E-INVOICING

WHO RECEIVES WHAT UNDER THE REFORM?

Does the State really receive your invoices?

As September 1, 2026 approaches, one question keeps coming up:
"Will the tax authorities receive all the information contained in my invoices?"

The answer is more nuanced than you might think.

To understand the reform, it is important to distinguish between the different flows exchanged between companies, Approved Platforms (PAs), and the tax authorities.

1. The invoice circulates between companies

When an electronic invoice is issued, it passes through the PAs before being delivered to its recipient.

The flow is as follows:

Issuing company → Issuing PA → Recipient's PA → Receiving company

The invoice may contain a wide range of business information:

- product references
- quantities
- discounts
- purchase order numbers
- logistics information
- business data specific to your sector

This information is necessary for the commercial, logistical, and accounting processing of the transaction.

2. The tax authorities do not receive all business data

The primary objective of the reform is tax compliance.

The information transmitted to the tax authorities is mainly used to:

- monitor VAT
- secure tax reporting
- support e-reporting obligations where applicable

An electronic invoice may contain a large amount of business information without all of that information being intended for transmission to the tax authorities.

👉 The tax authorities are not intended to process the business information required for companies' day-to-day operations.

3. Why is this confusion so common?

Because the reform involves two distinct flows:

The e-invoicing flow (Flow 2)

This flow enables the invoice to be exchanged between the issuing company and the receiving company through the PAs.

It contains the information required for the commercial, logistical, and accounting processing of the transaction.

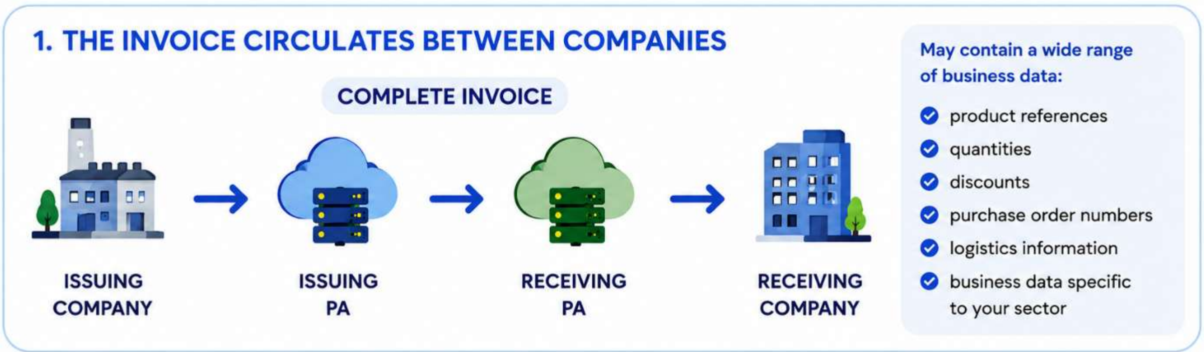
The tax flow (Flow 1)

This flow transmits to the tax authorities the information required for VAT monitoring and, where applicable, e-reporting obligations.

The company does not prepare this flow separately.

It is generated by the PA from the electronic invoice (Flow 2), extracting only the information required for tax purposes.

👉 These two flows are complementary, but they serve different purposes.



4. What about sensitive data?

⚠️ Electronic invoices are not intended to carry sensitive data.

Where sensitive data exists, it does not constitute tax data and is not intended to be transmitted to the tax authorities.

As is already the case today, companies should ensure that their invoices contain only the information necessary for the transaction, avoiding unnecessary or excessively detailed information.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

✔ An electronic invoice may contain a wide range of business data.

✔ The invoice circulates between companies through Approved Platforms.

✔ The tax authorities receive only the information required for their tax-related missions, not all the business data used by companies.

✔ It is essential to distinguish between the e-invoicing flow and the tax flow.

✔ The reform aims to modernize business exchanges and VAT monitoring, not to replace companies' business systems.

Who receives what under the reform?

WHO?	WHAT DO THEY RECEIVE?	WHY?
ISSUING PA	The complete invoice	Routing and processing
RECEIVING PA	The complete invoice	Delivery to the recipient
RECEIVING COMPANY (RECIPIENT)	The complete invoice with business data	Commercial, logistical, and accounting processing
TAX AUTHORITIES	Tax data required only	VAT monitoring, securing tax declarations, e-reporting where applicable

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