," which establishes a new version of the e-invoice (CFDI) schema upgrading its version from 3.3 to 4.0. The new e-invoice version 4.0 includes new validation requirements and new rules in relation to cancellation of e-invoices indicating that these can only be cancelled in the same fiscal year in which the e-invoice was issued and under the recipient's consent.</p> <p>While the Tax Reform is effective January 1, 2022, the Mexican tax authority subsequently delayed the mandatory use of the CFDI 4.0 to May 1, 2022. 51</p> <p>*For further details on the new e-invoice version click here.</p> <p>*For further details on the new e-payroll version click here.</p>
			October 1, 2022	<p>On April 29, 2022 the SAT published the Third Modification to the Miscellaneous Fiscal Resolution for 2022 that included changes related to the effective date of the rigorous validation of Supplement of Carta Porte, as well as provisions related to the Income Tax, the Simplified Trust Regime for small taxpayers and other miscellaneous changes. Regarding the Supplement of Carta Porte, the rigorous validation of this document will become effective on October 1, 2022. Other provisions of this modification were related to small taxpayers, the electronic signature (e.firma) of entities, and transfer pricing. 52</p> <p>→ Updates for Mexico continue on next page</p>

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5 Americas (continued)





	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Mexico (continued)	✓	June 30, 2022	The SAT recently released new versions of the catalogs of the CFDI intended to introduce new codes for the sub catalog of Customs declarations (c_NumPedimentoAduana) for both version 3.3 and 4.0 of the CFDI. Nine new codes were introduced to both versions. In addition to this change, under version 3.3 of the CFDI the sub catalog designed to indicate the type of related invoices was modified in order to extend until June 30, 2022 two keys that were set to expire on April 30. Those keys are described as "Invoices generated for partial payments" (08 Factura generada por pagos en parcialidades) and "Invoice generated for deferred payments" (09 Factura generada por pagos diferidos). A similar modification was also included for version 3.3 of the CFDI for the catalog that defines the use of the invoice (c_UsocFD) where the permission to use the key "P01 - Por definir" was extended until June 30, 2022. 53
		●	TBD	The SAT recently published a new proposed modification of the Miscellaneous Fiscal Resolution (MFR) for 2022 that is intended to affect the provisions of Annex 29 of that Resolution. Annex 29 of the MFR establishes a set of additional validations that should be made by Authorized Providers of Certification (PACs) that are in charge of validating electronic invoices (CFDI) in Mexico, on behalf of the tax authority. As result of the extension provided to allow the use of version 3.3 of the CFDI, a number of validations that were set to expire on April 30 would be now extended until June 30, 2022. Once approved, this change will only affect CFDIs issued under version 3.3. 54
	*Panama	●	January 2, 2021	Effective January 2, 2021, Panama rolled out an e-invoicing pilot project with requirements and regulations for taxpayers with commercial activities and professional services. 55
			May 31, 2021	On May 27, 2021, the Ministry of Economy and Finance published Resolution No 201-4503, which establishes the criteria and procedures related to the guarantee that should be paid to the National Treasury Department to operate as an authorized e-invoicing provider in Panama. 56
		✓	June 1, 2021	Effective June 1, 2021, taxpayers who requested to voluntarily adhere to the e-invoicing regime and have received approval from the tax administration ("DGI") are exempt from the use of fiscal equipment and will be required to comply with the e-invoicing regulations. 57 For further details click (Spanish) here . → Updates for Panama continue on next page.

* This country has multiple updates in addition to the ones provided in this section, if you require further information please contact KPMG.

5 Americas (continued)





	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Panama (continued)	✓	January 1, 2022	Effective January 1, 2022, taxpayers with gross income above PAB 1 million, or who have more than PAB 3 million in assets are required to file a monthly report of their sales of goods and services. The first report, covering sales made in January 2022, must be filed by e-Tax 2.0 by the final day of the following month (i.e. by February 28, 2022). Information received by the tax agency from electronic invoices will be automatically added to the report, which should then be accepted or rejected by the taxpayer. 58
			January 1, 2022	The National Assembly of Panama recently published Law No 256/2021, which establishes several modifications and new requirements to the mandatory e-invoicing system, which includes that: 59
			July 30, 2022	— All new registered taxpayers will be required to adhere to the e-invoicing regulations starting January 1, 2022.
			January 1, 2023	— All government entities will be required to only accept e-invoices for all business-to-government transactions starting July 30, 2022. — All taxpayers that participated in the e-invoicing pilot program will be required to issue e-invoices starting January 1, 2023.
	*Paraguay	●	January 1, 2021	Paraguay approved the launch of a pilot program testing the functionality of the new Fiscal document issuance system called the <i>E-KUATIA</i> . The Paraguayan tax authority ("SET") has selected the taxpayers who volunteered to participate in the program. 60
		✓	July 13, 2021	On May 11, 2021, the SET published General Resolution No 90, which requires taxpayers to register all fiscal documents issued and received independently of their format in the <i>Marangatu</i> system. The <i>Marangatu</i> system is the Paraguayan tax authority's portal, which facilitates taxpayers' compliance obligations through several modules: taxpayer registry, payment module, etc. All VAT taxpayers must register the required information on a monthly basis in accordance with the filing deadlines. The Resolution includes a calendar with the dates on which the information should be submitted based on each fiscal period. 61 → Updates for Paraguay continue on next page.

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5 Americas (continued)




	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Paraguay (continued)	✓	January 1, 2022	On August 10, 2021, Paraguay published General Resolution No 95/2021, which establishes the gradual implementation of the Integrated National Electronic Billing System (SIFEN). According to the Resolution, Paraguay will first conduct a pilot plan starting January 1, 2022 where electronic billers will be authorized to issue and receive electronic documents. However, taxpayers can still issue and receive receipts from other sources.
			April 1, 2022	Further, Paraguay will start a voluntary phase effective April 1, 2022 where taxpayers who wish to join the SIFEN as electronic billers will be required to comply with the authorization process that will be established by the tax authority. 62
			July 1, 2022	The SET recently published the dates by which taxpayers are required to comply with the e-invoicing mandate. The mandate will roll out in 10 stages, beginning with the first group on July 1, 2022. The last group of taxpayers will be required to comply on October 1, 2024. Taxpayers will have the option to voluntarily start complying with the mandate effective April 1, 2022. 63
	*Peru	✓	April 1, 2021	Effective April 1, 2021, Peru implemented new requirements on the issuance of electronic invoices, credit notes, and payment receipts. 64
			September 1, 2021	On March 22, 2021, the tax authority of Peru ("SUNAT") published Resolution No. 042-2021, which postpones the effective date for the implementation of the new requirements on the issuance of electronic invoices, credit notes, and payment receipts from April 1, 2021 until September 1, 2021. In addition, the Resolution introduces changes to certain fields included on the "Sales and Income Registry" as defined in Annex 2 of the Resolution No. 286-09. Annex 2 contains the "structure and information for electronic books and records." 65
			January 1, 2022	Effective January 1, 2022, taxpayers have 2 days from the day of issuance to submit e-invoices, e-debit and credit notes to the tax authority or to the certified provider. 66 → Updates for Peru continue on next page.

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5 Americas (continued)





 Enacted Legislation	 Proposed Legislation	 Pilot Program	 Projected Updates	 Announcement	 Revoked Legislation
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	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Peru (continued)	✓	January 1, 2022	On August 27, 2021, the SUNAT published Resolution No 000128-2021, which establishes thresholds and timelines for the issuance of e-invoices, e-receipts and related e-documents as follows: 67 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Taxpayers with annual revenues equal or above 75 fiscal units are required to issue e-invoices and e-receipts effective January 1, 2021; — Taxpayers with annual revenues equal or above 23 fiscal units but less than 75 fiscal units are required to issue e-invoices effective January 1, 2022 and e-receipts effective April 1, 2022; and — Taxpayers with annual revenues below 23 fiscal units are required to issue e-invoices effective April 1, 2022 and e-receipts effective June 1, 2022.
			April 1, 2022	
			June 1, 2022	
			January 1, 2022	
		●	February 14, 2022	The Peruvian Customs and Tax Administration recently enacted Resolution No. 000195-2021/SUNAT which announced, among other things, the availability of the individual income tax form (Virtual Form No. 709) from February 14, 2022 and the corporate tax return form (Virtual Form no. 710) from January 3, 2022. 68
			April 26, 2022	The SUNAT recently issued a new version of the technical documentation to be used by entities authorized to validate electronic invoices and other related documents on behalf of the SUNAT ("OSEs"). OSEs are required now to validate documents based on the new technical documentation released by the tax administration. 69
		✓	June 1, 2022	Effective June 1, 2022, Peru requires small taxpayers that were exempted from issuing e-receipts in B2C transactions due to their level of revenues to issue those documents. Based on the provisions of Resolution 128-2021/SUNAT, taxpayers that in 2019 had gross receipts of less than 23 Tax Units (approximately \$29,000) in 2019, will be required to start issuing e-invoices effective April 1, 2022 and e-receipts effective June 1, 2022. This is the last group of taxpayers pending to be fully integrated into the e-invoicing system of Peru. 71

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5 Americas (continued)

 Enacted Legislation	 Proposed Legislation	 Pilot Program	 Projected Updates	 Announcement	 Revoked Legislation
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	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	United States		2022	In July 2021, the United States Business Payment Coalition (BPC) in collaboration with the Federal Reserve have joined efforts to create and implement an e-invoicing pilot program based on the PEPPOL network model. A specific date has not been published, however activities are expected to be resumed in 2022. 72
	Uruguay		October 1, 2021	On May 27, 2021, the tax authority of Uruguay ("DGI") published version 22.1 of the e-invoicing format. The testing environment to validate the new functional specifications is available effective September 1, 2021 and the production environment is available effective October 1, 2021. 73



Enacted Legislation



Proposed Legislation



Pilot Program






Projected Updates



Announcement



Revoked Legislation

	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Albania	✓	January 1, 2021	<p>In January 2020, Albania adopted the Law on Invoice and Turnover Monitoring System. The law progressively implements new e-invoicing requirements: 74</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Effective January 1, 2021 for taxpayers selling goods and services to public bodies (B2G) — Effective July 1, 2021 for taxpayers selling to other businesses (B2B) — Effective September 1, 2021 for taxpayers selling to final consumers (B2C) <p>*For further details click here.</p>
			July 1, 2021	
			September 1, 2021	
	Austria	✓	January 1, 2022	<p>The Austrian tax authority announced that effective January 1, 2022, the standard XML invoicing format ebInterface versions 4.0, 4.1 and 4.2 will no longer be supported. After this date only ebInterface versions 4.3, 5.0, and 6.0 will be supported. The ebInterface is used in particular by the public administrations (federal government, state of Upper Austria, etc.) and selected companies (e.g. ÖBB) as the standard format for the introduction of structured e-invoices. 75</p>
	Belgium	✓	2022	<p>The government of the Wallonia region recently announced that e-invoices will be the preferred mode for B2G transactions effective January 1, 2022. Invoices sent via PDF or Word format will no longer be accepted. Taxpayers can send e-invoices through the Peppol network to the public entities or submit them manually via the Mercurius e-invoicing platform.</p> <p>All B2G invoices must have an invoice reference, a date, a VAT number, and a supplier's bank account number. Additionally, a Bank Identity Statement will be required to be included on the invoices if the bank account details of the issuer are not present in the new database of the Wallonia region.</p> <p>In the Flanders region this obligation already applies for B2G transactions. 76</p>
			September 1, 2022	
		●	March 1, 2023	<p>Belgium recently approved a draft decree to implement the phased implementation of B2G e-invoicing based on the value of the contract with the government, as follows: 77</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — September 2022: EUR 215,000 — March 2023: EUR 30,000 — September 2023: Below EUR 30,000 <p>→ Updates for Belgium continue on next page.</p>
			September 1, 2023	

Europe (continued)



Enacted Legislation



Proposed Legislation



Pilot Program









Projected Updates



Announcement







Revoked Legislation

	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Belgium (continued)	●	2023	In November 2021, Belgium released the Finance Policy Note for 2022, which proposes, among other things, a phased in implementation of e-invoicing for B2B transactions. The format may be based on the Peppol standard. The expected implementation timeline would be as follows: 78 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Phase 1: Mid 2023 for large businesses with establishments in Belgium — Phase 2: Autumn of 2023 for mid-size businesses — Phase 3: 2024 for small businesses
	Bulgaria	●	TBD	The National Revenue Agency ("NRA") is considering the introduction of mandatory e-invoicing. The NRA is consulting with industry stakeholders to draft a proposal. 79
	Cyprus	●	2022	Cyprus recently postponed the introduction of e-invoicing for public procurement transactions until further notice. 80
	Czech Republic	✓	February 28, 2022	The Czech Republic recently launched the MY TAX (Moje Daně) portal, which is the new online portal for tax compliance replacing the old online portal (decommissioned effective February 28, 2022). The purpose of the new portal is to simplify the electronic communication between the tax authority and taxpayers. 81
		✗	January 1, 2023	On March 9, 2022, the Czech government announced that it will no longer proceed with the introduction of the E-tržby requirement (electronic cash register for VAT also known as EET). The requirement was originally scheduled to be introduced effective January 1, 2023. The decision to permanently halt the introduction was due in part to the financial cost to businesses to comply with the requirement and the increased use of non-cash payment methods among consumers. 82
	Denmark	✓	January 1, 2023	Denmark recently announced that effective January 2023 Peppol based e-catalogues and e-orders will be mandatory for public entities on certain categories of goods and services. 83
	European Union	●	N/A	The European Commission recently opened the "VAT in the digital age" initiative for public consultation from January 21, 2022 through April 15, 2022. The initiative includes an action plan for fair and simple taxation, underlining the need to reflect on how tax authorities can use technology to fight tax fraud and benefit businesses, and whether the current VAT rules are adapted to doing business in the digital age. The action plan focuses on: (1) VAT reporting obligations and e-invoicing, (2) the VAT treatment of the platform economy, (3) single EU VAT registration. 84 → Updates for the European Union continue on next page.

6 Europe (continued)



	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	European Union (continued)		N/A	The European Commission recently hosted a panel discussion attended by industry leaders and country representatives, where the European Union was urged by business leaders to harmonize e-invoicing requirements and methods. 85
			May 5, 2022	<p>The European Commission has extended the consultation period for the draft proposal regarding the VAT in the digital age initiative from February 17 to May 5, 2022. The proposal includes the following measures: 86</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Introduction of partial or fully harmonized digital reporting and e-invoicing requirements; — Clarification on existing VAT rules and the role of platforms in VAT collection; — Implementation of a single VAT registration system; and — Introduction of a framework to assist tax administrations to combat VAT fraud.
	*France		July 1, 2024	The Finance Law for 2020 initially provided for the phasing in of mandatory e-invoicing between taxpayers. The requirement to provide e-invoices to businesses is combined with a requirement to transmit the e-invoice data to the French tax authorities as part of an e-reporting mechanism. The system is a tax clearance model where e-invoice data is exchanged with the tax authorities. It will be supported by certified private agents who will first collect the data from taxpayers and then share it with the tax authority. The Finance Law for 2021 subsequently clarified the introduction of mandatory e-invoicing.
			January 1, 2025	<p>On September 15, 2021, France published an ordinance, which postpones the implementation timeline for the phased-in implementation of e-invoicing to now run between July 1, 2024 and January 1, 2026, depending on the size of the company. As such the new timeline is as follows: 87</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — July 1, 2024 for large companies; — January 1, 2025 for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with a workforce of less than 5,000 people and annual sales of less than EUR 1.5 billion (\$1.7 billion) or a balance sheet total of less than EUR 2 billion (\$2.3 billion); and — January 1, 2026 for SMEs and very small enterprises (VSEs) with fewer than 250 employees and annual sales of less than EUR 50 million (\$ 57 million) or a balance sheet total of less than EUR 43 million (\$49 million).
			January 1, 2026	<p>On January 25, 2022, the European Union authorized France to introduce mandatory e-invoicing for businesses.</p> <p>→ Updates for France continue on next page.</p>

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Europe (continued)



Enacted Legislation



Proposed Legislation



Pilot Program





Projected Updates



Announcement



Revoked Legislation

	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*France (continued)	✓	N/A	On December 30, 2021, France published an update to the external specifications for B2B e-invoicing, which includes the following additions: e-reporting formats, components on the use cases and the directory, and content in the appendices. The update external specifications also take into account the comments of the public and companies received by the tax authority following the publication of the first version. 89
		●	July 1, 2024	On February 28, 2022, the French General Directorate of Public Finance updated the e-invoicing FAQs, which clarify, among other things, the following: 90 1) The scope and definition of e-invoicing; 2) The gradual deployment schedule for mandatory reporting obligations beginning July 1, 2024 through January 1, 2026; 3) The transactions excluded from e-invoicing; 4) The rules regarding filing procedures and e-invoicing reporting; and 5) The scope of e-reporting under the intra-EU sales regime
	*Germany	●	TBD	On February 9, 2021, members of the German parliament called for the implementation of an e-invoicing regime following the Italian e-invoicing model. 91
		●	N/A	According to news reports, Germany continues discussions regarding the implementation of a Continuous Transaction Controls (CTC) system for e-invoicing in order to combat tax fraud and increase market competitiveness in Europe. The CTC is a form of transaction-based reporting or clearance either based on the actual invoice or on a subset of the invoice. CTCs enable law enforcement agencies, like tax administrations, to collect data associated with business activities that are relevant to the exercise of their function. This data is obtained directly from business data management systems, in real-time or near-real-time. 92
		✓	August 9, 2021	Effective August 9, 2021, Germany approves the use of QR codes in order to shorten receipts. The information on the receipt can have a readable QR code that corresponds to the digital interface of the financial administration. 93 → Updates for Germany continue on next page.

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Europe (continued)



Enacted Legislation



Proposed Legislation



Pilot Program





Projected Updates



Announcement






Revoked Legislation

	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Germany (continued)	✓	November 16, 2021	Germany recently amended the VAT Application Decree (UStAE) clarifying that for companies issuing invoices with the aid of electronic or computerized point of sale systems it is sufficient if a duplicate of the outgoing small value invoice (till receipt) can be reproduced from unalterable digital records. This simplification requires, among other things, to be in compliance with the "Principles for the Proper Management and Storage of Books, Records and Documents in Electronic Form as well as Data Access" ("GoBD"). 94
			January 1, 2022	Effective January 1, 2022, suppliers of the federal states of Sarre, Baden Wurttemberg, and Hamburg are required to issue e-invoices for all transactions above EUR 1,000. 95
		●	January 1, 2022	Germany's new government coalition indicated its main objectives is combating tax fraud. The government proposed to implement a new national VAT declaration system to create, verify, and send invoices. The government intends to modernize the tax system and improve communications between public administrations and businesses. 96
	Greece	✓	January 1, 2022	Beginning January 1, 2022, the myDATA mandate will be extend to all revenue and expenses. All historical data from January 1, 2021 to October 31, 2021 must be transmitted to the myDATA platform by March 31, 2022. No fines are expected to be imposed for non-compliance with this obligation in relation to the year 2021. The tax authority further provided clarification in the English myDATA guide on the operational aspects related to, among other things, the transmission methods (e.g., API documentation (v1.0.4)), the codification of specific types of transactions (e.g., imports/exports, intra-EU transactions, etc.), and the timing of the reporting of transactions. 97
			May 27, 2022	The Independent Authority for Public Revenue (IAPR) recently issued Decision A.1038/14.3.2022, which abolishes the obligation for taxpayers to submit the annual customers – suppliers lists (MYF). The obligation is replaced for the calendar year 2021 with the requirement to report in MyData information related to sales documents, self-billings, and proof of expenditures no later than May 27, 2022. Taxpayers are also required to cross reference their accounting data (purchases) with the counterparties' submissions and report any discrepancies before October 31, 2022. 98

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6 Europe (continued)




	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Hungary	✓	January 1, 2021	Certain reporting obligations under Hungary's electronic trade and transport control system ("EKAER") have been reduced beginning 2021. 99
			June 30, 2021	The online invoicing system entered into effect January 1, 2021, but the tax authority granted a "grace period" until March 31, 2021 for businesses to comply with the new rules. As of April 1, 2021, only the 3.0 XSD schema is allowed. Subsequently, the Ministry of Finance extended the grace period applicable to the real-time reporting obligation related to certain self-billing invoices to June 30, 2021. 100 For further details click here .
		✗	N/A	On December 14, 2021 the Hungarian government approved and enacted Bill No. 17668 as Act CXXXI of 2021, which repeals the implementation of the E-VAT system indefinitely. The E-VAT system would have enabled the Hungarian tax authority to prepare a "tentative" VAT return that taxpayers would review. 101
	Ireland	●	N/A	On May 31, 2021, the Irish Office of Government Procurement clarified that there is no requirement on suppliers in Ireland to send e-invoices to Irish public bodies. However, public bodies need to be able to receive and process e-invoices via the Peppol network should a supplier wish to send an e-invoice in such a manner. 102
			N/A	The tax authority of Ireland recently initiated a review of VAT reporting requirements with the intention to modernize them. Accordingly, changes to the VAT compliance regime in Ireland are expected in the coming years. 103
	*Italy	✓	January 1, 2021	Effective January 1, 2021, Italy introduced new mandatory e-invoicing requirements for retailers. Certain technical processes under the e-invoicing rules concern new technical specifications for e-invoicing via the <i>Sistema di Interscambio</i> (Sdi) and amendments to the "document type" and "nature" codes for the XML file. 104 *For further details click here . → Updates for Italy continue on next page.

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6 Europe (continued)




	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Italy (continued)	✓	October 1, 2021	On May 26, 2021, the governments of Italy and San Marino agreed to introduce in two phases e-invoicing for transactions between the two countries. The first phase will be voluntarily effective October 1, 2021. The second phase will require the mandatory issuance of e-invoices effective July 1, 2022. 105
			July 1, 2022	
			July 7, 2021	On July 7, 2021, the Italian tax authority (<i>Agenzia delle Entrate</i>) published an updated e-invoicing (<i>fatture elettroniche</i>) guide and related technical specifications. The updated guide includes new validations and codes, which have been introduced under the "non mandatory" fields. 106
		●	September 13, 2021	On September 13, 2021, Italy launched a pilot program for pre-filling VAT returns, which enables companies to view their quarterly VAT returns on the Italian tax authority portal. The VAT returns are pre-filled based on e-invoicing data gathered beginning July 1, 2021. The Italian tax authority plans to provide complete annual returns starting 2023 based on e-invoicing data gathered during 2022. 107
		✓	December 31, 2021	On November 3, 2021, Italy published Protocol No. 298662/2021, which postpones the deadline for qualifying taxpayers and their representatives to join the ITA's online service through which they may examine and download issued and received electronic invoices from September 30, 2021 to December 31, 2021. 108
			January 1, 2022	On October 28, 2021, the Italian tax authority published Provvedimento 293390/2021, which among other things, establishes new requirements for the declaration of intent ("dichiarazione d'intento") effective January 1, 2022. The requirements apply to companies that have to issue electronic invoices for tax exempt operations through "dichiarazione d'intento." This declaration is normally created by regular exporters that want to buy or import without VAT. Provvedimento 293390/2021 mandates suppliers to populate the "AltriDatiGestionali" indicating: 109 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — In the field "Tipo Dato" the words "INTENTO" — In the field "Riferimento Testo" the protocol number — In the field "Riferimento Data" the date of receipt issued by the Italian tax authority → Updates for Italy continue on next page.

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6 Europe (continued)



	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Italy (continued)		January 1, 2022	The Italian Digitalization Agency (AGID) recently published guidelines regarding the creation and storage of electronic documents, including e-invoices, effective January 1, 2022 (originally June 7, 2021). The guidelines include a suggested structure for the storage of mandatory metadata elements, new metadata elements, and updates to the fields' description for metadata. 110
		✓	July 1, 2022	<p>On December 15, 2021, Italy converted into law Decree no. 146, which, among other things, postpones the planned repeal of the current <i>Esterometro</i> report from January 1, 2022 to July 1, 2022.</p> <p>To replace the <i>Esterometro</i> report, Italy will extend the <i>Sistema Di Interscambio</i> (Sdl) e-invoicing system to cross-border transactions conducted by entities established in Italy with non-Italian customers or vendors. Taxpayers in Italy will have to issue e-invoices through the Sdl system for the following transactions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounts receivable transactions performed with non-established customers within the deadline for the issuance of the invoice (i.e., 12th day following the taxable event) Accounts payable transactions performed with non-established vendors by the 15th day of the month following the month when the invoice was received or the taxable event occurred. <p>The penalties for issuing invoices in the wrong format, effective July 1, 2022, will be EUR 2 per invoice up to a maximum of EUR 400 per month. These penalties may be reduced by 50 percent, up to a maximum of EUR 200 per month, if the transmission is correctly made and/or the data is corrected within 15 days of the deadline. 111</p>
		✓	N/A	On December 13, 2021, the European Union approved Italy to extend until December 31, 2024 its derogation from the EU VAT Directive with respect to its e-invoicing system. The decision further authorizes Italy to expand the e-invoicing requirement to taxpayers who benefit from the exemption for small enterprises. 112
		●	N/A	<p>The Italian Undersecretary for the Economy recently announced plans to repeal the e-invoicing exemption applicable to lump sum payments in an aim to reduce e-invoicing evasion. 113</p> <p>→ Updates for Italy continue on next page.</p>

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Europe (continued)



Enacted Legislation



Proposed Legislation



Pilot Program








Projected Updates



Announcement



Revoked Legislation

	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Italy (continued)		July 1, 2022	<p>On April 13, 2022, the Italian Council of Ministers approved Draft Decree PNRR 2 which will become formally binding once the official text of the decree is published. The Decree includes the following: 114</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Effective July 1, 2022, e-invoicing will be applicable to taxpayers who adopt the flat-rate tax regime. A transitional period will be conducted from July 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022 where these taxpayers will be allowed to issue e-invoices within the following month from which the transaction occurred, without penalty. Past September 30, 2022, these taxpayers will become subject to the 12-day e-invoice issuance rule. — Effective 2024, taxpayers with annual revenues up to EUR 25,000 will be required to issue and clear e-invoices through the SdI system.
	Latvia		January 1, 2025	<p>On October 12, 2021, Latvia announced that it plans to start requiring e-invoicing in accordance with the PEPPOL standard effective 2025 for B2B and B2G transactions. The requirement is intended to ensure convenient and uniform preparation and storage of documents, enabling a faster and more secure flow of information between taxpayers, as well as simultaneous transfer of data to the tax authority. 115</p>
			September 2, 2021	<p>Latvia recently launched a free mobile application to record and store checks, receipts, and other payment documents, which will be available through the tax authority's Electronic Declaration System (EDS) when filing the Annual Income Declaration for the following accounting period and can easily be attached to the declaration. 116</p>

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Europe (continued)



Enacted Legislation



Proposed Legislation



Pilot Program







Projected Updates



Announcement







Revoked Legislation

	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Luxembourg	✓	May 18, 2022	<p>On December 13, 2021, Luxembourg published a new law amending the B2G e-invoicing law of 2019, which requires businesses to comply with the mandatory B2G e-invoicing requirement by the following deadlines based on the company's size: 117</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — May 18, 2022, for large companies; — October 18, 2022, for medium-sized companies; and — March 18, 2023, for small and newly created businesses.
			October 18, 2022	
			March 18, 2023	
	Norway	✓	March 15, 2022	<p>On March 15, 2022, the Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce held a round table discussion including subject matter experts and company representatives to discuss the benefits and importance of e-invoicing. 118</p>
			January 1, 2022	
	Norway	✓	2024	<p>Effective January 1, 2022, Norway implemented a new VAT return based on standard SAF-T codes. In addition, taxpayers will be able to file the returns directly from their enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems.</p> <p>Norway further recently proposed to require taxpayers to file sales and purchases reports by 2024. 119</p>
	Netherlands	●	N/A	<p>Effective 2022, the Netherlands replaced the current tax portal with a new portal called Mijn Belastingdienst Zakelijk portal. As a consequence, taxpayers are required to file returns using compatible software, through a tax services provider, or through the new portal. With the adoption of the new portal, VAT-registered taxpayers must authenticate their identity using the eHerkenning system. However, sole traders are exempt from this identity requirement and may continue to use DigiD. 120</p> <p>The following returns must be filed using the new portal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — First monthly return, covering January, due February 2022 — First quarter return, due April 2022 — First annual declaration, due January 2023 <p>Taxpayers who are unable to register in the Dutch Commercial Register (Handelsregister) of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce (KVK) can continue to use the old portal for filing their VAT returns. This portal will cease to exist when it is possible for all taxpayers to switch to Mijn Belastingdienst Zakelijk. These taxpayers can also choose to file their VAT returns using accounting software or through a tax service provider.</p>

6 Europe (continued)

 Enacted Legislation	 Proposed Legislation	 Pilot Program	 Projected Updates	 Announcement	 Revoked Legislation
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	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	OECD		March 29, 2022	On March 29, 2022, the OECD released an IT format (XML Schema), which aims to facilitate the electronic reporting and automatic exchange of information collected under the Model Reporting Rules for Digital Platforms. The model rules require digital platforms to report on the income realized by those offering accommodation, transportation, and personal services, as well as those selling goods, through platforms and to report the information to tax authorities. The newly released Digital Platform Information (DPI) XML Schema is intended to minimize burdens on digital platform operators, which might otherwise arise were jurisdictions to apply multiple different requirements. The DPI XML Schema was developed in close coordination with the European Union, to ensure that the schema can also be relied upon for the reporting and exchange of information under the seventh EU Directive on Administrative Cooperation (DAC7). 121
	*Poland		July 1, 2021	The Polish government has approved a decree that amends the extended SAF-T file ("JPK-VAT"). The amendments entered into force simultaneously with the VAT e-Commerce package, on July 1, 2021, with a portion of its provisions to become applicable as of January 2022.
			January 2022	Changes to the JPK-VAT include, among other things: (1) the MPP code for split payments can also be used when this mechanism is applied voluntarily, (2) clarifications regarding the use of the GTU-codes, and (3) listing the PKWiU codes (codes of Polish Statistical Classification of Goods and Services) for each GTU code. 122 For further details click here . → Updates for Poland continue on next page.

* This country has multiple updates in addition to the ones provided in this section, if you require further information please contact KPMG.

Europe (continued)



Enacted Legislation



Proposed Legislation



Pilot Program




Projected Updates



Announcement




Revoked Legislation

	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Poland (continued)	✓	August 12, 2021	On August 12, 2021, the Polish Ministry of Finance published guidance regarding the qualification for repayment of up to 90 percent of the costs incurred to acquire virtual cash registers linked to the tax authority. According to the guidance, the reimbursement is only to be given to entities that are entitled to use virtual cash registers (i.e., doing business in one of following sectors: transport, hotel and accommodation, restaurant and catering, coal selling companies). 123
			January 1, 2022	On October 29, 2021, Poland passed a law implementing a National System of e-invoicing (KSeF) in Poland. E-invoicing will be voluntary beginning 2022 and mandatory in January 2023. However, in the future e-invoicing will become obligatory, provided the respective derogation by the Council of the EU is granted). According to the law, taxpayers will be able to issue structured invoices through an individual account in the Polish KSeF system, which is operated by the Ministry of Finance. The e-invoices would then be sent to recipients via an interface enabling the connection and exchange of data between IT systems. The e-invoicing mechanism will be first optional in 2022 and taxpayers opting for an early adoption will benefit of certain advantages such as a reduced standard VAT refund period. Effective January 1, 2023, the e-invoicing system will become mandatory. 124
			January 1, 2023	
			January 1, 2022	Effective January 1, 2022, Poland launched the e-invoice logical structure model (FA_VAT) and made it available in the Central Repository of Electronic Document Patterns (CRWDE) on the government ePUAP platform. The final model includes, among other things, changes to the description of member country codes and currency codes, adding the TZnakowy20 element, and adding new grouping elements. 125
			January 1, 2022	The Ministry of Finance recently announced that beginning January 1, 2022, the JPK Gateway cannot be used to submit JPK, CUK, and ALK files signed with a qualified signature using the SHA-1 algorithm. Instead, only files signed via SHA-256 can be sent through the JPK Gateway. 126 → Updates for Poland continue on next page

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6 Europe (continued)




	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Poland (continued)	✓	2022	<p>The Polish tax authority released several updates applicable to the SAF-T filing requirement and the e-invoicing platform KSeF. The updates are as follows: 127</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Effective January 27, 2022, the updated tools for the SAF-T file ("JPK_VAT") were launched, which have been adapted to accommodate the new JPK_V7M (2) and JPK_V7K (2) forms valid for periods beginning January 2022. — Effective March 8, 2022, the test environment for sending JPK, CUK, and ALK files was released. — Effective March 10, 2022, the production environment for shipping JPK, CUK, and ALK files was released. — Effective March 30, 2022, the updated e-microfirma tool (online app/web based form taxpayers log into to enable e-invoicing activities) and the JPK_WEB client were released. — Effective April 1, 2022, a new structure for the SAF-T file for VAT invoices (JPK_FA (4)) in relation to VAT invoices was released. — Effective April 5, 2022, a new website for the e-Tax Office was launched, enabling authentication of taxpayers, use of digital e-services, and fulfillment of tax obligations. — Effective April 7, 2022, a test version of the KSeF Taxpayer Application was launched enabling users to issue, receive, and review KSeF e-invoice.
			January 1, 2025	<p>The Polish Ministry of Finance announced the requirement to digitally link online cash registers with portable payment terminals will be delayed until January 1, 2025. The requirement to use online cash registers was implemented in phases beginning in 2020 (depending on the category of provided services or sold goods) and is applicable to businesses falling under the cash register obligation (e.g. selling goods and services to consumers with annual turnover exceeding PLN 20,000, with various exceptions). 128</p>
		●	2023	<p>On April 5, 2022 the EU Council authorized Poland to deploy a mandatory electronic invoicing system, between April 1, 2023 and March 31, 2026. 129</p>
		✓	January 1, 2023	<p>On December 15, 2021, the Lower House of Parliament (Sejm) approved an amendment that postpones to January 1, 2023, the deadline to keep records and other documentation regarding excise tax and stamp tax in electronic format. 130</p>

* This country has multiple updates in addition to the ones provided in this section, if you require further information please contact KPMG.

6 Europe (continued)





	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Portugal	✓	July 1, 2021	Portugal postponed the deadline for non-resident entities registered for VAT purposes to issue invoices through a certified invoicing software from January 1, 2021 to July 1, 2021. 131 *For further details click here .
			2023	The Secretary of State for Tax ("Secretário de Estado Adjunto e dos Assuntos Fiscais") issued order 412/2020 postponing the deadline for requiring certain tax documents to list the document's unique code (ATCUD) to January 1, 2022. Subsequently this order was suspended for 2022 and will not become mandatory until 2023. 132 *For further details click here .
			October 1, 2021	On April 22, 2021, the Portuguese Government published Dispatch no. 133/2021-XXII, which includes new deadline extensions for the fulfillment of several tax obligations, including an extension to September 30, 2021 to accept PDF invoices. Effective October 1, 2021 all non-EDI invoices require a "Qualified Electronic Signature" (QES). 133
			January 1, 2022	Portugal recently delayed the mandatory B2G e-invoicing requirement, including the requirement that e-invoices in PDF format must include digital signatures for validity, as follows: 134
			July 1, 2022	— January 1, 2022: Large companies — July 1, 2022: Micro, small and medium companies
			June 30, 2022	On November 10, 2021, the Secretary of State for Tax Affairs issued Despacho 351/2021-XXII. The order includes the following key items: 135 — The requirements to include an ATCUD (unique invoice ID) has been suspended in 2022 and will become mandatory in 2023. — The VAT return filing deadline for returns due in the first semester have been changed to the 20th day of the month after the relevant tax period. — All invoices will continue to be accepted in PDF format until June 30, 2022.
			2023	
			2023	On December 31, 2021, Portugal published Ordinance 331-D/2021, which postpones until 2023 the requirement to file the "IES/DA" (i.e., the annual simplified business information return) prior to submission of the accounting SAF-T file. 136 → Updates for Portugal continue on next page

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6 Europe (continued)



	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Portugal (continued)	●	TBD	<p>Portugal recently published the draft State Budget for 2022, which includes the following proposed changes: 137</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The date of submission of the invoicing SAFT-T file would be advanced from 12th to 5th of the following month — The VAT return filing deadline would be change to the 20th day of the month after the relevant tax period — Non-resident entities with assessed Portuguese VAT would have to start complying with the obligation to report on a monthly basis the invoices issued in the previous month, which can be made through the submission of the monthly SAF-T(PT)
	*Romania	✓	<div>January 1, 2022</div> <div>November 1, 2021</div> <div>March 1, 2022</div> <div>March 9, 2022</div>	<p>The Romanian tax authority ("ANAF") recently issued the preliminary SAF-T structure, which taxpayers can adopt voluntarily effective August 2021. It is expected that January 2022 will be the first reporting month for which large taxpayers will need to comply with the new reporting requirements. 138</p> <p>Romania recently published rules on the administration, operation, and implementation of the national system on electronic invoicing, RO e-Factura, and the implementation of a formal e-invoicing mechanism. These rules clarify the functioning of the RO e-Factura system itself, the structure of e-invoices, registration requirements, and the application of e-invoicing in B2G and B2B transactions.</p> <p>Taxpayers that opt to utilize the RO e-Factura system for B2G transactions must do so for all B2G transactions (with the exception of contracts excluded by legislation). Taxpayers that opt to use the RO e-Factura system for B2B transactions must register in the e-invoice register. For B2B transactions, the RO e-Factura system may only be used if both the issuer of the invoice and the recipient are listed in the RO e-Factura system. Nonresidents may also opt to use the RO e-Factura system in B2G and B2B relationships. Further, the structure of the e-invoice is in accordance with the European standard for electronic invoicing, EN 16931. 139</p> <p>Effective March 1, 2022, Romania requires all taxpayers to enroll in the Virtual Private Space, the electronic system enabling the exchange of documents between the tax authority and taxpayers.</p> <p>Additionally, the tax authority published a draft order clarifying specific points regarding the introductions of SAF-T filing obligations including the application to foreign taxpayers and changes in taxpayer classification occurring in 2022 (e.g. taxpayer no longer considered as large taxpayer). The XSD and XLS schemas were subsequently updated on March 9, 2022. 140</p> <p>→ Updates for Romania continue on next page</p>

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Europe (continued)



Enacted Legislation



Proposed Legislation



Pilot Program




Projected Updates



Announcement



Revoked Legislation

	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Romania (continued)	●	January 1, 2022	On November 9, 2021, the National Tax Authority of Romania (ANAF) published Order no. 1783/04.11.2021 regarding the implementation of the Standard Audit File for Tax (SAF-T) system. Effective January 1, 2022, then ANAF will gradually require taxpayers to file Informative Statement D406 (SAF-T) as follows: 141
			July 1, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For large taxpayers: January 1, 2022; For taxpayers classified as large taxpayers beginning January 1, 2022: July 1, 2022; For medium taxpayers: January 1, 2023; For small taxpayers: January 1, 2025; and For newly registered taxpayers: from the effective date of registration.
			January 1, 2023	Businesses will be required to submit Informative Statement D406 according to the following deadlines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For fixed assets, no later than the deadline for submitting the financial statements for the financial year;
			January 1, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For inventory, by the deadline established by the ANAF, which may not be less than 30 calendar days from the date of the request; and For information other than inventory and fixed assets, no later than the last calendar day of the month following the reporting period (calendar month/quarter, as appropriate)
		✓	July 1, 2022	<p>The Romanian Ministry of Finance published a draft Emergency Ordinance regarding the introduction of a mandatory e-Transport system to monitor specific goods in the Official Gazette on April 11, 2022. e-Transport will be connected to the existing systems of the Ministry of Finance, ANAF, and/or the Romanian Customs Authority. The transportation of high risk products will need to be declared in the system three days before the start of transport. The system will then generate a unique code that must accompany the goods in physical or electronic format along with the transport document.</p> <p>Further, on April 8, 2022, the National Agency For Fiscal Administration issued a draft order clarifying the products considered high risk which include, among other things, vegetables, fruits, certain beverages, clothing, and clothing accessories. 142</p> <p>→ Updates for Romania continue on next page</p>

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Europe (continued)



Enacted Legislation



Proposed Legislation



Pilot Program





Projected Updates



Announcement



Revoked Legislation

	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Romania (continued)	✓	April 1, 2022	Effective July 1, 2022, Romania requires B2B transactions involving the following “high risk products” susceptible to VAT evasion to comply with the e-invoicing mandate (RO E-Factura): (1) alcohol, (2) clothing, (3) construction, (4) fruits and vegetables, and (5) mineral products. RO e-Factura is available for B2B transactions in relation to high risk products on a voluntary basis starting April 1, 2022. 143
			July 1, 2022	
	Serbia	✓	May 1, 2022	<p>On April 29, 2021, Serbia published the Law on Electronic Invoicing. The framework is based on the clearance model i.e. transmission and validation of e-invoices through a government portal. The framework is based on REST API which offers various methods to communicate with the government. The e-invoices must be issued in an XML format based on the UBL 2.1 standard and must contain specific codes indicating the type of invoices and VAT categories. Subsequently, the implementation of the mandatory e-invoicing requirement was postponed in order to provide more time for taxpayers. The revised implementation dates are outlined below, based on taxpayer type. 146</p> <p>For public sector entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — May 1, 2022, for issuing e-invoices to other public sector entities — May 1, 2022, for receiving and storing of e-invoices — May 1, 2022, for recording the VAT calculation in the e-invoices system — July 1, 2022, for issuing e-invoices to private sector entities <p>For private sector entities (i.e., VAT registered taxpayers):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — May 1, 2022, for issuing e-invoices to public sector entities — July 1, 2022, for receiving and storing e-invoices — January 1, 2023, for issuing e-invoices to private sector entities and performing other obligations <p>→ Updates for Serbia continue on next page</p>
			July 1, 2022	
			January 1, 2023	

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Europe (continued)



Enacted Legislation



Proposed Legislation



Pilot Program





Projected Updates



Announcement





Revoked Legislation

	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Serbia (continued)	✓	January 1, 2022	On July 9, 2021, Serbia published the following regarding the new e-invoicing obligations including: (1) a rulebook on e-invoice elements, (2) a rulebook on the registration to access the e-invoicing system, (3) a decree on the conditions and manner of using the invoicing management system; (4) a rulebook on the manner of acting of the Central Information Intermediary; (5) a decree on the procedure and conditions for issuing and revoking consent for performing the activities of an information intermediary; and (6) a decree on the conditions and manner of keeping and making available e-invoices and the manner of ensuring the authenticity and integrity of the contents of invoices in paper form. The rulebooks and decrees are effective January 1, 2022. 147
			December 25, 2021	Effective December 25, 2022, Serbia adopted amendments to the VAT Rulebook in order to harmonize rules on the issuance and content of VAT invoices. The amendments clarify that (1) a VAT invoice issued through an electronic invoicing system does not have to contain information on the place where the invoice is issued; (2) the date of advanced payment is a mandatory field on advance payment invoices; and (3) an invoice issued by a VAT taxpayer that records supplies via an electronic fiscal device is considered a VAT invoice. 148
			March 1, 2022	On March 1, 2022, the Serbian Ministry of Finance published a specification guide outlining the application interface for direct access to the e-invoicing system and examples of XLM files per the UBL 2.1 standard. 149
	Slovakia	●	January 1, 2022	<p>The Slovak Ministry of Finance (MoF) is continuing with the e-invoicing initiative, informačný systém elektronickej fakturácie. The proposed e-invoicing system would support both the issuance and receipt of e-invoices for domestic transactions and help foreign suppliers to create structured invoices which can be sent via an e-mail. The system would use UBL 2.1 along with an XML format and is aimed to reduce compliance burden and increase transparency.</p> <p>The MoF further launched a new website containing information regarding the e-invoicing initiative as well as a demo system which is open to all for testing and improvement before the live implementation.</p> <p>The planned timeline for the implementation is as follows: 150</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — August 2021, the public may use a demo account for testing, — January 2022, e-invoicing system utilized for B2G, G2G, and G2B transactions, and — January 2023, e-invoicing system utilized for B2B and B2C transactions.

6 Europe (continued)






	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Slovenia	✗	N/A	The Ministry of Finance of Slovenia has recently withdrawn a draft regulation, which proposed to introduce a mandatory B2B e-invoicing system. 151
		✓	October 1, 2021	Effective October 1, 2021, all importers must use the new Slovenian automated import system (SIAIS2) for central filing and declaration of shipments. 152
	*Spain	✓	January 4, 2021	The tax authority implemented amendments to the VAT Immediate Information system (SII). The main changes concern the issuance of two detailed reports: the first one consists on reporting all invoices from suppliers; and the second one is to report consignment sales. 153
		●	N/A	<p>On November 30, 2021, the Council of Ministers approved a proposal for a law, which would implement the use of e-invoices in B2B transactions in two phases. According to the Spanish legislative procedure, the proposal must be passed by Parliament and Senate before it can be enacted as a law. 154</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 for large companies issuing invoices with total amounts over EUR 8 million (i.e., annual turnover for invoices issued) within 1 year after the law is approved by parliament; and Phase 2 for all other companies within 3 years after the law is approved by parliament. <p>According to the proposal, businesses would be expected to exchange to e-invoices, as well as store and maintain access to e-invoices for 4 years. The Spanish government also intends to create a "National Debt Observatory" that would monitor and analyze payment transactions and promote good practices.</p> <p>In addition, the Spanish government has started a Digital Toolkit program to provide financial support to businesses to adopt the necessary technologies to implement an e-invoice system.</p>
		✓	January 1, 2024	<p>Effective January 1, 2024, taxpayers are required to declare the Economic Operations Record Books (LROE) electronically in the province of Biscay.</p> <p>Taxpayers must file the LROE using the new TicketBAI system by the 25th day of the end of each trimester before settling VAT payment. Large companies included in a group of entities and selected taxpayers must file the LROE monthly. 155</p> <p>→ Updates for Spain continue on next page</p>

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6 Europe (continued)



	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Spain (continued)		April 1, 2022	The provincial council of Biscay initially planned to implement the 'BATUZ Strategy' effective January 1, 2022, which consisted of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Implementation of "TicketBai" e-invoicing system; — Book registry (LROE) for individuals and legal entities correspondingly; and — Prefilled templates of VAT and Income tax returns.
		✓	July 1, 2022	Recently, the Biscayan government delayed the mandatory implementation to January 1, 2024.
			January 1, 2024	In the two remaining Basque provinces, Álava and Guipuzcoa, TicketBai will be mandatory as from April 1, 2022 and as from July 1, 2022, respectively, for those taxpayers who act as collaborator entities of the Biscay tax administration (i.e. in general, those providing tax services to other taxpayers). This obligation to comply with TicketBai will be progressively extended to other taxpayers in the upcoming months during 2022 and 2023. The system is already available in Alava for those taxpayers who voluntarily opted for it and will be in Guipuzcoa as of July 1, 2022. 156
		●	January 1, 2024	On February 21, 2022, Spain published a Draft Royal Decree approving the Regulation governing the requirements for electronic or computer software and systems that support the invoicing processes of traders and professionals, and the standardization of invoicing record formats. This Draft Regulation would implement the obligation on all traders, effective January 1, 2024, to have electronic invoicing systems in place and to submit their records on a continuous (albeit, for the time being, voluntary) basis to the State Tax Agency. In addition, both the producers and traders of computer systems should comply with the new invoicing software obligation as of the day following the date in which this future Draft Regulation is published in the Official State Gazette. 157
	United Kingdom	●	April 1, 2022	Effective April 1, 2022, small businesses (including self-employed and landlords) will be required to maintain records digitally and provide VAT returns through Making Tax Digital compatible software. 158
	Sweden	●	N/A	The Swedish Tax Agency confirmed it initiated a project to establish the future of VAT reporting in Sweden and are evaluating different types of e-invoicing and digital reporting solutions. No specific solution or timeline has been communicated at this stage. 159

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Enacted Legislation



Proposed Legislation



Pilot Program









Projected Updates



Announcement



Revoked Legislation

	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Australia		July 1, 2022	The government of Australia recently announced that Australia will mandate e-invoicing for all government agencies by July 1, 2022, with over 80 percent of invoices being able to be received electronically by July 1, 2021. The government will further consult on options for the mandatory adoption of e-invoicing across all levels of government and by businesses. In Australia, the common e-invoicing standard is Peppol, which is an internationally established standard. 160 *For further details click here . * For KPMG Consultation Paper click here .
			August 30, 2021	The New South Wales (NSW) government launched the Supplier Hub Invoicing Portal, a one-stop source for all information on e-invoicing to support suppliers in the submission and review of e-invoices. The intent is to reduce costs, time, manual errors, and paper filing. The portal allows suppliers to register to sell with NSW government, update, and share their procurement-based information. 161
			July 1, 2023	Australia recently published a Consultation Paper on "Supporting Business Adoption of Electronic Invoicing," which includes, among other things, a request for stakeholder views on further measures to support business adoption of e-invoicing via the integration of e-invoicing with existing business processes and the introduction of Business E-invoicing Right (BER), whereby customers would have the right to request e-invoices from suppliers. The proposed timeline for the BER implementation would be as follows: 162 — July 1, 2023: Large businesses — July 1, 2024: Medium businesses — July 1, 2025: Small businesses The Consultation Paper is open for public input from December 15, 2021 through February 25, 2022.
			July 1, 2024	
			July 1, 2025	
			N/A	On December 20, 2021, the Australian Taxation Office issued a release outlining the benefits of PEPPOL e-invoicing for suppliers and buyers, including: (1) cost savings, (2) fewer invoicing errors, (3) reliable and secure exchange of e-invoices, (4) reduced payment times of e-invoices by government agencies, and (5) the need to connect on PEPPOL network only once. 163
	Bangladesh		N/A	The Bangladesh National Board of Revenue recently launched an automated challan system enabling Business Identification Number holders to obtain VAT return challans instantly utilizing the digital payment gateway system. 164

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7 Asia – Pacific (continued)

	Enacted Legislation		Proposed Legislation		Pilot Program		Projected Updates		Announcement		Revoked Legislation
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	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	China		September 30, 2020	China continues with a nationwide rollout of e-invoicing, which initially began in September 2020 with a pilot in the regions of Ningbo, Shijiazhuang and Hangzhou. A month later the pilot expanded to 11 additional regions, and as of January 21, 2021, to larger regions such as Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Guangxi among others have joined the pilot program. 165 *For further details click here .
			December 1, 2021	On November 30, 2021, the tax authorities from Shanghai, Guangdong, and Inner Mongolia announced the introduction of a comprehensive pilot program pursuing e-invoicing among selected taxpayers in Shanghai, Guangzhou, Foshan, Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone, and Hohhot will be implemented effective December 1, 2021. The announcements have made significant changes to existing e-invoicing rules and have also revealed the development trend in this area. 166
	India		April 1, 2021	Following the implementation of e-invoicing in October 2020, effective April 1, 2021, taxpayers with gross receipts in excess of INR 50 crore (\$6,650,000) are required to issue e-invoices for all business-to-business sales, including exports. 167 * Read the March 2021 Report prepared by KPMG India.
			June 1, 2021	On June 1, 2021, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs issued Notification No. 23/2021 - Central Tax, which clarifies that the e-invoicing system does not apply to a government department and local authority. 168
			June 30, 2021	On June 30, 2021, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs issued Notification No. 28/2021 - Central Tax, which supersedes Notification No. 89/2020 - Central Tax, waiving the penalty for non-compliance with the requirement to include QR codes on B2C invoices between December 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021. 169
			N/A	The Indian Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs recently announced that physical invoices do not need to be carried during the movement of goods when an e-invoice has been issued provided that the Invoice Reference Number (IRN) imbedded in the Quick Response (QR) Code can be produced for verification by the tax authority. 170
			April 1, 2022	On February 24, 2022, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) published Notification No. 01/2022-Central Tax, which reduces the limit of aggregate turnover for the mandatory issuance of e-invoices from INR 500 million (~USD 6,650,000) to INR 200 million (~USD 2,660,000) effective April 1, 2022. 171




7 Asia – Pacific (continued)



	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Japan		October 2023	Japan is planning to roll-out a national e-invoicing framework based on the Peppol standards. While precise details of the initiative are still in progress, it is expected that the E-invoicing Promotion Association (EIPA) will make the specifications available by the end of June 2021. 172
			September 1, 2021	On September 1, 2021, Japan established a Peppol authority, the Digital Agency, which plans to provide an improved user-experience and services for ministries, agencies, laws, systems, and users. 173
			January 1, 2022	On November 12, 2021, the National Tax Agency of Japan posted a set of “frequently asked questions” (FAQs) as guidance regarding the amendments to the electronic preservation system for account books under the 2021 tax reform. The FAQs address the rules for: (1) preservation systems for national tax-related account books and documents by electromagnetic record, (2) scanner preservation systems for national tax-related documents, (3) preservation systems for electromagnetic records related to transaction information of electronic transactions. Under the 2021 tax reform, taxpayers must preserve electronically (i.e. on electromagnetic records) data as hard copy preservation will be prohibited effective January 1, 2022. However, this effective date can be extended for 2 years upon specific request by individual taxpayers. 174

7 Asia – Pacific (continued)









	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Kazakhstan	✓	January 1, 2022	<p>On July 4, 2021, Kazakhstan launched a pilot project that exempts non-VAT registered taxpayers from the electronic VAT invoicing requirement for transactions exceeding 1,000 times the monthly index factor in 2021. 175</p> <p>Effective January 1, 2022, Kazakhstan no longer requires e-invoices to be issued when sales of specific goods are made to the following unregistered taxpayers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Individuals who use the purchased goods for personal, family, home or other use that is not related to entrepreneurial activity (i.e. final consumption); and — Individuals or legal entities that are classified as micro-entrepreneurships in accordance with the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. <p>The specific goods for which e-invoicing is not required are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Goods included in the Withdrawal List. This list pertains to goods imported into Kazakhstan from jurisdictions that are not members of the Eurasian Economic Union, which are subject to reduced duty rates per the Harmonized Schedule (HS) codes assigned; — Imported goods; and — Goods that have entered the "Virtual Warehouse" (e-invoicing module used to track the movement of goods).
		●	April 1, 2022	Kazakhstan plans to introduce an electronic note delivery system for the movement of goods, which will be a part of the virtual warehouse regime. While initially planned for 2021, the rollout has been delayed due to the impact of COVID-19. 176
	Malaysia	●	N/A	Malaysia recently announced the Malaysia Digital Trade initiative, which, among other things, includes a national e-invoicing project, supporting cross-border trade, and establishing a digital system that can transact data between countries. 177
	New Zealand	●	TBD	The government of New Zealand continues with its e-invoicing implementation project and has published guidelines for small, medium, and large businesses. The current system is voluntary and no official date of a mandatory e-invoicing system has yet been published. 178 → Updates for New Zealand continue on next page.

* This country has multiple updates in addition to the ones provided in this section, if you require further information please contact KPMG.



7 Asia – Pacific (continued)

 Enacted Legislation	 Proposed Legislation	 Pilot Program	 Projected Updates	 Announcement	 Revoked Legislation
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	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	New Zealand (continued)		July 8, 2021	On July 8, 2021, the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE) announced it recently completed the procurement process to secure an e-invoicing open syndicated agreement with a panel of access point providers for all of government to use. The agreement covers the provision of e-invoicing capabilities and associated services based on the global PEPPOL standard. 179
			March 1, 2022	Effective March 1, 2022, New Zealand requires that central government agencies should have the capability to receive e-invoices. The central government agencies are also working towards a target where 90 percent of B2G transactions are e-invoices by July 2026. New Zealand further encourages wider government agencies to adopt and use e-invoicing, though this is not mandatory at this stage. There is also no mandate for businesses to adopt e-invoicing. 180
	Philippines		TBD – 2022	The Philippines is currently going through a business process review and design phase for the implementation of an Electronic Invoicing System (EIS). The Philippines plans to make the EIS mandatory effective July 2022 for the 100 largest taxpayers. This is pursuant to the amendments made by the TRAIN Act (effective January 1, 2018) of the Filipino Tax Code. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has yet to issue formal rules and regulations on this matter. 181 , 182
			April 4, 2022	Effective April 4, 2022, the Philippines launched a pilot program for select companies to issue e-invoices and report in near real time e-invoices on the Electronic Invoicing System (EIS) platform. It is anticipated that a full launch will begin July 1, 2022. 183









7 Asia – Pacific (continued)



	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Singapore	✓	December 9, 2021	<p>Singapore recently concluded negotiations regarding four Digital Economy Agreements (DEAs) with key trading partners in an effort to establish the digital trade rules and international frameworks. The DEAs aim to lower the cost of cross-border operations and facilitate businesses to operate more efficiently, securely and seamlessly. The DEAs also seek to encourage businesses to participate in digitalization initiatives, such as digital identities, and data innovation. The DEAs signed include: 184</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA) – with Chile and New Zealand 2. Singapore-Australia Digital Economy Agreement (SADEA) 3. United Kingdom-Singapore Digital Economy Agreement (UKSDEA) 4. Korea-Singapore Digital Partnership Agreement (KSDPA)
			November 30, 2021	<p>Singapore's nationwide e-invoicing network "InvoiceNow" is currently included as one of the digital products under the IRAS Accounting Software Register Plus (ASR+) framework. Businesses are able to fulfil their tax obligations (Corporate Income Tax Returns and GST Returns) seamlessly and more efficiently through the use of qualifying ASR+ software that supports InvoiceNow. The initiative is not currently mandatory but companies are encouraged to adopt.</p> <p>InvoiceNow was implemented in Singapore by the Infocomm Media Development Authority (IMDA) in 2019. InvoiceNow adopts the PEPPOL framework that allows for direct transmission of e-invoices across finance systems without the need for human intervention. This helps reduce human errors as well as streamline the invoicing process and allow for faster payment cycles. 185</p>
	South Korea	●	N/A	<p>On September 13, 2021, South Korea initiated the process to join the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA), a trade agreement between New Zealand, Chile, and Singapore. According to DEPA, members agree to recognize digital identity documents, timely paperless exchange of customs documents, adopt interchangeable e-invoicing standards, and agree to a pro-FinTech philosophy. 186</p>
		✓	July 1, 2022	<p>On February 17, 2022, the South Korean tax authority published Presidential Decree No. 31445, which among other things, lowers the aggregated supply value for mandatory issuance of e-invoices for individual entrepreneurs and businesses from KRW 300,000,000 (~USD 237,586) to KRW 200,000,000 (~USD 158,390) effective July 1, 2022. This threshold will be further reduced to KRW 100,000,000 (~USD 79,195) effective July 1, 2023. 187</p>




7 Asia – Pacific (continued)



	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Sri Lanka		October 18, 2021	On October 18, 2021, the Inland Revenue Department of Sri Lanka (IRD) issued a notice to taxpayers, which provides instructions to obtain Personal Identification Number (PIN) and Special Staff Identity Number (SSID) required for companies, partnerships, and individuals when filing income tax returns for the tax years 2020 and 2021. In addition, for the tax year 2021 all corporate income tax returns will need to be filed via the e-services system. 188
	Taiwan		January 1, 2021	Effective January 1, 2021, taxpayers should comply with Taiwan's mandatory use of uniform invoices (e-GUI). Taiwan's authorities have provided guidance to taxpayers during the transition period since 2017. 189
	Thailand		October 6, 2021	The Revenue Department of Thailand recently upgraded the electronic tax filing and payment service to enable taxpayers to connect directly to the department and other agencies, in an effort to increase efficiency and ease the process of tax filing. For example, taxpayers who submit returns via the e-monitoring system of the Board of Investment can allow the system to automatically link the annual tax return information with the Revenue Department. 190
	Vietnam		July 1, 2022	On September 17, 2021, the Ministry of Finance issued Circular No. 78/2021/TT-BTC guiding certain provisions of the Law on Tax Administration No. 38/2019/QH14 and Decree No. 123/2020/ND-CP regarding the implementation of mandatory e-invoicing effective July 1, 2022. Circular No. 78 provides detailed guidance on certain e-invoicing matters including authorization to issue e-invoices; samples of various types of e-invoices; symbol of e-invoice types; e-invoices with the tax authorities' verification code; etc. which are generated from the cash register with an electronic data transfer connection to the tax authority's system; and criteria to select an e-invoice service provider. Following Circular No. 78, the Ministry of Finance issued decisions to implement e-invoicing as per Decree No. 123/2020 and Circular No. 78/2021 in 6 cities and provinces (i.e. Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Phu Tho, Quang Ninh and Binh Dinh) between November 1, 2021 through March 1, 2022; for additional provinces between April 1, 2022 through July 1, 2022, and for all B2B sales from July 1, 2022. 191

8 Middle East and Africa









	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	✓	December 27, 2021	The Democratic Republic of Congo's Directorate-General for Taxes launched a training program to prepare taxpayers for declaring taxes electronically, starting with the large taxpayer unit. The program began on January 8, 2022. All taxpayers that have been trained must declare taxes electronically as paper declarations will no longer be accepted. 192
	Cabo Verde	●	October 6, 2021	On October 6, 2021, the Cabo Verdean Ministry of Finance proposed the 2022 state budget which included, among other things, a measure to strengthen the tax administration through digitalization and electronic invoicing. 193
	*Egypt	✓	May 15, 2021	Egypt's Minister of Finance announced that taxpayers registered at the Large Taxpayer Center have until May 15, 2021 to join the electronic invoice (e-invoice) system. The first phase of the e-invoicing rollout timeline began on November 15, 2020, the second phase began on February 15, 2021, the third phase is to be launched on May 15, 2021, and the fourth phase is expected to be launched to all taxpayers on July 1, 2021.
			August 12, 2021	On August 12, 2021, the Egyptian tax authority announced the launch of the Egyptian invoicing mobile application, which enables users to issue, view and submit digitally signed invoices to the ETA. 194
			December 15, 2021	Effective September 15, 2021, all companies selling goods and services online with an annual revenue up to EGP 500,000 and companies registered with the Senior Taxpayers Center are required to join the e-invoice system. Failure to adopt e-invoicing will result in (1) fines ranging EGP 20,000 and EGP 100,000, (2) imprisonment for 3 to 5 years for non-compliance, and (3) removal from the center of major financiers, which includes removal from the export support program and inability to engage with government agencies. Effective December 15, 2021, joint-stock companies and investment companies in Cairo are also required to join the e-invoice system. 195
			January 1, 2022	Effective January 1, 2022, Egypt will no longer accept paper invoices to process VAT refunds and deductions. 196
			February 15, 2022	Effective February 15, 2022, the requirement to register and utilize the mandatory e-invoicing system has been expanded to the second group of taxpayers registered with the Investment Department in Cairo and Joint-Stock Department. 197 → Updates for Egypt continue on next page.

* This country has multiple updates in addition to the ones provided in this section, if you require further information please contact KPMG.

Middle East and Africa (continued)






 Enacted Legislation	 Proposed Legislation	 Pilot Program	 Projected Updates	 Announcement	 Revoked Legislation
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	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Egypt (continued)		N/A	<p>On March 15, 2022, the Egyptian Tax Authority held a workshop for businesses participating in the e-receipts pilot program applicable to B2C transactions, which detailed, among other things, how the system will work, registration process and the benefits.</p> <p>Subsequently, effective April 15, 2022, the Egyptian Tax Authority launched a pilot program for select taxpayers for the e-receipts regime applicable to B2C transactions.</p> <p>Further, effective July 1, 2022, the issuance of e-receipts will become mandatory for the taxpayers selected to participate in the pilot program. 198</p> <p>The Egyptian Tax Authority published an announcement on March 6, 2022, outlining the benefits of the e-invoicing system including the impact on the life cycle of VAT refund procedures and the commitment made by the various tax departments to refund VAT within 45 days of the refund request submission. 199</p>
	Ghana		April 1, 2022	<p>Effective April 1, 2022, the Ghanaian Revenue Authority requires electronic tax return filing for certain taxpayers, as follows: 200</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Taxpayers registered with the large taxpayer officer — Taxpayers whose annual income exceeds 5 million Ghanaian cedis (US\$664,365) — Excise taxpayers.
	Kenya		August 1, 2022	<p>Effective August 1, 2021, Kenya implemented the Value Added Tax (Electronic Tax Invoice) Regulations, 2020, which provides businesses with up to 12 months to comply with the requirement to issue e-invoices to customers and transmit transaction data to the tax authority.</p> <p>Kenyan businesses will be required to issue e-invoices through an electronic tax register, linked with the tax agency, from August 1, 2022. 201</p>
			November 22, 2021	<p>The Kenya Revenue Authority announced that the electronic tax registers compliant with the Tax Invoice Management System (TIMS) are automatically activated through an automated process via the iTax System. As such, newly registered taxpayers and taxpayers intending to replace existing electronic tax registers will not be issued approval letters for the purchase of registers that are non-compliant with TIMS. 202</p>

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Middle East and Africa (continued)


 Enacted Legislation	 Proposed Legislation	 Pilot Program	 Projected Updates	 Announcement	 Revoked Legislation
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	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Lesotho		N/A	The tax authority of Lesotho has published Budget 2022/23, which, among other things, includes the introduction of new requirements on retailers to adopt electronic fiscal devices. The measures included in the Budget must be adopted by Parliament before they can be enacted. 203
	*Nigeria		TBD	On April 1, 2021, the Federal Inland Revenue Service of Nigeria of Nigeria (FIRS) issued a Public Notice announcing that it intends to connect its automated tax administration system to systems of relevant taxpayers in order to have access, for tax purposes, to relevant records, data or information stored in computers or other electronic devices (including cloud computing facilities) maintained, operated, controlled or owned by those taxpayers or their agents. The connection shall include relevant point of sales or invoicing platforms of all taxpayers (individuals, enterprises, companies and entities). Additionally, relevant persons are required to grant the FIRS access to all computers, electronic devices or cloud computing facilities where records, data or information are stored. 204 For further details click here .
			June 7, 2021	The FIRS recently launched a new electronic tax portal (TaxPro-Max). The new portal enables registration, filing and payment of taxes, as well as automatic credit of withholding taxes among other features. For taxpayers unable to file electronically, they can file in person. 205 → Updates for Nigeria continue on next page.

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Middle East and Africa (continued)








	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Nigeria (continued)	✓	February 1, 2022	<p>Effective February 1, 2022, the Trade and Exchange Department of the Central Bank of Nigeria launched a new e-Evaluator and e-invoicing system for import and export businesses in Nigeria. Details regarding the system were included in a circular issued on January 21, 2022 which, among other things, includes the following: 206</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The submission of e-invoices authenticated by authorized dealer banks as part of the payment documentation on the Nigeria Single Window Portal - Trade Monitoring System (TRMS) for all import and export operations — Importers/exporters may not issue payment to a foreign supplier unless the e-invoice has been authenticated by authorized dealer banks and the relevant documents for payment are provided — The use of a global price verification mechanism guided by a benchmark price, which is the market price obtainable at the time of invoicing, in the market where the goods are traded — Imports and exports with unit prices exceeding the verified global price are disallowed — Specific import and export operations are exempted from e-invoicing including individual invoices with a value of less than USD 10,000; Nigerian security agency import/export transactions; supplies to diplomatic, consular missions, and agencies dependent on the United Nations; certain donations; and goods supplied by a foreign government
		✓	July 1, 2021	<p>Effective July 1, 2021, the tax authority of Oman began receiving VAT returns electronically. 207</p>
	Oman	●	N/A	<p>The Oman Tax Authority ("OTA") is evaluating the roll out of e-invoicing for VAT registered taxpayers in Oman. A formal announcement on the digital reporting strategy and timeline for implementation is expected during the year but the OTA has indicated that it would first apply on a voluntary basis followed by a mandatory implementation. 208</p>

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Middle East and Africa (continued)




	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Rwanda		May 14, 2021	On May 14, 2021, the Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) published an announcement regarding available Electronic Invoicing Systems (EBM) for all taxpayers (whether registered on Value Added Tax or not). To this effect, taxpayers are required to apply for one of the following electronic invoicing systems: 209 a) EBM Software b) EBM Mobile System c) Online EBM Solution d) Online Sales Data Controller e) Virtual Sales Data Controller
			N/A	On August 18, 2021, the RRA published a new version of the "Electronic Billing Machine," which refers to various methods of printing RRA certified invoices and sending sales data to the RRA in real-time. The RRA has not yet mandated the use of EBM V2.1. 210
			N/A	On March 11, 2022, the RRA issued an announcement reminding taxpayers to use EBMs regardless of their VAT registration status. The announcement outlined the penalties for non-compliance including, but not limited to, administrative fines, business closure, business registration removal, and criminal prosecution. 211
	*Saudi Arabia		December 4, 2021	On May 28, 2021, the The Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (ZATCA) published guidelines and standards for the implementation of the e-invoicing system ("FATOORAH"). The new guidelines have postponed the phase two of the e-invoicing system from July 1, 2022 to January 1, 2023. The effective date of phase 1 of the e-invoicing implementation remains December 4, 2021. 212
			January 1, 2023	a) Phase 1: requires taxpayers to issue and store electronic invoices and notes b) Phase 2: requires taxpayers to transmit e-invoices and notes, and submit these documents to the tax administration for validation and stamping. For further details click here . → Updates for Saudi Arabia continue on next page.

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Middle East and Africa (continued)



	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Saudi Arabia (continued)	✓	December 4, 2021	On November 18, 2021, the ZATCA published the "Guide to Developed FATOORA Compliant QR Code," which clarifies the implementation of QR codes on B2C simplified tax e-invoices for Phase 1 (Generation Phase) of Saudi Arabia's implementation of e-invoicing. The minimum requirements that must be included in the QR code in Base64 Tax-Length-Value (TLV) format are: (1) the seller's name, (2) the VAT registration number of the seller, (3) the time stamp of the invoice (date and time), (4) the invoice total amount (including VAT), and (5) the total VAT amount. 213
			December 4, 2021	The ZATCA recently published English translations of several guidelines including the "E-invoicing Detailed Guidelines," which contain information regarding technical and security requirements, data dictionary, and security specifications for e-invoicing, and the "Simplified Guidelines For E-invoicing Phase 1," which contain the requirements to issue, amend, and save invoices electronically. 214
			December 9, 2021	On December 9, 2021, ZATCA approved amendments to the VAT implementing regulations to include new e-invoicing regulations. The amendments relate to Article 53 for Tax Invoices, Article 54 for Credit and Debit Notes, and Article 66 for Records of the VAT Implementing Regulations. 215
			January 30, 2022	<p>ZATCA published a new guideline announcing the reclassification of VAT violations and associated fines and penalties that will be imposed for non-compliance with VAT and e-invoicing rules effective January 30, 2022. Taxpayers will now receive a notification first and education of the violation before fines are imposed. Taxpayers will have up to three months to correct the violation. The fines levied depend on the type of violation and the number of times the violation has occurred, as outlined below. A violation is considered recurring if it reoccurs within twelve months. 216</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — VAT violations such as failure to issue a tax invoice, include all elements on tax invoice, incorrectly calculating tax, etc.: 1) for the first violation a notice is issued; 2) for the second violation a fine of SAR 1,000 is levied; 3) for the third violation a fine of SAR 5,000 is levied; 4) for the fourth violation a fine of SAR 10,000 is levied; 5) thereafter a fine of SAR 40,000 is levied. — E-invoicing violations such as failure to issue and save e-invoices, deleting e-invoices or adjusting after issuance, using prohibited functions in the e-invoicing system, etc.: 1) for the first violation a notice is issued; 2) for the second violation a fine of SAR 1,000 is levied; 3) for the third violation a fine of SAR 5,000 is levied; 4) for the fourth violation a fine of SAR 10,000 is levied; 5) thereafter a fine of SAR 40,000 is levied.

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Middle East and Africa (continued)

 Enacted Legislation	 Proposed Legislation	 Pilot Program	 Projected Updates	 Announcement	 Revoked Legislation
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	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Syria		TBD	According to news reports, Syria will implement a new verification of e-invoices, first in the tourism sector followed by supply chains in general. Vendors will register their invoices, which can then be verified by purchasers online. 217
	Turkey		July 1, 2021	The Turkish Revenue Administration (GIB), issued an announcement (Communique No, 526) which establishes mandatory issuance of e-invoices (e-Fatura and e-Arşiv) for all taxpayers of the healthcare sector effective July 1, 2021. 218
			December 1, 2021	Effective December 1, 2021, Turkey updated the UBL-TR Guide (i.e. e-invoicing format guide) and the E-Fatura package. The updates include the following: 219 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The ability to generate B2G invoices with the exception invoice types; — The ability to issue Social Security Institution (SGK) invoice type for invoices without VAT; and — Taxpayers are required to include the exception code and reason for invoices without VAT.
			January 22, 2022	The GIB recently expanded the scope of e-documents which are now to be used to record expenses, bank receipts, foreign exchange receipts, etc. The intention is to save time, reduce costs, and increase productivity. In addition, Communiqué Amending the Provisions of Tax Procedural Code General Communiqué No: 509 on Electronic Documents No. 535 was enacted on January 22, 2022, which, among other things, requires certain taxpayers to comply with e-invoicing including: 220 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Taxpayers with gross sales revenue of TRY 5 million and above for 2018/2019/2020, TRY 4 million and above for 2021, TRY 3 million and above for 2022 and subsequent years; — Online advertising service intermediaries; — Taxpayers who sell goods and services through websites, intermediary websites, or in any other electronic environment; who generates gross sales revenue over TRY 1 million for 2020 and 2021, and TRY 500,000 for 2022.

Middle East and Africa (continued)





	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	*Uganda	✓	January 1, 2021	Effective January 1, 2021, VAT registered taxpayers in Uganda are required to issue e-invoices through the Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing Solution Server (EFRIS). 221
		●	N/A	The Uganda Revenue Authority ("URA") recently announced that it added a number of new features for the benefit of importers and exporters to its Uganda Electronic Single Window (UESW) platform. The changes are intended to ease the burden of cross-border traders of receiving the required permits and licenses, enabling them to receive the necessary documents electronically and removing the requirement to attend up to 14 various different ministries, departments, or agencies in person. The new features cover, among other things, the processes to benefit from tax exemption from the URA and licenses to operate in the country's free zones, from the Uganda Free Zones Authority. 222
		✓	January 1, 2021	Effective January 1, 2021, all VAT registered taxpayers were required to issue e-invoices via the Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing Solution (EFRIS). Taxpayers can connect their businesses to EFRIS through the URA web portal, an Electronic Fiscal Devices (EFDs), or an Electronic Dispense Controllers (EDCs). EFDs are certified technological devices with inaccessible fiscal memory that a business can use to generate e-invoices (issued by taxpayers registered for VAT) or e-receipts (issued by taxpayers not registered for VAT), linked to the centralized invoicing and receipt system or authenticated by the URA. The EFD comprises of a Point of Sales system (POS) and a virtual Sales Data Controller (SDC). The URA recently announced that EFDs are now available and will be supplied by Rank Consult Limited. 223
		●	February 9, 2022	The URA recently published a revised list of certified EFRIS software integrators who have fulfilled URA's integration requirements. Taxpayers that would like to opt to integrate their billing/ERP systems with the EFRIS for issuance of e-invoices and e-receipts can leverage the URA's approved list of providers. 224

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Middle East and Africa (continued)

 Enacted Legislation	 Proposed Legislation	 Pilot Program	 Projected Updates	 Announcement	 Revoked Legislation
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	Country	Status	Effective date	Brief description
	Tanzania	✓	March 1, 2022	<p>Effective March 1, 2022, the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) launched an upgraded VAT electronic filing system in order to simplify the filing process. The key changes include the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Taxpayers are required to use the upgraded system for VAT returns covering the period March 2022; — The system will only accept Electronic Fiscal Device receipts/invoices with the verification code for input tax claims; — The system will automatically verify receipts, invoices, and Tanzania single administrative documents; and — Traders are required to upgrade their electronic fiscal devices to Protocol 2.1 in order to issue receipts/invoices with verification codes. 225
	Zimbabwe	✓	January 1, 2022	<p>On December 31, 2021 the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority published Finance Act No 7 of 2021, which effective January 1, 2022, requires all registered operators to issue Fiscal Tax Invoices printed by a fiscal electronic register or fiscal memory device. Invoices generated before January 1, 2022 must be claimed by March 31, 2022. 226</p>

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5	Administracion General de Ingresos Publicos (AFIP), Resolucion General 5022/21 (June 29, 2021)
6	AFIP, " Resolución General N° 2.758 y Resolución General Conjunta N ° 4.458 (MPyT y AFIP), (October 1, 2021); AFIP, " Resolución General Conjunta N° 5017/2021, (June 25, 2021)
7	Administracion Federal de Ingresos Publicos, "Digital Salary Book" (May 2022)
8	KPMG International member firm in Bolivia
9	SIN, "Resolucion General No 1021000011 y 1021000011" (August 11, 2021)
10	National Tax Service "Bolivia extends the deadline for issuing certain credit-debit notes" (February 8, 2022)
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21	Ministerio de Salud y Proteccion Social,"Resolucion 000-1526", (September 29, 2021)
22	KPMG International member firm in Colombia
23	KPMG International member firm in Colombia
24	El Congreso de Colombia, "Ley 2155 de 2021" (September 14, 2021)
25	Ministerio de Hacienda, "Resolucion Numero 00063", (July 30, 2021)
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27	National Directorate of Customs and Taxes - DIAN, "Resolución Número 000488", (April 29, 2022)
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30	KPMG International member firm in Dominican Republic
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34	Servicio de Rentas Internas, "Contribuyentes Obligados a Emitir Comprobantes Electronicos" (December 19, 2020)
35	Servicio de Rentas Internas, "Resolution NAC-DGERCGC21
36	SRI, "Resolucion No NAC-DGERCGC18-00000431", (December 18, 2018)
37	SRI, "Resolucion No NAC-DGERCGC18-00000431", (December 18, 2018)

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