



# LEGAL NEWSLETTER

Issue No. 01 | January 2026

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## 1. Law on Investment 2025

On 11 December 2025, the National Assembly passed Law No. 143/2025/QH15 on Investment (“**Law on Investment 2025**”), replacing the Law on Investment 2020. The Law on Investment 2025 will take effect on 1 March 2026, introducing notable changes that directly affect the investment activities of enterprises and investors.

### 1.1 Foreign investors may establish enterprises before the issuance of the Investment Registration Certificate

Clause 2, Article 19 of the Law on Investment 2025 allows foreign investors to establish an economic organization to implement a project before carrying out procedures for the issuance or amendment of the Investment Registration Certificate, provided that market access conditions are satisfied. *This replaces the previous rule requiring a project to be in place prior to enterprise establishment.*

### 1.2 Clarification of projects requiring in-principal approval of investment

Under the Law on Investment 2025, the regulation related to in-principal approval of investment applies only to projects in important or sensitive sectors or projects affecting national defense and security, including seaports, airports, telecommunications, publishing, journalism, and projects located in defense and security areas.

### 1.3 Expansion of eligibility for special investment procedures

Article 28 of the Law on Investment 2025 expands the right to opt for special investment procedures for projects located in industrial parks, export processing zones, high-tech parks, concentrated digital technology parks, free trade zones, international financial

centers, and functional zones within economic zones, *except for projects that must obtain investment policy approval as provided by the Government.*

These projects are not required to undergo procedures for in-principal approval of investment, technology appraisal, environmental impact assessment, detailed planning, construction permits, or other approvals in the fields of construction and fire prevention and fighting. Instead, investors need only to provide commitments to comply with applicable standards and technical regulations and submit project proposals.

### 1.4 Narrowing the scope of projects subject to outward investment registration certification and abolishing outward investment policy approval

Under Article 42 of the Law on Investment 2025, the requirement for outward investment policy approval by the National Assembly or the Prime Minister has been abolished, while the range of projects subject to outward investment registration certification has been narrowed. Small-scale outward investment projects falling below government-prescribed thresholds and outside conditional sectors, as well as those not related to national defense and security or involving state-owned groups and corporations, are no longer required to obtain an Outward Investment Registration Certificate and instead only

need to complete foreign exchange transaction registration procedures.

### 1.5 Changes to the transfer of investment projects

Article 51 of the Law on Investment 2025 allows all projects that have obtained a decision on investment policy, a decision on adjustment of investment policy, an investment policy approval, an approval of adjustment of investment policy, or

that have been granted or amended an Investment Registration Certificate in accordance with the investment law, to apply the procedures for the transfer of all or part of a real estate project in accordance with the Law on Investment 2025, *instead of limiting such eligibility only to projects that had been approved in terms of investor selection or had been granted an Investment Registration Certificate as previously required.*

## 2. Law on Personal Income Tax (PIT) 2025

On 10 December 2025, the National Assembly passed Law No. 109/2025/QH15 on Personal Income Tax ("Law on PIT 2025"), replacing the Law on PIT 2007. The Law on PIT 2025 takes effect on 1 July 2026 and applies to the 2026 tax year, with several important changes as follows:

### 2.1 Additional taxable income categories

Compared with the Law on PIT 2007, the Law on PIT 2025 adds new taxable income categories, including: income from agency/brokerage activities; e-commerce business; and income from asset transfers such as ".vn" domain names, greenhouse gas emission reduction results (carbon credits), auctioned vehicle license plates, digital assets, bullion gold, etc.

### 2.2 Additional PIT exemptions and reductions

- *5 years exemption:* applicable to income from salaries and wages of individuals who are high-tech human resources engaged in R&D of prioritized high technologies or strategic technologies/products as provided by the law on high technology.

- *2 years exemption:* applicable to income from the transfer of open-end fund certificates held for at least two years from the purchase date.
- *50% PIT reduction:* applicable to dividends distributed to individual investors by securities investment funds and real estate investment funds.

### 2.3 Reduction of progressive tax brackets from seven to five

Clause 2, Article 9 of the Law on PIT 2025 reduces the partial progressive PIT schedule from 7 brackets to 5, widening the thresholds. The lowest rate is 5% for income up to VND 10 million per month; the highest rate remains 35% for income over VND 100 million per month (instead of the previous VND 80 million).

Progressive PIT schedule:

Bracket	Taxable income/year (VND million)	Taxable income/month (VND million)	Rate
1	Up to 120	Up to 10	5%
2	>120 to 360	>10 to 30	10%
3	>360 to 720	>30 to 60	20%
4	>720 to 1,200	>60 to 100	30%
5	Over 1,200	Over 100	35%

## 2.4 Increase in family deductions

Clause 1, Article 10 of the Law on PIT 2025 sets the family circumstance deduction at VND 15.5 million/month for the taxpayer and VND 6.2 million/month for each dependent.

## 2.5 Higher non-taxable revenue threshold

Clause 1, Article 7 of the Law on PIT 2025 provides that resident individuals engaged in production or business

activities with annual revenue of up to VND 500 million are not subject to PIT.

## 2.6 Choice of tax calculation method for revenue over VND 500 million to VND 3 billion/year

Under the Law on PIT 2025, businesspersons with annual revenue over VND 500 million to VND 3 billion are subject to a 15% rate. For this revenue range, they may choose to calculate tax based on revenue (presumptive) or based on income, depending on actual conditions.

## 2.7 5% PIT on real estate leasing by individuals

Clause 4, Article 7 of the Law on PIT 2025 stipulates that individuals who lease out real estate (*excluding accommodation services*) shall pay PIT calculated as 5% of the portion of annual revenue exceeding VND 500 million.

## 3 New regulations on electronic labor contracts

On 24 December 2025, the Government issued Decree No. 337/2025/NĐ-CP (“**Decree 337/2025**”) regulating electronic labor contracts, effective from 1 January 2026. Key points that enterprises should take note of when executing electronic labor contracts (“**e-LCs**”) are as follows:

### 3.1 e-LCs

Previously, labor contracts concluded by electronic means were recognized under the 2019 Labor Code, but there was no specific definition for this form. Decree 337/2025 now provides a clear definition and affirms that e-LCs have the same legal validity as paper contracts. Specifically, under Clause 3, Article 1 of Decree 337/2025, an e-LC is a labor contract concluded and established in the form of a data message in accordance

with labor law and the law on electronic transactions, and it has the same legal validity as a paper-based written contract.

### 3.2 Parties to an e-LC

According to Decree 337/2025, the employee, the employer and the provider of the information system for electronic transactions are the parties involved in concluding e-LCs, with the following requirements:

- *Employees and employers as individuals:* must have valid identification documents such as a citizen ID card, electronic ID card or a Level-2 electronic identification account; and, for foreign individuals, a valid entry visa or documents evidencing visa exemption.
- *Employers as enterprises:* must provide complete corporate legal records as well as valid personal identification of the enterprise's legal representative, and the digital signature of the authorized person.
- *eContract providers:* must have a trust service business license, be permitted to provide data message certification services under the law on electronic transactions, and satisfy applicable technology and security conditions.

### 3.3 e-LCs must be concluded via an eContract system

Clause 1, Article 6 of Decree 337/2025 stipulates that e-LCs must be concluded through an eContract system. Such system must ensure technical conditions, including: use of lawful e-signature software; data safety and security; storage and preservation of contract integrity; search and management of signed contracts; and proper identification and identity authentication of employees and employers in accordance with the law on electronic identification and authentication; ...

After the e-LC is duly signed and assigned an identifier (ID), the eContract provider shall deliver the e-LC to the employee and employer as a data message via appropriate electronic

means as agreed in the service provision agreement.

### 3.4 e-LCs must be submitted to the e-LC Platform for ID assignment

Decree 337/2025 requires that, within 24 hours from the time the last party signs, the eContract provider must submit the e-LC to the e-LC Platform for ID assignment as prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Each successfully concluded e-LC will be assigned a unique ID by the Platform; electronic documents relating to any amendment, supplement, suspension, or termination of the e-LC must carry the same ID as the original contract to ensure consistency, integrity, and traceability of the parties' transaction history.

### 3.5 Effective time of e-LCs

Under Decree 337/2025, an e-LC takes effect from the time the last party applies a digital signature, together with the timestamp attached to the digital signatures of the contracting parties and the data-message certification of the eContract provider, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

### 3.6 Conversion between paper and electronic labor contracts

Decree 337/2025 allows a paper labor contract to be converted into an e-LC, and an e-LC to be converted into a paper contract, provided that the conversion preserves the full contract content, contains valid signatures, and complies with regulations on electronic transactions. The converted contract has the same legal validity as the original.

Global Vietnam Lawyers would like to introduce our valued readers to an article by **Ms. Nguyen Mai Phuong & Ms. Vu Thien Kieu** titled **““Third-party funding” in the resolution of investment-related disputes: A financial risk-reduction method for doing business with Europe”** published in The Saigon Times, No.2-2026 (1.830) on January 08, 2026.

*With its dual nature as both a profit-generating investment and financial support for disputing parties, third-party funding has increasingly become an important tool used in international business and for resolution of investment-related disputes.*

On June 30, 2019, Vietnam achieved a significant milestone in its global economic integration by signing the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA) and the EU-Vietnam Investment Protection Agreement (EVIPA) with the European Union. EVFTA entered into force on August 1, 2020, while EVIPA—according to a ruling by the Court of Justice of the European Union—will only take effect once ratified by the parliaments of all EU member states and Vietnam.

Notably, once EVIPA comes into force, the mechanism of “third-party funding”—explicitly provided for in Article 3.28 of Chapter 3 of the EVIPA—may be utilized by Vietnamese investors as a method to mitigate financial risks in the resolution of any disputes in which they are a party.

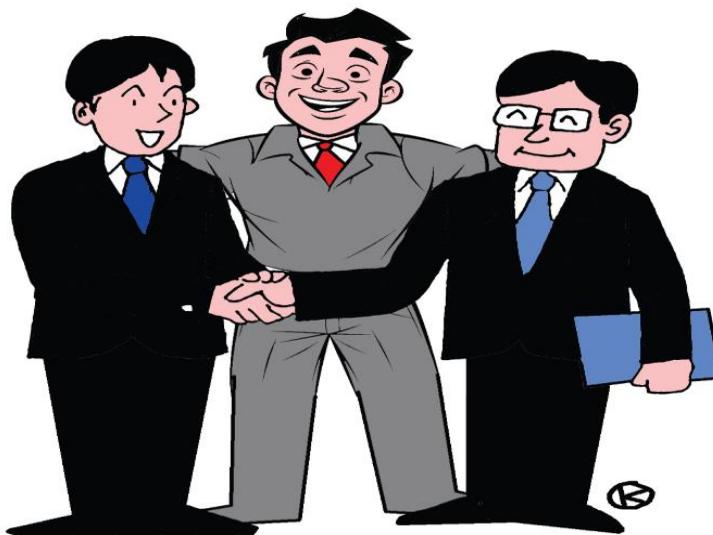
### **Some key points on “Third-Party Funding”**

Although only recently recognized as a distinct field, “third-party funding” is not a new concept in the global investment and dispute resolution arena. With its dual nature as both a profit-generating investment and financial support for disputing parties, third-party funding has increasingly become an important tool used in international business and for resolution of investment-related disputes. However, domestically, the concept remains relatively new, not yet clearly defined in Vietnam’s legal system and still unfamiliar to many.

What does “third-party funding” mean? According to Article 3.28 of Chapter 3 EVIPA, a party is considered a third-party funder if: (i). It is not a party to or directly involved in the dispute; (ii). It enters into a funding agreement to cover litigation costs for one party in the dispute (“Funding Agreement”); (iii). It receives remuneration if the funded party wins the case.

Who can be third-party funders? They are typically specialized financial institutions, investment funds, banks, credit organizations, insurance companies, parent or subsidiary companies of the disputing party, or investment firms engaged in litigation and arbitration funding. Example: Burford Capital, Omni Bridgeway, Harbour Litigation Funding, Longford Capital, Aon,...etc.

What forms of remuneration are available? The remuneration a third-party funder may be entitled to depends directly on the outcome of the dispute. Common forms of remuneration include: a fixed amount; a portion of the awarded damages, a percentage of the funded capital, or a combination of these forms. In international arbitration practice, the funder’s return typically ranges from 15% to 50% of the recovered amount[1], or about three times the invested capital, whichever is higher. If the case is unsuccessful, the funded party has no obligation to repay, and the funder bears the risk of losing all (or most) of the investment.



Models of third-party funding: Disputing parties may be financed via several alternative methods, including: (i). Litigation risk insurance. Depending on the structure of the insurance policy, insurance coverage may include the insured party's own legal fees and costs (as a litigant in the dispute), and/or the insured party's potential liability for the opposing party's legal fees and costs in case the insured party loses the case<sup>[2]</sup>, (ii). Financing in form of a traditional loan, corporate financial support, equity-based investment, or a hybrid model as a combination of these financing forms. In this arrangement, the funder may be the parent company, shareholders, financial institutions, or banks etc. (iii). Contingency fees. Lawyers may act as funders by accepting remuneration

in form of a contingency fee (i.e., "no win – no fee"). Typically, the client pays litigation costs, while the lawyer's remuneration is derived from the success fee if the client wins the case. In certain cases, lawyers may even cover all litigation costs upfront in exchange for a higher contingency fee.

### Legal issues to consider when entering into a Funding Agreement

*Applicable law governing Funding Agreements.* Since third-party funding is not yet a concept clearly and widely regulated worldwide, funders and Vietnamese funded parties should carefully consider the choice of governing law for the Funding Agreement. Depending on the model and nature of the funding, it is advisable to select the law of a jurisdiction with transparent protective

mechanisms in order to safeguard the rights of both funders and funded parties.

*Criteria for selecting a funder.* When choosing a funder, investors should clearly identify criteria such as financial capacity, reputation, and experience suitable for the case. In addition, depending on the governing law of the Funding Agreement, investors should pay attention to certain criteria that may be stipulated in the agreement, such as minimum capital requirements for the funder and the right to engage legal counsel to review the agreement before signing.

***Disclosure of the funder***<sup>[3]</sup>. To minimize the risks of potential conflicts of interest arising from the involvement of a third-party funder in addition to the litigants, EVIPA requires litigants to notify all the concerned parties and the Arbitral Tribunal of the existence and nature of the Funding Agreement, along with the name and address of the funder.

*Confidentiality of case information.* EVIPA contains no provisions regarding confidentiality obligations for third-party funders. Therefore, investors should consider including

confidence obligations for funders within the Funding Agreement to protect their rights and interests.

### Conclusion

Overall, the introduction of third-party funding under EVIPA can be seen as both an “opportunity”—opening new avenues for funding arrangements in the resolution of disputes and unlocking a new investment stream for Vietnam’s economy, and a “potential risk” if Vietnamese investors

are not fully aware of their entitlements and obligations. Facing such challenges, it is crucial for Vietnamese businesses and investors to proactively adapt themselves to and embrace this innovation.

[1] Civil Justice Council, Review of Litigation Funding – Interim Report (2025), Part 4, Section B, pages 37-47, available at <https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/CJ-C-Review-of-Litigation-Funding-Interim-Report.pdf>

[2] International Council Commercial Arbitration, Report of the ICCA-Queen Mary Task Force on Third-Party Funding in International Arbitration (2018), Chương 2 – Overview of Dispute Funding, pages 33-34, available at [https://cdn.arbitration-icca.org/s3fs-public/document/media\\_document/Third-Party-Funding-Report%20.pdf](https://cdn.arbitration-icca.org/s3fs-public/document/media_document/Third-Party-Funding-Report%20.pdf)

[3] According to Article 3.37, Chapter 3 EVIPA.



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## 1. Land rent policy

The 30% reduction of land rent payable for the year 2025 will be implemented in accordance with Article 6 of Decree No. 230/2025/NĐ-CP. This provision applies to (i) land users who are not eligible for exemption or reduction of land rent; (ii) land users whose exemption or reduction period has expired; and (iii) land users who are currently enjoying a land-rent reduction under the land law and other relevant legislation.

*Department of Taxation replies to the question of Tay Ninh Tax Office in Official Letter No. 222/CT-CS dated January 1, 2026.*

## 2. Invoicing for promotional goods

If the Company conducts a promotional program (duly registered with the Department of Industry and Trade) in the form of a lucky draw applicable to both distributors and agents, then upon awarding prizes to the winning distributors or agents, the Company must issue an invoice to the prize winner in accordance with applicable regulations.

*Hà Nôi Tax Office replies to the question of TLC Vietnam Group JSC.. in Official Letter No. 38236/HAN-QLDN3 dated December 15, 2025.*

## 3. Personal income tax (PIT) on prize winnings

If the Company's employees receive income from prize winnings in lucky-draw programs organized by the Company on the occasion of year-end or

New Year events, the portion of each prize's value exceeding VND 10 million per winning instance constitutes taxable income for PIT purposes under Article 15 of Circular No. 111/2013/TT-BTC. The Company is responsible for withholding PIT before paying prizes to winning employees in accordance with Point g, Clause 1, Article 25 of Circular No. 111/2013/TT-BTC. These expenditures of the Company may be deductible for tax purposes if they satisfy the conditions for deductible expenses under Article 9 of Decree No. 320/2025/NĐ-CP.

*Dong Nai Tax Office replies to the question of the Branch of Phu Lam Plastic Industry JSC. in Official Letter No. 624/DON-QLDN dated January 12, 2026.*

## 4. PIT obligations for non-resident individuals seconded to Vietnam by foreign contractors

Where an individual works for a foreign contractor, is not a tax resident of Vietnam, and derives Vietnam-sourced income, that individual is responsible for declaring and paying Personal Income Tax (PIT) on such Vietnam-sourced income in accordance with current Vietnamese PIT regulations. The Company is responsible for notifying the foreign contractor to implement the guidance under Article 27 of Circular No. 111/2013/TT-BTC.

*Dong Nai Tax Office replies to the question of JCEM Vietnam Co., Ltd. – Nikkaki Vietnam Plant Branch in Official Letter No. 9003/DON-QLDN1 dated December 25, 2025.*

### 1. Proposal to allow the sale of off-plan housing under mortgage

*The Ho Chi Minh City Real Estate Association has submitted comments for the purpose of policy improvement, in which they proposed to add some regulations to facilitate capital mobilization and real estate transactions.*

Accordingly, if a housing project formed in the future (off-plan) is mortgaged to a bank, the developer may still proceed to sell or lease-purchase the units provided that both the mortgagee (the bank) and the purchaser give written consent, which must be expressly stated in the contract and in the notice of eligibility for sale.

This proposal stems from the practical situation in which many developers mortgage their projects to banks to obtain construction loans prior to meeting the conditions for mortgage release, thereby facing difficulties in conducting transactions. The Ho Chi Minh City Real Estate Association believes that the new regulation would ensure consistency within the legal system, align with the Law on Housing 2023 and the Civil Code, and at the same time reduce legal risks for buyers, developers, and credit institutions.

Experts assess that, if finalized, this mechanism could accelerate project launches and help the real estate market operate more flexibly amid tight credit conditions. However, it should be accompanied by rules on cash-flow control and information transparency to protect buyers' interests and prevent future disputes.

*By hanoionline.vn*

### 2. Proposal to reduce personal income tax by 10% on real estate transfers for digital citizens

The Ministry of Public Security is seeking public comments on a Draft Resolution on digital citizens, which puts forward a breakthrough proposal: a 10% reduction in personal income tax (PIT) on real estate transfer transactions for citizens who achieve a certain digital-citizen score. This forms part of the strategy to accelerate national digital transformation and encourage the public to use State-run digital platforms.

Under the draft, the digital-citizen score is calculated based on a person's level of participation, interaction, and compliance in the digital environment. Specific activities include: using the electronic identification application VNID, completing administrative procedures online, making cashless payments, and updating/validating personal data in national databases.

Notably, citizens who reach a threshold of 350 points would be eligible for the 10% PIT reduction when conducting real estate transfer transactions. This is viewed as the first time tax policy is directly linked to an index of citizens' digital behavior.

The scoring system is designed to cover many facets of digital life: the more actively a citizen uses online public services and promotes data transparency, the higher the accumulated score. The detailed scoring method—covering identification, financial transactions, and interactions with e-government—is currently open for comments.

Against the backdrop of land-related financial obligations expected to rise as new land price tables move closer to market prices from 2026, the 10% PIT reduction is considered to provide significant and practical economic benefits.

*By baolamdong.vn*

No.	Document title	Issuance date	Effect-ive date
<b>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</b>			
1	Law on Specialized Courts at the International Financial Center, No. 150/2025/QH15.	December 11, 2025	January 1, 2026
2	Law on amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Value-Added Tax, No. 149/2025/QH15.	December 11, 2025	January 1, 2026
3	Law on Digital Transformation, No. 148/2025/QH15.	December 11, 2025	July 1, 2026
4	Law on amending and supplementing certain articles of 15 laws in the fields of Agriculture and Environment, No. 146/2025/QH15.	December 11, 2025	January 1, 2026
5	Law on amending and supplementing certain articles of the Law on Urban and Rural Planning, No. 144/2025/QH15.	December 11, 2025	January 1, 2026
6	Law on Investment, No. 143/2025/QH15.	December 11, 2025	March 1, 2026
7	Law on Recovery and Bankruptcy, No. 142/2025/QH15.	December 11, 2025	March 1, 2026
8	Law on amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Prices, No. 140/2025/QH15.	December 10, 2025	January 1, 2026
9	Law on amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Insurance Business, No. 139/2025/QH15.	December 10, 2025	January 1, 2026
10	Law on Artificial Intelligence, No. 134/2025/QH15.	December 10, 2025	March 1, 2026
11	Law on High Technology, No. 133/2025/QH15.	December 10, 2025	July 1, 2026
12	Law on amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Intellectual Property, No. 131/2025/QH15.	December 10, 2025	April 1, 2026
13	Law on E-Commerce, No. 122/2025/QH15.	December 10, 2025	July 1, 2026
14	Law on Cybersecurity, No. 116/2025/QH15.	December 10, 2025	July 1, 2026
15	Law on amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Technology Transfer, No. 115/2025/QH15.	December 10, 2025	April 1, 2026
16	Law on Planning, No. 112/2025/QH15.	December 10, 2025	March 1, 2026
17	Law on Deposit Insurance, No. 111/2025/QH15.	December 10, 2025	May 1, 2026
18	Law on Personal Income Tax, No. 109/2025/QH15.	December 10, 2025	July 1, 2026
19	Law on Enforcement of Civil Judgments, No. 106/2025/QH15.	December 5, 2025	July 1, 2026
20	Resolution No. 265/2025/QH15 on the 10th Session of the 15th National Assembly.	December 11, 2025	January 25, 2026
21	Resolution No. 260/2025/QH15 amending and supplementing a number of articles of Resolution No. 98/2023/QH15 on piloting certain special mechanisms and policies for the development of Ho Chi Minh City.	December 11, 2025	December 12, 2025
22	Resolution No. 259/2025/QH15 amending and supplementing a number of articles of Resolution No. 136/2024/QH15 on piloting certain special mechanisms and policies for the development of Da Nang City.	December 11, 2025	December 12, 2025

23	Resolution No. 258/2025/QH15 on piloting certain special mechanisms and policies for implementing major, important projects in the Capital.	December 11, 2025	December 12, 2025
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>			
1	Resolution No. 66.11/2026/NQ-CP prescribing measures to address difficulties and obstacles in the auction of land-use rights in cases of residential land allocation under the Land Law.	January 6, 2026	January 6, 2026
2	Decree No. 02/2026/NĐ-CP on penalties for administrative violations in the field of fees and charges.	January 1, 2026	January 1, 2026
3	Decree No. 374/2025/NĐ-CP detailing a number of articles of the Law on Employment concerning unemployment insurance.	December 31, 2025	January 1, 2026
4	Decree No. 372/2025/NĐ-CP amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 112/2021/NĐ-CP detailing certain articles and measures for implementing the Law on Vietnamese Guest Workers under Contracts.	December 31, 2025	January 1, 2026
5	Decree No. 368/2025/NĐ-CP on the provision of Mobile Money services.	December 31, 2025	January 1, 2026
6	Decree No. 362/2025/NĐ-CP detailing certain articles and measures for organizing and guiding the implementation of the Law on Fees and Charges.	December 31, 2025	January 1, 2026
7	Decree No. 360/2025/NĐ-CP detailing the implementation of certain articles of the Law on Special Consumption Tax (Excise Tax).	December 31, 2025	January 1, 2026
8	Decree No. 359/2025/NĐ-CP amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 181/2025/NĐ-CP detailing the implementation of certain articles of the Law on Value-Added Tax.	December 31, 2025	January 1, 2026
9	Decree No. 356/2025/NĐ-CP detailing certain articles and measures for implementing the Law on Personal Data Protection.	December 31, 2025	January 1, 2026
10	Decree No. 354/2025/NĐ-CP on concentrated digital technology parks.	December 31, 2025	January 1, 2026
11	Decree No. 353/2025/NĐ-CP detailing certain articles and measures for organizing and guiding the implementation of the Law on the Digital Technology Industry.	December 31, 2025	January 1, 2026
12	Decree No. 352/2025/NĐ-CP detailing certain articles of the Law on Employment 2025 regarding employment services.	December 30, 2025	January 1, 2026
13	Decree No. 346/2025/NĐ-CP on environmental protection fees for wastewater.	December 29, 2025	January 1, 2026
14	Decree No. 342/2025/NĐ-CP detailing certain articles of the Law on Advertising.	December 26, 2025	February 15, 2026
15	Decree No. 337/2025/NĐ-CP on electronic labor contracts.	December 24, 2025	January 1, 2026
16	Decree No. 330/2025/NĐ-CP on the establishment and operation of the Commodity Exchange within the International Financial Center in Vietnam.	December 18, 2025	December 18, 2025
17	Decree No. 328/2025/NĐ-CP on the International Arbitration Center within the International Financial Center in Vietnam.	December 18, 2025	December 18, 2025
18	Decree No. 327/2025/NĐ-CP on entry, exit and residence policies for foreigners at the International Financial Center in Vietnam.	December 18, 2025	January 17, 2026

19	Decree No. 326/2025/NĐ-CP on land and environmental matters within the International Financial Center in Vietnam.	December 18, 2025	December 18, 2025
20	Decree No. 324/2025/NĐ-CP on financial policies within the International Financial Center in Vietnam.	December 18, 2025	December 18, 2025

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

1	Circular No. 158/2025/TT-BTC providing detailed provisions for Decree No. 360/2025/NĐ-CP on the detailed implementation of certain articles of the Law on Special Consumption Tax.	December 31, 2025	January 1, 2026
2	Circular No. 152/2025/TT-BTC providing accounting guidance for household businesses and individual businesspersons.	December 31, 2025	January 1, 2026
3	Circular No. 122/2025/TT-BTC providing guidance on covered warrants.	December 22, 2025	February 1, 2026
4	Circular No. 121/2025/TT-BTC amending and supplementing certain circulars on customs procedures, customs inspection and supervision, export and import duties, and tax administration for exported and imported goods.	December 18, 2025	February 16, 2026

**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE**

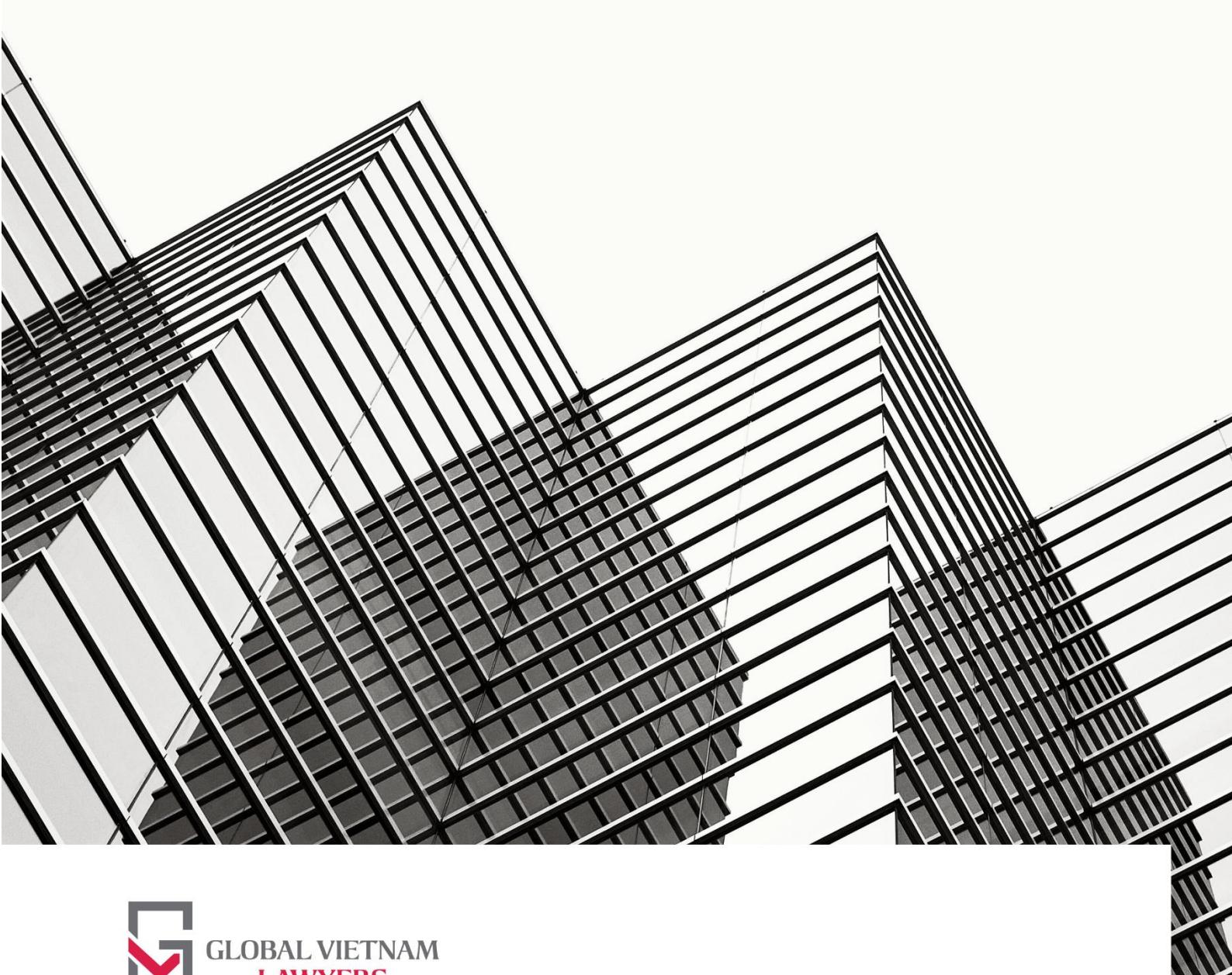
1	Circular No. 65/2025/TT-BCT detailing the implementation of certain articles of Decree No. 205/2025/NĐ-CP amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 111/2015/NĐ-CP on the development of supporting industries.	December 31, 2025	February 16, 2026
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**MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

1	Circular No. 60/2025/TT-BYT on occupational diseases eligible for social insurance benefits and providing guidance on diagnosis and assessment of the degree of work-capacity impairment caused by occupational diseases.	December 31, 2025	February 15, 2026
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**STATE BANK OF VIETNAM**

1	Circular No. 81/2025/TT-NHNN on discounting activities of credit institutions and foreign bank branches for customers.	December 31, 2025	March 2, 2026
2	Circular No. 79/2025/TT-NHNN providing guidance on foreign exchange management with respect to offshore lending and recovery of foreign debts by credit institutions and foreign bank branches.	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
3	Thông tư 72/2025/TT-NHNN hướng dẫn về sử dụng tài khoản để thực hiện các hoạt động ngoại hối tại Trung tâm tài chính quốc tế tại Việt Nam.	31/12/2025	31/12/2025



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