



# POLAND

## CONTINUOUS TRANSACTION CONTROLS (CTC)

### OVERVIEW

Early in 2021, Poland published the first continuous transaction controls (CTCs) framework for the country, the Krajowy System e-Faktur (KSeF). Full implementation is ongoing with the voluntary phase having begun on 1 January 2022.

KSeF aims to combat fraud and improve tax collection capabilities on sales transactions, thereby allowing the Ministry of Finance to accurately monitor activity. This is similar to the VAT systems and CTC requirements present in Italy.

With Poland's derogatory decision regarding the e-invoicing provisions of the EU VAT Directive now received from the Council of the European Union for the period of 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2026, the use of the KSeF system will become mandatory from 1 July 2024. From this date only structured XML e-invoices issued via KSeF will be legally recognised for VAT purposes. Suppliers will still need to authorize the service provider or get an authentication token via the KSeF Taxpayer application, to be shared with and used by any service providers authorised to act on their behalf.

### WHEN DO I NEED TO COMPLY?



Poland's CTC voluntary period begins, and e-invoicing can be used in parallel with paper and non-structured e-invoices. During this period, there is no obligation to use the e-invoicing system in B2B transactions, however benefits include:

- Quicker tax refunds
- Exemptions from submitting the JPK\_FA



The CTC system will become mandatory on 1 July 2024



VAT-exempted taxpayers will be in scope

### WHAT DO I NEED TO DO?

Data within KSeF must be submitted in a structured XML format according to published API and the schema specifications. A qualified electronic signature, seal (QES), trusted profile or token is required to authenticate access to the portal.

#### The KSeF clearance system in more depth

E-invoices are sent to a centralised platform in a structured XML format (FA\_VAT), according to the API and schema specifications. The system validates the invoice, and if it passes validation, assigns a unique ID to the invoice, which makes it the legally valid invoice. In many ways, making it similar to the JPK\_FA, with many common fields – it provides the tax authority with the sufficient information from suppliers who issue structured e-invoices via KSeF, which is why there is a JPK\_FA submission exemption for participants.

**Businesses can authorise third-party suppliers through commercial programs (using API) or via the KSeF Taxpayer application to:**

- Prepare and issue invoices (business or accountant)
- Receive, download and process invoices (buyer or buyer's third party)

**Businesses can issue structured invoices using:**

- API, with the possibility to use a third party service provider (outsourcing)
- Manually: through KSeF Taxpayer Application provided by the Ministry of Finance

**The following entities can use the KSeF:**

- VAT taxpayers with a fixed establishment in Poland
- Tax-exempt entrepreneurs

### HOW CAN SOVOS HELP?

As continuous transaction controls and e-invoicing implementation through KSeF evolve, Sovos' solution for Poland is already available and being deployed by businesses seeking alignment with the latest requirements to meet the growing VAT compliance demands in the country.

Our experts monitor, interpret and codify legal changes and requirements into our software solutions, taking care of your indirect tax compliance so you can focus on your core business.

**CONTACT US TODAY**

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