

Ten years of e-Invoicing in Mexico



2004

The legal framework and operational regulation for the Digital Tax Invoice (CFD) is published. This follows the model drawn up years previously by the Electronic Invoicing Committee, a group of 45 AMEXIPAC companies that joined forces to promote the use of digital billing.

2005

Electronic invoicing comes into operation with the 1.0 schema, although its use is still residual. According to data from AMEXIPAC, that year **139,509** transactions were made through this system, compared to **more than 3,000 million** carried out in 2013.



2009

The CFD becomes increasingly important. Taxpayers can now choose two ways of billing: **By their own means** (must apply the folio and serial numbers from the Tax Administration Service) or **by proxy**. Use of paper is limited to low value transactions.



2010

On September 14, creation of the **CFDI Digital Tax Invoice via Internet** is announced. This is a new billing model that involves engaging an **Authorized Certification Provider (PAC)** to validate the document and submit it to the **Tax Administration Service (SAT)**. This scheme provides the user with more facilities, as it is the **PAC that handles the whole process**.



A few months later, on December 16, EDICOM becomes the first ever Authorized Provider Certification approved by the SAT, with the number 70029.

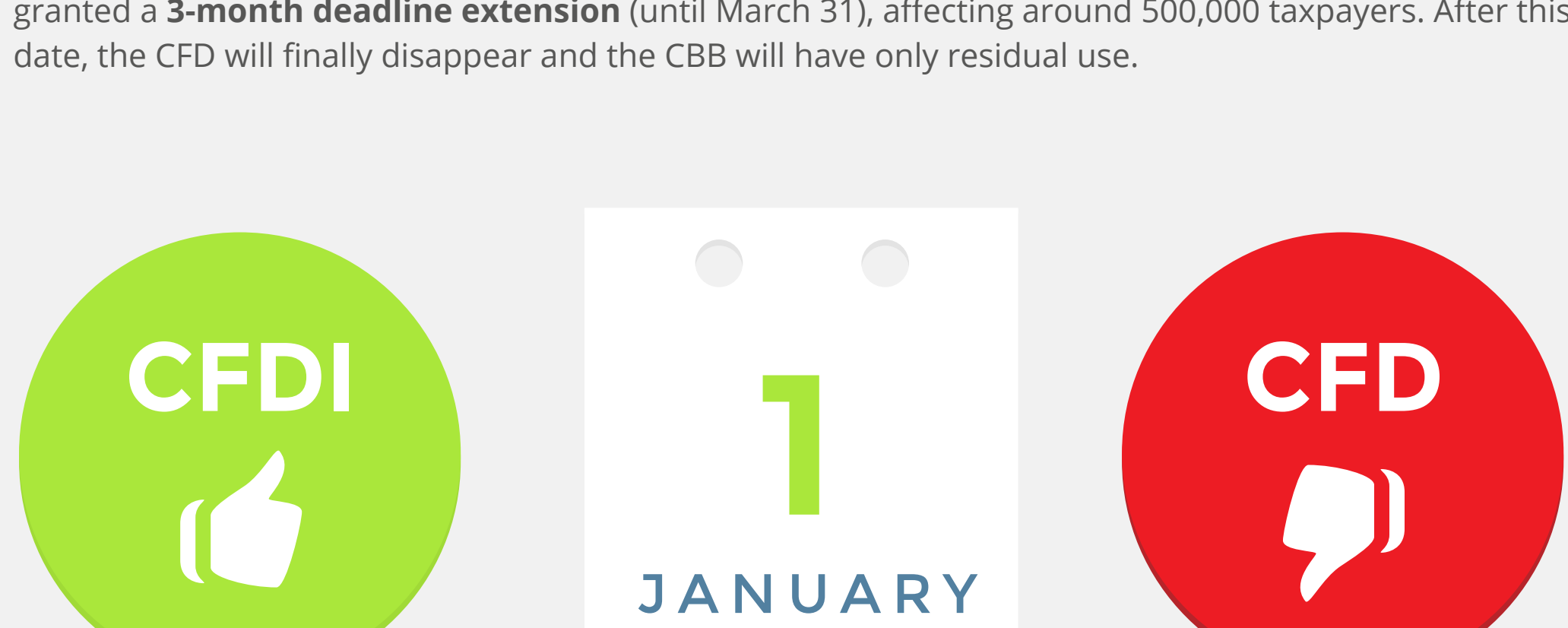
2011

Companies with income over 4 million pesos must adhere to electronic invoicing. All those who join do so according to the CFDI model. However, companies that were issuing their own CFDs may continue to use this system. So, now there are two coexisting electronic invoicing models: **CFDI** and **CFD** issued by own means. In addition, taxpayers earning less than 4 million pesos can use the **CBB** (printed invoice with two-dimensional barcode).



2014

From **1 January**, the **CFDI** is mandatory for taxpayers with annual income over 250,000 pesos and for the issuing of paychecks or salary receipts. However, the Omnibus Tax Resolution for 2014 granted a **3-month deadline extension** (until March 31), affecting around 500,000 taxpayers. After this date, the CFD will finally disappear and the CBB will have only residual use.



9,000 million de transactions

Over these ten years, around **9,000 million e-billing** transactions have taken place. This figure will grow in the years to come as the CFDI becomes mandatory, positioning Mexico as one of the most advanced countries in this field. In fact, according to AMEXIPAC forecasts, this year will see more than 5 billion electronic invoices issued, while in 2015 some 500 million payslips may be issued in CFDI format.

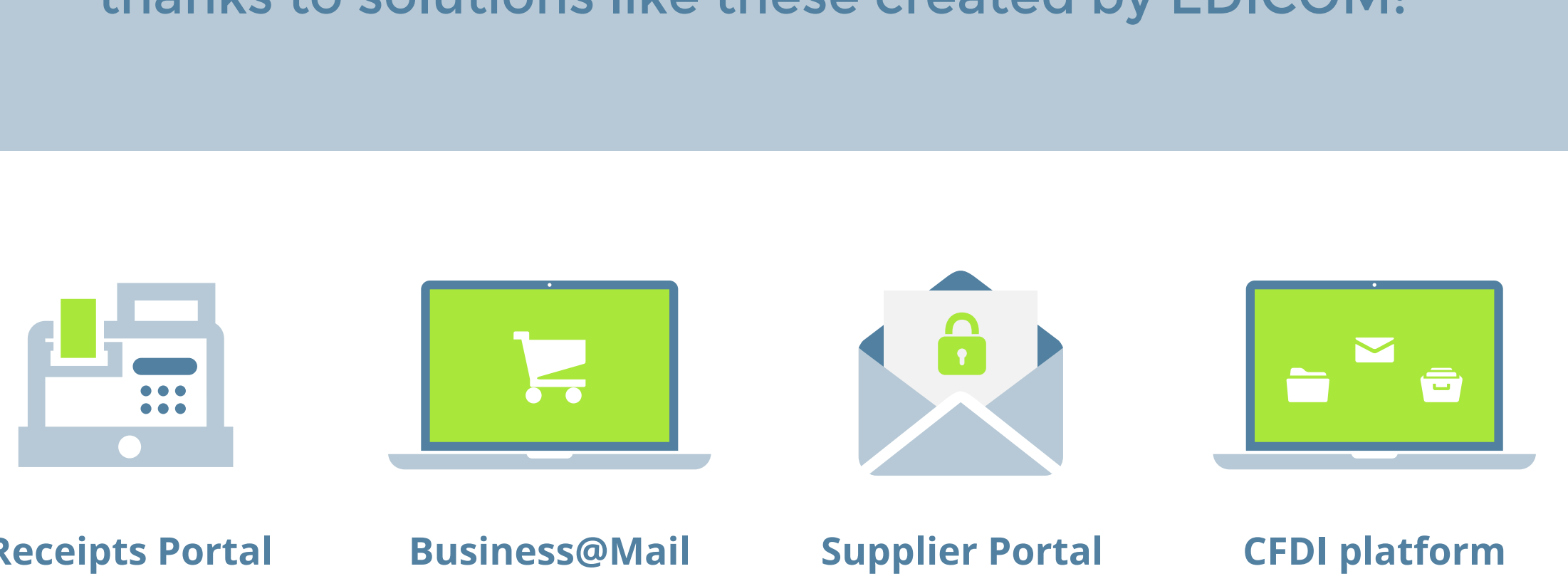


What are the advantages of electronic invoicing?

- ✓ Greater transparency and fiscal control
- ✓ Better security
- ✓ Lower management costs and process automation
- ✓ Reduced use of paper and so greater sustainability
- ✓ Less likelihood of error
- ✓ Encouraging e-commerce

And also...

more facilities to optimize and modernize your business, thanks to solutions like these created by EDICOM:



Receipts Portal
Issuing CFDI online on the basis of point-of-sale receipts.

Business@Mail
Sending out invoices automatically and securely.

Supplier Portal
Simplifies integration of the CFDIs received.

CFDI platform
Integrates 100% of accounts payable with the ERP.

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