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# e-Invoicing in Slovenia



READINESS OF SLOVENIAN  
**E-INVOICING**  
**ROSE**



Co-financed by the European Union  
Connecting Europe Facility

KOLOFON

## e-Invoicing in Slovenia

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PUBLISHED BY

**Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia,**  
*Dimičeva ulica 13, 1000 Ljubljana*

**ZZI d.o.o.,**  
*Pot k sejmišču 33, 1231 Ljubljana-Črnuče*

ISSUED BY

Centre for European perspective, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia, Mojdenar IT d.o.o., Public Payment Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, ZZI d.o.o.

TRANSLATION

MultiLingual pro d.o.o.

GRAPHIC DESIGN

Emporij d.o.o.

1st EDITION

Edition: 1000 copies

The publication is free of charge.

Ljubljana, May 2018



**Co-financed by the European Union**  
Connecting Europe Facility

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# e-INVOICING

**Directive 2014/55/EU defines an electronic invoice as an invoice that has been issued, transmitted and received in a structured electronic format which allows for its automatic and electronic processing.**

The exchange of e-invoices in Europe has been established for several decades, especially in the supply chain business. Large commercial chains were the first to introduce e-invoicing as they soon realized the advantages it brings to the transactions between the suppliers and the customers.

According to findings of the European Commission, the key advantages of e-invoicing are the possibility of complete automation of processes and the fully integrated processing of the invoice. In practice this means a reduction in the amount of manual work required, the prevention of errors and faster implementation of procedures.



**It is very important for the efficient implementation of processes that the entire process from the issue, transmission, distribution, receipt, processing, payment and storage of the e-invoice is entirely electronic.**

Business entities can start using e-invoices virtually immediately and mostly without any additional costs. Almost all of the dedicated accounting software solutions (e.g. ERP solutions) used by the business entities already support e-invoicing and most solutions also integrate with electronic paths providers, which enables the exchange of e-invoices without the intervention of the user.

The use of e-invoicing also enables savings. In the 2017 Billentis report, the potential savings per issued e-invoice are estimated at 59% in comparison with paper invoices, while the savings per received e-invoice are as much as 64% (or €6.60 for the sender and €11.20 for the recipient per e-invoice). The estimates take into account only the financial benefits of the e-invoice. Taking into account the non-financial benefits means additional savings, which are even multiplied depending on the number of received and issued e-invoices.



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**Some e-invoices in the economy are still being exchanged via e-mail, but this kind of exchange is not appropriate for business users, as it does not provide reliable and secure delivery.**

## THE ADVANTAGES OF e-INVOICING



### Reduction of costs

The use of e-invoicing reduces the cost of paper, printing and shipping. Due to the automation of processes, the time spent by employees is considerably reduced and the productivity increases. An initial investment into a system that enables e-invoicing can be repaid quickly.



### Greater security

Invoices can be exchanged via secure and protected communication channels. The use of an electronic data interchange or of an advanced electronic signature ensures the authenticity of the origin and the integrity of the electronic invoices' content.



### Faster delivery and processing of invoices

An efficient process of sending and receiving and integration with invoice distribution systems enable reliable, secure and fast invoice exchange.



### Higher efficiency and fewer human errors

Manual entry of data from the invoice into the information system is no longer necessary, thereby reducing the possibility of errors.



### Automation and integration of invoice-related procedures

Automation of the issuing, receipt, processing and storage of the invoice and integration with invoice distribution systems enable automated implementation without manual work.



### Faster and secure storage of invoices

The invoices are automatically stored in the appropriate electronic document storage system.



### Traceability of processes

The sender of the invoice can obtain feedback on the delivery and status of the invoice from the recipient.



### Centralisation of information

All invoices are stored in one place and accessible via the same user interface.

More information is available in Bruno Koch: E-Invoicing / E-Billing, **Billentis 2017**. Significant market transition lies ahead.



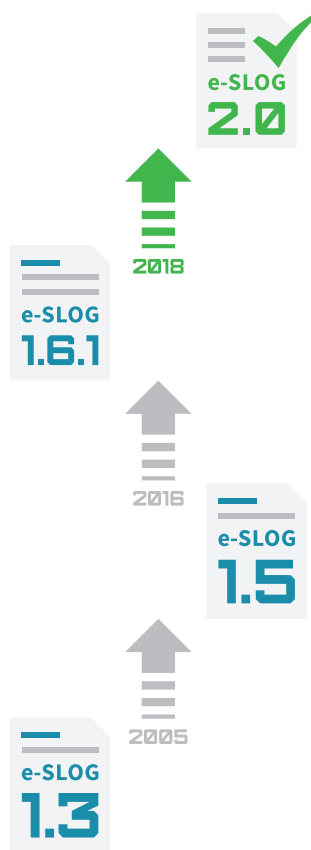
Gospodarska  
zbornica  
Slovenije



# e-INVOICES IN SLOVENIA

Electronic invoices or e-invoices are among the best known electronic documents in Slovenia due to their mandatory transmission to budget users. E-invoicing started in 2001 when the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia initiated the e-SLOG project “Elektronsko poslovanje slovenskega gospodarstva” (Electronic Commerce in the Slovene Economy) on the initiative of companies. The project involved experts from more than 90 companies with the aim of preparing and implementing the standards for e-commerce including order forms, delivery notes and invoices in the XML format. The e-SLOG 1.3 standard was published within the e-SLOG project and started to be used for commerce after the year 2003. The companies that apply mass invoicing were the first to use e-invoicing: communications operators, energy companies and commercial chains. After 2005, e-invoicing using the e-SLOG 1.5 standard was widely adopted also by other companies in Slovenia.

Based on practical experience from the use of e-invoices, we have been updating the e-invoicing standard in Slovenia. The most recent version that is currently in use is e-SLOG 1.6.1, which was developed in 2016, when we added the parameters for fiscal validation of the invoices to the standard. The new version of e-SLOG 2.0 that is harmonized with the European semantic standard was prepared within the ROSE action.



It is particularly positive for Slovenia to have supported a modern and advanced approach in the field of e-invoicing, where the vast majority of e-invoices are exchanged via electronic paths providers (electronic interchange networks), similar to Belgium, Switzerland and the Nordic countries. Major Slovenian providers of enterprise software solutions (ERP solutions) have their own software solutions integrated with the electronic paths providers, thus enabling their users without further investments to engage in a broader ecosystem where exchange between all participating partners in the network and between different networks is possible with the highest possible degree of automation. This way, users are not required to use additional software solutions for sending and receiving e-invoices and other business documents, so they do not need to manually copy, import or export documents. Instead, all procedures are carried out through existing software solutions already in use in the company.

According to the data of the Public Payment Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, the number of e-invoices received by budget users from business entities and natural persons via electronic paths providers is constantly increasing.

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**We have established a successful and advanced e-invoicing ecosystem in Slovenia through the use of structured e-invoices, a high level of integration of e-invoices into ERP systems and into other programs and with the support of network operators.**



## SLOVENIAN NATIONAL e-INVOICING FORUM

With the aim of encouraging the use of e-invoicing in the EU, the European Commission has set up the European Multi-Stakeholder Forum on e-invoicing (EMSFEI), also inviting representatives from national e-invoicing forums. In 2012, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia and the Public Payments Administration of the Republic of Slovenia established the National E-invoicing Forum on the initiative of the European Commission, with the intention of taking an active leadership and coordination role in the popularization and introduction of benefits of e-invoicing. The main objective of the National E-invoicing Forum is to promote the use of e-invoicing and reach critical masses of users in the e-invoicing process who will adapt to a more modern and simplified business mode. The management of the National Forum was taken over by Aleksandra Miklavčič (PPA) and Dušan Zupančič (CCIS). More than 140 experts

from the economy, state administration, university environment and banking sector are involved in the National Forum.

We have set ourselves the following tasks:

- Promoting e-invoicing in the economy and the public sector
- Identifying obstacles in the introduction of e-invoices and proposing solutions for the removal of the obstacles
- Preparing proposals for legislators
- Highlighting potential problems in the process of exchange or implementation of e-invoices
- Exchanging information and best practices between the national and the EU forum

Cooperation of all stakeholders through the National Forum in the past few years and a coordinated approach by regulators led to the first actual extended use of e-invoices: since 1 January 2015, all budget users can only receive e-invoices.

In Slovenia, the issuing of e-invoices to budget users is prescribed in the XML format in the e-SLOG standard, whereby the sender can also attach the visualization of the invoice in PDF format and other optional attachments. Such use of the combined form has also expanded to electronic business-to-business transactions (B2B).



**SLOVENSKI eRAČUN**  
Slovenski Nacionalni Forum za eRačun

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**Representatives for Slovenia in the European Multi-Stakeholder Forum on e-invoicing (EMSFEI) are Jorgo Bertalanič (PPA) and Rok Bojanc (ZZI).**

More information on the National E-invoicing Forum is available at <https://slovenskieracun.gzs.si/>



# e-INVOICES IN EUROPE

The Digital Agenda for Europe, which is one of the fundamental elements of the Europe 2020 strategy, sets e-government and the digital single market as key aspects of a modern and competitive EU economy. In 2010, the European Commission published a communication “Reaping the Benefits of Electronic Invoicing for Europe”, in which it called on the Member States to introduce e-invoicing and eliminate the problems arising from the lack of interoperability of existing e-invoicing systems. The Commission wants to see e-invoicing become the predominant method of invoicing by 2020.

In EU Member States, the accelerated introduction of e-invoices for business-to-business transactions and for transactions with public sector organizations has begun in the last 10 years at the initiative of companies and the initiatives of the European Commission. However, each country, and often also a single industry, has introduced its own standards for e-invoicing, and therefore more than 350 different formats of e-invoices with national and branch specifications are used in Europe. In some countries, scanned PDF invoices are still used, which do not enable business automation and thus do not reap the benefits enabled by structured e-invoicing.

## The quantitative estimated benefits of the European Initiative for Electronic Invoicing in the use of e-invoices are:



### Economic

Potential savings of €240 billion per year, bearing in mind that 30 billion invoices a year are issued and exchanged in the area of the EU.



### Environmental

By reducing paper consumption and energy costs for transport, the EU can reduce CO2 emissions by one tonne per year.

There are still obstacles in the EU that hinder the direct benefits of e-invoicing:



A wide range of e-invoice formats

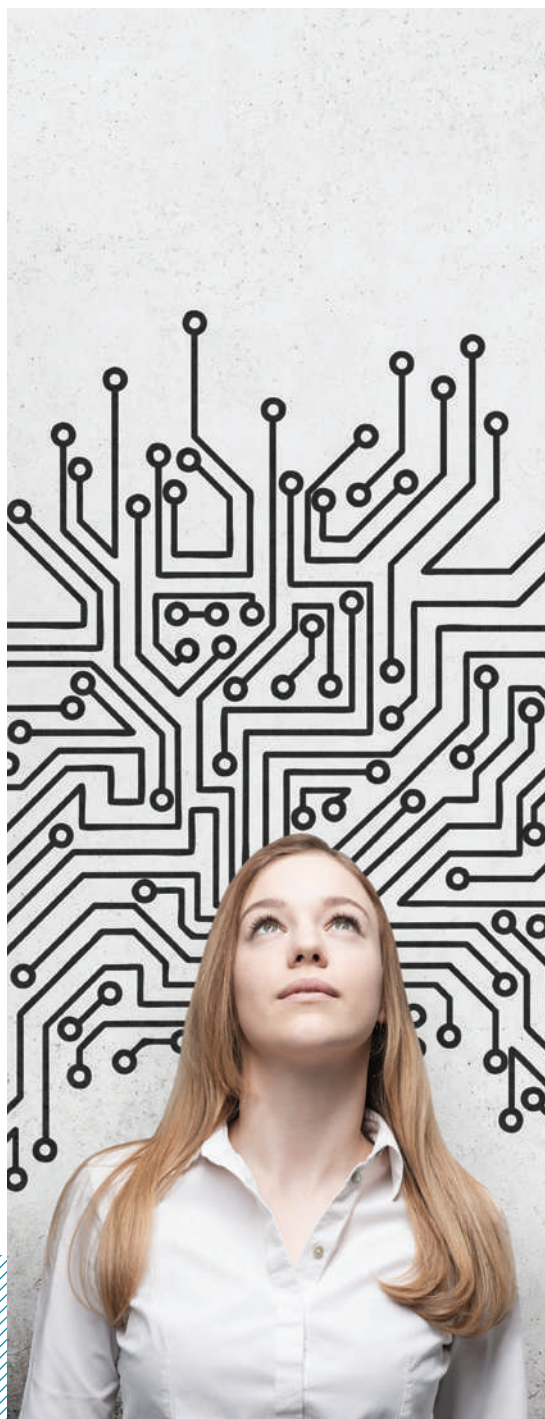


Cross-border transactions in the EU are aggravated by various national rules governing the validity and acceptability of electronic invoicing (e-issuance) in the legal, financial and administrative sense



The uncertainty about the security of e-issuing systems and possible misstatements in fraud causing concern between consumers and between tax authorities

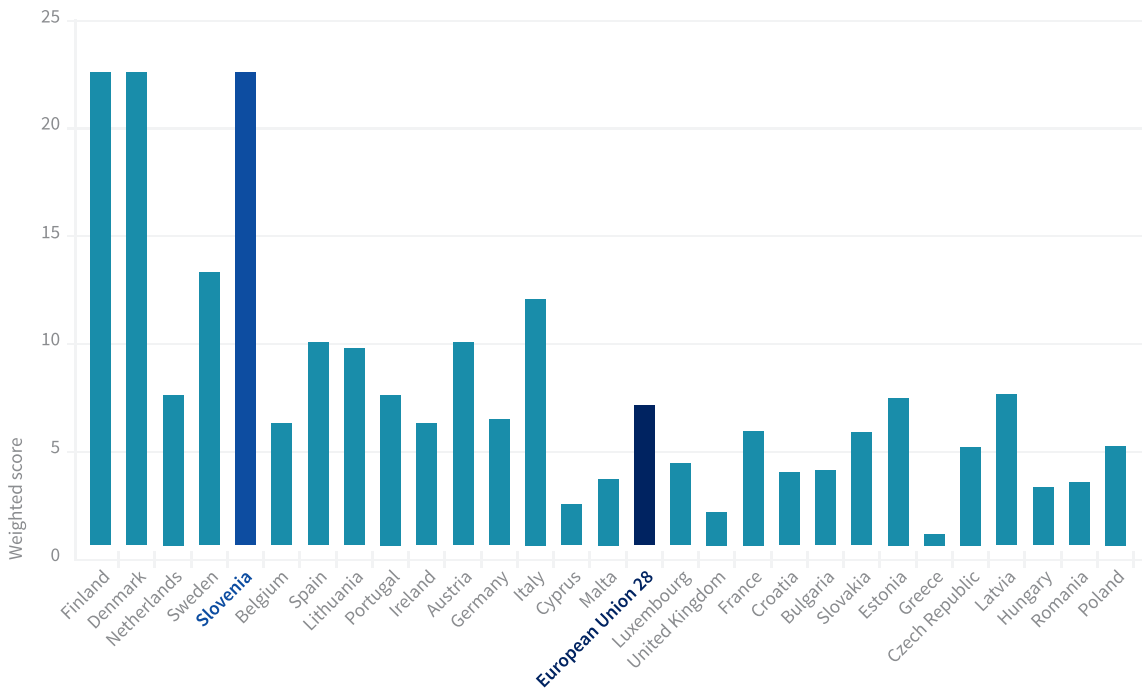
Therefore, the European Commission has given the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) the task to develop a European standard for e-invoicing for the harmonization of practices across Europe and to respond to the EU Directive 2014/55/EU on electronic invoicing in public procurement. EU countries are intensively preparing for the introduction of the published standard within the time limits set by the Directive.



**According to DESI 2017, Slovenia is ranked first among European countries regarding the use of e-invoices.**

In recent years, Slovenia has taken a major step forward and is one of the most advanced countries in Europe with regard to the use of e-invoices. According to the DESI 2017 index (Digital Economy and Society Index) measured by the European Commission, Slovenia comes first, together with Finland and Denmark, in the Business digitalization – e-invoices category. DESI is an index that summarizes relevant indicators on Europe’s digital performance and tracks the evolution of EU member states in digital competitiveness.

**Business digitization, by Indicators**



European Commission, Digital Scoreboard





# DIRECTIVE 2014/55/EU

The objectives of the Directive 2014/55/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on electronic invoicing in public procurement are the elimination of market and trade barriers arising from different national rules and technical standards. This particularly includes the reduction of paper operations, promotion of e-commerce, rationalization and simplification of e-commerce, automation of commerce, introduction of uniform e-invoicing standards, introduction of uniform electronic paths standards and the functioning of the EU's digital single market.

The main objective of the directive is the introduction of the European Standard on Electronic Invoicing EN 16931, which ensures interoperability between different Member States. Next to this, the support for cross-border public procurement and e-commerce is of essential importance.

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**The Directive stipulates that public procurement contractors must accept an invoice for public procurement if it is issued in electronic form in a European standard.**



The Directive stipulates that the public procurement contractors must accept an invoice for public procurement if it is issued in electronic form in a European standard. According to the Directive, the acceptance of e-invoices sent in the European Standard is also required for public companies other than budget users. This mainly applies to local public utility and electricity companies, gas and heat companies and public transport companies. In Slovenia, all budget users (2,800 currently active users) and public companies that perform one or more activities in the infrastructure area (269 currently active users) are public procurement contractors. The list of all persons subject to public procurement is published on the website of the Slovenian Ministry of Public Administration. Under the directive, however, there are certain exceptions for which the Directive does not apply, such as contracts for services of a confidential nature, etc.



## INTEROPERABILITY

The Directive clearly distances itself from the use of image and other unstructured forms of invoices and encourages the complete automation of the preparation, sending, transfer, receipt and processing of the invoice. Great importance is attached to interoperability, the goal of which is to allow information to be presented and processed in a consistent manner between all business systems, regardless of their technology, application or platform. Full interoperability includes the ability to interoperate at three different levels: in terms of content (semantic), format or language (syntax), and method of transmission.

Semantic interoperability implies that the e-invoice contains a certain amount of required information and that the precise meaning of the exchanged information is preserved and well understood in an unambiguous manner, independently of the way in which it is physically represented or transmitted. This is guaranteed by the EN 16931 European standard.

Syntactic interoperability implies that the data elements of an electronic invoice are presented in a format that can be exchanged directly between the sender and recipient and processed automatically. As there are a large number of syntaxes in use in the Member states, syntactic interoperability is increasingly ensured by means of mapping. In addition, the Commission laid down a list with a limited number of syntaxes that comply with the European standard on electronic invoicing.

## THE EN 16931 EUROPEAN SEMANTIC STANDARD

Based on the proposal of the European Multi-Stakeholder Forum on e-invoicing (EMSFEI) and the EU Directive, the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) has prepared a European semantic e-invoicing standard EN 16931, which:

- Is technologically neutral
- Is compatible with the relevant international standards
- Considers the need for personal data protection
- Allows for the establishment of practical, user-friendly, flexible and cost-efficient electronic invoicing systems
- Considers the special needs of small and medium-sized enterprises and
- Is suitable for use in commercial transactions between enterprises



The basic principle of the standard is that it should be easier and more efficient to prepare, send, receive and process electronic invoices in comparison to paper invoices. The EN 16931 standard is a semantic standard, which means it contains a set of data that is present in the invoice. The compatibility of the invoice with the semantic standard means that business partners can understand the electronic invoice at the semantic level without prior consultation or agreements. The data in the invoice is submitted in a structured format which allows for its automatic processing. This way, the invoice

processing software can display all information elements of the invoice and automatically processes all structured data.

In October 2017, the European Commission approved EN 16931 as the European e-invoicing standard. The standard also includes a list with a limited number of syntaxes that comply with the semantic standard:


- **UN/CEFACT Cross Industry Invoice XML** message specified in XML schemas 16B (SCRDM - CII)
- **OASIS UBL 2.1** account and credit messages specified in the ISO/IEC 19845:2015 standard

The introduction of a single European standard will enable the smooth exchange of e-invoices within the EU, which will in turn contribute to a wider use of e-invoices and consolidate the functioning of the EU's digital single market. The European Commission highlights the possibility of automating procedures from order to payment as one of the key advantages of applying a single European e-invoicing standard.

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**The Directive lays down 18 April 2019 as the deadline for the introduction and the date of application of the standard in the Member States.**



 READINESS OF SLOVENIAN  
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Gospodarska  
zbornica  
Slovenije

Združenje za inženjering  
in telekomunikacije

SUPPORT TO PUBLIC SERVICE PROVIDED  
WITH THE RECEIPT OF E-INVOICES  
EUROPEAN STANDARD

CONTRIBUTION OF SLOVENIA  
TO THE DIGITAL SINGLE  
EUROPEAN MARKET

POMOČ IZVAJALCEM JAVNIH STORILNIŠTV  
PRI SPREJEMANJU E-RAČUNOV  
V EVROPSKEM STANDARDU

PRISPEVEK SLOVENIJE  
ZA KREPITEV DIGITALNEGA  
ENOTNEGA EVROPSKEGA TRŽIŠČA



READINESS OF SLOVENIAN  
E-INVOICING  
ROSE

> [WWW.ROSESLOVENIA.SI](http://WWW.ROSESLOVENIA.SI)

The ROSE “Readiness Of Slovenian E-invoicing” action was established in order to introduce the European electronic invoicing standard in Slovenia. The aim of the ROSE action is to implement e-invoicing in accordance with the newly adopted EN 16931 European standard on electronic invoicing in the public sector and in the economy.

The objective of the ROSE action is that by its completion (at the end of May 2018), 90% of taxpayers will be able to receive an e-invoice in accordance with the newly adopted European standard (EN) on electronic invoices and 90% of persons subject to receipt of an electronic invoice in accordance with the Directive 2014/55/EU will be entered in the registry of e-invoice recipients.

In order to achieve the stated objectives, the ROSE action is being implemented in several areas:

- Upgrading the existing e-SLOG 1.6 standard to 2.0 (in accordance with the EN 16931 European standard)
- Setting up a national registry of e-invoice recipients
- Upgrading single entry and exit points for exchange of e-invoices with budget users
- Establishing a solution for the exchange of e-invoices with other public procurement contractors
- Introducing e-delivery with the AS4 access point that provides operational conditions at local and national level and cross-border communication
- Educating and promoting

For more information on the ROSE action and the solutions available, go to <http://www.roseslovenia.eu/>

## BENEFITS

**Rationalisation** and **simplification** of e-business in EU.

**Automatization** of doing business with e-Invoicing.

**Reduction of the carbon footprint** with a paperless environment.

**Increase transparency** and **risk reduction** for irrational use of public funds.

**Opening public service markets** in EU and increase competitiveness.

**Cheaper** and **high-quality public services** for citizens and economy of Slovenia/EU.

**Connection** of institutions, citizens and economies of Europe for ensuring sustainable development, job creation and improving quality of lives.



# THE e-SLOG 2.0 STANDARD

Considering the fact that e-SLOG 1.6 and 1.6.1 are currently in use in Slovenia, it was decided within the ROSE action to create an upgrade of the e-SLOG 2.0 standard with the following requirements:

- Development of the e-SLOG 2.0 in compliance with the EN 16931-1 standard
- Ensured compatibility of e-SLOG 2.0 with the e-SLOG 1.6 and e-SLOG 1.6.1 version
- Enabled transitional period of co-existence of e-SLOG 1.6 and e-SLOG 2.0
- Mapping between e-SLOG 2.0, UN / CEFACT CII and UBL 2.1
- The e-SLOG 2.0 documentation includes examples of using the standard for several different types of invoices

UN/EDIFACT INVOIC syntax was used as a basis in the preparation of the e-SLOG 2.0 standard. This syntax is wide-spread in Slovenia as well as in Europe mainly among economic operators. Since all the users will not simultaneously switch to the new standard upon the introduction of the upgraded e-SLOG standard, it is essential to ensure the compatibility of the new standard with the previous version. Interoperability between the old e-SLOG 1.6 standard and the new e-SLOG 2.0 standard is provided by mapping tables that enable mapping between the two standards. In the same way, the mapping tables provide interoperability between the e-SLOG 2.0 standard and the mandatory syntaxes from the European Commission list (Oasis UBL 2.1 and UN/CEFACT Cross Industry Invoice D16B).



The change in the new e-SLOG standard that is relevant to its users is that all data in the document are semantically supported. In e-SLOG 2.0, an electronic signature of the e-invoice is no longer mandatory and consolidated invoices are no longer supported in accordance with the European standard.

The providers of software solutions and services may use the e-SLOG 2.0 Manual in Slovenian and English language for the integration of the new standard. Examples of setting up an invoice in e-SLOG 2.0 for different industries have also been prepared.

### Significant changes in e-SLOG 2.0:



A large selection of possible information to support the process automation



Consolidated invoices are not supported



An electronic signature is no longer mandatory

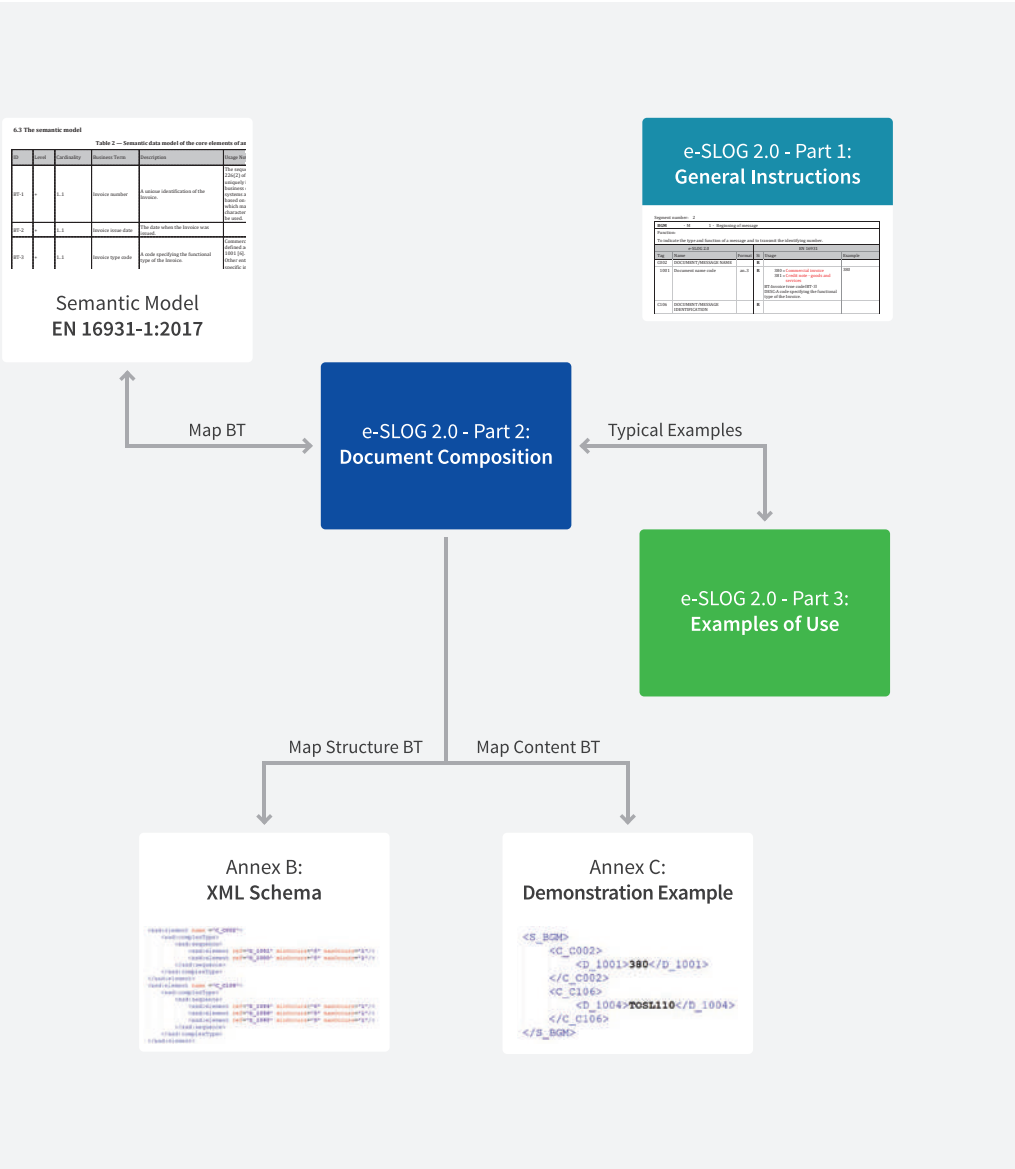


It is no longer necessary to enter the recipient's bank account number



# e-SLOG 2.0 standard consists of:

- e-SLOG 2.0 Electronic Invoice – Part 1: **General Instructions**
- e-SLOG 2.0 Electronic Invoice – Part 2: **Document Composition**
- e-SLOG 2.0 Electronic Invoice – Part 3: **Examples of Use**



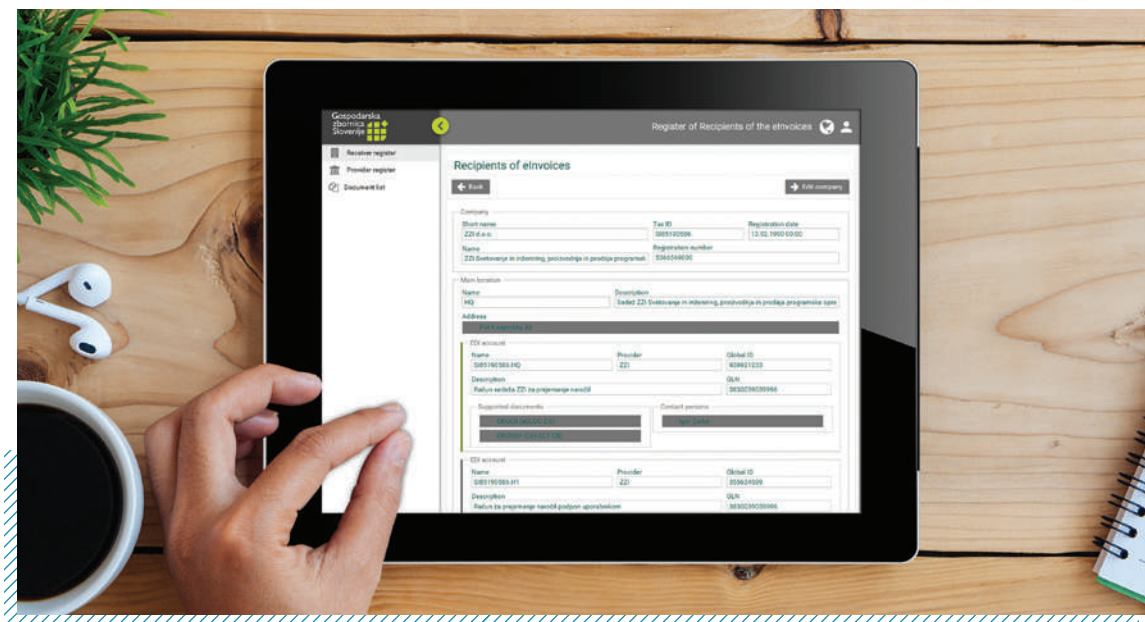


# NATIONAL REGISTRY OF e-INVOICE RECIPIENTS

It is currently difficult for the issuers of the invoice to determine to whom they may or may not send an e-invoice. This is one of the major obstacles to expanding the use of e-invoices in Slovenia. The key questions to which the issuers wished to obtain answers were: does the company accept e-invoices and what electronic paths provider does it use to receive an e-invoice.

In order to resolve this issue, the ROSE action established a single national registry of e-invoice recipients. The purpose of this registry managed by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia is to provide structured and standardized information on the modality of the receipt of e-invoices by economic and public entities. This information is public and can be accessed free of charge.

The registry is primarily intended for issuers to enable the automation of e-invoice sending. This registry can help to further increase the efficiency of the processes that accompany e-invoicing. It enables the simplification of e-commerce, reduces the possibility of errors and enables full automation of the e-invoicing operations. In particular, it eliminates the need for agreements between business senders and recipients. It supports operability on a local and national level while facilitating cross-border communication, thus enabling the ongoing circulation of e-invoices within the EU.



The registry contains a set of general information on the recipient of each e-invoice and detailed information on how the business entity receives e-invoices. One or more locations can be listed for each recipient. The e-paths provider must be listed for each location along with the identification number of the e-mailbox and the standard that the recipient uses for the e-invoices. The registry is available in Slovenian and in English.

The data in the registry can be accessed via a web interface or via the application programming interface, which is intended primarily for software solutions providers to integrate the connection with the registry into their software solutions. In registry searches, it is necessary to indicate the sender of the e-invoice, because an organization does not necessarily operate the same way with all its suppliers.

The data in the registry can be synchronized with the local environment. An organization or a service provider may keep a local version of the registry at their location and synchronize it with the central registry. The initial data synchronization and the synchronization of changed data since the last synchronization are supported.

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**The main purpose of the registry of e-invoice recipients is to support automation on the issuer's side.**





# e-INVOICE EXCHANGE SOLUTIONS

## SOLUTIONS FOR BUDGET USERS

The Public Payment Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (PPA) is the single entry and exit point for the exchange of e-invoices with budget users. Budget users receive and issue e-invoices in the e-SLOG standard version 1.6. From 1 June 2018 onwards they can also receive them in e-SLOG version 2.0, UBL and CEFACT.



The PPA upgraded the entry point within the ROSE action so that it now includes entry points for e-delivery in accordance with e-SENS AS4 and OpenPEPPOL A2S profiles, thus enabling budget users to receive e-invoices submitted in the European standard.

The following solutions were developed in order to enable budget users to receive e-invoices in the EU standard:

- Transformation of the e-invoice received in the European standard (UBL or CEFACT) into the new e-SLOG standard version 2.0
- Transformation of the e-invoice received in the new e-SLOG standard version 2.0 into the existing e-SLOG standard version 1.6
- Supported e-invoice visualization in e-SLOG version 2.0
- Inclusion of all budget users who receive invoices through the PPA into the national registry of e-invoice recipients, which enables the issuers to acquire the necessary data for the complete automation of the preparation and transmission of e-invoices through the PPA to budget users as recipients of e-invoices

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**The PPA enables budget users to receive e-invoices in the European standard (UBL and CEFACT) and to transform them into the e-SLOG standard.**

## SOLUTIONS FOR PUBLIC PROCUREMENT CONTRACTORS OTHER THAN BUDGET USERS



The Directive obliges all public procurement contractors to accept e-invoices, regardless of whether they are budget users or not. Public procurement contractors other than budget users can provide support for e-invoices in accordance with the EU standard by themselves or use the ROSE node that was set up for this purpose.

The ROSE node is an entry point for the e-invoice exchange for public procurement contractors other than budget users. It is planned that the platform will also be used by other economic operators.

The solution enables the receipt and sending of e-invoices in the e-SLOG 2.0 standard, while the transformation into the e-SLOG 1.6 standard is automatically carried out in the exchange process to the necessary extent. Visualization of e-invoice is supported in e-SLOG version 2.0. It is also possible to receive invoices in UBL and CEFACT CII syntaxes, whereby the automatic transformation into e-SLOG 2.0 (or e-SLOG 1.6) is carried out. The ROSE node is connected to the national registry of e-invoice recipients. This way, the recipients do not need to support different syntaxes, as they will always receive the e-invoice in the format that they use in their operations.

An e-SLOG 2.0 verification tool is also available, enabling the user to check if the structure and the business rules of the standard are applied to the e-invoice.

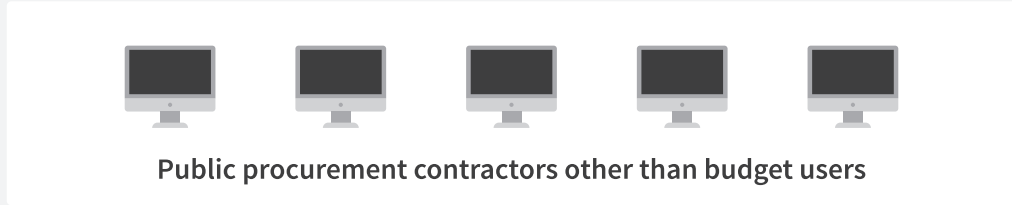
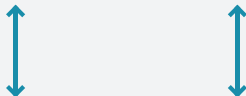
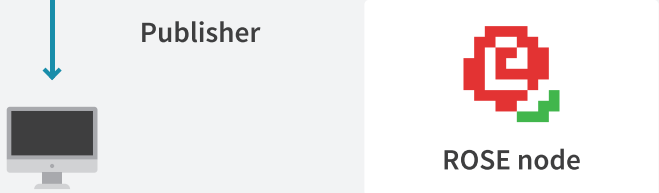
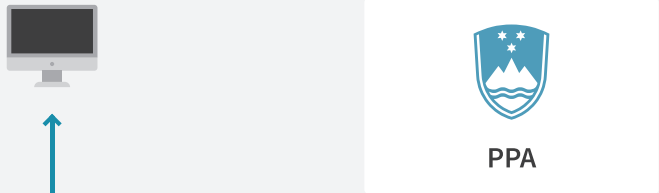
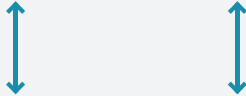
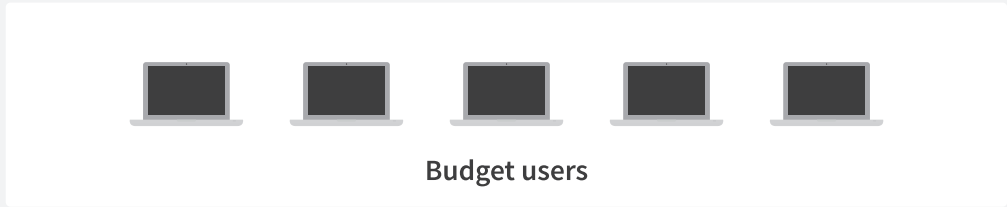
The ROSE node also includes AS4 and AS2 access points, which are verified by the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF). It also enables a connection through other communication protocols (web services, FTPS, SFTP, etc.).

The system is open and enables integration into various ERP systems, accounting programs and other software solutions.

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**The ROSE node enables the receipt and sending of invoices in e-SLOG 2.0, UBL and CEFACT CII with automatic transformations between standards.**







# STEPS TO FOLLOW

It is important to support the ROSE action solutions and the new EU rules on digitalization, standardization and interoperability in the provision of public services, as they will bring a series of benefits to citizens, economic operators and EU Member States, among which higher quality and cheaper public services, new jobs, sustainable development, a more integrated, stronger Europe and a number of others. The e-invoices are a clear example of how digital innovation brings measurable benefits to the efficiency and economy of public administrations, citizens and businesses across Europe. Digital technologies are changing our world. It is time to adapt the European single market to the digital age.

The positive effects of the ROSE action are, in particular, the rationalization and simplification of e-commerce in the EU, the automation of e-invoicing, the reduction of the carbon footprint by paperless operations, the increase in transparency of operations and the reduction of risks for irrational public money consumption, the opening of public service markets in the EU and increased competitiveness, cheaper and better quality public services for citizens and the economy of Slovenia and the EU, connecting the institutions, citizens and the economy of Europe in order to ensure sustainable development, prosperity, job creation and improvement of life.

It is very important for the efficient implementation of processes that the entire process from the issue, transmission, distribution, receipt, processing, payment and storage of the e-invoice is entirely electronic. As a result, e-commerce is currently being transferred from generally adopted e-invoices to other business documents that are used in supply and other business processes (e.g. purchase order, delivery note, etc.). In the near future, we can expect an additional increase in the exchange of electronic business documents in Slovenia and the European Union.



# ROSE ACTION PARTNERS



READINESS OF SLOVENIAN  
**E-INVOICING**  
**ROSE**



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO ZA FINANCE  
UPRAVA REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE ZA JAVNA PLAČILA

## Public Payment Administration of the Republic of Slovenia

The Public Payment Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (PPA) is a body within the Ministry of Finance, established on 20 April 2002 under the Payment Transactions Act. Its establishment has paved the way for setting up a new payment system for budget users. Today, the tasks and organization of the PPA are regulated by the Act on the Provision of Payment Services to Budget Users. Among other duties and responsibilities, the PPA is the single entry and exit point for the exchange of e-invoices and attached documents with budget users. In 2012, the PPA and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia established the National E-invoicing Forum, which also participates in the European Multi-Stakeholder Forum on e-invoicing (EMSFEI).



## Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia

The Chamber of Commerce and industry of Slovenia (CCIS) provides basic services to companies operating in Slovenia. The CCIS has 7,000 member companies of all sizes and from all regions. It is a non-profit, non-governmental, independent business organization representing the interests of its members and is the strongest business association of Slovenia. The CCIS controls the national network of 13 regional chambers and brings together 25 industry associations representing all sectors of the Slovenian economy. It has pursued the preparation of the standards and recommendations for the implementation of e-commerce in the Slovenian economy. In cooperation with more than 90 Slovenian companies, the CCIS is working on the implementation of the e-SLOG project, the main purpose of which is to develop and introduce e-commerce standards (purchase order, delivery note, invoices) in the Slovenian economy and the public sector.



## ZZI

The ZZI is an internationally recognized company dedicated to software development and the service provider of electronic commerce in the cloud. bizBox.eu, as the largest business EDI network in the region, connects over 10,000 companies and public institutions for the electronic interchange and implementation of formal EDI procedures between companies, authentic electronic storage (eHramba.si) and the automation of processes between partners. It is trying to grow by continually developing innovative cloud services to meet the specific challenges of the 4.0 industry, digitization of business integration and entering of new markets. The ZZI is also actively connecting with other innovative companies and cooperates with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia and its associations (ZIT, ZITEX, ZRS, etc.), Amcham, strategic research and innovation partnerships within the Slovenian Smart Specialisation Strategy, Slovenian Digital Coalition, the National E-invoicing Forum and other organizations and associations in Slovenia, the region and the EU.



## Mojdenar IT

Mojdenar IT, Informacijske tehnologije, d.o.o. is a company specializing in the development of IT solutions and services for financial institutions (banks, mutual funds) and public administration. Their experts develop online electronic banking, websites, web applications, secure communication data exchange (B2B, online services, electronic signatures) and back office applications.



## Centre for European Perspective

practices, experience and practical knowledge and exploitation of the capacities of the Slovenian public administration. The main task of the CEP is to develop and implement projects funded by the Slovenian Development Assistance and to enable Slovenia and its public entities to participate in EU-funded projects that complement the priorities of the Republic of Slovenia. It is based on the accession process and reforms in transition and supports continuous learning and improvement of the Slovenian public administration by using project management.

