Buyer TIN on Export Invoices

Introduction

A Tax Identification Number (TIN) is an identifier used in many countries to uniquely identify each taxpayer.

Every time when a taxpayer issues a **B2B fiscal invoice**, it **must contain a valid Buyer TIN** which uniquely identifies the buyer of sold goods/services.

However, when issuing a B2B fiscal invoice for exported goods/services (i.e. when goods/services are sold to a buyer from a foreign country), the cashier **must enter a Buyer TIN which starts with an official country code prefix**.

NOTE:

This rule might not apply in every tax jurisdictions. Make sure you become familiarized with each jurisdiction's legal requirements.

How to format TIN

Country code prefix is an **ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 (2 letters) country code**. It identifies the buyer's country of origin.

The complete and up to date list is available on https://www.iso.org/iso-3166-country-codes.html

The rest of the TIN is composed of numeric digits in most countries, but in some countries, it may contain letters.

When issuing a B2B invoice that is not for exporting goods/services, the country code prefix can be included in the Buyer TIN, but it is not mandatory.

Examples - Valid formatting

- RS123456789
- RS-123456789
- RS-12345-6789
- RS 123456789

Example of the printed B2B invoice

Cashier TIN: Buyer TIN: Buyers Cost Center: POS Time:NORMA	14/07/2021	
Name Price Komp 12e (A)	Qty.	Total
1200.00	1	1200.00
Total Purchase: Payment Method:		1200.00 Cash
Label Name	Rate 9.00%	Tax 99.08
Total Tax:		99.08
SDC Time: SDC Invoice No: Invoice Counter:	14/07/2021	08:53:58
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