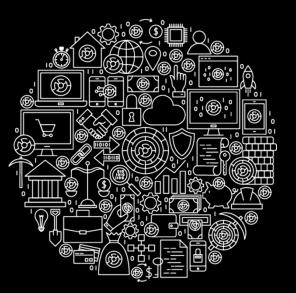
ALERT ON INVOICES AND DOCUMENTS

Decree No. 123/2020/ND-CP providing guidance on invoices and documents

28 October 2020



For reference only, not for distribution or sale

General introduction

Decree No. 123/2020/ND-CP ("**Decree 123**") dated on 19 October 2020 provides guidance on invoices and documents which has officially extended the compulsory implementation of e-invoices until **01 July 2022**.

However, enterprises are encouraged to apply e-invoices and e-documents as instructed in Decree 123 if they meet the conditions on technology infrastructure. The transitional provisions of this Decree also state that during the period from now until 30 June 2022, if the Tax authority requests any enterprise to apply e-invoices but that enterprise has not met the conditions regarding technological infrastructure, such enterprise must provide invoice data to the Tax authority according to the Form No. 03/DL-HDDT, Appendix IA as provided in the Decree 123 along with its Value Added Tax returns.

Accordingly, enterprises are allowed to continue using "paper invoices" and the registered e-invoices in accordance with previous regulations until **30 June 2022**. During the transition period, *except for the cases of applying e-invoices in accordance with the Decree No. 119/2018/ND-CP ("Decree 119") and its guidance*, enterprises shall apply the relevant invoice procedures as guided in Decree No. 51/2010/ND-CP, Decree No. 04/2011/ND-CP and Circular No. 32/2011/TT-BTC. In addition, Decree 123 allows the use of paper invoices provided by local Tax authorities for specific cases with limited time.

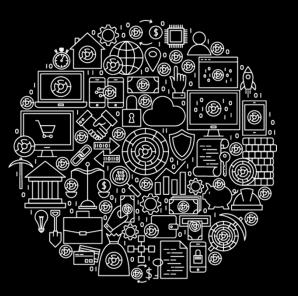
Most of the guidance on e-invoice regulated in Decree 123 was discussed in Decree 119 dated on 12 September 2018 guiding on e-invoices and Circular No. 68/2019/TT-BTC ("Circular 68") dated on 30 September 2018 guiding on the provisions of Decree 119. Nevertheless, Decree 123 has provided more clarifications on applying e-invoices.

In this Alert, Deloitte Vietnam summarize notable points in the "transition period" for implementing e-invoices as outlined in Decree 123.

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1. Time of invoice issuance

- Decree 123 provides that where the time of e-invoice issuance is different from the time of digital signing on the e-invoice, the time for tax declaration is the time when the e-invoice is issued.
- The time of issuing invoices for service provision is at the completion of the service provision or at the collection of service fee, whichever comes first. Exceptional cases of collecting money but not issuing invoices are only applied for deposits or advance payments to ensure the provision of services such as accounting, auditing, financial advice, taxation; appraisal; survey, technical design service; supervisory advice; advice service on setting up construction investment projects.
- In case of delivery or handover of items at each stage of services which comprises multiple stages, the invoices shall be issued for every delivery or handover time, respectively.



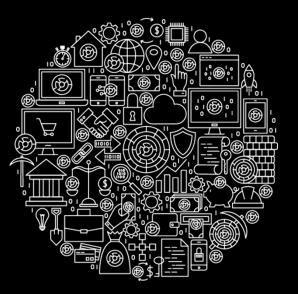
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- Providing services in large quantities, occurring regularly and requiring data reconciliation in certain businesses including aviation, electricity, water, television services, postal services, telecommunications services, logistics services, information technology services, would be allowed to invoice when completing the data reconciliation but no later than the 7th day of the following month of the month the services are provided the or the 7th day from the end of the agreed period.
- With respect to retail and food and beverage chains that provide goods and services to consumers directly and accounting is centralized at the head quarter, in case the computer-connected cash machine system does not meet the conditions for connecting data with the Tax authority's system but the machine can print bills for each transaction, the chains are allowed to synthesize information from issued bills for e-invoice issuance at the end of each day applicable to customers who do not require e-invoices.
- Regarding banking, securities, insurance services, money transferred to buyers through e-wallet, it is allowed that e-invoices with total amount could be issued at the end of each day or each month for customers who do not require e-invoices.
- Enterprises that provide medical examination and treatment services and deploy management software which can print bill to customers directly, are allowed to summarize all information from issued bills for e-invoice issuance at the end of each day for customers who do not require e-invoices.
- As for retail gasoline, e-invoice should be issued for each selling transaction (instead of a lump sum invoice at the end of each day as regulated previously).
- In case of passenger transportation services by taxi using payment software, enterprises are required to transfer the relevant data (or e-invoices if requested by customers) of the trip to customers and the Tax authority at the end of each trip.

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2. The usage of e-invoices

- E-invoices with verification codes of the Tax authority are used regularly (through organizations providing electronic invoice services and do not have to pay for service fee in the first 12 months of usage) applicable to:
 - Small and medium-sized enterprises, cooperatives, households and individuals doing business in areas with difficult socio-economic conditions or geographical areas with particularly difficult socioeconomic conditions;
 - Other small and medium-sized enterprises at the request of the People's Committees to the Ministry of Finance, except for the enterprises operating in economic zones, industrial parks, and high-tech parks.

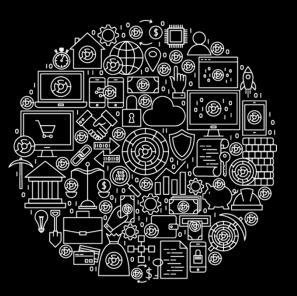


- E-invoices without verification codes of the Tax authority are used regularly (through organizations providing electronic invoice services with fee payment) applicable to the enterprises, economic organizations, households and business individuals that do not belong to the case where e-invoices with verification codes of the Tax authority are used regularly.
- E-invoices with verification codes of the Tax authority which will be provided by the Tax authority at the time of occurring: based on specific cases, such as organizations that do not do business but have goods and services selling transactions; enterprises sell assets after liquidation or bankruptcy where the tax code has been termination; enterprises and economic organizations sell assets after its business is ceased but the procedure for terminating tax code has not been completed; enterprises and economic organizations suspend business activities in order to fulfill the contracts signed before the date being notified as business suspension by the Tax authority; enterprises and economic organizations are forced by Tax authorities to stop using e-invoices.
- Paper invoices purchased from the Tax authority and used for a maximum of 12 months: this will be applicable to enterprise and economic organizations that use e-invoices with verification codes of the Tax authority regularly but do not meet the conditions on technology infrastructure for transmitting electronic invoice data.

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3. Dealing with errors in invoice issuance

- E-invoices: in case of the errors related to tax code or other information relating to the value of the invoice (i.e. invoice amount, tax rate, tax amount, specifications, quality of goods), the sellers have two options:
 - i. making an adjustment to the issued e-invoice to correct the errors; or
 - ii. making a new e-invoice to replace the incorrect e-invoice.

Written agreement on the correction of e-invoice is not required, unless the buyer and the seller agree otherwise.

• Paper invoices issued by the Tax authority: in case the invoices have been made and delivered to the buyer upon delivery of the goods, service provider or the seller and the buyer has declared tax, simply arrange the adjustment to the issued invoice while a written agreement on the correction of invoices is not required unless the buyer and the seller agree otherwise.

4. Accessing to e-invoice information for checking purpose of goods circulating on the market

- The state agencies and competent people using access devices to look up e-invoice data without requesting the provision of paper versions converted from e-invoices.
- In case of uncertainty due to incidents or natural disasters affecting internet access, the form of messaging will be used instead to access e-invoice data. This is a new approach that would likely be guided in more detail by the Ministry of Finance.

5. Other notable points

- Invoices are required for borrowing/returning goods and services (this is not required under the current regulations).
- New guidelines on authorizing a third party to issue e-invoice for sale activities and providing services.
- Introducing the form of enterprises which are allowed to send einvoice data directly to the Tax authority without e-invoice service providers.
- Introducing and guiding the conditions and procedures for registration of using e-invoice information applicable to agencies, including state management agencies, credit institutions, e-invoice service provider.

Decree 123 shall take effect from **01 July 2022**. Except for certain specific provisions repealed by Decree 123, the majority of the provisions in the current provisions on invoices and documents continue to be effective until 30 June 2022. Additional current regulations on invoices and documents that businesses need to pay attention to:

- Decree No. 51/2010/ND-CP of 14 May 2010 stipulating invoices ("Decree 51");
- Decree No. 04/2014/ND-CP on 17 January 2014 amended and supplemented some provisions of Decree 51;
- Circular No. 32/2011/TT-BTC on 13 March 2011 based on Decree 51 guiding e-invoices;
- Decree 119 on 12 September 2018 guiding e-invoices; and
- Circular 68 on 30 September 2019 guides some of the provisions of Decree 119;

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