



**GLOBAL VIETNAM
LAWYERS**

LEGAL NEWSLETTER

Issue No. 04 | April 2026

MAIN CONTENTS

❖ LATEST LEGAL UPDATE

1. New regulations guiding the implementation of the 2025 Law on Investment.
2. New regulations on producers' and importers' recycling responsibilities for products and packaging.

❖ ARTICLE

Trust fund – The crown jewel of an international financial center.

❖ LEGAL GUIDANCE

1. Time of payment of environmental protection tax on imported oil.
2. Issuance of invoices for goods given as gifts, donations, or promotional items.
3. Issuance of invoices for deposits to secure contract performance.
4. Tax policy on salary and wage payments to employees.

❖ GOOD READINGS FOR YOU

1. Individuals owing VND 1 million in tax and abandoning their registered business locations may be subject to exit bans.
2. Proposal for a corporate income tax exemption threshold for small businesses.

❖ NEWLY ISSUED LEGAL DOCUMENTS

1. New regulations guiding the implementation of the 2025 Law on Investment

On March 31, 2026, the Government issued Decree No. 96/2026/ND-CP (“**Decree 96/2026**”) detailing and guiding the implementation of several provisions of the Law on Investment, replacing Decree No. 31/2021/ND-CP and Decree No. 19/2025/ND-CP. Decree 96/2026 takes effect immediately from its signing date, i.e., March 31, 2026, introducing several notable changes to investment procedures in Vietnam as follows:

1.1 Foreign investors must complete the procedures for obtaining the Investment Registration Certificate (IRC) within 12 months from the date of enterprise establishment

Pursuant to Articles 72.1, 72.3, and 72.4 of Decree 96/2026, foreign investors are permitted to establish an economic organization before obtaining an IRC. The enterprise registration application must include a commitment to satisfy market access conditions. Within 12 months from the date of establishment, such economic organization must complete the procedures for obtaining an IRC for an investment project consistent with its registered business lines and may only amend its enterprise registration to add other business lines after the IRC has been issued. The economic organization is only permitted to implement the investment project after completing the IRC issuance procedures.

Accordingly, instead of being required to obtain an IRC prior to establishing an economic organization, foreign investors are now allowed to establish the economic organization first and subsequently complete the IRC application procedures within 12 months.

1.2 Special investment procedures

Compared to Decree No. 19/2025/ND-CP, Decree 96/2026 provides more detailed regulations on the “special investment procedures” (from Articles 46 to 50) as follows:

Scope of application: Applicable to investment projects located in industrial parks, export processing zones, high-tech parks, concentrated digital technology zones, free trade zones, international financial centers, and functional zones within economic zones, *except for projects whose in-principle investment approval must be issued by the National Assembly or the Prime Minister.*

Incentive mechanism and simplified procedures: Investors are fully exempt from the following procedures: (i) *in-principle investment approval*; (ii) preparation of a detailed environmental impact assessment report (only identification, impact forecasting, and mitigation measures are required); (iii) construction permit application; and (iv) preparation of detailed planning.

Commitment and project implementation mechanism: Investors must follow a self-commitment mechanism, under which they must ensure full compliance with national technical regulations on construction, environmental protection, and fire prevention and fighting. Investors are responsible for preparing the techno-economic report and notifying the

competent authority at least 30 days prior to commencement of construction.

Technology appraisal and fire prevention and fighting approval: A post-inspection mechanism applies, whereby appraisal is conducted based on the investor’s commitments rather than the usual pre-inspection mechanism.

Timeline for IRC issuance: The authorities of economic zones and high-tech parks shall process and issue the IRC within 15 working days.

1.3 Addition of cases where adjustment of the in-principle investment approval is not required for projects that have already obtained such approval

Article 51.3 of Decree 96/2026 allows investors with projects that have already obtained the in-principle investment approval to be exempt from procedures for adjustment of such approval in the following cases: (i) change of project location due to administrative boundary adjustments and the reorganization of the two-tier local government system; (ii) changes in land use area while remaining within the approved location; and (iii) adjustment of the project operating term due to delays in land handover.

In addition, changes to the total investment capital or previously appraised technology no longer require adjustment of the in-principle investment approval as previously required.

2. New regulations on producers’ and importers’ recycling responsibilities for products and packaging

On April 1, 2026, the Government issued Decree No. 110/2026/ND-CP (“**Decree 110/2026**”) detailing the implementation of several provisions of the Law on Environmental Protection regarding the recycling responsibilities for products and packaging and the waste treatment responsibilities of producers and importers. The Decree inherits, amends, supplements, and abolishes several provisions of Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP, as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 05/2025/ND-CP (“**Decree 08/2022**”). Decree 110/2026 will take effect from May 25, 2026, introducing several important amendments and supplements concerning the extended producer responsibility (“EPR”).

2.1 Clarification of entities responsible for recycling obligations

Article 4.1 of Decree 110/2026 continues to require producers and importers of products and packaging (including packaging; accumulators and batteries; lubricating oil; tires and tubes; electrical and electronic equipment; and road vehicles) listed in Appendix I of Decree 110/2026, when placing such products on the Vietnamese market, to fulfill

recycling obligations in accordance with mandatory recycling rates and recycling specifications applicable to each category of products and packaging. The Decree also clarifies several specific cases for determining the responsible entity as follows:

- Where multiple entities jointly manufacture a product under the same trademark, the recycling responsibility belongs to the entity

whose name appears on the goods label in the market in accordance with the law on product and goods quality.

- In the case of contract manufacturing, the ordering party shall be responsible for fulfilling the recycling obligation.
- In the case of entrusted importation, the recycling responsibility belongs to the entity whose name appears on the goods label when circulated on the market in accordance with the law on product and goods quality.
- In addition, a parent company or a duly authorized entity may perform recycling responsibilities on behalf of its subsidiaries or independently accounting branches.

2.2 Amendments to the list of recyclable packaging and recycling rate

- Regarding recyclable packaging: Previously, Decree No. 05/2025 only regulates the packaging of “detergent preparations used in household, agricultural, and medical activities.” Under Article 4.2(d) of Decree 110/2026, the scope has been expanded to include “soap, detergents, polishing agents, and sanitation preparations used in agricultural, medical, and domestic activities.”
- Certain product groups with a mandatory recycling rate of 0% have been added, including: lithium batteries, nickel-metal hydride batteries used for transportation vehicles, gearbox oil, and other lubricating oils.

- Means of transportation such as motorcycles, mopeds, electric motorcycles, and automobiles without a usage time limit have been removed from the mandatory recycling list.

2.3 Mandatory recycling rates and recycling specifications

Article 5 of Decree 110/2026 retains the mandatory recycling rates applicable to each category of products and packaging as previously stipulated under Decree No. 05/2025. Mandatory recycling rates shall be adjusted upward every three years in accordance with regulations issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Environment, provided that each adjustment does not exceed an additional 10%. The first adjustment will take place in 2029.

Where products, road vehicles, or electrical and electronic equipment contain multiple components or sub-components for which recycling responsibilities have already been fulfilled by producers or importers, the mandatory recycling volume of such products, vehicles, or equipment may be reduced by the corresponding recycled component volume.

Mandatory recycling specifications refer to the selected recycling solutions applicable to each product or packaging group. In cases where discarded products or packaging are collected (with or without pre-processing) for export to overseas recycling or refurbishment facilities, notification procedures under the Basel Convention must be complied with.

2.4 PRO as the organization responsible for recycling activities

Pursuant to Articles 3.4 and 6.5 of Decree 110/2026, a Producer Responsibility Organization (“PRO”) is an entity established in accordance with law to carry out activities supporting producers’ and importers’ recycling responsibilities for products and packaging. Such activities include organizing the collection, transportation, and transfer of recyclable products and packaging to recycling entities; however, the PRO itself does not directly conduct recycling activities nor use such products or packaging as production materials.

When authorized by producers or importers to fulfill recycling responsibilities, the PRO must inspect and certify the volume of products and packaging received and recycled by recycling organizations for inclusion in the recycling results of the authorized recycling organization, and may not further delegate such authorization to another recycling organization.

2.5 Use of discarded products and packaging as production materials is also recognized as a recycling method

Articles 6.1 and 6.2 of Decree 110/2026 continue to allow producers and importers to choose one of the following methods for fulfilling recycling responsibilities for their products and packaging: (i) making financial contributions to the Vietnam Environmental Protection Fund to support recycling activities; or (ii) directly organizing recycling activities. In this regard, the use of discarded products and packaging as raw materials for manufacturing products and packaging is also recognized as a form of recycling.

2.6 Financial contributions to support recycling activities

Pursuant to Articles 7.2, 8, and 23.1 of Decree 110/2026, where producers or importers choose to make financial contributions, they are exempt from registration, implementation of recycling plans, and reporting obligations regarding recycling results. However, they must make financial contributions to the Vietnam Environmental Protection Fund for each type of product and packaging based on the applicable financial contribution rate per unit weight of products or packaging (Fs), as promulgated by the Minister of Agriculture and Environment. The Fs contribution rates will be adjusted every five years *instead of every three years as previously stipulated*. The first cycle begins in 2026, and the first adjustment will take effect in 2029.

Before April 1 each year, producers and importers must declare the amount of financial contributions applicable to products and packaging placed on the market during the preceding year through the National EPR Information System and complete payment to the Vietnam Environmental Protection Fund before April 20 each year.

2.7 Support for recycling activities

Decree 110/2026 provides that before June 1 each year, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment shall announce support packages applicable to each group of products and packaging, together with the value of each support package. To be eligible for such support, recycling entities or PROs must submit support applications to the Ministry of

Agriculture and Environment before July 1 each year for evaluation and selection.

If approved, the recipient must negotiate and sign a support agreement with the Vietnam Environmental Protection Fund within 10 working days from receipt of the approval notice. Failure to sign the agreement within the prescribed period will result in cancellation of the support package, and the entity will be barred from applying for support for the following five years.

The recycling implementation period must not exceed 36 months from the date of signing the support agreement. If the recipient fails to recycle the proposed volume within the contractual implementation period, it will only receive support corresponding to the actual recycled volume, will be prohibited from applying for support for the next five years, and may be subject to administrative penalties, except in cases of force majeure.



GLOBAL VIETNAM
LAWYERS

Global Vietnam Lawyers would like to introduce our valued readers to an article by **Mr. Tran Thanh Tung** titled “**Trust fund – The crown jewel of an international financial center**” published in The Saigon Times, 15-2026 (1.843) on April 09, 2026.

Throughout the evolution of global finance, few legal instruments have had as profound an impact as trust funds. Originating from the Anglo-American common law system, this concept is not only a remarkable legal innovation but has also become a fundamental framework for cross-border asset flows in the modern economy.

The origin of trust funds can be traced back to medieval England, when knights participating in the Crusades needed to entrust their assets to others for management during their absence. At the time, common law courts recognized only the legal ownership of the person in whose name the assets were registered, leading to numerous disputes and instances of injustice.

To address this limitation, the Court of Chancery developed a new mechanism based on the principle of equity: while a person could hold legal title to assets, they were required to manage the assets for the benefit of another as designated by the original owner. From this, the concept of trust fund emerged as a unique legal innovation.

The distinctive features of trust funds

The defining characteristic of a trust lies in the separation of ownership rights. Legal ownership is vested in the trustee, while beneficial ownership—the right to enjoy the economic benefits—belongs to the beneficiary. Accordingly, when the grantor or settlor transfers assets to the trustee, the trustee becomes the legal owner of those assets. The assets are thereby separated from the grantor’s estate, and the grantor ceases to have ownership rights. However, despite holding legal title, the trustee is obligated to manage the assets in the best interests of the beneficiary, in accordance with the arrangements established with the grantor. A simple example would be where a grandfather (the grantor) transfers a house to his child (the trustee), who then leases the property and uses the rental income to raise the grandchild (the beneficiary), or is required to transfer the property to the grandchild once the latter reaches the age of ownership.

The separation between legal ownership and beneficial ownership allows the asset to

be shielded from the personal risks of the grantor—for instance, creditors cannot seize the asset to satisfy debts, as the grantor is no longer the legal owner. Where a trust is established as an independent legal arrangement, it may endure for hundreds of years, even after the death of the grantor, thereby serving as an effective vehicle to facilitate the transfer of wealth across generations. Over time, trusts have evolved into powerful instruments for asset management and international investment.

The crown jewel of an IFC

If an International Financial Center (IFC) is portrayed as a crown of the globalized economy, then the trust is the diamond that creates the value of the crown.

There are several reasons why trusts have become a global investment vehicle, among which three stand out:

First, their flexibility afforded by law. Trusts can be tailored to specific investment objectives. Within a trust, the trustee holds legal title to the assets,



the beneficiary enjoys the economic benefits, while the grantor determines the objectives and operational rules of the trust. Accordingly, trusts can be designed for the purpose of wealth preservation and intergenerational transfer, providing educational funding for descendants, investment activities, long-term real estate development, financing scientific research, or managing family wealth.

Second, a strong instrument to protect assets. Assets held in a trust are segregated from the grantor’s personal estate, thereby mitigating risks arising from bankruptcy or legal disputes.

Third, cross-border operability. Trusts are

widely recognized across international financial systems, particularly in jurisdictions adopting the Anglo-American legal system.

Trusts enable international investors to participate in investments without disclosing their identities, thanks to the confidentiality and privacy inherent in trust structures. Assets can also be managed more efficiently, as trusts are administered by professional trustees. For these reasons, trusts have become an indispensable foundation of modern International Financial Centers —where global capital demands legal certainty and a high degree of predictability.

Applicability in Vietnam

As Vietnam aims to establish an International Financial Center, a key question arises: can trusts be incorporated into Vietnam’s legal ecosystem? The answer is that trusts are an essential instrument for any IFC seeking to attract global capital.

In its strategic direction for developing an IFC, Vietnam has signaled its intention to adopt the Anglo-American-style legal institution, including the establishment of a specialized arbitration body and courts, along with dispute resolution mechanisms aligned with common law standards. In this context, the recognition of trusts appears inevitable. If this direction is implemented in depth, trusts will naturally become an integral component of the IFC financial ecosystem.

In preparation for this trend, Vietnam has begun laying the legal groundwork for the establishment and operation of trusts. As an initial step, Vietnam has formally recognized “trust and pension fund activities” as a business line within its industrial classification system. Under Decision No. 36/2025/QĐ-TTg dated September 29, 2025, issued

by the Prime Minister on the promulgation of the Vietnam Standard Industrial Classification, trust fund activity (Code 643) is classified within the broader sector of finance, banking, and insurance. This official recognition provides an initial foundation for the development of trusts, although a detailed legal framework governing their operation remains to be established.

With the promulgation of the amended Law on Enterprises 2025, Vietnam has, for the first time, formally recognized the concept of the beneficial owner within Vietnamese enterprises. This means that Vietnamese corporate law now acknowledges that, within a company, there may exist both a legal owner—the shareholder or capital contributor recorded on paper—and a beneficial owner—the person who ultimately enjoys the economic benefits of the shares or capital contributions. These are fundamental concepts underlying the trust, as discussed above.

Outstanding issues

Despite its significant potential, the application of trusts in Vietnam is likely to

face considerable debate. First is the difference in legal thinking. Vietnam’s legal system follows the civil law tradition, under which ownership is conceived as unified—assets belong exclusively and absolutely to a single owner. By contrast, trusts are built on the separation between legal ownership and beneficial ownership. This divergence is not merely a technical legal issue, but reflects deeper differences in legislative philosophy and the legal conception of property.

Second is the caution exercised by regulators. Trusts and similar arrangements are sometimes associated with concerns over asset transparency and money laundering. In Vietnam in particular, they may be viewed as “disguised investments,” “concealed investments,” or even “sham transactions”—concepts that tend to trigger regulatory concerns. The practice of holding assets (such as real estate, shares, or capital contributions) in another person’s name is often regarded as a sham transaction intended to conceal the true owner of the assets. From an investment perspective, Article 36 of the Law on Investment 2025 still provides that an investment project may be terminated in

accordance with civil law if “the investor conducts investment activities on the basis of a sham civil transaction.”

Given these internal inconsistencies within the current legal framework, regulators are likely to approach this legal institution with caution and close scrutiny. This, in turn, creates a need for a legal framework that strikes a balance between attracting international capital and ensuring effective state oversight.

Conclusion

Trusts are not merely investment instruments; they are a manifestation of trust itself—the fundamental element of any international financial center.

For Vietnam, the journey toward establishing an IFC represents a historic opportunity to engage with the most advanced financial institutions in the world. If appropriately designed to align with domestic legal conditions, trusts could well become the “crown jewel” of Vietnam’s IFC—reflecting not only global capital flows, but also affirming Vietnam’s emerging position on the international financial map.

1. Time of payment of environmental protection tax on imported oil

If the company imports “oil” products (which are subject to environmental protection tax (EPT) under Clause 1, Article 3 of the Law on Environmental Protection Tax), the environmental protection tax is payable only once for goods that are manufactured or imported. The company shall declare and calculate the environmental protection tax as follows:

- If the Company is a key petroleum trader (a key petroleum trading enterprise or a key petroleum production enterprise) as defined under the petroleum trading law and directly imports oil, the Company shall submit the tax declaration dossier to the tax authority directly managing the Company, in accordance with Article 11.4(a) of Decree No. 126/2020/NĐ-CP.
- If the Company is not a key petroleum trader as defined under the petroleum trading law, the Company shall declare, calculate, and pay environmental protection tax on imported oil at the same time as the declaration and payment of import tax, in accordance with Article 10.2 of the Law on Environmental Protection Tax.

Customs Department replies to the question of Sao Khue Trading and Investment Co., Ltd. in Official Letter No. 15374/CHQ-NVTHQ dated April 17, 2026.

2. Issuance of invoices for goods given as gifts, donations, or promotional items

In cases where the Company gives goods or services as gifts, donations, or promotional items in compliance with legal regulations, it is permitted to issue a single invoice for the total value of the gifted or donated goods and services, accompanied by a detailed list of the recipients, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10.6(a) of

Decree No. 123/2020/NĐ-CP (as amended and supplemented by Article 1.7(b) of Decree No. 70/2025/NĐ-CP).

Dong Nai Tax Office replies to the question of Ajinomoto Vietnam Company in Official Letter No. 5338/DON-QLDN1 dated April 13, 2026.

3. Issuance of invoices for deposits to secure contract performance

At the time the Company receives a 30% deposit from the customer to secure the performance of a sales contract for goods (water chillers), the Company has not yet transferred ownership or the right to use the goods to the buyer. Therefore, the time this deposit is paid does not satisfy the conditions for issuing a VAT invoice.

Tay Ninh Tax Office replies to the question of Kuen Ling Vietnam Refrigeration Equipment Co., Ltd. in Official Letter No. 1479/TNI-QLDN1 dated April 1, 2026.

4. Tax policy on salary and wage payments to employees

Where an enterprise incurs expenses for salary and wage payments to employees that satisfy the conditions stipulated in Article 9.1 of Decree No. 320/2025/NĐ-CP and do not fall under the non-deductible expenses specified in Article 10.8 of Decree No. 320/2025/NĐ-CP, such salary and wage expenses shall be considered deductible expenses when calculating corporate income tax for the relevant period. In particular, for each salary or wage payment of VND 5 million or more made to employees from the effective date of Decree No. 320/2025/NĐ-CP (December 15, 2025), enterprises must have non-cash payment documents in order for these expenses to be treated as deductible expenses.

Quang Ngai Tax Office replies to the question of Sa Thay Rubber JSC in Official Letter No. 1479/QNG-QLDN2 dated March 31, 2026.

1. Individuals owing VND 1 million in tax and abandoning their registered business locations may be subject to exit bans

In the draft decree guiding the Law on Tax Administration submitted to the Ministry of Justice for appraisal, the Ministry of Finance has proposed adding regulations on exit suspension for taxpayers who are no longer operating at their registered addresses.

Accordingly, business individuals, household business owners, and legal representatives of enterprises or cooperatives that no longer operate at their registered addresses and owe taxes of VND 1 million or more may be subject to an exit ban if they still fail to fully pay the tax within 30 days after receiving notification.

The draft retains the existing cases subject to exit suspension, including individual businesspersons and household business owners owing at least VND 50 million in tax, or legal representatives and owners of enterprises or cooperatives owing a debt of at least VND 500 million overdue for over 120 days, as well as individuals emigrating abroad while still owing tax.

Thus, the new point is that the VND 1 million tax debt threshold for exit suspension would, for the first time, apply specifically to taxpayers who both owe taxes and are no longer operating at their registered addresses — a sign of violations related to tax declaration and administration.

Source: vnexpress.vn

2. Proposal for a corporate income tax exemption threshold for small businesses

In the proposal to amend Decree No. 68/2026/NĐ-CP and Decree No. 320/2025/NĐ-CP, the Ministry of Finance has proposed increasing the annual revenue threshold exempt from personal income tax and not subject to value-added tax (VAT) to VND 1 billion per year (the current threshold is VND 500 million).

To ensure consistency and fairness among different business models, the draft decree also adds regulations on tax-exempt income thresholds for small and micro enterprises. Accordingly, income earned by enterprises established under Vietnamese law with total annual revenue of VND 1 billion or less would be exempt from corporate income tax.

The draft also provides specific guidance on how revenue is determined for tax exemption purposes. Total revenue

includes revenue from the sale of goods, provision of services, financial income, and other sources of income.

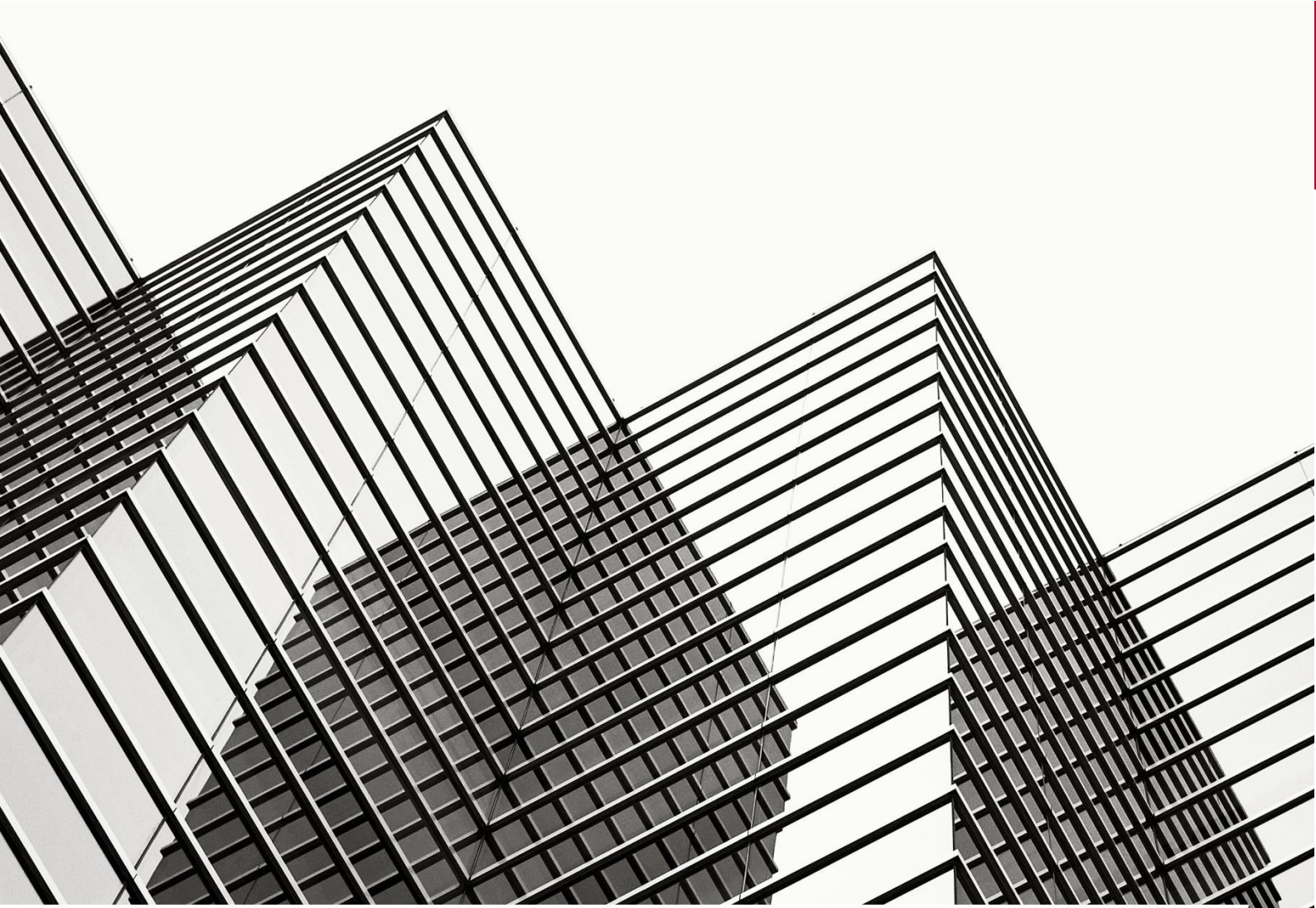
For newly established enterprises during a tax period, if projected revenue does not exceed VND 1 billion, they would temporarily not be required to pay corporate income tax. At the end of the year, if actual revenue exceeds VND 1 billion, the enterprise must declare and pay the outstanding tax amount along with late payment interest in accordance with regulations.

According to the Ministry of Finance, this adjustment is intended to support household businesses, individual business owners, and small enterprises amid rising fuel prices and increasing input costs that directly affect production and business activities.

Source: thanhtra.com.vn

No.	Document title	Issuance date	Effect-ive date
GOVERNMENT			
1	Decree No. 137/2026/NĐ-CP on the management of multi-level marketing business activities.	April 7, 2026	July 1, 2026
2	Decree No. 133/2026/NĐ-CP of the Government on administrative penalties in the electricity sector.	April 6, 2026	May 25, 2026
3	Decree No. 132/2026/NĐ-CP of the Government amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 41/2018/NĐ-CP on administrative penalties in the fields of accounting and independent auditing.	April 6, 2026	May 21, 2026
4	Decree No. 128/2026/NĐ-CP amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 85/2024/NĐ-CP detailing several articles of the Law on Prices No. 16/2023/QH15, as amended and supplemented by Law No. 44/2024/QH15, Law No. 61/2024/QH15, Law No. 95/2025/QH15, and Law No. 140/2025/QH15	April 6, 2026	April 6, 2026
5	Decree No. 127/2026/NĐ-CP on quality management and development policies for Halal products and services	April 6, 2026	June 1, 2026
6	Decree No. 119/2026/NĐ-CP amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 242/2025/NĐ-CP on the management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional foreign loans	April 3, 2026	January 1, 2026
7	Decree No. 112/2026/NĐ-CP on international exchange of greenhouse gas emission reduction results and carbon credits	April 1, 2026	May 19, 2026
8	Decree No. 110/2026/NĐ-CP detailing several articles of the Law on Environmental Protection regarding product and packaging recycling responsibilities and waste treatment responsibilities of manufacturers and importers	April 1, 2026	May 25, 2026
9	Decree No. 105/2026/NĐ-CP of the Government detailing and guiding the implementation of several articles of the Trade Union Law regarding trade union finances	March 31, 2026	May 16, 2026
10	Decree No. 103/2026/NĐ-CP on outbound investment	March 31, 2026	April 3, 2026
11	Decree No. 102/2026/NĐ-CP amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 75/2019/NĐ-CP on administrative penalties in the competition sector	March 31, 2026	May 20, 2026
12	Decree 101/2026/NĐ-CP of the Government detailing a number of articles of, and measures for implementing, the Law on Technology Transfer.	March 31, 2026	April 1, 2026
13	Decree No. 100/2026/NĐ-CP amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No.	March 31, 2026	April 1, 2026

	65/2023/NĐ-CP detailing several articles and measures for implementing the Law on Intellectual Property regarding industrial property, protection of industrial property rights, rights to plant varieties, and state management of intellectual property, as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 15/2026/NĐ-CP and Decree No. 33/2026/NĐ-CP		
14	Decree No. 97/2026/NĐ-CP amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 46/2023/NĐ-CP detailing the implementation of several articles of the Law on Insurance Business	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2026
15	Decree No. 96/2026/NĐ-CP of the Government detailing and guiding the implementation of several articles of the Investment Law	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2026
16	Decree No. 87/2026/NĐ-CP on administrative penalties in the fields of culture and advertising	March 27, 2026	May 15, 2026
17	Decree No. 86/2026/NĐ-CP amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 121/2021/NĐ-CP on the business of prize-winning electronic games for foreigners.	March 27, 2026	May 15, 2026
18	Decree No. 85/2026/NĐ-CP of the Government on supplementary pension insurance	March 25, 2026	May 10, 2026
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
1	Circular No. 41/2026/TT-BTC of the Ministry of Finance guiding tax declaration, withholding, payment, and tax finalization in the crypto-asset market	April 6, 2026	April 6, 2026
2	Circular No. 32/2026/TT-BTC of the Ministry of Finance guiding value-added tax (VAT), corporate income tax (CIT), and personal income tax (PIT) applicable to transactions, transfers, and business activities involving crypto assets	March 27, 2026	March 27, 2026
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
1	Circular No. 04/2026/TT-BNV regulating the economic and technical characteristics of services for sending Vietnamese workers abroad and brokerage services under contracts for sending workers to work overseas.	March 26, 2026	May 15, 2026
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
1	Circular No. 08/2026/TT-BKHCHN of the Ministry of Science and Technology guiding the authentication of terrestrial mobile subscriber information	March 31, 2026	April 15, 2026



GLOBAL VIETNAM
LAWYERS

CONTACT US

info@gvlawyers.com.vn

Ho Chi Minh City Office

8th, Centec Tower,
72 – 74 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai Street,
Xuan Hoa Ward, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Tel: +84 (28) 3622 3555

Hanoi Office

10th, CDC Building
25 Le Dai Hanh Street,
Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi, Vietnam
Tel: +84 (24) 3208 3555

The contents of the newsletter neither constitute legal advice nor necessarily reflect the opinions of our firm or any of our attorneys or consultants. The newsletter provides general information, which may or may not be complete or up to date at the time of reading. The content is not intended to be used as a substitute for specific legal advice or opinions. Please seek appropriate legal advice or other professional counselling for any specific issues you may have. We, GV Lawyers, expressly disclaim all liabilities relating to actions whether taken or untaken based on any or all contents of the newsletter.