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Tax Identification Numbers of the World

Receita Federal do Brasil

	NOME DO NIF - PF	NOME DO NIF -
VENEZUELA	RIF	RIF
ARGENTINA	CUIL	CUIT
COLÔMBIA	NIT	NIT
CHINA	TIN (RIC)	TIN
BOLÍVIA	NIT	NIT
PERU	RUC	RUC
FRANÇA	NIF (NFR)	SIREN
CHILE	RUT	RUT
SUIÇA	UID OU IDE OU CHE-NUMMER	UID OU IDE OU CHE-N
CUBA	NIT	NIT
ANGOLA	NIF	NIF
HOLANDA	BSN	RSIN
LUXEMBURGO	MATRICULE (NDI)	TVA OU VAT NUM
MÉXICO	RFC	RFC
IRLANDA	PPS NUMBER	VAT NUMBER OU TAX RE
SÍRIA	ID	NIF OU TIN
ALBANIA	NIPT	NIPT
ANDORRA	NRT	NRT
GUINÉ-BISSAU	NIF	NIF
SUÉCIA	PERSONNUMMER	ORGANISATIONSN
AFGANISTÃO	NIC OU TIN	NIC OU TIN
DINAMARCA	CPR-NUMMER	CVR-NUMMER
BELIZE	TIN	TIN
NORUEGA	FØDSELSNUMMER	ORGANISASJONSNL
QUÊNIA	PIN	PIN
BANGLADESH	E-TIN	BIN
EGITO	NIF	NIF
GRÉCIA	ΑΦΜ	ΑΦΜ
BAHAMAS	TIN (OU NIB)	TIN
NOVA ZELÂNDIA	IRD NUMBER	IRD NUMBER
MARROCOS	IDENTIFIANT FISCAL	IDENTIFIANT FIS
REINO UNIDO	NIN OU NINO	UTR OU CHR
CANADÁ	CINI	CINI

Format
9999999999999999 (old TIN)
9999999999999999 (new TIN)
99999999xxxxxx (new TIN)
9999999999999999
9999999999999999x
C9999999999999999

Overall quantity

Total number of countries analyzed:

63

Jurisdiction's name:	ARGENTINA
Information on Tax Identification Numbers	
Section I – TIN Description	
The Federal Administration of Public Revenue assigns a unique number (CUIT, for its Spanish acronym) to each taxpayer enrolled.	
The registration process differs between individual or legal persons.	
The individual is registered at the agency corresponding to its fiscal domicile (in which the economic activity is performed) and provides the necessary information and documents to prove its identity (birth date, ID Nº) and domicile (certificate by a notary public, title deed or rental agreement, bank account or credit card statement, municipal permit, among others).	
Argentinian individuals may also request their CUIT electronically with the mobile APP "Mi AFIP". For this they will need a mobile device with a camera and their ID (DNI).	
In the case of legal persons , the request for registration must be done electronically, providing the identifying information about the partnership (registered name, legal domicile and any other related	

Alphanumeric format

22 (35 %)

Individual (using Chinese passport as its identification)	C9999999999999999 C999999999999999x
Individual (using Foreign passport as its identification)	W9999999999999999 W999999999999999x
Individual (using Soldier card as its identification)	J999999999999999

Numeric format

41 (65 %)

Entity	9999999999999999 (old TIN) 9999999999999999 (new TIN) 9999999xxxxxx (new TIN)
Individual (using Chinese ID card as its identification)	9999999999999999 999999999999999x

Use of prefixes

With

24 (38 %)

Without

39 (62 %)

A-123456-Z	A + 6 digits + 1 control letter	Limited company (socetat anònima)
L-123456-Z	L + 6 digits + 1 control letter	Private limited company (socetat limitada)
E-123456-Z	E + 6 digits + 1 control letter	Non-resident legal entities (including legal persons)
<i>Other entities</i>		
C-123456-Z	C + 6 digits + 1 control letter	Joint ownership arrangements (comunitats de béns)
D-123456-Z	D + 6 digits + 1 control letter	Public entities/bodies
G-123456-Z	G + 6 digits + 1 control letter	Tax groups
O-123456-Z	O + 6 digits + 1 control letter	Collective Investment Schemes

Check digit

With

54 (86 %)

Without

9 (14 %)

Two first digits: the code of the province where the RUC was issued.

Third digit: it is always 9.

From the fourth to the ninth digit: consecutive numbers.

Tenth digit: check digit.

The last three digits are always 001.

Historical changes

Yes

54 (86 %)

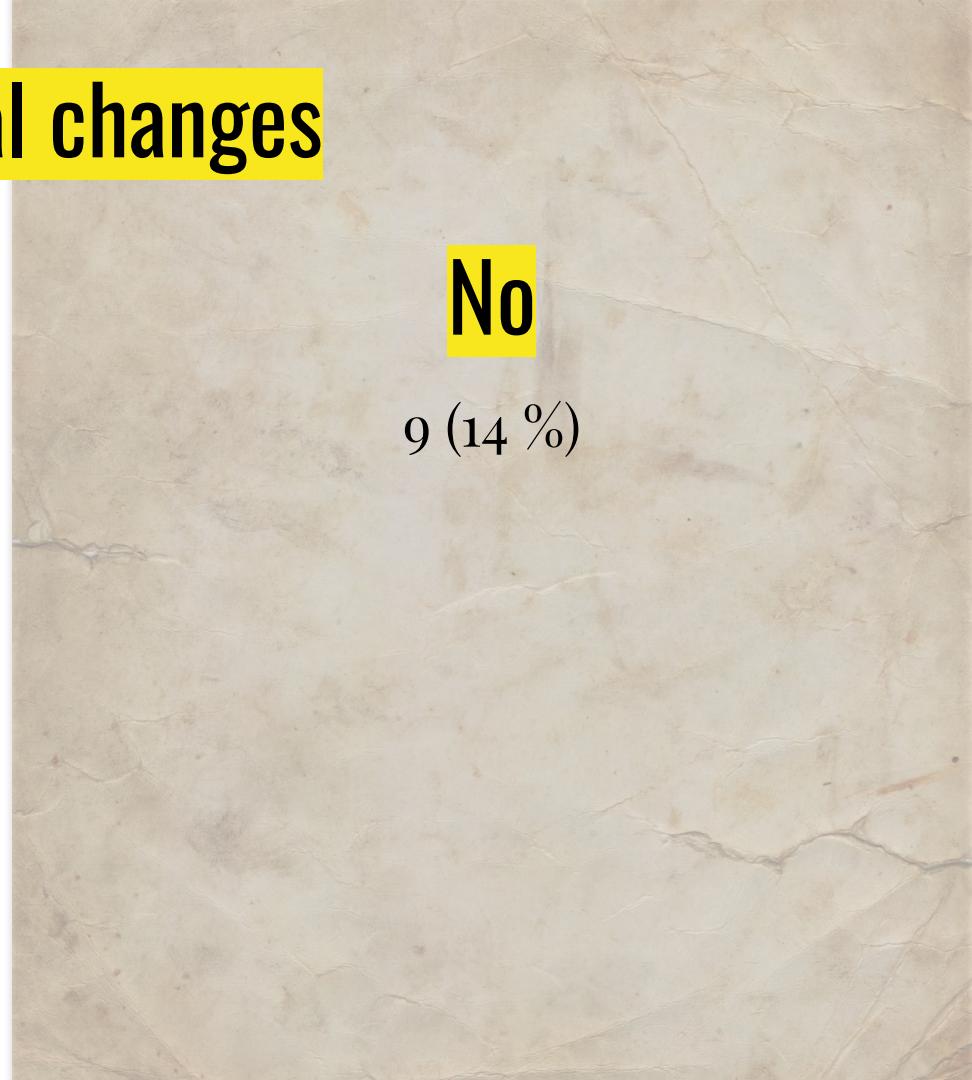
999999999999999 (old TIN)

999999999999999999 (new TIN)

99999999xxxxxx (new TIN)

No

9 (14 %)



Date of birth

Yes

13 (21 %)

No

50 (79 %)

For individual:

RNOKPP is the ten-digit numerical code (without use of letters, hyphens, or other symbols).

The structure of RNOKPP is as follows: XXXXXNNNNK, where:

XXXX – sequence number of registration of birth date of an individual (for one date of birth two or more sequence numbers can be given);

NNNN – sequence number of the account card;

K – control category.

Individuals vs. Legal Entities

63 (100%) report different fields for individuals and legal entities

16 (25%) have both alphanumeric PF and PJ

41 (65%) use the same name for PF and PJ

40 (63%) maintain the same number of digits for PF and PJ

Format	Explanation	Comment
999999–9999 999999+9999	10 digits	Personal identification number: natural person who is or has been resident in Sweden
999999–9999	10 digits	Co-ordination number: natural person who is not and has not been resident in Sweden
999999–9999	10 digits	TIN for legal persons: legal person registered by a Swedish authority

Length standards

The “8 digits + 1 check digit” pattern is the most common.

Format	Explanation	Comments
Natural Persons		
99999999L	8 digits + 1 control letter	Spanish Natural Persons: DNI*
L9999999L	Letter L + 7 digits + 1 control letter	Non-resident Spaniards without DNI*
K9999999L	Letter K + 7 digits + 1 control letter	Resident Spaniards under 14 without DNI*
X ó Y ó Z 9999999	Letter X/Y/Z + 7 digits + 1 control letter	Foreigners with NIE**
M9999999L	Letter M + 7 digits + 1 control letter	Foreigners without NIE**

Suggested practices

Validating letters may require normalization logic (e.g., Unicode vs. ASCII), while purely numeric ones are processed faster.

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Regarding historical changes, it is necessary to version or maintain legacy rules for a small group of countries.

Systems must capture and distinguish these prefixes to prevent ambiguity between jurisdictions or types of person.

The vast majority allows consistency checking, increasing robustness against typing errors through the check digit.

About the date of birth, in addition to identifying, they allow validating the age range, but require additional extraction and age calculation logic.

Suggested practices

Validating resident and non-resident profiles may require different procedures in almost 1 in 5 jurisdictions.

86% of countries already use DV; implementing universal algorithm (Mod 10/11, ISO 7064) will increase reliability.

Modularize prefix identification (e.g., “BR”, “PT”, “BE-VAT”) to allow extensibility.

Normalize input (uppercase, accent removal) and use generic regular expressions.

Maintain history for countries that “changed over time” (13%), recording the validity of each rule.

For countries that embed date (21%), present proof of concept for age extraction and calculation.