



GLOBAL VIETNAM  
LAWYERS

# LEGAL NEWSLETTER

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### NEWLY ISSUED LEGAL DOCUMENTS

## 1. New Decree on Business Registration

On June 30, 2025, the Government issued Decree No. 168/2025/ND-CP ("**Decree 168/2025**") on enterprise registration, replacing Decree No. 01/2021/ND-CP and Decree No. 122/2020/ND-CP. Decree 168/2025 takes effect from July 1, 2025, with important changes that enterprises and business households need to take note of.

### 1.1 Criteria for identifying beneficial owners of an enterprise      1.2 Change of the enterprise registration agency

To clarify the concept of beneficial owner of an enterprise as prescribed in Article 1.1(d) of the Law on amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Enterprises 2025, Article 17 of Decree 168/2025 provides criteria for identifying the beneficial owner of an enterprise. Accordingly, the beneficial owner of an enterprise is an individual who meets one of the following criteria:

- (1) An individual who directly or indirectly owns 25% or more of the charter capital or the total voting shares of an enterprise. And the indirect owner is an individual who owns 25% or more of the charter capital or the total voting shares of an enterprise through another legal entity.
- (2) An individual who can exercise control over the approval of at least one of the following issues: Appointment, dismissal or removal of the majority or all members of the board of directors, chairman of the board of directors, chairman of the members' council; legal representative, director or general director of the enterprise; amendment and supplementation of the enterprise's charter; change of the company's management structure; reorganization and dissolution of the company

According to Article 20 of Decree 168/2025, business registration agencies are organized at the provincial and commune levels, specifically as follows:

- Provincial level: The business registration agency under the Department of Finance shall issue business registration certificates to enterprises, branches, representative offices, and business locations located in provinces and centrally run cities within the locality; except for enterprises, branches, representative offices, and business locations located in high-tech zones which will be under the management of the high-tech zone authority.
- Commune/ward level: Economic Department (for communes and special zones) or Economic - Infrastructure and Urban Department (for wards and Phu Quoc special zone) under the commune People's Committee shall grant certificates to business households.

This means that the function of business registration has been fully transferred from the Ministry of Planning and Investment to the Ministry of Finance. At the same time, for the first time, the commune level is given the right to issue and manage business registration certificates –

inheriting this function from the district level.

### 1.3 Specify the types of documents proving the completion of transfer or contribution of capital.

One of the components of the dossier for enterprises to register changes to business registration contents when there is a change in charter capital, capital contribution, and capital contribution ratio is the transfer contract or documents proving the completion of transfer of capital, documents proving the capital contribution. These types of documents are specifically regulated in Articles 3.11 and 3.12 of Decree 68/2025 as follows:

#### (1) *Documents proving the completion of transfer*, including one of the following documents:

- Copy or excerpt of the register of members or register of shareholders;
- Copy or original of the minutes of liquidation of the transfer contract;
- Bank confirmation of payment;
- Other documents capable of proving the completion of transfer of shares or capital contributions as stipulated by law.

#### (2) *Documents proving capital contribution*, including one of the following documents:

- Copy or excerpt of the register of members or register of shareholders;

- Copy of capital contribution certificate;
- Bank confirmation of money transfer into the enterprise's account;
- Other documents capable of proving the completion of capital contribution as stipulated by law.

### 1.4 Enterprises can simultaneously carry out multiple procedures in one set of documents.

According to Article 4.6 of Decree 168/2025, enterprises can simultaneously register changes to business registration contents, notify changes to business registration contents, notify updates, supplement business registration information, and make changes to business registration information by just submitting one set of documents instead of going through many steps as before.

### 1.5 Submit applications for business household registration at any commune-level business registration agency within the province.

Article 88.2 of Decree 168/2025 allows business household founders or business households to submit applications for business household registration and receive results at any commune-level business registration agency within the province or centrally-run city where the business household is headquartered. However, the processing of applications for business household registration must be carried out by the commune-level business registration agency of the locality where the business household is headquartered.

## 2. New Decree detailing a number of articles of the Law on Value Added Tax 2024

On July 1, 2025, the Government issued Decree No. 181/2025/ND-CP ("**Decree 181/2025**") detailing a number of articles of the Law on Value Added Tax, replacing Decree No. 209/2013/ND-CP ("**Decree 209/2013**") and Decree No. 49/2022/ND-CP. Decree 181/2025 will take effect from the date of signing, i.e. July 1, 2025, with the following notable novelties:

### 2.1 Transactions of VND 5 million or more must be evidenced by non-cash payment supporting documents.

Previously, Decree 209/2013 stipulates that goods and services purchased on each occasion with a value of less than VND 20 million do not need to have non-cash payment documents for input value-added tax (VAT) deductions. Now, Article 26 of Decree 181/2025 requires businesses which purchase goods and services (including imported goods) with a value of VND 5 million or more (including VAT) to use non-cash payment methods and must have non-

cash payment documents for the purpose of input VAT deductions. In case a taxpayer purchases goods or services worth less than VND 5 million multiple times on the same day with a total value of VND 5 million or more, tax deductions will only be made in the cases where there are non-cash payment documents.

Thus, from July 1, 2025, Decree 181/2025 requires transactions of VND 5 million or more to be conducted through banks (*except for some special cases*). If this condition is not met, businesses will not be entitled to input VAT deduction.

### 2.2 Special cases entitled to VAT deductions

Article 26.2 of Decree 181/2025 clearly stipulates that the input goods and services purchased in the following special cases are also accepted for the purpose of VAT deduction:

Special cases	Mandatory conditions
(1) <b>Debt off-setting.</b>	There is a record of data comparison and confirmation between the two parties. In case of debt offset through a third party, there must be a record of debt offset between the three parties.
(2) <b>Payment by loan/borrowed money.</b>	There is a written loan agreement and money transfer documents.
(3) <b>Payments via a third party</b> (authorized or designated).	There is a written contract clearly stating the authorization and the third party is an entity or individual operating lawfully.
(4) <b>Payment by stocks, bonds.</b>	There is a written sales contract made in advance.

(5) <b>Remaining amount after making payments in the above forms <math>\geq</math> VND 5 million .</b>	The remaining value must have proof of non-cash payment.
(6) <b>Payment to a third-party account at the State Treasury.</b>	According to the enforcement decision of the state agency
(7) <b>Buy on credit, pay in installments.</b>	There is a sales contract, VAT invoice and non-cash payment document
(8) <b>Import/purchase of goods and services under VND 5 million (including VAT) and import of goods in the form of gifts, presents, and product samples without payment.</b>	Non-cash payment documents are not required.
(9) <b>Employee pays on behalf of others (not using cash).</b>	According to financial or internal regulations, the enterprise then pays back to the employee in the form of non-cash payment.

For these forms of payment, enterprises need to fully keep records for cross-check, contracts, payment documents and written agreements for the purpose of VAT deduction.

### 2.3 Promotional forms have a taxable price of zero or excluding promotional values.

According to Article 6.2 of Decree 181/2025, goods and services used for promotion according to the law on commerce in the following forms of promotion will have a taxable price of zero (0) or the taxable price of the goods and services sold does not include the value of the goods and services used for promotion:

<b>Promotional form</b>	<b>VAT taxable price</b>
(1) Provide free samples and trial services	Taxable price = 0
(2) Free goods and services	Taxable price = 0
(3) Selling goods and services with vouchers for goods/services	Not including the value of the voucher for goods or services.
(4) Selling goods and services with contest registration tickets	Value of the goods and services used as prizes in the contest is not included.
(5) Selling goods and services with lucky draw programs	The value of goods and services used as prizes is not included.
(6) Rewards according to loyalty program (card/cumulative coupon)	The value of the card/voucher used to record the purchase of goods, services or other forms is not included.



**2.4 Imported goods then exported to another country are not eligible for VAT refund.**

According to Article 29 of Decree 181/2025, a business establishment with export activities, if in a month or quarter the input VAT amount that has not been fully deducted is from VND 300 million or more, that business establishment will be considered for a monthly or quarterly tax refund. However, this case will not apply to goods that the business establishment directly imports and then exports or entrusts the export to another country (*excluding raw materials imported for the production and processing of export goods*).

**2.5 Amending the method of calculating deductible land price to calculate VAT in case of receiving real estate transfer, receiving capital contributions in the form of land use rights**

According to Article 8 of Decree 181/2025, *the taxable price* for real estate transactions *is the real estate selling price excluding VAT , except Land use fee or land rent paid to the state budget* (deductible land price). In which, the deductible land price to calculate VAT in case of real estate transfer or capital contribution in the form of land use rights can be determined as follows:

- In case of receiving the transfer of real estate which is the land use right of organizations and individuals, the deductible land price to calculate VAT upon transfer is the land use fee, land rent paid to the state budget of the land plot in transfer, excluding the value of infrastructure. *According to the previous regulation, the deductible land price to calculate VAT*

*is the land price at the time of receiving the transfer, including the value of infrastructure (if any).*

- In case of receiving capital contributions in the form of land use rights from organizations and individuals, the deductible land price for calculating VAT is the land use fee and land rent paid to the state budget. *The previous regulation was the land price as recorded in the capital contribution contract.*
- In case the land use fee or land rent paid to the state budget cannot be determined, the price for calculating VAT is the transfer price excluding VAT.

**2.6 Stipulating specific services provided to organizations in duty-free zones that are subject to the tax rate of zero.**

Previously, Article 6.1(b) of Decree 209/2013 and Article 9.1(b) of Circular 219/2013/TT-BTC only provided general regulations for export services provided directly to organizations and individuals in duty-free zones and consumed in duty-free zones, which are subject to a VAT rate of 0%. Now, Article 17.2(b) of Decree 181/2025 stipulates specific services provided directly to organizations in duty-free zones and consumed in duty-free zones that directly serve export production activities, which are subject to a tax rate of 0%, including:

- (i) Services provided directly to organizations in duty-free zones and consumed in duty-free zones that directly serve export production activities.

- (ii) Transportation services, services provided to export processing enterprises such as: container lifting services at ports, factories, warehouses; loading and unloading services at factories, ports, airports and related costs such as: document fees, delivery electricity fees, sealing fees, goods handling fees, packaging fees).

To enjoy the 0% tax rate, these goods and services must meet the following conditions: (i) be consumed in the duty-

free zone to serve the export production activities of the organization in the duty-free zone, and (ii) not serve other activities other than export production activities.

Thus, from July 1, 2025, only services provided and consumed in the duty-free zone in the two cases mentioned above will be subject to a tax rate of 0%. Other services provided to organizations in the duty-free zone will be subject to a tax rate of 10%.

### 3. New Decree on compulsory social insurance

On June 25, 2025, the Government issued Decree No. 158/2025/ND-CP (**"Decree 158/2025"**) guiding the Law on Social Insurance on compulsory social insurance (SI), replacing Decree No. 115/2015/ND-CP (**"Decree 115/2015"**) and Decree No. 143/2018/ND-CP. Decree 158/2025 will take effect from July 1, 2025, with novelties that businesses and business households must take note of.

#### 3.1 Clarifying the roadmap for compulsory SI participation for business household owners

According to Law on Social Insurance 2024, owners of registered business households are subject to compulsory social insurance participation from July 1, 2025. To clarify this provision, Article 3.2 of Decree 158/2025 divides the participation in compulsory social insurance of business household owners into 2 stages:

- From July 1, 2025: business household owners paying taxes by declaration method must participate in compulsory social insurance; and
- From July 1, 2029: the remaining business household owners (mainly the those paying taxes by lump sum

method) will start participating in compulsory social insurance.

In case a business household owner simultaneously satisfies the criteria of many subjects that must participate in mandatory social insurance (such as officials, civil servants, managers of enterprises, cooperatives receiving salaries, etc.), he/she will participate in social insurance according to the subject that is applied first.

#### 3.2 Reference level as a basis for calculating contribution and entitlement levels for some social insurance regimes

Article 5 of Decree 158/2025 specifies the concept and principles for determining the reference level as the basis for calculating the contribution and entitlement levels of a number of

insurance regimes as prescribed in the Social Insurance Law 2024 as follows:

- When the basic salary has not been abolished, the reference level is determined by the current basic salary.
- When the basic salary is abolished, the reference level must not be lower than the basic salary at the time of abolition and will be adjusted by the Government based on factors such as the consumer price index, economic growth rate, the capacity of the state budget and the Social Insurance Fund.

### **3.3 Probationary workers are not required to buy compulsory social insurance.**

According to Article 3.5 of Decree 158/2025, employees working under a probationary contract in accordance with the provisions of the labor law are not required to participate in compulsory social insurance. This provision aims to clarify the difference between a probationary contract and other agreements with the nature of paid employment.

### **3.4 Salary used as the basis for compulsory social insurance payment includes regular and stable allowances and benefits.**

Previously, Article 1.26 of Circular 06/2021/TT-BLDTBXH stipulated that the monthly salary for compulsory social insurance payment does not include other benefits and welfare such as initiative bonuses; mid-shift meal allowances; allowances for gasoline, telephone, travel, housing, childcare, child care; allowances when employees

have relatives who die or get married, gifts for employees' birthdays, allowances for employees in difficult circumstances due to work-related accidents, occupational diseases and other support and allowances recorded as separate items in the labor contract.

Now, Article 7.1 of Decree 158/2025 stipulates that the salary used as the basis for compulsory social insurance payment for employees receiving monthly salaries is the monthly salary, including the salary paid according to the job or position, salary allowances and other benefits that are paid regularly and stably in each salary payment cycle. In which, only allowances and benefits that depend on or fluctuate in response to the labor productivity, work process and workmanship of the employee are excluded from the monthly salary for compulsory social insurance payment.

Thus, from July 1, 2025, all allowances and benefits stipulated in the labor contract and paid regularly and stably will be included in the monthly salary for social insurance payment.

### **3.5 Amending regulations on retrospectively collecting compulsory social insurance payments**

Article 8 of Decree 158/2025 amends the regulations on retrospectively collecting compulsory social insurance payment in the case of **salary increase and Vietnamese employees working abroad, adding business household owners and business managers who do not receive salary; at the same time, shortening the time limit for retrospectively collecting social insurance payments** to avoid being charged interest. Specific provisions are as follows:



Cases of retrospective collection and payment	Deadline for retrospective payment to avoid being charged interest
(1) <i>Retroactive salary increase</i> : if the salary is increased with effect from a previous point in time, the corresponding social insurance portion corresponding to the new salary must be paid.	Must be completed before the last day of the month following the month in which the salary increase decision is made. ( <i>Previously, 6 months from the date of the salary increase decision</i> )
(2) <i>Vietnamese workers working abroad</i> : if the contract is extended or renewed in the receiving country, they must pay social insurance back when returning home.	Must be completed before the last day of the month following the month of return. ( <i>Previously, 6 months from the date of decision to terminate the labor contract</i> )
(3) <i>Business household owners and business managers who do not receive salaries</i> : if they do not pay social insurance on time, they will have to pay social insurance arrears.	Must be completed by the required closing date.

If the retrospective payments are not made on time, the amount payable will include: the entire outstanding amount of social insurance premiums and late payment interest of 0.03%/day on the overdue amount and the number of overdue days.

GV Lawyers would like to introduce our valued readers to an article by Mr. Nguyen Kim Nhu titled **“Electronic identification account for an enterprise – Can it become a “new-type seal”?”** published in The Saigon Times, No.24-2025 (1.800) on June 12, 2025.

*Electronic identification accounts are a step forward in reforming administrative procedures and implementing national digital transformation. However, if enterprises are not proactive in internal governance, this tool can become a digitalized version of the “exclusive seal” of the past.*

### **Abolishing the seal – a step forward in modernizing corporate governance**

Before the 2014 Enterprise Law, Vietnamese enterprises operated under a centralized governance model, with a legal representative holding the sole corporate seal; all transaction documents of the enterprise must have the signature of the legal representative and be sealed. The combination of the mechanism of one legal representative and one seal has become a sticking point in modernizing corporate governance. In the absence of the legal representative or in case of his dismissal or removal without handing over the seal, almost all of the enterprise’s operations are paralyzed.

The aforesaid status of “representative exclusivity”

and “seal exclusivity” has been resolved when the Enterprise Law 2014 allows enterprises to have multiple legal representatives without limiting the form and number of seals. This is a big step forward in corporate governance from the model of one director (one legal representative) to a modern governance model: the Company is run by a board of management (many representatives) with the authority and responsibilities of each director clearly assigned. A few years later, the enterprise’s transaction documents were digitized, no longer needing a seal, with the speed of enterprise transactions increased and operating costs decreased.

### **Electronic identification accounts – will they become a “new-type seal”?**

From July 1, 2025, pursuant to Decree 69/2024/ND-CP, all administrative procedures of enterprises in Vietnam must be carried out through electronic identification accounts issued by the Ministry of Public Security. This is the only identification tool that completely replaces traditional accounts after June 30, 2025.

Unlike individuals who can be granted identification accounts with many levels of authentication, enterprises are only granted a single type of electronic identification account, synchronized across all administrative systems.

An electronic identification account is aimed at bringing convenience to transactions between enterprises and state agencies. But in reality, this account is often registered with the legal representative of the enterprise, and authenticated mainly through the electronic identification account application installed on the personal mobile device of the legal representative.

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Although the electronic identification account platform allows enterprises to add members and grant access rights to other members, account activation, granting rights, and revoking access rights still depend entirely on the will of the

legal representative. This creates exclusive rights for the legal representative to activate, grant rights, revoke access rights, or work on the electronic identification account.

Account activation, granting rights, and revoking access rights still depend entirely on the will of the legal representative. This creates exclusive rights for the legal representative to activate, grant rights, revoke access rights, or work on the electronic identification account.

This status potentially poses significant risks, especially when the individual holding the electronic identification account quits, is absent, refuses to cooperate, loses the ability to operate, or intentionally does not grant rights. The risk becomes even more serious if an internal dispute arises and the previous representative still holds the electronic identification account, making it impossible for the newly appointed person to use the system to exercise the rights and obligations of the enterprise. In such cases, the entire administrative and legal activities of the enterprise may fall into a state of “operational freeze”, is unable to pay taxes, apply for licenses, register changes to business information or fulfill obligations to the state.

We see the re-emergence of an exclusivity similar to the

“representative exclusivity” and “seal exclusivity” of the past – mechanisms that the State and the Vietnamese business community spent many years eliminating.

### **Lessons from the past: tools are secondary, governance is the core factor**

From a legal perspective, an electronic identification account is just an identification means without changing the nature of the right to representation. The current Enterprise Law neither prohibits an enterprise from having multiple representatives, nor limits the number of people who can use the identification account or access the system, or assign the right to use the identification code. Therefore, assigning full power to an individual is still the enterprise’s choice, outside of a matter of legal regulations or the nature of the tool. Therefore, enterprises can apply an effective internal control mechanism by registering multiple representatives to jointly own an electronic identification account; in addition, formulating clear internal regulations on the assignment of approval, signing of documents, and data access; storing electronic system access information in a safe and transparent

manner and having a transfer plan when necessary; contingency plans for emergency situations when there are personnel incidents, internal conflicts and more.

The application of electronic identification accounts is a step forward in reforming administrative procedures and implementing national digital transformation. However, if enterprises do not take the initiative to carry out internal management, this tool can become a digitalized version of the “seal exclusivity” of the past.

Therefore, the core still lies in the management mindset and design of the enterprise’s internal decision-making system. No tool – whether a traditional seal or a modern electronic identification account – can ensure smooth operations if the power continues to be concentrated in a single individual. It is time for businesses – especially private businesses – to take a serious look at establishing a modern, controlled and transparent governance model, preventing risks and staying harmless from the consequences of power concentration. Technology is just a means, management is the deciding factor in whether a business can truly enter the digital age safely, effectively and sustainably.

## 1. Using enterprise address information after changing administrative boundaries

### ▪ For enterprises registering in conjunction with enterprise registration:

- ✓ In case the address has been updated by the tax authority according to the new administrative area and has been synchronized to the electronic invoice system, the enterprise will use the new address on the invoice. In case of needing to explain, the enterprise can provide a notice from the tax authority to prove that the new address is different from the one stated in the Business Registration Certificate.

- ✓ In case the address has been updated by the tax authority according to the new location but has not been synchronized to the electronic invoice system, the enterprise will continue to have the old address (on the Enterprise Registration Certificate) recorded on the invoice.

### ▪ For buyers who are not subject to registration linked to enterprise registration, the address stated on the invoice is the new one that has been updated by the tax authority and notified to the taxpayer, according to the two-level administrative area.

*Tax Department replies to the question of Department of Private Enterprise and Collective Economic Development in Official Letter No. 2376/CT-NVT dated July 10, 2025.*

## 2. Contractor tax policy

In case foreign organizations and individuals supply goods in Vietnam in the form of on-site import and export and generating income in Vietnam on the basis of a contract signed between foreign organizations/individuals and enterprises in Vietnam (except for processing and returning goods to foreign organizations and individuals) or distributing goods in Vietnam or supplying goods under the delivery terms of international trade terms - Incoterms where the seller bears the risks related to the goods entering the territory of Vietnam, they are subject to Circular No. 103/2014/TTBTC.

In case foreign organizations and individuals only use bonded warehouses or inland ports (ICDs) as warehouses to support international transportation, transit, transshipment, storage of goods or for processing by other enterprises, foreign organizations and individuals are not subject to Circular No. 103/2014/TT-BTC.

*The Tax Department received responses to questions from Intel Corporation, Apple Corporation, and HP Corporation in Official Dispatch No. 2200/CT-CS dated July 2, 2025.*

## 1. Proposal to increase regional minimum wage by 7.2% from January 1, 2026

On the morning of July 11, 2025, the National Wage Council held its second meeting and unanimously voted to propose increasing the regional minimum wage by 7.2%, equivalent to VND 250,000-350,000/month depending on the region, expected to be applied from January 1, 2026.

According to Mr. Nguyen Manh Khuong, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and Chairman of the National Wage Council, the 7.2% increase is suitable for the current context of economic recovery and development, aiming to improve the lives of workers in the new period of transformation of the country.

With this proposed level, the regional minimum wage is expected to be adjusted as follows: Region 1: From VND 4.96 million to VND 5.31 million/month; Region 2: From VND 4.41 million to VND 4.73 million/month; Region 3: From VND 3.86 million to VND 4.14 million/month; Region 4: From VND 3.45 million to VND 3.7 million/month.

The hourly minimum wage will also be converted accordingly on the basis of the monthly minimum wage.



With an increase of 7.2%, the current highest regional minimum wage for Region 1 is expected to be VND 5.31 million/month.

Previously, at the first meeting on June 26, 2025, the parties still had many different opinions on the increase rate. The Vietnam General Confederation of Labor proposed two increase options: 9.2% and 8.3%, to ensure the minimum living standards of workers. Meanwhile, the representative of the employers - the Vietnam Federation of Commerce and Industry proposed an increase of 3-5%. The technical department of the Council proposed a more moderate option, from 6.5-7%.

After many rounds of discussion, the parties reached consensus on the 7.2% increase. This increase is considered to be close to the expectations of workers, while also creating room for enterprises to adapt in the coming year. The Council will submit it to the Government for consideration and decision in the coming time.

*By vietnamnet.vn*

## 2. VCCI proposes removal of 50% promotion limit and switch to post-audit mechanism

Recently, the Ministry of Industry and Trade issued Circular No. 39/2025/TT-BCT stipulating the maximum value of goods and services used for promotion and the maximum discount for goods

and services on promotion. Accordingly, the material value used for promotion for a unit of goods and services must not exceed 50% of the selling price. This regulation was created to prevent



dumping, market manipulation and unfair competition, which took effect from this July.

However, the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) believes that this promotional “ceiling” is limiting the business autonomy of enterprises, especially in the context of the rapidly developing digital economy and e-commerce, the need for flexible and creative marketing is increasing. Having to ask for permission or compare promotional rates according to administrative regulations makes it difficult for many small enterprises, even having to circumvent the law to survive.



*Illustration photo. Source: Internet.*

Therefore, VCCI proposed removal of the 50% promotion limit and completely switch to a post-audit mechanism,

meaning no registration is required, no promotion limit is set, but still monitored through the Competition Law, Consumer Protection Law and specialized legal system.

Many opinions say that small and micro enterprises that do not have large communication budgets need deep promotions as a survival and competitive tool. If the ceiling is kept at 50%, it will inadvertently force enterprises into using price tricks, freebies, and promotions outside the system... This leads to a business environment that lacks transparency and is difficult to control.

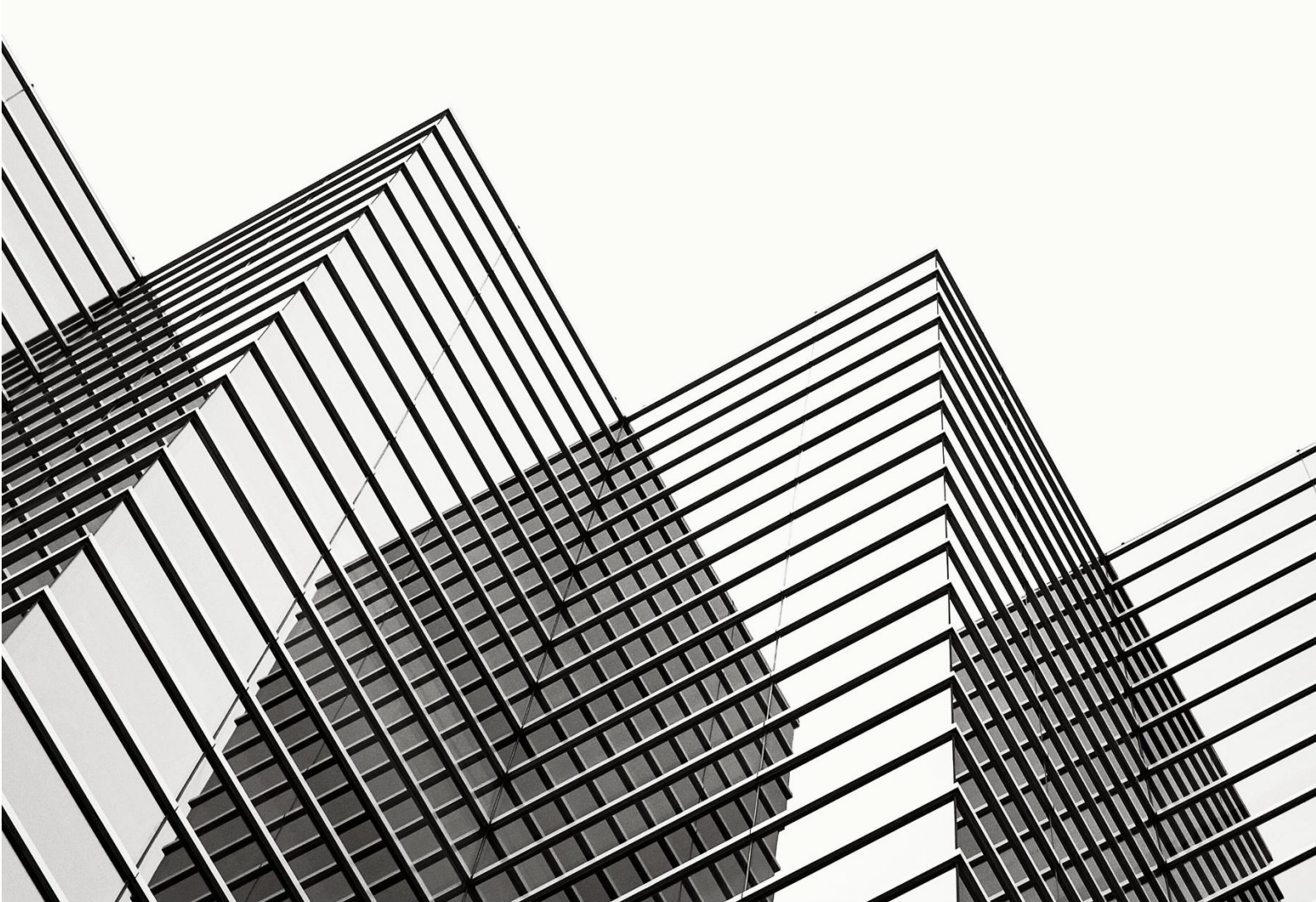
According to VCCI, the post-audit mechanism is truly effective if accompanied by three conditions: Transparent data (on time, discount level, reason for discount), empowered consumers to monitor (through feedback platforms, price comparison tools) and the ability of market management agencies to quickly handle. Especially, in the context of difficult consumption, deep and flexible promotions are a way to create demand, clear inventory and activate the supply chain.

*By lsvn.vn*

No.	Document name	Issuance date	Effect-ive date
<b>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</b>			
1	Resolution 222/2025/QH15 on International Financial Center in Vietnam.	June 27, 2025	September 1, 2025
2	Law on Personal Data Protection, No. 91/2025/QH15.	June 26, 2025	January 1, 2026
3	Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Bidding, the Law on Investment under the public-private partnership model, the Customs Law, the Law on Value Added Tax, the Law on Export Tax and Import Tax, the Law on Investment, the Law on Public Investment, the Law on Management and Use of Public Assets, No. 90/2025/QH15.	June 25, 2025	July 1, 2025
4	Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Enterprises, No. 76/2025/QH15.	June 17, 2025	July 1, 2025
5	Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Advertising, No. 75/2025/QH15.	June 16, 2025	January 1, 2026
6	Law on Employment, No. 74/2025/QH15.	June 16, 2025	January 1, 2026
7	Law on Chemicals, No. 69/2025/QH15.	June 14, 2025	January 1, 2026
8	Law on Corporate Income Tax, No. 67/2025/QH15.	June 14, 2025	October 1, 2025
9	Resolution 204/2025/QH15 on value added tax reduction.	June 17, 2025	July 1, 2025
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>			
1	Decree 194/2025/ND-CP detailing a number of articles of the Law on Electronic Transactions on national databases, data connection and sharing, open data serving electronic transactions of State agencies.	July 3, 2025	August 19, 2025
2	Decree 188/2025/ND-CP detailing and guiding the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Health Insurance.	July 1, 2025	August 15, 2025
3	Decree 181/2025/ND-CP detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Value Added Tax.	July 1, 2025	0 July 1, 2025
4	Decree 174/2025/ND-CP stipulates the policy of reducing value added tax according to Resolution 204/2025/QH15 dated June 17, 2025 of the National Assembly.	June 30, 2025	July 1, 2025
5	Decree 168/2025/ND-CP on business registration.	June 30, 2025	July 1, 2025
6	Decree 164/2025/ND-CP regulating electronic transactions in the field of social insurance and the National Database on Insurance.	June 29, 2025	0 July 1, 2025

7	Decree 163/2025/ND-CP detailing a number of articles and measures to organize and guide the implementation of the Law on Pharmacy.	June 29, 2025	July 1, 2025
8	Decree 158/2025/ND-CP detailing and guiding the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Social Insurance on compulsory social insurance	June 25, 2025	July 1, 2025
<b>PRIME MINISTER</b>			
1	Decision 21/2025/QD-TTg stipulates environmental criteria and confirmation of investment projects in the green classification list.	July 4, 2025	August 22, 2025
2	Decision 20/2025/QD-TTg promulgating the list of important data and core data.	July 1, 2025	July 1, 2025
<b>MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE</b>			
1	Circular 39/2025/TT-BCT stipulates the maximum limit on the value of goods and services used for promotion, the maximum discount level for promoted goods and services that traders are allowed to implement in promotional activities.	June 22, 2025	July 1, 2025
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</b>			
1	Circular 69/2025/TT-BTC detailing a number of articles of the Law on Value Added Tax and guiding the implementation of Decree 181/2025/ND-CP detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Value Added Tax.	July 1, 2025	July 1, 2025
2	Circular 68/2025/TT-BTC promulgating forms used in enterprise registration and household business registration.	July 1, 2025	July 1, 2025
3	Circular 51/2025/TT-BTC stipulating procedures for electronic transactions in the field of tax for exported, imported, and transit goods and means of transport exiting, entering, and transiting.	June 24, 2025	August 7, 2025
<b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b>			
1	Circular 12/2025/TT-BNV detailing a number of articles of the Law on Social Insurance on compulsory social insurance.	June 30, 2025	July 1, 2025
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>			
1	Circular 31/2025/TT-BYT detailing a number of articles of the Law on Pharmacy and Decree 163/2025/ND-CP detailing a number of articles and measures to organize and guide the implementation of the Law on Pharmacy.	July 1, 2025	July 1, 2025
2	Circular 25/2025/TT-BYT detailing the implementation of the Law on Social Insurance, the Law on Occupational Safety and Health in the health sector and a number of articles of the Law on Medical Examination and Treatment.	June 30, 2025	July 1, 2025





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