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Changes to invoicing regulations



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At a glance...

On 20 March, the Government released Decree 70/2025/ND-CP setting out some new rules on invoicing, which will take effect from 1 June 2025.

Some of the key changes in Decree 70 are as follows:



Changes to invoicing regulations

Expanding the usage of e-invoices

Foreign suppliers without permanent establishments in Vietnam, who engage in e-commerce, digital platform-based business activities and other services, can **voluntarily register** to use e-invoices. If registered, they must transmit e-invoice data to the tax authorities via the e-portal of the Department of Taxation by the deadline for submitting their VAT return as stipulated in the Law on Tax Administration.

Additional rules for e-invoices

- Export Processing Enterprises engaging in business activities other than export processing which:
 - ✓ declare VAT using the direct method: must use sales invoices
 - ✓ declare VAT using the deduction (i.e. conventional input VAT credit) method: must use VAT invoices
- Supplement the form of e-commercial invoices to be used for exported goods/services. Accordingly, e-commercial invoices can be used for both tax and customs purposes if conditions for electronic transfer of data to tax authorities are satisfied.
- E-invoices generated at points of sales: Decree 70 clarifies when these can be used, required content, and adds QR codes for buyers to check invoices.





Changes to invoicing regulations (cont'd)

Timing of invoice issuance

There are changes related to the timing of invoice issuance. Businesses need to check these, carefully consider the implications to their operations and make timely preparations regarding IT systems to ensure compliance with these regulations.

- For the export of goods (including toll-manufactured goods), an e-invoice must be issued by the working day following customs clearance.
- For services provided to foreign organizations and individuals, the timing of invoice issuance is the same as that for services provided domestically, i.e. upon completion of service provision, regardless of whether payment has been received or not.
- Invoices can be issued up to 7 days after the normal period or the month-end for cases requiring time for data reconciliation, including services such as TV advertising, e-commerce, banking (excluding lending activities), international money transfers, securities.
- For lending activities, the timing of invoice issuance is determined based on the interest collection period specified in the loan agreement. If the customer pays interest prior to the agreed date, the invoice should be issued at the time of such early interest payment.
- For currency exchange activities, the time of invoice issuance is the time of the foreign currency exchange.
- The requirement for end-of-day or end-of month total invoice issuance for banking, securities, insurance services, retail business activities, and food and beverage services is abolished.
- Digital signature and sending to tax authority: must be done by the working day after invoice issuance.

Changes to invoicing regulations (cont'd)

Timing of tax declaration

- Seller: upon invoice issuance.
- Buyer: upon receiving valid invoice.

Handling e-invoices with errors

- The regulation on cancelling e-invoices with tax authority verification code if the invoice is not sent to the buyer is removed.
- The regulations requiring a seller and buyer to have a written agreement specifying the errors before adjusting or replacing an electronic invoice are expanded. For individual buyers, the seller must notify the buyer directly or announce on the seller's website.
- The regulations allow the issuance of one adjustment or a replacement invoice for multiple erroneous e-invoices issued within the month to the same buyer.
- The seller and buyer must make supplementary declarations regarding the adjustment or replacement invoices in the period in which the original invoice(s) was/ were issued.





Changes to invoicing regulations (cont'd)

Other e-invoicing matters

- Where there is a change in value/volume upon actual payment according to the conclusions of a competent authority, a new e-invoice for the difference must be issued.
- For trade discounts based on quantity, or sales volume of goods or services:
 - ✓ The discount amount must be adjusted on the sales invoice for goods or services of the final purchase, or the subsequent period, or
 - ✓ An adjustment invoice accompanied by a schedule of invoices to be adjusted must be issued in which, the seller and buyer declare the adjustment of revenue, output and input VAT in the period in which the adjustment invoice is issued.
- For sales returns:
 - ✓ Seller must issue an adjustment invoice upon receiving returned goods.
 - ✓ A buyer can now issue invoices when (i) the parties agree for the buyer to issue an invoice for the returned goods, or (ii) the property/ goods are subject to registration of usage or ownership rights under the buyer's name.
- For adjustment invoices regarding e-invoices previously issued without errors but which are adjusted for specific cases, the seller must declare for tax in the period the adjustment invoice is issued, and the buyer declares in the period the adjustment invoice is received.

Contact us

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