

Getting Started With Accreditation

Introduction

According to fiscalization regulations, all fiscalized taxpayers must use an Electronic Fiscal Device (EFD) to issue fiscal invoices.

By definition, each EFD setup consists of three components:

- Accredited invoicing system - POS
- A version of SDC service - V-SDC or an accredited E-SDC
- Secure element

Accreditation is the process through which EFD components become accredited in a specific tax jurisdiction. Only accredited EFD components can be sold to, and used by, taxpayers.

NOTE:

Beside this introductory *Getting started* document, make sure you also read the [General Information](#) section with useful information for both POS and E-SDC vendors.

For examples of different types of EFD setups - see Electronic Fiscal Device.

For useful initial information specific for POS or E-SDC development, see [For POS Developers](#) and [For E-SDC Developers](#).

Which EFD components are the subject of accreditation?

Only POS and E-SDC products are subject to accreditation. They can be developed by any registered vendor and, upon successful accreditation, sold to taxpayers as official fiscalization tools.

NOTE:

Taxpayers can also accredit their own POS or E-SDC product, but those products can not be offered and sold to other taxpayers. For more information, see the distinction between **transferable** and **non-transferable** accreditation types in Accreditation.

The production of V-SDC service and secure elements is under the full control of the tax authority. These EFD components are not the subject of accreditation.

NOTE:

POS and E-SDC components can also be developed as *all-in-one* product/device, incorporating functionalities of both components into one solution. However, in this case the solution must enable full review of both POS and E-SDC features - i.e. the reviewers must be able to test all required POS and E-SDC functionalities.

Accreditation Process From the Perspective of an EFD Vendor

The process of accrediting a POS or E-SDC product consists of the following steps:

1.
EFD vendor registers on the designated development environment. During registration the vendor receives the Developer Authentication Certificate (in digital file format) which is used to log into the Developer Portal.
2.
The EFD Vendor uses the Developer Portal to request additional secure elements (smart cards or digital files) if those are required for development and testing purposes.
3.
The EFD vendor uses the Developer Portal resources (documentation and applications) to develop and test a POS or E-SDC product to confirm that it operates according to the technical instructions.
4.
After completing the development and testing, the EFD vendor applies for accreditation via the Developer Portal.
5.
[Technical review authority](#) checks the technical part of the application, i.e. performs the technical review.
 - o If there are any issues with the answers in the application, a technical reviewer requests amendments from the vendor.
 - o The vendor amends the required answers and resubmits the application.
6.
When all the answers in the technical part are satisfactory, the technical review authority approves the technical part of the application.

NOTE:

Unless stated otherwise, the technical review is jurisdiction-agnostic. That means that one version of one POS or E-SDC product needs to pass the technical review only once. When it passes, the technical review is valid for all jurisdictions. However, every new product or a new version of an existing product has to go through the same technical review from the start.

7.
EFD vendor applies for accrediting the product in a specific jurisdiction(s), i.e. chooses where the product will be sold/used.

8. [Accreditation authority](#) checks the administrative part of the application, i.e. performs the administrative review.
- o If there are any issues with the answers in the application, an administrative reviewer requests amendments from the vendor.
 - o The vendor amends the required answers and resubmits the application.
9. When all the answers in the administrative part are satisfactory, the accreditation authority approves the administrative part of the application.

NOTE:

Administrative review is always jurisdiction-specific. That means that every product and every new product version has to pass a separate administrative review process for each jurisdiction.

10. The details of the accreditation process are forwarded to the accreditation authority's Technical Committee for final review and confirmation.
11. If the Technical Committee's final review is positive, the product is accredited for that jurisdiction.

Development vs. production environment

All development and testing are performed in the designated testing environment. This environment also used to apply and obtain accreditation for your product.

Once accredited, your product(s) will be used by taxpayers in the production environment.

NOTE:

For more information about the environments, see [Identification of Environments and Important Endpoints](#).