

eInvoicing Made Simple: A Guide for UAE Businesses

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Preface

The landscape of taxation and business compliance in the UAE is undergoing a digital revolution, and at the heart of this transformation lies eInvoicing. As global economies move towards more transparent, efficient, and secure financial practices, the UAE has taken a proactive step by introducing an electronic invoicing mandate that aligns with international standards such as PEPPOL and the PINT-AE format.

This book, “eInvoicing Made Simple: A Guide for UAE Businesses,” is designed to be a practical and accessible resource for business owners, accountants, tax professionals, IT consultants, and decision-makers navigating the evolving requirements of the Federal Tax Authority (FTA). With the UAE’s phased implementation strategy leading up to mandatory adoption in 2026, the need for early understanding and readiness has never been greater.

Each chapter has been carefully structured to demystify eInvoicing concepts—from the fundamentals and global models to detailed implementation steps, technology integration, and compliance checklists. Whether you’re starting your eInvoicing journey or optimizing your current systems, this guide offers actionable insights and clarity on the what, why, and how of the UAE’s eInvoicing framework. Our objective is to make eInvoicing understandable, achievable, and strategically valuable for your business and guide you on the path to digital tax compliance and helps you prepare confidently for the UAE’s digital future.

1. What is eInvoicing?

1.1 What is eInvoicing in UAE?

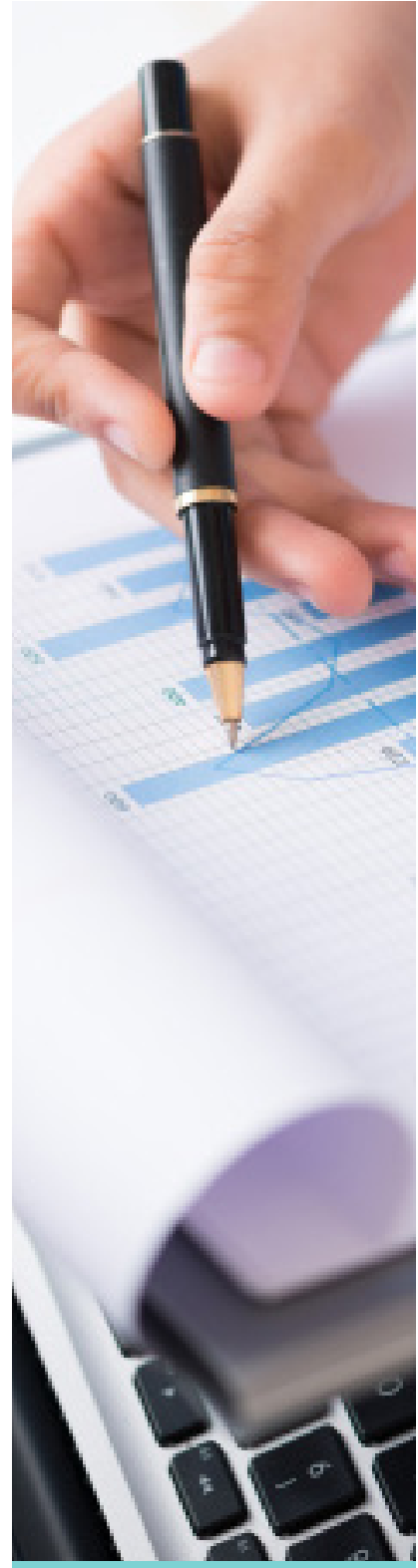
eInvoicing refers to the process of generating, issuing, receiving, and storing invoices in a structured electronic format that allows for automated electronic processing. It replaces traditional paper or PDF invoices with digital invoices that comply with the Federal Tax Authority (FTA)'s specific format and requirements.

Key points from the FTA's definition include:

- Must be created in a digital format, such as XML.
- Must use a structured data format like UBL (Universal Business Language) or PINT (Peppol Invoice Standard).
- The invoice must be sent through an Accredited Service Provider (ASP) using the Peppol Network to the e-Billing system managed by the FTA.
- eInvoices enable real-time or near-real-time reporting to the FTA.
- The system ensures authenticity, integrity, and readability of the invoices.

Note: Invoices generated manually or in formats like PDF, JPG, or on paper do not qualify as valid eInvoices. The purpose of eInvoicing is to standardize and streamline the invoicing process, reduce fraud, and enable better monitoring of Value Added Tax (VAT) compliance across businesses.

eInvoicing in the UAE means creating and sending invoices in a structured digital format that meets FTA rules and allows real-time VAT reporting.



1.2 How is it Different from Paper/PDF Invoices?

Aspect	eInvoice	Paper/PDF Invoice
Format	Structured digital format (e.g., XML)	Unstructured visual format (scanned PDF, printed paper)
Transmission	Sent electronically via secure networks (e.g., Peppol, API)	Sent via email, post, or uploaded manually
Data Accessibility	Machine-readable; enables real-time data processing	Requires manual entry or OCR to extract data
Validation	Auto-validation of eInvoice data	lacks automated checks
Tax Reporting	Integrated with tax authority platforms (real-time or near real-time)	Manual entry into tax portals or VAT returns
Security	Includes digital signatures and audit trails	No built-in security or tamper-proof mechanisms
Processing Speed	Enables automation, faster reconciliation and payment cycles	Slower processing due to human involvement
Compliance	Enforced via standards (e.g., PINT-AE, Peppol AS4)	No standard structure; risk of non-compliance
Sustainability	Paperless; supports green initiatives	Paper use or high server loads for PDF storage

1.3 Why Countries are Switching to eInvoices?

Enhances Tax Compliance

- Real-time invoice reporting reduces tax evasion.
- Prevents fake or duplicated invoices.
- Improves VAT accuracy and transparency.

Reduces Operational Costs

- Minimizes paper usage and manual processes.
- Cuts down administrative and storage expenses.
- Streamlines invoice lifecycle – from issuance to archiving.

Boosts Efficiency and Automation

- Automates data exchange between systems.
- Speeds up invoice validation, approvals, and payments.
- Reduces human error and improves accuracy.

Improves Data Security and Auditability

- Uses digital signatures and secure transmission.
- Maintains authenticity and integrity of invoices.
- Supports traceable and audit-ready records.

Supports Digital Transformation

- Aligns with national and global digital economy goals.
- Encourages businesses to adopt modern ERP and accounting systems.
- Integrates seamlessly with tax authority platforms.

Facilitates Global Trade and Compliance

- Helps comply with international invoicing standards (e.g., XML, PEPPOL).
- Simplifies cross-border transactions.
- Encourages harmonized tax processes across countries.

Accelerates VAT Collection

- Enables near real-time VAT monitoring.
- Reduces the VAT gap (lost revenue).
- Improves fiscal management for governments.

1.4 eInvoicing Models Shaped by Economic and Regulatory Needs

The development of eInvoicing frameworks globally has been influenced by a range of economic priorities, technological maturity, and compliance objectives.

1. Clearance Model

- Invoices must be cleared (validated and authorized) by the tax authority or its platform before reaching the buyer.

Variants:

- Hard Clearance: Strict real-time approval (e.g., India, KSA, Egypt)
- Soft Clearance: Validated in near real-time but without blocking the transaction (e.g., Chile early model)
- Enables real-time VAT enforcement and prevention of fraud.

2. Reporting Model

- Business exchange invoice directly & are required to report to the tax authority in real time or in periodic batches (e.g., Spain, Hungary)
- Ensures transaction visibility without disrupting operations.

3. Post-Audit Model

- Exchange invoices directly with each other (typically as PDFs or structured formats), and the tax authority only reviews them later, during audits or periodic reviews (e.g., Germany, Netherland)

4. Decentralized – Peppol Model

- The Decentralized Peppol Model is an eInvoicing architecture where businesses exchange invoices through a network of certified Access Points (APs) – rather than a central tax authority or single national platform.
- Promotes cross-border interoperability, especially for public procurement (e.g., Singapore, EU, UAE)

1.5 Comparison: PEPPOL vs eInvoicing Models in KSA and UAE

This section provides a comparative overview of the PEPPOL framework and the national eInvoicing models adopted by Saudi Arabia (KSA) and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Feature	UAE EInvoicing (FTA)	KSA EInvoicing (ZATCA)
Feature	UAE (DCTCE 5-Corner Model)	KSA (ZATCA CTC Model)
Architecture	Decentralized Peppol-based 5-corner model via accredited Access Points (APs); XML (PINT-AE)	Centralized clearance platform controlled by ZATCA; JSON & XML
QR Code	Optional (likely to be introduced in future phases)	Mandatory for B2C and simplified tax invoices
Arabic Language	Not mandatory; English XML allowed (Peppol BIS Billing 3.0 with UAE extensions)	Mandatory for invoice content; must support Arabic text
Digital Signature	Not Mandatory	Mandatory (by seller) using compliant PKI infrastructure
User Identification	TIN (Tax Identification Number) of both seller and buyer is mandatory	VAT Number and QR code used to trace seller identity
Applicability	Mandatory for B2B and B2G	Mandatory for B2B, B2C, and B2G

2. Why UAE is Moving to eInvoicing?

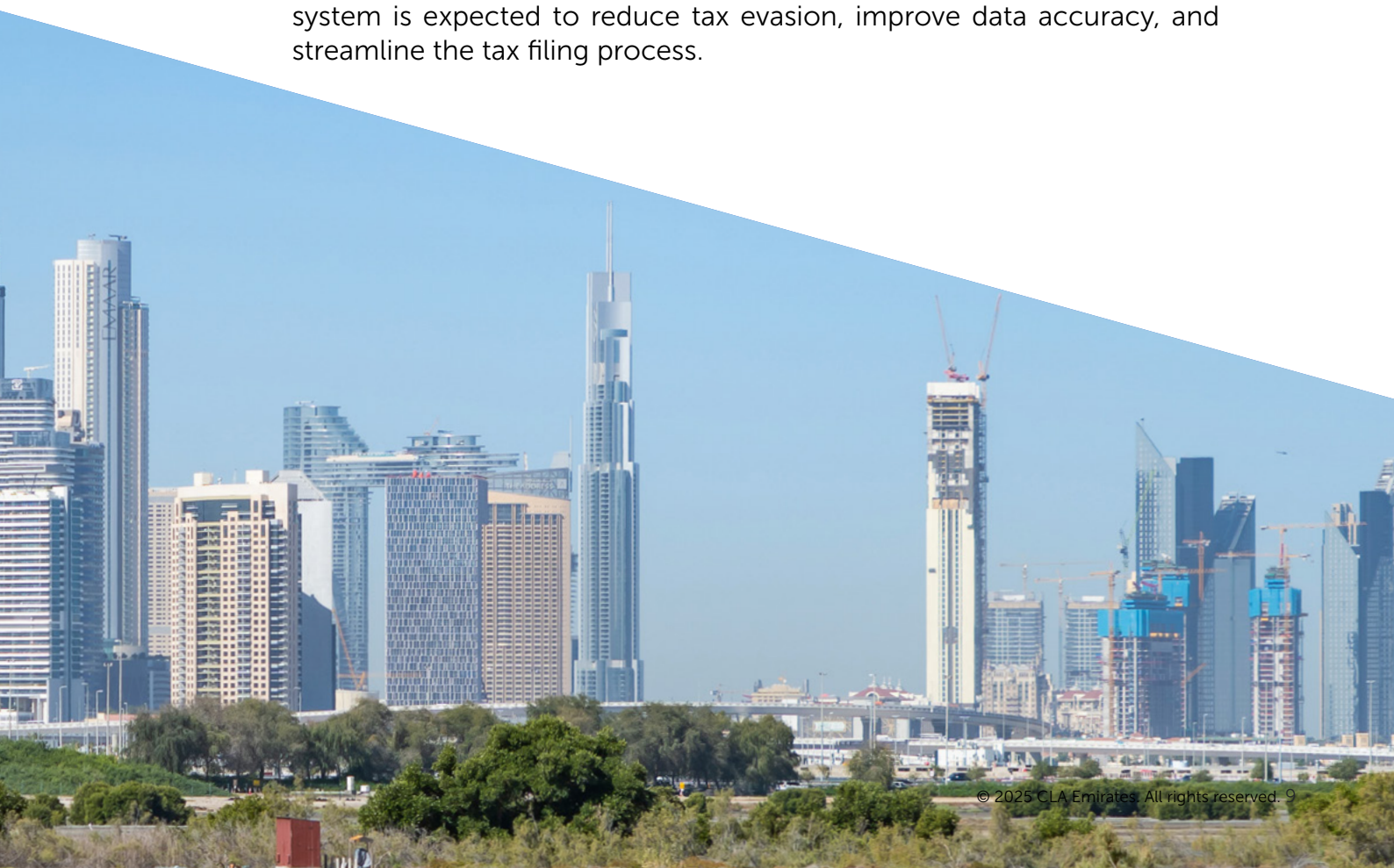
2.1 UAE Government's Digital Vision

The UAE is committed to becoming a global leader in digital transformation. National initiatives such as We the UAE 2031 Vision, an imperative to enhance government performance, continue to strengthen the UAE's digital infrastructure and its development according to the latest technological methods.

One such initiative that has been approved by the UAE Cabinet is the eInvoicing Program.

2.2 FTA's Role in Tax and Digital Compliance

The FTA is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of tax compliance measures in the UAE. To support the country's digital vision and improve tax administration, the FTA is introducing a structured eInvoicing system that allows for real-time or near real-time reporting, automated validation, and enhanced monitoring of VAT compliance. This system is expected to reduce tax evasion, improve data accuracy, and streamline the tax filing process.



2.3 Timeline: When E-Invoicing Will Become Mandatory?

The eInvoicing system in the UAE will be implemented in phases, as outlined by the Ministerial decision 244 of 2025 on the Implementation of the Electronic Invoicing System (EIS). Key milestones include:

Entity Type	Revenue Threshold	Appoint Accredited Service Provider By	Implement Electronic Invoicing System By
Person subject to the system	≥ AED 50,000,000	31 July 2026	1 January 2027
Person subject to the system	< AED 50,000,000	31 March 2027	1 July 2027
Government Entity	Not applicable	31 March 2027	1 October 2027
All remaining Persons or Government Entities	After completion of above	As applicable	As applicable

2.4 Who Needs to Follow It - Ministerial Decision No. 243 of 2025 on the Electronic Invoicing System

It applies to all business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-government (B2G) transactions, unless specific exceptions are announced.

2.5 Excluded Business Transactions

- Business Transactions conducted by Government Entities in a sovereign capacity, provided they are not competing with the private sector, in accordance with VAT law.
- International passenger transportation services by an Airline where an Electronic Ticket is issued.
- Ancillary services directly to passengers by an Airline related to international passenger transportation services, where an Electronic Miscellaneous Document is issued.
- International goods transportation services by an Airline where an Airway Bill is issued. This exclusion, however, is only for 24 months from the system’s effective date.
- Financial services that are exempt from VAT or subject to VAT at the zero rate, in accordance with Article 42 of the VAT Executive Regulation.

Note on Business-to-Consumer (B2C) Transactions:

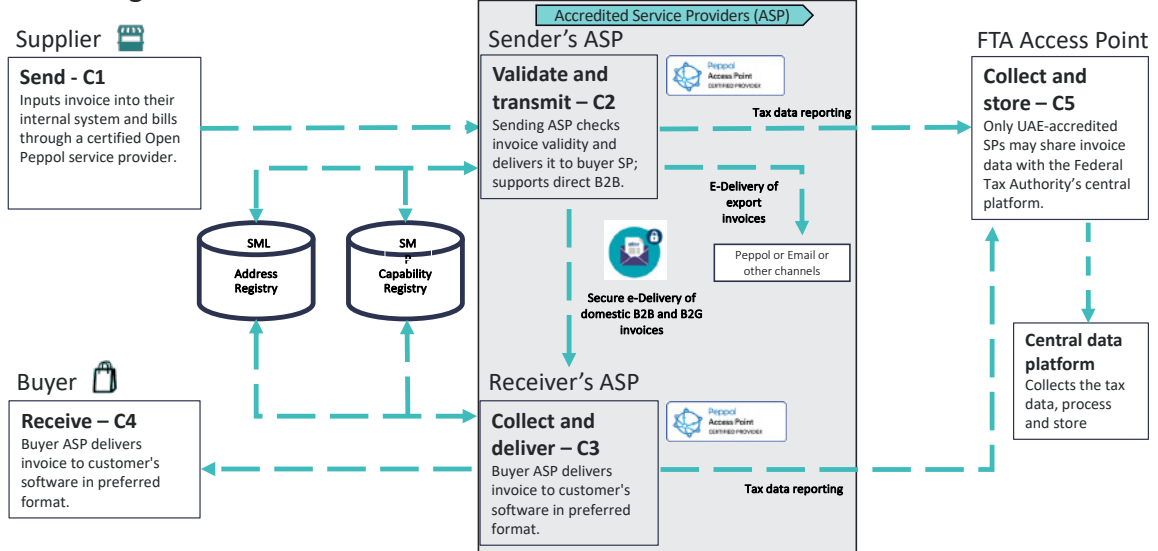
- Transactions between a business and a non-business natural person are not subject to the Electronic Invoicing System until a later date is determined by the Minister.

3. How eInvoicing Works?

3.1 eInvoice Framework

- The UAE has adopted a Decentralized Continuous Transaction Control and Exchange (DCTCE) model for eInvoicing.
- Applicable to all VAT registered business in UAE - B2B, B2G & Self billing invoices
- Invoice to be submitted to ASP & FTA in Xml (Pint AE format)
- Exchange of invoices through certified Peppol access point to handle transactions
- Simultaneously reports tax data to authorities
- Ensures compliance and transparency in invoicing processes

eInvoicing Process Flow



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The UAE has adopted a Decentralized Continuous Transaction Control and Exchange (DCTCE) model for eInvoicing.

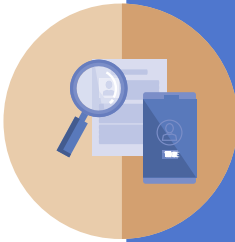
Step 1: Supplier Submission

Supplier (Corner 1) submits eInvoice data in an agreed format to its UAE Accredited Service Provider (Corner 2).



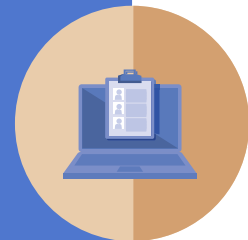
Step 2: Validation & Conversion

Corner 2 validates the eInvoice data and converts it into the UAE standard eInvoice XML format.



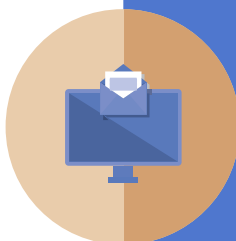
Step 3: Transmission & Reporting

Corner 2 transmits the eInvoice to the Buyer's Service Provider (Corner 3) and reports the Tax Data Document (TDD) to Corner 5.



Step 4: Buyer Delivery & Confirmation

Corner 3 validates the eInvoice, sends status updates, delivers to Buyer (Corner 4), and reports the TDD to Corner 5.



3.2 What is PEPPOL?

PEPPOL (Pan-European Public Procurement Online) is the UAE's chosen framework for eInvoice transmission. It provides a secure, standardized, and globally interoperable network for exchanging electronic business documents.

Key Benefits of PEPPOL:

- Global interoperability
- Secure document exchange
- Reduced integration costs
- Enhanced compliance and auditability

4. What You Need to Start?

4.1 How to Start eInvoicing in Dubai (According to UAE VAT Law)?

To begin eInvoicing, the businesses must first register with the FTA. In accordance with Federal Decree-Law No. 16 of 2024, all VAT-registered businesses are required to adopt eInvoicing, with implementation scheduled in phases starting from July 2026. Registration must be completed through the FTA's e-Billing portal. Additionally, businesses are required to use an ASP to transmit invoices in real time using the Peppol 5-Corner Model, which ensures secure and standardized communication between systems.

The next step involves using appropriate ERP or eInvoicing software. The software must be capable of connecting to the Peppol network through an ASP. It should support real-time invoice generation, validation, and submission to the FTA. Furthermore, the system must comply with the PINT AE standard, which defines the official structure and content of eInvoices in the UAE.

eInvoices must be generated in XML format using either Universal Business Language (UBL) or Peppol BIS Billing 3.0, incorporating UAE-specific extensions. Each invoice must include mandatory fields as per Data Dictionary (PINT AE)

Data Dictionary Content: Mandatory Fields

Standard Tax Invoice Mandatory Fields

These fields must be included in every tax invoice to ensure compliance with UAE VAT regulations & the eInvoicing framework requirements.

Invoice Details	Seller Details	Buyer Details
1. Invoice number	10. Seller name	21. Buyer name
2. Invoice date	11. Seller electronic address	22. Buyer electronic address
3. Invoice type code	12. Seller electronic identifier	23. Buyer electronic identifier
4. Invoice currency code	13. Seller legal	24. Buyer tax identifier
5. Invoice transaction type code	14. registration identifier	25. Buyer tax scheme code
6. Payment due date	15. Seller legal registration identifier type	26. Buyer address line 1
7. Business process type	16. Seller tax scheme code	27. Buyer city
8. Specification identifier	17. Seller address line 1	28. Buyer country subdivision
9. Payment means type code	18. Seller city	29. Buyer country code
	19. Seller country subdivision	
	20. Seller country code	
Document Totals	Tax Breakdown	Invoice Line
30. Sum of invoice line net amount	35. Tax category taxable amount	39. Invoice line identifier
31. Invoice total amount without tax	36. Tax category tax amount	40. Invoiced quantity
32. Invoice total tax amount	37. Tax category code	41. Unit of measure code
33. Invoice total amount with tax	38. Tax category rate	42. Invoice line net amount
34. Amount due for payment		43. Item net price
		44. Item gross price
		45. Item price base quantity
		46. Invoiced item tax category code
		47. Invoiced item tax rate
		48. VAT line amount
		49. Item name
		50. Item description

Note - 15 highlighted fields which are mandatory as per UAE PINT & currently not covered in UAE VAT law

Data Dictionary Content: Mandatory Fields

Commercial Invoice Mandatory Fields

For exempt or out of scope supplies, these mandatory fields ensure documentation & reporting maintaining consistency in eInvoicing ecosystem.

Invoice Details	Seller Details	Buyer Details
1. Invoice number	10. Seller name	21. Buyer name
2. Invoice date	11. Seller electronic address	22. Buyer electronic address
3. Invoice type code	12. Seller electronic identifier	23. Buyer electronic identifier
4. Invoice currency code	13. Seller legal Registration identifier	24. Buyer legal Registration identifier
5. Invoice transaction type code	14. Seller legal registration identifier type	25. Buyer legal registration identifier type
6. Payment due date	15. Seller tax Registration identifier	26. Buyer address line
7. Business process type	16. Seller tax scheme code	27. Buyer city
8. Specification identifier	17. Seller address line 1	28. Buyer country subdivision
9. Payment means type code	18. Seller city	29. Buyer country code
	19. Seller country subdivision	
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Document Totals	Tax Breakdown	Invoice Line
30. Sum of invoice line net amount	35. Tax category taxable amount	39. Invoice line identifier
31. Invoice total amount without tax	36. Tax category tax amount	40. Invoiced quantity
32. Invoice total tax amount	37. Tax category code	41. Unit of measure code
33. Invoice total amount with tax	38. Tax category rate	42. Invoice line net amount
34. Amount due for payment		43. Item net price
		44. Item gross price
		45. Item price base quantity
		46. Invoiced item tax category code
		47. Invoiced item tax rate
		48. Item name
		49. Item description

Note - 16 highlighted fields which are mandatory as per UAE PINT & currently not covered in UAE VAT law

5. How to Connect Your System for eInvoicing?

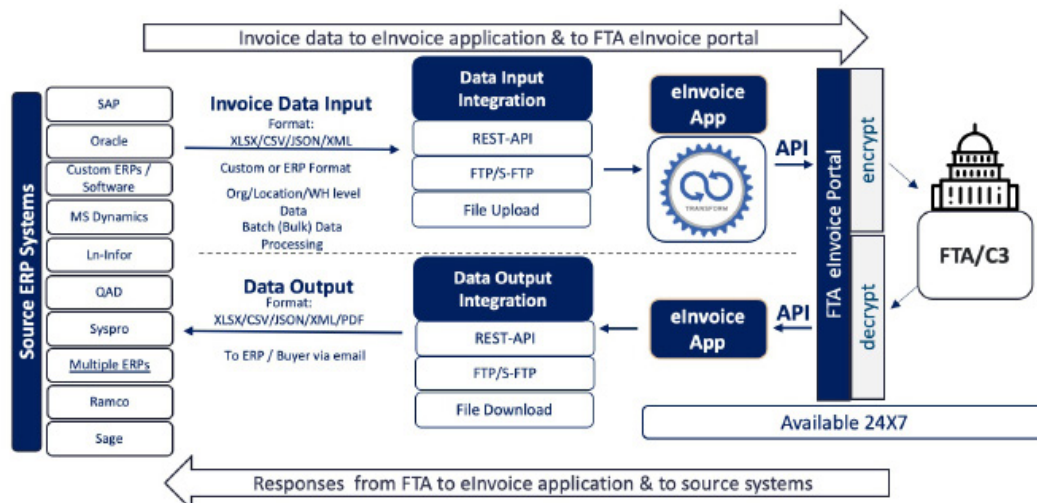
To comply with the UAE’s eInvoicing framework, businesses must ensure that their ERP or accounting software—such as Tally, Zoho, SAP, QuickBooks, or Odoo—can generate invoices in XML/UBL format in accordance with the PINT AE standard. The software must also be integrated with an ASP and support real-time invoice validation and submission to the FTA.

The UAE follows the Peppol 5-Corner Model, which involves Access Point Providers (APPs) acting as intermediaries between the business and the FTA. Businesses should select an FTA approved ASP. The ERP system must be connected to the ASP’s API to enable the transmission of invoices in Peppol AS4 Protocol. Each invoice must be digitally signed and

timestamped. Before going live, it is essential to test the system in a secure sandbox environment to ensure proper functionality and compliance.

For businesses that require technical assistance, IT support teams can play a crucial role in configuring ERP systems to meet UAE eInvoicing requirements. This includes setting up secure APIs, installing digital certificates, and ensuring that data mapping aligns with the PINT AE Data Dictionary. eInvoicing consultants can further assist by conducting compliance audits, advising on the selection of suitable ASPs and software, training staff, and providing ongoing support to adapt regulatory updates.

eInvoice - AR (Accounts Receivable) Application Flow

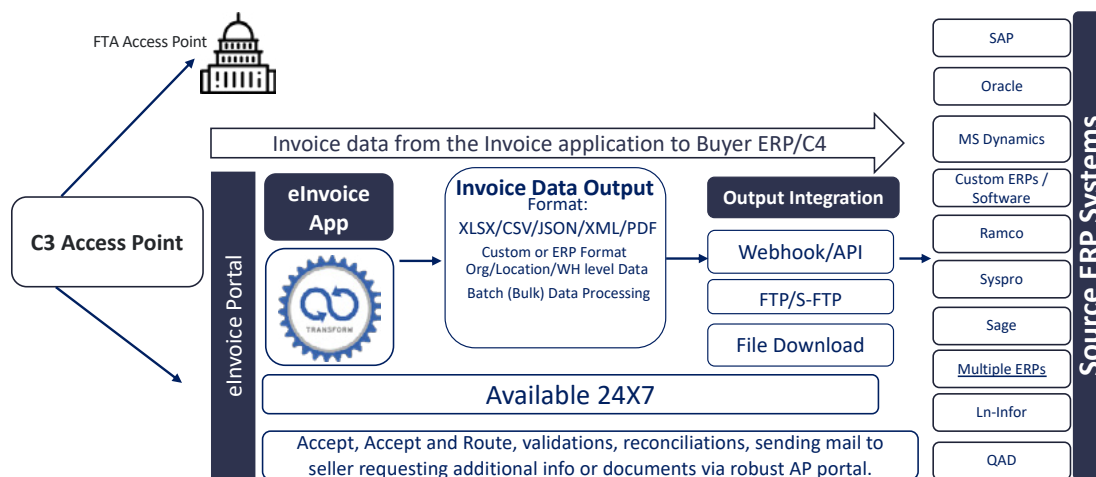


Purpose: Sending sales invoices from company ERP to Accredited Service Providers (ASP) C3.

Flow Summary:

- Source ERP Systems (e.g., SAP, Oracle, MS Dynamics) generate invoice data.
- Input Invoice Data: In formats like XLSX, CSV, JSON, XML; supports batch processing and location-level data.
- Integration Methods: REST API, FTP/SFTP, or File Upload to eInvoice App.
- eInvoice App: Transforms and sends invoice data securely to (C3) via API (with encryption) & simultaneously reporting to FTA eInvoice Portal.
- FTA Portal: Validates and processes the invoices.
- Responses (acknowledgements/errors) are sent back to the ERP via the eInvoice App.
- Output Data: Can be exported in multiple formats (XLSX, PDF, etc.) to ERP or buyers via email.

eInvoice - AP (Accounts Payable) Application Flow



Purpose: Receiving purchase invoices from ASP C3 to ERP C4.

Flow Summary:

- Access Point (C3) routes seller’s invoice to the eInvoice Portal (C4), simultaneously reporting to FTA eInvoice Portal.
- eInvoice App processes the data and outputs it in ERP-ready formats.
- Integration Methods: Webhook/API, FTP/SFTP, or File Download to ERP systems.
- Available 24x7: Supports automated validations, reconciliation, routing, and communication for additional document requests.


Key Points:

- Real-time, automated, and secure flow of eInvoices.
- Supports multiple ERPs and integration modes.
- Ensures FTA compliance, data encryption, and 24x7 availability.

6. Benefits of eInvoicing in the UAE

eInvoicing offers numerous advantages for businesses operating in the UAE. Invoices are delivered instantly through the Peppol network, which reduces delays and accelerates payment cycles. Automated validation features help minimize errors and disputes, ensuring accurate VAT reporting. This leads to improved cash flow, as faster processing enables quicker settlements and better financial planning.

According to the UAE Ministry of Finance, eInvoicing can reduce invoice processing costs, significantly lowering administrative expenses. The system also supports the country's sustainability goals by reducing paper usage and minimizing environmental impact. Invoices are securely stored by the FTA, making them easily accessible during audits and enhancing overall compliance. Real-time reporting capabilities help the FTA detect and prevent VAT fraud, ensuring greater transparency and enforcement of tax laws. Finally, digital signatures provide legal authenticity and traceability, as recognized under Federal Law No. 1 of 2006, offering businesses a secure and legally compliant invoicing solution.



According to the UAE Ministry of Finance, eInvoicing can reduce invoice processing costs, significantly lowering administrative expenses.



7. Mistakes to Avoid

The FTA has outlined clear technical and regulatory guidelines in its eInvoicing White Paper to support the UAE's digital tax transformation. However, as businesses prepare to comply, several common mistakes could lead to non-compliance, penalties, and operational disruptions. Below are key errors to avoid:

7.1. Using Only PDFs (Not Allowed)

One of the most common errors is continuing to issue invoices in static PDF format. The FTA explicitly states that PDFs are not accepted for eInvoicing purposes. Invoices must be generated and exchanged in machine-readable formats such as UBL 2.1 XML, following the Peppol BIS Billing 3.0 standards.

Consequence: PDF invoices are not considered compliant and will not be validated or accepted by the FTA systems.

Corrective Action: Businesses must upgrade their invoicing systems to support structured electronic formats and discontinue the use of static PDF invoices.

7.2. Not Registering with the Right Access Point Provider

The FTA requires businesses to exchange eInvoices through certified APPs. These APPs enable secure and real-time transmission of invoices via the Peppol network.

Consequence: Using non-certified or incompatible providers may result in invoice rejections, data errors, or disconnection from the FTA's eInvoicing system.

Corrective Action: Ensure that you select an FTA-approved APP with proper technical capabilities, secure integration, and compliance with the required protocols.

7.3. Missing FTA Deadlines

The eInvoicing initiative is being rolled out in phases with specific deadlines for different categories of taxpayers. Failure to meet these deadlines can lead to penalties and affect VAT reporting accuracy.

Consequence: Late compliance can trigger fines, business disruption, and additional scrutiny from the FTA.

Corrective Action: Monitor all FTA communications and set internal milestones to meet registration, testing, and go-live deadlines well in advance.

8. What Happens If You Don't Comply?

8.1 Penalties from FTA

Failing to comply with the technical and procedural requirements outlined by the FTA can result in financial penalties. These penalties may apply for missing deadlines, using incorrect invoice formats, or failing to register with an accredited APP.

Consequence:

FTA may impose fines for each instance of non-compliance, leading to a significant cumulative financial impact.

Prevention:

Ensure your systems are updated, deadlines are met, and all eInvoices are issued in the required machine-readable format (e.g., UBL 2.1 XML). Avoid using static PDFs and verify your provider is FTA-accredited.

8.2. Risk of Invoice Rejection

Using the wrong file format or failing to meet digital signature and validation requirements can result in invoice rejection. If invoices are not accepted by the FTA's systems, it can delay processing, VAT reporting, and payment cycles

Consequence:

Rejected invoices disrupt financial reconciliation and may trigger audit concerns or tax reporting issues.

Prevention:

Integrate your invoicing system with an accredited ASP and validate all invoice files prior to submission. Regularly audit your system for compliance with Peppol and FTA guidelines.

8.3. Business Delays and Operational Disruption

Non-compliance can lead to more than just fines—it can cause major delays in business transactions, especially when customers or government bodies require compliant eInvoices for payment processing.

Consequence:

Delayed invoicing impacts cash flow, client relationships, and internal efficiency.

Prevention:

Train staff, test systems in advance, and maintain a real-time invoicing workflow through a certified platform to avoid any transactional lags.

Non-compliance can lead to more than just fines—
it can cause major delays in business transactions,

9. Prepare Your Team

9.1. Train Your Accounting and IT Teams

Implementing eInvoicing is not just a technical upgrade—it requires operational alignment across departments. A common mistake is underestimating the training needs of your accounting and IT teams.

Consequence:

Untrained staff may misinterpret requirements, causing errors in invoice creation, submission, or compliance tracking.

Recommended Action:

Provide comprehensive training sessions for both finance and IT teams, focused on Peppol standards, digital signatures, system integration, and error resolution.

9.2. Updating Invoice Formats and Systems

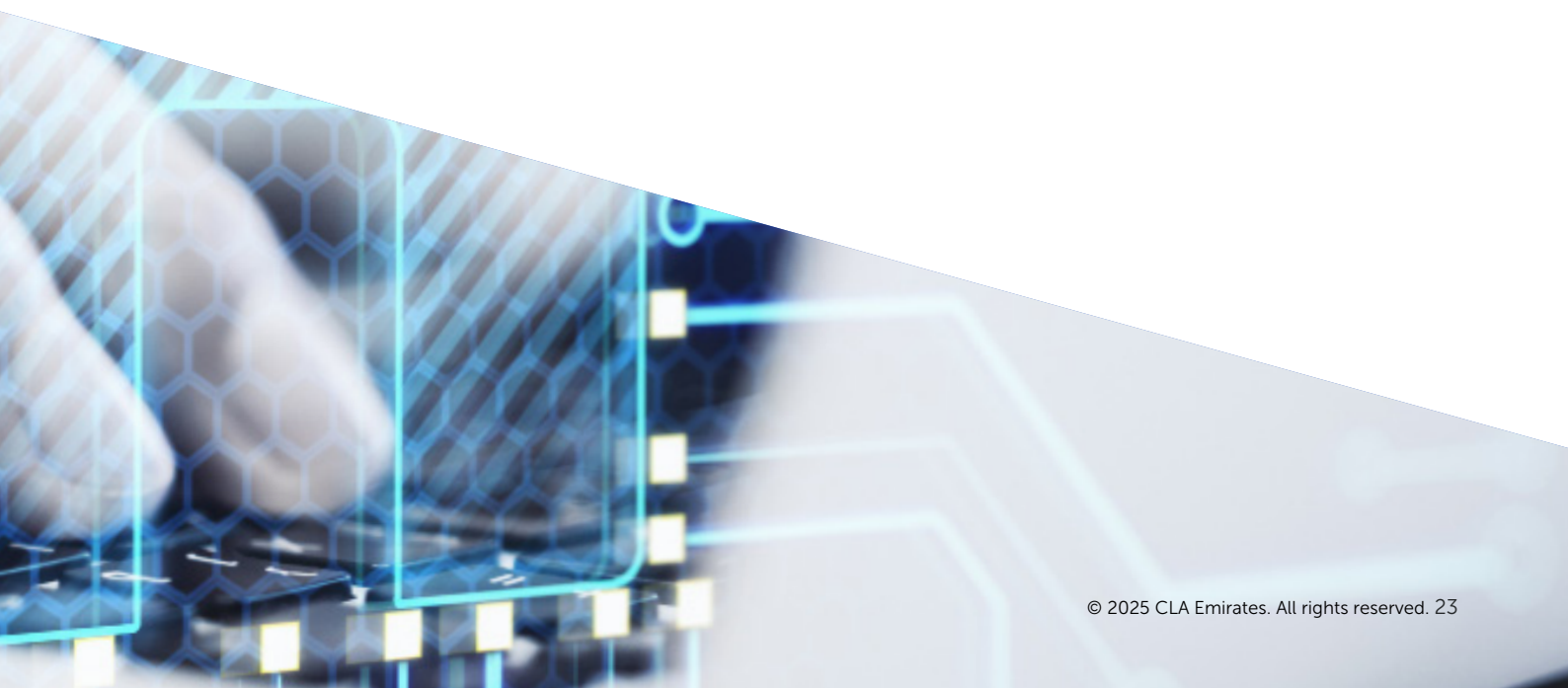
FTA mandates that invoices must follow a machine-readable, structured format (such as UBL 2.1 XML) and be transmitted via certified APPs. Continuing to rely on static PDFs or outdated ERP systems is a serious compliance risk.

Consequence:

Invoices not submitted in the required format will be rejected, leading to penalties and business delays.

Recommended Action:

Update your invoicing software and ERP systems to support eInvoicing requirements. Ensure compatibility with FTA-approved APPs and include digital signature capabilities.



9.3. Skipping End-to-End Testing Before 2026

Rushing into compliance without thorough testing can lead to submission failures and process breakdowns after the go-live date. Many companies delay testing until it's too late, only to discover technical issues under pressure.

Consequence:

Last-minute system failures can disrupt transactions, delay VAT reporting, and result in non-compliance.

Recommended Action:

Initiate full testing cycles well before July 2026. This includes internal validation, live test submissions via an APP, and scenario simulations to identify and fix bugs early.

10. Checklist & Resources

10.1 Quick checklist before going live

1. Regulatory Readiness

- Confirm your business is VAT-registered in the UAE.
- Determine if your supplies fall under any special use cases (e.g., freezones, reverse charge).
- Review the latest MOF/PINT-AE guidelines on eInvoicing requirements.

2. Technical Preparation

- Assess current ERP/accounting systems for XML export and invoice structuring.
- Ensure compatibility with Peppol BIS Billing 3.0 with PINT-AE extensions.
- Implement or integrate with a Peppol-accredited Access Point (AP).
- Setup support for Message Level Status (MLS) tracking and error handling.

3. Data Mapping & Validation

- Map existing invoice fields to PINT-AE mandatory and optional data elements.
- Fill in missing fields like:
 - TRNs
 - Tax category codes
 - Invoice type codes
 - Payment due dates, Etc...
- Validate invoice structure against PINT-AE schema and business rules.



4. Organizational Readiness

- Train Finance, IT, and Tax teams on eInvoicing workflows and Peppol standards.
- Define internal roles for:
 - Data validation
 - Invoice approval
 - Exception handling
- Establish SOPs for error correction, MLS rejection reprocessing, and audit trails.

5. Process & Partner Alignment

- Communicate with trading partners to ensure:
 - Peppol-readiness
 - Agreed invoice formats
 - Handling of credit notes, summary invoices, etc.
- Test invoice exchange through pilot cycles.

6. Compliance Controls

- Set up archival policies for storing eInvoices per FTA recordkeeping rules.
- Monitor real-time compliance reports and automate corrections where possible.
- Confirm fallback procedures for connectivity failure or system outage.

10.2 FTA Links for latest updates

<https://mof.gov.ae/eInvoicing/>



Our Services

- **Audit & Assurance**
Statutory Audit | External Audit | Internal Audit | Forensic Audit
- **Tax**
Direct Tax
Corporate Tax | Transfer Pricing | International Tax
Indirect Tax
VAT | Excise | Customs | FTA Tax Agency
- **Management Accounts**
Accounting and MIS reporting | Standard Operating Procedures | Payroll
- **Corporate Services**
Incorporation Advisory
Mainland | Freezone | Offshore | DIFC | ADGM
Liquidation
Tax Residency Certificate
- **Advisory**
CFO Services | IFRS | Business Valuation | Due Diligence | Transaction Advisory
Mergers and Acquisitions | Trade Finance | AML | Feasibility Study
- **Digital Transformation**
Process Automation | Intelligent Document Processing | Application Development

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