



New requirements in myDATA reporting and e-invoicing | full implementation as of 1.1.2024

Following years of postponements necessary for technical set-up and fine-tuning, myDATA reporting and e-invoicing implementation is fully deployed as of 1 January 2024 onwards, while penalties are due in case of non-compliance. Additional reporting formalities including data of digital transportation documents as well as extension of mandatory use of POS devices are shaping the digital tax compliance framework for Greek businesses.

Key recent developments on myDATA reporting, e-invoicing and use of POS devices by virtue of the recently published Decision A. 1170/2023, Law 5073/2023 and Decision 119899/2023 are outlined in this issue.

A. Regulations of decision A. 1170/2023

myDATA reporting changes

- Reporting of revenue data to myDATA platform through ERP systems is real-time effective as of 1 January 2024; exceptions apply for specific business sectors such as utility and tolls

operating companies, credit institutions, telecom providers etc.

- For the reporting of expenses summary and classifications, the monthly or quarterly VAT submission deadline applies as of 1 January 2024 depending on the type of accounting books maintained by the taxpayer.
- The recipient of fiscal documents must report to myDATA platform any discrepancies or omissions of data transmission by the issuer before the relevant monthly or quarterly VAT return submission deadline.
- Taxpayers issuing retail fiscal documents via ECRs will transmit the

relevant sales data either through their ERP systems or the special manual entry form up to 31 March 2024. As of 1 April 2024, the data of retail fiscal documents issued via ECRs will be transmitted to myDATA platform via the informational ECRs “e-send” system.

- In case of loss of connection with myDATA platform, the relevant data must be transmitted to the system within one day from the transmission deadline.
- For year 2024, the net value of fiscal documents must be accurately transmitted to the system while transmission of fiscal documents with nil value is not mandatory; transmission of data related to other taxes and duties (withholding taxes, other taxes, stamp duty, duties and deductions etc.) is also not mandatory.

New formalities

- Additional reporting formalities and the minimum content are introduced in relation to the transmission of data related to digital transportation documents as well as other

documents such as restaurant orders, e-shops and payment-collection receipts via POS. Ministerial decisions are expected in order to provide all necessary implementation details.

- As of 1 January 2024, invoices issued through commercial ERP systems or the special IAPR application “timologio” should be marked with a two-dimensional barcode (QR code); such QR code contains a link for access to a digital service of myDATA platform providing direct preview in a web browser of either the summary or the entire document, or both, as transmitted to myDATA platform.
- A threshold will apply as of 1 January 2024 for the revenue and expenses declared in the VAT returns compared to data transmitted to myDATA platform, i.e. the revenues declared in the VAT return cannot be less than the revenue data transmitted to myDATA and the expenses declared in the VAT return cannot exceed the expenses data transmitted to myDATA, respectively – this new requirement regards transactions subject to VAT.

Summary of critical dates for the main types of data transmission

myDATA reporting	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Revenue and self-billing expenses	31 March 2023	28 February 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Real-time for transmission through ERP systems / e-invoicing provider / timologio application and for retail transactions via ECRs as of 1 April 2024 ▪ Up to the next day as of the issuance date for data transmission via special entry form

myDATA reporting	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Expenses and self-billing revenue	31 December 2023	31 March 2024	By the submission deadline of the VAT return (monthly or quarterly basis)
Payroll expenses	31 December 2023	31 March 2024	By the submission deadline of the relevant withholding tax return (bi-monthly basis)
Deviations/omissions of data	31 January 2024	30 April 2024	Before the submission deadline of the VAT return (monthly or quarterly basis)
Accounting regularisation entries of revenues and expenses	31 January 2024	CIT return submission deadline (6 months following YE closing)	CIT return submission deadline (6 months following YE closing)

**Special deadlines apply for certain occasions as well as revenue reporting depending on the transmission method used and type of transactions (e.g. B2B, B2C or B2G sales).*

myDATA revised technical specifications

- Revised technical specifications have been released (latest version v1.0.7) including among others integration of updates related to QR codes, tax free documents and upgrades in the classification of transactions. New available combinations of document type and classifications of revenue-expenses have also been published by the IAPR (relevant updates can be found in the web page <https://www.aade.gr/epiheiriseis/mydata-ilektronika-biblia-aade/mydata/tehnikes-prodiagrafes-ekdoseis-mydata>).

B. Provisions of Law 5073/2023

Reporting of transactions: tax implications

- The value of taxable transactions and revenues to be taken into account by the Tax Administration for the determination of VAT and CIT position of a taxpayer cannot be lower than the value arising from the fiscal documents transmitted electronically to the IAPR (myDATA platform).
- Deduction of taxes and expenses will not be taken into account in case the relevant fiscal documents have not been transmitted electronically to the IAPR.
- The deadlines, specific transactions reporting, technical specifications, exemptions and details regarding the acceptable threshold of any discrepancies, which cannot exceed 30%, as per the above rules will be determined by virtue of Ministerial

Decisions to be issued for such purposes.

Penalties for data transmission infringements

- Penalties in case of non-compliance with the electronic data transmission obligations to the IAPR (myDATA

platform) will be imposed depending on the type of violation.

- The applicable penalties framework is summarised in the below indicative table:

Summary of penalties				
Category of data	Non transmission		Late transmission	
	Penalties	Upper threshold	Penalties	Upper threshold
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary data of revenue invoices Self-invoicing expenses Expenses receipts / proofs of expenditure Other accounting documents issued by virtue of special tax provisions 	10% of the net value per non-transmitted document	€250 per day	5% of the net value per non-transmitted document	€125 per day
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payroll data, depreciation and other revenue and expenses adjustment accounting entries for the purposes of determining the accounting and tax result Revenue data classifications from the invoice issuer or the self-invoicing recipient resulting in such classifications not being included in the income tax return 	€250 or €500 per fiscal year for each violation depending on the category of accounting books (single-entry or double-entry accounting books, respectively)		€125 or €250 per fiscal year for each violation depending on the category of accounting books (single-entry or double-entry accounting books, respectively)	
Transmission of summary data of a document by the issuer, following transmission of an omission or deviation by the recipient of such document resulting to a difference in value	5% of the net value per non-transmitted document if the original value transmitted is less than the actual value			
Data of transportation documents	€100 per violation	€500 per day & €20,000 per fiscal year	€50 per violation	€250 per day & €10,000 per fiscal year

Summary of penalties				
Category of data	Non transmission		Late transmission	
	Penalties	Upper threshold	Penalties	Upper threshold
Other receipt, return or order forms documents	€100 per violation			

Penalties are doubled if the same violation takes place within five years while for each further new similar violation within the five-year period they are quadrupled without exceeding the thresholds provided in the above cases, respectively.

- Further implementation details and timeline will be determined by virtue of Ministerial Decisions to be issued for such purposes.

Tax incentives for e-invoicing

- Tax incentives for the implementation of e-invoicing granted to entities that opt for e-invoicing through certified e-invoicing service providers are extended to fiscal years 2023 and 2024 provided that the implementation process will be completed by 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024, respectively.

transactions) depending on the public authority and the type of contract; exemptions are in place for special cases (e.g. contracts of low value or specific confidential projects etc.).

- E-invoices for B2G transactions should have a standardised format as per the European Standard for electronic invoicing and should be issued by certified e-Invoicing Service Providers.
- No penalties framework has been introduced for non-compliance with B2G e-invoicing requirements; failure to comply with such regulations may result to the non-proper receipt and payment of such invoices by the contracting public authority.

C. Other recent developments

Gradual implementation of e-invoicing to B2G transactions

- By virtue of Ministerial Decisions 52445/2023 & 78366/2023, guidelines were provided for the issuance of e-invoices for public procurement (B2G) setting the implementation timeline gradually from 12 September 2023 to 1 January 2025 (general application for all B2G

Extension of mandatory use of POS to additional business activities

- By virtue of recent Decision 119899/2023, from January 2024 onwards businesses providing services to consumers or having declared Business Activity Codes included in the list stipulated per the above decision are under the obligation to declare in the IAPR platform the data of their professional bank accounts as well as accept

payment means via cards (including POS) or via direct payment services from bank account to bank account (e.g. IRIS online payments).

- The obligation of accepting the above payment means is extended, among others, to activities such as retail sales via stalls and markets, life insurance, transportation services through taxi, leasing, real estate property sale, advertisement and marketing, call center services, conferences and training services, arts and operation of art facilities etc.

- Failure to meet the applicable POS formalities and obligations to declare professional bank accounts raises administrative penalties at the level of EUR 1,500 and EUR 1,000, respectively.

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